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To the student

Grammar Practice for Elementary Students gives short, clear explanations of grammar and provides practice exercises for you to do. The book has three stages with a test at the end of each stage. Stage I is the easiest and Stage III is the most difficult.

There are two ways in which this book can be used:

i) in class, with help from your teacher;

ii) at home by yourself.

You can complete Stage I before starting Stage II or you can choose areas of grammar that you need to practise from different parts of the book. Use the Index and the Contents list to find the areas that you want to study. Then read the explanation, do the exercises and check your answers in the Key.

We hope that Grammar Practice for Elementary Students helps you to improve your English.

Elaine Walker
Steve Elsworth
Nouns and adjectives

1 cat, cats: singular and plural nouns

Plurals: s ending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>plural</th>
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<tr>
<td>one dog</td>
<td>two dogs</td>
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<tr>
<td>one apple</td>
<td>two apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one boy</td>
<td>two boys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- To make a singular noun plural, add s.

Practice

1a Complete the list, using these nouns and the pictures:

girl pencil telephone bird cup
camera banana newspaper chair spoon

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 three bananas
2 two newspapers
3 ........................................
4 ........................................
5 ........................................
6 ........................................
7 ........................................
8 ........................................
9 ........................................
10 ........................................
Plurals: other spellings

| one baby  | two babies |

• Words ending in consonant + y: change y → i + es

| a match   | two matches |
| a box     | two boxes   |
| a brush   | two brushes |
| a glass   | two glasses |
| a bus     | two buses   |

• Words ending in ch, x, sh, ss, s: add es.
• We add es to a few words ending in o:
  
a potato → two potatoes, a tomato → two tomatoes

Irregular plurals

| a man      | two men     |
| a woman    | two women   |
| a child    | two children|
| a person   | two people  |
| a foot     | two feet    |
| a tooth    | two teeth   |

Practice

1b Write the plurals.

| address    | addresses   |
| mountain   | mountains   |
| lorry      |             |
| waitress   |             |
| secretary  |             |
| sandwich   |             |
| child      |             |
| match      |             |
| flower     |             |
| vegetable  |             |
| family     |             |
| dictionary |             |
| eye        |             |
| bag        |             |
| box        |             |
| school     |             |
| lunch      |             |
| city       |             |
| hotel      |             |
| watch      |             |
| animal     |             |
| fly        |             |
| bus        |             |
| man        |             |
| orange     |             |
| person     |             |
| church     |             |
| egg        |             |
| apple      |             |
| day        |             |
| boy        |             |
| glass      |             |
| dish       |             |
| beach      |             |
| dress      |             |
| foot       |             |
2  *a, an*: indefinite article

It’s *a* present.
It’s *a* lovely day.

- We use *a* before consonants:
  
  *Are you *a* doctor?*

Consonants

| b | f | j | m | q | t | x |
| c | g | k | n | r | v | y |
| d | h | l | p | s | w | z |

Here’s *an* orange.
He’s *an* old man now.

- We use *an* before vowels:
  
  *I’m *an* English teacher.*

Vowels

| a | e | i | o | u |

Practice

2  Complete the sentences using *a* or *an*.

1  It’s … *a* … new book.
2  She’s … *an* … English teacher.
3  Are you … *a* … student?
4  Britain is … *an* … island.
5  They’re at … *a* … restaurant.
6  He’s … *a* … waiter.
7  It’s … *an* … ugly house.
8  Here’s … *an* … ticket for the play.
9  He’s … *a* … good worker.
10  It’s not … *an* … easy language.
3  there is, there are

| There's a cat in the garden.  |
| There are twenty students in the class.  |
| Is there a hotel near here?  |
| Are there a lot of tourists in your town?  |

- *There is, there's* + singular noun.
- *There are* + plural noun.

- Question forms:
  - *Is there ...?*
  - *Are there ...?*

Practice

3  Complete the sentences using *there's, there are, is there or are there.*

1  ...There's... a beach down here.
2  ...There are... four girls and two boys in her family.
3  ................. a train to Manchester?
4  ................. a new disco near the college.
5  ................. a good restaurant in this street?
6  ................. two hospitals in town.
7  ................. a lot of children in the pool?
8  ................. three families in that house.
9  ................. a television in the flat?
10 ................. a big grey cloud over there.

4  *I know her: subject and object pronouns*

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<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
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</thead>
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<td>see</td>
<td>them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>knows</td>
<td>me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>don’t like</td>
<td>it.</td>
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</table>

- We also use object pronouns after prepositions:
  - *Do you live with them?*
  - *Jenny works with him.*

Subject pronouns

| I | you | she | he | it | we | they |

Object pronouns

| me | you | her | him | it | us | them |
Practice

4a  Circle the correct pronouns.
    1  Can you help we/us with these bags?
    2  We/us usually see they/Them at the weekend.
    3  How did you teach he/him to read?
    4  I/me write to she/her once a month.
    5  He/Him loved she/her very much but she/her didn’t love he/him.
    6  Why did you ask they/them to come? I/me don’t like they/them.
    7  I/me don’t think she/her understands l/me.
    8  Please don’t wait for we/us.
    9  Did they/them tell she/her the news?
   10  Would you like to come with l/me?

4b  Complete these sentences with me, you, her, him, it, us or them.
    1  I can’t open this door. Could you open ..?.. for me, please?
    2  Those shoes are really nice. I’d like to buy ..them...
    3  ‘Did you see Jonathon last night?’ ‘No, I phoned ................ but
       he wasn’t there.’
    4  I can’t do this homework. Can you help ................?
    5  I asked ................ a question but you didn’t answer ................ .
    6  We’re not ready. Please give ................ some more time.
    7  She speaks very quickly. I can’t understand ................. .
    8  I’m sorry about your birthday. I’m afraid I forgot about ................ .
    9  Jill’s a very nice woman. Do you know ...............?
   10  My parents are coming this weekend. Would you like to meet
       ................?
   11  They’re not married now. She left ................ a year ago.
   12  ‘Where’s your passport?’ ‘I don’t know. I can’t find ................ .’
   13  My mother writes to me every week but I don’t write to ................
       very often.
   14  Were you at the meeting last night? I didn’t see ................ there.
   15  We want to help you. Please tell ................ about your problems.
5 **nice, big, beautiful: adjectives**

It’s a **beautiful** day.
My teacher is very **young**.
It’s an **expensive** restaurant.
They’re very **friendly** people.

• Adjectives usually come before nouns:
  
  It’s an **expensive** restaurant.
  Adjectives can also come after the verb *to be*:
  My teacher is very **young**.

• An adjective does not change. It is always the same for singular, plural, masculine and feminine nouns.

  a **clever** girl   **clever** girls
  a **clever** boy   **clever** boys

**Practice**

5 Write sentences with an adjective and a noun.

1 small / rooms
   The rooms are small. They’re small rooms.

2 not / long / story
   It’s not a long story. The story’s not long.

3 happy / children
   ..........................................................

4 dirty / restaurant
   ..........................................................

5 heavy / books
   ..........................................................

6 cold / house
   ..........................................................

7 quiet / village
   ..........................................................

8 not / cheap / clothes
   ..........................................................

9 pretty / garden
   ..........................................................

10 difficult / language
   ..........................................................
6  *my, your, her, his ... : possessive adjectives*

That's *my* daughter.  
Is this *your* book?  
This is *her* office.  
I've got *their* phone number.

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<td>you</td>
<td>→ your</td>
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<td>she</td>
<td>→ her</td>
</tr>
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<td>he</td>
<td>→ his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>→ its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>→ our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>→ their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
- *my, your, her, his, its, our, their* do not change. They are the same with singular and plural nouns:  
  *Here's my* book.  
  *I like their* car.  
  *Here are my* books.  
  *I like their* cars.  
- The possessive *its* has no apostrophe (*):  
  *The cat likes its* food.  
  **NOT**  
  *The cat likes it's* food.

Practice

6  Complete the sentences with *my, your, her, his, its, our* or *their*.

1  Alison is doing ...*her*... homework.
2  Do you live with ...*your*... parents?
3  We love ................. new house.
4  He's in ................. office.
5  The children are with ................. grandmother.
6  I like ................. new job.
7  Are you and your sister enjoying ................. English classes?
8  Amsterdam is famous for ................. canals.
9  She's with ................. boyfriend.
10  They haven't got ................. umbrellas.
11  She's in ................. bedroom.
12  He's looking for ................. shoes.
13  I like visiting ................. friends at the weekend.
14  Are the teachers having ................. meeting now?
15  Have you got ................. passport?
7 Sylvia's mother: the possessive with 's

This is Derek's bike.
Anne's paintings are beautiful.
The doctor's surgery is in that street.
That's the cat's bowl.

- For people and sometimes animals, add 's for possession.

Notes
- After a singular name or noun, the possessive is always 's:
  This is Sue's bag.
  These are Sue's bags.
- When the name is plural and ends in s, add ':
  My parents' flat is quite small.
  The girls' bedroom is upstairs.
- When the name is plural but does not end in s, add 's:
  The children's coats are here.
  The men's toilets are closed.
  Emma and Paul's car is outside.
- We also use 's with time words:
  A week's holiday, today's weather, yesterday's newspaper
- And we use s' with plural time words:
  Two weeks' holiday

Practice

7a Write the sentences again using the name in brackets.

1  These are her books. (Anne)
   These are Anne's books.

2  Where is his coat? (Andrew)
   Where is Andrew's coat?

3  Is that his car? (your brother)

4  It's on her desk. (the teacher)
5 Its dinner is here. (the dog)

6 Her children are at school now. (Judy)

7 It’s her idea. (my wife)

8 Its leg is broken. (that bird)

9 His new bike is really good. (Jeff)

10 Here’s her telephone number. (the doctor)

7b Write the sentences with the apostrophe (’) in the correct place.

1 These are Susans keys.
   These are Susan’s keys.

2 I like your husbands haircut.
   I like your husband’s haircut.

3 Those are Robert and Sarahs children.

4 There is a teachers meeting on Mondays.

5 Are the childrens coats in the car?

6 The mens clothes are upstairs.

7 Alices mother is very ill.

8 We have a months holiday in the summer.

9 The students exams start next week.

10 This is my mothers dress.
8 Other possessives

The bank is at the end of the road.
There is a cafe at the top of the hill.

- Possession for things: noun + of + noun.
- After the front, back, side, top, bottom, end, beginning, we always use of + noun:
  It's in the front of the car.
  NOT It's in the car front.

Have you got the car keys?
Can you close the bathroom door?

- With common nouns (e.g. car, school, town, garden, kitchen, bedroom, sea, country, hotel) of is not necessary. We usually say the bathroom door and NOT the door of the bathroom.

Practice

8 Complete the sentences.

1 Have you got my car keys? (keys/car)
2 There's a chair at the top of the garden. (garden/top)
3 Can you close the window? (window/bedroom)
4 The money is in my room. (room/hotel)
5 I met Sarah at the school gates. (gates/school)
6 They live at the bottom of the hill. (hill/bottom)
7 There's an old tree at the side of the house. (house/side)
8 Where's the bathroom? (light/bathroom)
9 We always meet at the town clock. (clock/town)
10 The air over the sea is very good for you.
9 **this, that, these, those: demonstrative adjectives and pronouns**

This book is really good.  
That house is beautiful.

These chips are cold.  
What are those birds?

* **this, that, these, those** + noun: demonstrative adjective.

This is my mother.  
That’s the bathroom.

These are my cases.  
Those are my glasses.

* **this, that, these, those** + verb: demonstrative pronoun.

*This* is singular. It is used with something that is **here**, next to the speaker.  
*That* is singular. It is used with something that is **there**, not next to the speaker. Perhaps the speaker is looking at it or pointing to it.  
*These* is plural. It is used with things that are **here**, next to the speaker.  
*Those* is plural. It is used with things that are **there**, not next to the speaker.
10 taller than ... : comparative adjectives with er

Pam is taller than Helen.
Pam’s hair is longer than Helen’s.
Helen’s heavier than Pam.
Helen’s stronger than Pam.

USE
• To compare two things.

FORM
• adjective + er:
  old → older
  tall → taller
One-syllable adjectives, add er.
  happy → happier
  easy → easier
Two-syllable adjectives ending in y, change y → i and add er.

• Spelling:
  big → bigger
  fat → fatter
  thin → thinner
  nice → nicer
When a one-syllable adjective ends with a vowel and one consonant, double
the consonant before er. For adjectives ending in e, add r.

• Irregular comparative adjectives:
  good → better, bad → worse.

Practice

10a Write the comparative adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fast</th>
<th>faster</th>
<th>thin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
<td>nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td></td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td></td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
<td>angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td></td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td></td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat</td>
<td></td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10b Complete these sentences using the comparative.

1. Vegetables are cheaper than meat.

2. This bag of potatoes is heavier than this bag of tomatoes.

3. Spain is bigger than England.

4. This new car is faster than my old one.

5. Sarah is younger than her brother.

6. The coast road to the town is shorter than the mountain road.
7 Her bedtime ....................................... her older sister's.

8 My father ........................................ my mother.

10c Write sentences with comparative adjectives using words from each part of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>heavy</th>
<th>her twelve-year-old son</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karen</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>buses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My suitcase</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>the Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>planes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boats</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>the Statue of Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mississippi</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Atlantic</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>the Nile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trains</td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>your suitcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Empire State building</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>my mother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 English is easier than Japanese.
2 Karen is shorter than her twelve-year-old son.
3 My suitcase ........................................
4 My father ........................................
5 Boats ............................................... 
6 The Mississippi ...................................
7 The Atlantic ........................................ 
8 Wool ................................................
9 Trains ............................................... 
10 The Empire State Building ..........................
### Verbs

11  *am, is, are: Present Simple tense of verb to be*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>I’m</td>
<td>I am not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are</td>
<td>You’re</td>
<td>You are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is</td>
<td>She’s</td>
<td>She is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is</td>
<td>He’s</td>
<td>He is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is</td>
<td>It’s</td>
<td>It is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are</td>
<td>We’re</td>
<td>We are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td>They’re</td>
<td>They are not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** We can always use the positive short form after pronouns (I’m, you’re, she’s, he’s, it’s, we’re, they’re) but we cannot always use it after nouns.

➤ See Appendix 3 on short forms.

### Practice

#### 11a Write the short form.

1. It is a lovely day.  
   *It’s a lovely day.*

2. We are not students.  
   *We aren’t students.*

3. I am sorry.  
   

4. She is not here today.  
   

5. They are in the garden.  
   

6. It is not very warm.  
   .....................................................

7. He is American.  
   .....................................................

8. I am not very well.  
   .....................................................

9. You are very cold.  
   .....................................................

10. We are late.  
    .....................................................

#### 11b Complete the sentences with *am, is* or *are*.

1. She ..is.. in my class.  
   8. The book ............ here.

2. They ..are.. not in my office.  
   9. The class ............ very big.

3. I ............ from Spain.  
   10. The books ............ on my desk.

4. He ............ a good teacher.  
   11. My sister and I ............ leaving.

5. How ............ you?  
   12. It ............ not my pen.

6. ............ she coming?  
   13. ............ English very difficult?

7. ............ they at home?  
   14. ............ I right?
12 has, have got

**FORM**

**Positive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have got</td>
<td>(I’ve got)</td>
<td>(You’ve got)</td>
<td>(We’ve got)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have not (haven’t)</td>
<td>got</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>has got</td>
<td>(She’s got)</td>
<td>(He’s got)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>has not (hasn’t)</td>
<td>got</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>we</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>got ...?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>No,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have.</td>
<td>haven’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>got ...?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has</th>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>No,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has.</td>
<td>hasn’t.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

➢ See Appendix 3 on short forms.

**USE**

- Possession:

  She’s got three cats.
  **Have** you **got** a car?
  We’ve got three children.
  He hasn’t got many friends.

- Illnesses:

  I’ve got a bad cold.
  **Has** he **got** a headache?

- Descriptions:

  He’s got brown hair, blue eyes and a long nose.

**Note:** We can also use **have** for possession:

  They **have** a big house.
  Do you **have** a job?
  I don’t **have** enough money.

  But in British English **have got** is more common than **have** for possession.
Practice

12a Complete the sentences with has and have got. Use the short forms 've got and 's got.

1  She .s got... a beautiful bedroom.  7  Sarah ............ a new car.
2  You ....... got... a very nice bike.  8  I .......... a terrible headache.
3  He .......... very long hair.  9  The dog .......... a broken leg.
4  They .......... two houses.  10 Alison .......... a very good job.
5  David .......... a bad foot.  11 He .......... a lot of friends.
6  We .......... a lot of problems.  12 Julie .......... beautiful hair.

12b Look at the two pictures.

Picture A: Jill is in a restaurant.  Picture B: Her sister Jenny is in a restaurant.

The pictures are nearly the same but there are ten differences.
Write sentences about the differences, using 's got and hasn't got.

1 .Jill hasn't got. a glass of water.  .Jenny's got. a glass of water.
2 .Jill's got. a fork.  .Jenny hasn't got. a fork.
3 .......................... a napkin.  .......................... a napkin.
4 .......................... a menu.  .......................... a menu.
5 .......................... a bag.  .......................... a bag.
6 .......................... a coat.  .......................... a coat.
7 .......................... a lighter.  .......................... a lighter.
8 .......................... a watch.  .......................... a watch.
9 .......................... a newspaper.  .......................... a newspaper.
10 .......................... a ring.  .......................... a ring.
12c Jack is going on holiday to France. His friend is checking that he has got everything. In your notebook, write questions about the following using ‘Have you got your ...?’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>swimming costume</th>
<th>umbrella</th>
<th>travel clock</th>
<th>camera</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French phrase book</td>
<td>passport</td>
<td>address book</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French francs</td>
<td>sunglasses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Then look at Jack’s suitcase and answer the questions with Yes, I have. or No, I haven’t.

Example: 1 ‘Have you got your swimming costume?’ ‘Yes, I have.’
2 ‘Have you got your umbrella?’ ‘No, I haven’t.’

12d Complete the questions and answers.

1 ‘Has... she got... a sister?’ ‘No, she hasn’t.’
2 ‘Have... you got... a telephone?’ ‘Yes, I have.’
3 ‘........... we ........... the tickets?’ ‘Yes, we ...........’
4 ‘........... the town .......... a theatre?’ ‘No, it ..........’
5 ‘........... he .......... a job?’ ‘No, he ..........’
6 ‘........... your friends .......... some good music?’ ‘Yes, they ..........’
7 ‘........... I ........... time for a cup of coffee?’ ‘Yes, you ...........’
8 ‘........... your son .......... a cold?’ ‘Yes, he ...........’
9 ‘........... they .......... a garden?’ ‘No, they ...........’
10 ‘........... you .......... a good hotel room?’ ‘Yes, we ...........’
13 \textit{I walk to school: Present Simple tense: positive}

**FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>work.</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>works.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- \textit{She, he, it}: add \textit{s} to the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>teach.</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>teaches.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Verbs ending in \textit{sh, ch, ss, o} or \textit{x}, e.g. teach, wash, watch, go: add \textit{es} to the verb after \textit{she, he, it}.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Verbs ending in consonant + \textit{y}, e.g. carry, study, cry: change \textit{y} \rightarrow \textit{i} and add \textit{es} after \textit{she, he, it}.
\end{itemize}

\textgreater; See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

**USE**

- To give a general description of a person or thing. Not for an activity happening now.
- With \textit{think, know, understand, agree, want} (verbs that are not activities).
- With \textit{sometimes, often, always, usually, never, occasionally} (adverbs of frequency). These adverbs usually go before the present simple verb:
  - \textit{She often goes there.}
  - \textit{He doesn't often go there.}
  - \textit{Do you sometimes go there?}
- With repeated times, e.g. \textit{every Saturday, in the evening} (= every evening), \textit{at 8 o'clock} (= at 8 o'clock every day), \textit{in the summer} (= every summer).

**Practice**

\textbf{13a} Complete the sentences with the verb in the correct form.

1. Children \textit{ask}, a lot of questions. (ask)
2. I \textit{love}, classical music. (love)
3. You always \textit{forget} my birthday. (forget)
4. She never \textit{listen} to me. (listen)
5. They usually \textit{drink} coffee after their evening meal. (drink)
6 I .................... to work when the weather’s cold. (drive)
7 My parents usually ..................... to our house on Sundays.
   (come)
8 They ....................... two languages at school. (learn)
9 The village shop ...................... at 8 o’clock in the morning. (open)
10 We ......................... her a diary every year. (give)
11 He often ....................... with his brother. (fight)
12 You never .................... me with my homework. (help)
13 Big dogs ....................... a lot of exercise. (like)
14 He ......................... Arabic. (understand)
15 Lessons ....................... at 9 o’clock every morning. (start)

13b Complete the sentences with the verb in the correct form.
1 She .................. to college on her bike. (go)
2 A lot of birds .................. south in the winter. (fly)
3 She ...................... very hard at the weekends. (study)
4 My father ................ television most evenings. (watch)
5 I often .................... at the cinema. (cry)
6 She ................ a lot of homework in the evenings. (do)
7 A mother cat .................... her kittens. (wash)
8 You ..................... language very well. (teach)
9 He .................... the shopping for his grandmother. (carry)
10 He’s very naughty – he .................... other children. (push)

13c Write the sentences again, using she or he.
1 I always listen to the radio in the mornings. (She)
   \quad \textit{She always listens to the radio in the mornings.}
2 I take the dog for a walk every day. (He)
   \quad \textit{He takes the dog for a walk every day.}
3 I usually buy all the food. (She)
   \quad \textit{.................................................................}
4 I teach history and Latin. (She)
   \quad \textit{.................................................................}
5 I walk to the office every day. (He)
   \quad \textit{.................................................................}
6 I never wash the car. (She)

7 I open the building every morning. (He)

8 I occasionally write letters to my old school friends. (He)

9 I drink a lot of tea with my breakfast. (He)

10 I watch the football on television every Saturday. (She)

13d In your notebook, write sentences in the present simple about these people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: (Ms) Sarah Jones</th>
<th>Name: (Ms) Deniz Ulgen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationality: British</td>
<td>Nationality: Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: 3, Clapham Terrace, London, S.W. 2. Great Britain</td>
<td>Address: Buyuk Caddesi 15, Kizilay, Ankara, Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job: Bank cashier</td>
<td>Job: Hotel receptionist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbies: I play tennis and work in the garden</td>
<td>Hobbies: I play chess and go to concerts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages: French and a little Spanish</td>
<td>Languages: English German</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: (Mr) Pierre Moulin</th>
<th>Name: (Ms) Maria Protopapas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationality: French</td>
<td>Nationality: Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: 15, rue du Nord, 94250 Gentilly, Paris, France</td>
<td>Address: Agios Pedros 9, Galatsi 11142 Athens, Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job: Shop manager</td>
<td>Job: School teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbies: I paint and listen to music</td>
<td>Hobbies: I go for long walks and play volleyball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages: Some English and a little Italian</td>
<td>Languages: Fluent English and some Arabic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Sarah Jones comes from Britain.
She lives in London.
She works in a bank.
She often plays tennis and works in the garden.
She speaks French and a little Spanish.

Deniz Ulgen ...
Pierre Moulin ...
Maria Protopapas ...
14 **Present Simple tense: questions**

**FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>live ...?</th>
<th>Does</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>live ...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td>she</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Question form: *do, does* + subject + infinitive.
- There is no *s* at the end of the verb in questions:
  - *She lives* ... but *Does she live* ...?
  - NOT *Does she lives* ...?

**Short answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>do.</th>
<th>No,</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>do not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>(don't)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>does.</th>
<th>No,</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>does not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td>(doesn't)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practice**

14a Add *do* or *does* to make questions and *do, don't, does* or *doesn't* to make short answers.

1  ' *Does... she live with her parents?* 'Yes, she *does...*'
2  ' *Do... you like your job?* 'No, I *don't...*'
3  ' .................. I speak Italian well?' 'Yes, you .................. .'
4  ' .................. you drive to work?' 'No, I .................. .'
5  ' .................. they work hard at university?' 'Yes, they .................. .'
6  ' .................. Alan smoke?' 'No, he .................. .'
7  ' .................. your sister visit you very often?' 'Yes, she .................. .'
8  ' .................. we usually give her a birthday present?' 'No, we .................. .'
9  ' .................. you write to your parents very often?' 'No, I .................. .'
10 ' .................. he help you very much?' 'Yes, he .................. .'
14b Make these sentences into questions.

1. The shop closes at 5 o'clock.
   *Does the shop close at 5 o'clock?*

2. They go swimming every weekend.
   *Do they go swimming every weekend?*

3. She speaks English well.

4. It rains a lot here in winter.

5. You drink a lot of tea.


7. Tony often plays golf at the weekends.

8. His friends visit him most evenings.

14c Write the questions in the present simple.

1. Where / you / work?
   *Where do you work?*

2. What / she / do?
   *What does she do?*

3. Where / he / live?

4. What music / your husband / like?

5. When / she / do her homework?

6. Why / we / learn Latin?

7. Who / she / teach?

8. How / I / turn on the television?
15 Present Simple tense: negatives

**FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>do not</th>
<th>like ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>(don't)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>does not</th>
<th>like ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>(doesn't)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Negative form: Subject + *do not, does not* + infinitive.

**Note:** There is no *s* at the end of the verb in the negative:

*She likes ...* but *She doesn't like ...*, NOT *She doesn't likes.*

**Practice**

15 Change these sentences from the positive to the negative.

1. She works very hard.
   
   *She doesn't work very hard.*

2. It usually snows here in the winter.
   
   ...........................................................

3. I like a big breakfast every morning.
   
   ...........................................................

4. The film starts very early.
   
   ...........................................................

5. He swims every morning.
   
   ...........................................................

6. They always open the windows at night.
   
   ...........................................................

7. We often see our neighbours in the garden.
   
   ...........................................................

8. Chris goes on holiday every year.
   
   ...........................................................

9. You drive very fast.
   
   ...........................................................

10. These young children learn very quickly.
    
    ...........................................................
16 Present Simple tense

Check

16a Complete the boxes. Use the verb work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I        |...........
| You      |work.     |
| She      |...........
| He       |...........
| It       |...........
|...........
| You      |...........
| We       |...........
| They     |...........
| She      |...........
| He       |...........
| It       |...........

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|...........
| they     |               |
|...........
| he       |               |
|...........
|...........
|...........
|...........
|...........
|...........
|...........
|...........
|...........
|...........

16b Complete the conversation, putting the verbs into the present simple.

A: Hello. Nice to see you. 1 Do you work (work) here?
B: Yes, I do. I’m the head waiter.
A: Oh good. And 2 ................. you ................. (like) it?
B: Oh yes, I 3 ................. (love) it here. It’s an excellent restaurant.
    The chef 4 ................. (cook) wonderful food and the waiters all
5 ................. (work) very hard. The only problem is that I
6 ................. (not/go out) in the evenings any more because I’m
always busy here.
A: Ah, that’s why we 7 ................. (not/see) you now at the club.
B: That’s right. I only 8 ................. (have) one evening free and I
    usually 9 ................. (stay) at home then. 10 ................. Maria
    ................. (go) to the club now?
A: Oh yes, she does. She 11 ................. (talk) about you sometimes.
    12 ................. you (see) her?
B: No, I don’t. I’m always busy and she 13 ...................... (not/know) about this new job. I 14 .................... (telephone) her sometimes but she’s always out.

A: Well, she 15 .................. (go out) quite often. But I 16 ......................... (know) she 17 .................. (want) to see you again.

B: Look at the door! It’s Maria. She’s coming in here.
17 was, were: Past Simple tense of verb to be

FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative Long</th>
<th>Negative Short</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was</td>
<td>I was not</td>
<td>I wasn’t</td>
<td>Was I ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were</td>
<td>You were not</td>
<td>You weren’t</td>
<td>Were you ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was</td>
<td>She was not</td>
<td>She wasn’t</td>
<td>Was she ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was</td>
<td>He was not</td>
<td>He wasn’t</td>
<td>Was he ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was</td>
<td>It was not</td>
<td>It wasn’t</td>
<td>Was it ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were</td>
<td>We were not</td>
<td>We weren’t</td>
<td>Were we ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were</td>
<td>They were not</td>
<td>They weren’t</td>
<td>Were they ...?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice

17a Complete the sentences using was or were.

1  He ...was... very tired yesterday.
2  They ...were... not very happy together.
3  You ............ very angry with me last night.
4  Her doctor ........ not very helpful.
5  They ............ in France last summer.
6  Mr Jones ........ not in the office yesterday.
7  I ............ in bed all morning.
8  It ............ not very warm in the swimming pool.
9  You ............ not very friendly to my sister.
10 She ............ a beautiful baby.
11 The children ........ awake early this morning.
12 I ............ not with them in the restaurant.
13 Ruth ............ on holiday last week.
14 It ............ a very nice letter.
15 We ............ very pleased to see you.
16 Callum and his brother Josh ........ here last night.

17b Complete the story, adding was and were.

It 1... was... a beautiful day. The sun 2... was... hot and the sky 3.......... blue. James and Wendy 4......... on the beach. They 5.......... with their three children. The children 6.......... in the sea. The sea 7.......... a bit cold but the children 8.......... very happy. There 9.......... lots of other children in the sea too: some of them 10.......... in the water with
their parents. Wendy and James \( ^{11} \) ............ on the sand and James
\( ^{12} \) ............ asleep with a book on his face. But suddenly there \( ^{13} \) ............
grey clouds all over the sky and the sun \( ^{14} \) ............ not hot any more. The
beautiful weather \( ^{15} \) ............ finished and there \( ^{16} \) ............ wet picnics
and wet people everywhere. A British summer holiday!

17c In your notebook, write questions and answers about the story above, using \textit{was} or \textit{were}.

1  The weather nice?
   \textit{Was the weather nice?} ‘Yes, it was a beautiful day.’

2  Where/James and Wendy?
   \textit{Where were James and Wendy?} ‘They were on the beach.’

3  Where/their children?

4  Other children in the sea?

5  James and Wendy in the sea?

6  James awake?

7  What/on James’ face?

8  Sunny all day?

9  The holidaymakers wet in the end?

10 Where/this beach?

17d In your notebook, write ten questions about a friend’s trip to London, using
the table below. Then choose a short answer for each question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the weather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the streets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the airport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the museums</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the shops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples: \textit{Were the underground trains fast?} ‘Yes, they were.’
\textit{Was the weather warm?} ‘No, it wasn’t.’
18 I walked to school: Past Simple tense: positive

FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I, You</th>
<th>walked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He, She, It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We, They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Add *ed* to regular verbs. The verb is the same for all persons: *I, you, she, he, it, we* and *they*.

Notes

- Spelling:
  
  | like  | → | liked |
  | study | → | studied |
  | stop  | → | stopped |

  Verbs ending in:
  
  - e, add *d*.
  - consonant + *y*, change *y* → *i* + *ed*.
  - vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *ed*.

- *y* and *u* at the end of a word are not consonant sounds. So verbs ending in *y* or *u* do not double the consonant:

  | play  | → | played |

  ➤ See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

USE

- We use the past simple to talk about the past.

Practice

18a Write the past simple of these verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stay</th>
<th>stayed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>rained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| study |    |
| cry  |    |
| work |    |
| start |   |
| live |    |
| watch|    |
| like |    |

18b Complete these sentences in the past simple.

1 I ................ at home all weekend. (stay)
2 She ................ all night. (cry)
3 It ......................... every day last week. (rain)
4 We ......................... to her very carefully. (listen)
5 He ......................... her very much. (love)
6 The shop ..................... at 5 o'clock. (close)
7 My friends ..................... to stay all weekend. (want)
### Past Simple tense: positive: irregular verbs

We saw a good film last night.
I bought all my Christmas presents at the weekend.
They had a good time at the party.

**FORM**

I, You, She, He, It, We, They saw ...

- The verb is the same for all persons: I, you, she, he, it, we and they.
- There are a lot of irregular verbs.

**Practice**

19 Complete the tables below.

See the list of irregular verbs in Appendix 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>run</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>have</td>
<td></td>
<td>saw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td></td>
<td>know</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>left</td>
<td></td>
<td>swim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td></td>
<td>take</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td></td>
<td>make</td>
<td></td>
<td>taught</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>meet</td>
<td></td>
<td>tell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>put</td>
<td></td>
<td>thought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>read</td>
<td></td>
<td>understand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get (up)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20 Past simple tense: positive

Check

20a Write these sentences in the past simple.

1) I see my parents every weekend. (last weekend)
   I saw my parents last weekend.

2) Matthew always asks a lot of questions. (this morning)

3) They go to the mountains in the winter. (last winter)

4) Julie meets Tom from school every afternoon. (this afternoon)

5) Jenny watches a lot of television at the weekends. (on holiday)

6) He eats a lot in the evenings. (last night)

7) The programme starts at 7.30 every Friday. (this morning)

8) I love cycling at the weekends. (when I was a child)

9) We always have a nice time with them. (on holiday)

10) The garden looks lovely in the spring. (last spring)
20b Complete the sentences about Kelly’s morning using a verb in the past simple. Use the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>read</th>
<th>get dressed</th>
<th>leave</th>
<th>have a shower</th>
<th>turn on</th>
<th>brush</th>
<th>get up</th>
<th>make a cup of tea</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>wash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Kelly **got up**...
2. She **had a shower**...
3. She ........................................
4. She ........................................
5. She ........................................
6. She ........................................
7. She ........................................
8. She ........................................
9. She ........................................
10. She ........................................
21 Past Simple tense: questions and negatives

FORM

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>walk?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
<td>come?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Did + subject + infinitive for all persons and all verbs, regular and irregular.
  Did you go ...? Did you walk ...?
  NOT Did you went ...? Did you walked ...?

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>did not</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>(didn’t)</td>
<td>go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td>come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Subject + did not + infinitive for all persons and all verbs, regular and irregular.
  He did not go ....
  NOT He did not went ....

Practice

21 In your notebook, put these sentences into the past simple. Write them in the positive form, the question form and the negative form.

1 She gets up early in the morning.
   She got up early in the morning.
   Did she get up early in the morning?
   She didn’t get up early in the morning.

2 He teaches history at the university.
   He taught history at the university.
   Did he teach history at the university?
   He didn’t teach history at the university.
3 They leave home at 8 o’clock.
4 He stays in very good hotels.
5 You smoke a lot.
6 I look very tired.
7 We stop at Oxford.
8 The restaurant closes at 11 o’clock.
9 Pam buys a lot of clothes.
10 The birds fly away to other countries.

22 Past Simple tense: times in the past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last night / week / month / year</th>
<th>Three minutes / hours / days / nights / weeks / months / years ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Practice

22 Answer the questions using last or ago and the words in brackets.

1 When did you speak to Peter? (week)
   Last week.

2 When did they buy that car? (two years)
   ................................................

3 When did we clean the windows? (six months)
   ................................................

4 When did the film start? (five minutes)
   ................................................

5 When did you see your cousin? (three years)
   ................................................

6 When did she stop smoking? (month)
   ................................................

7 When did it stop raining? (two hours)
   ................................................

8 When did they go to Australia? (year)
   ................................................

9 When did Max phone? (night)
   ................................................

10 When did you find your wallet? (half an hour)
    ................................................
23 Past Simple tense

Check

23 Complete the conversation with the verbs in the past simple.

A: Where \( \text{did you go}\) (you/go) for your last summer holiday?
B: We \( \text{went}\) (go) to Egypt.
A: Oh really? How interesting! \( \text{did you enjoy}\) (you/enjoy) it?
B: Oh yes, we \( \text{love}\) (love) the River Nile and I \( \text{think}\) (think) the pyramids and all the historical sights \( \text{are}\) (be) fascinating.
A: How long \( \text{did you stay}\) (you/stay)?
B: For four weeks. We \( \text{are}\) (be) there for the whole of October.
A: How nice. So you \( \text{have}\) (have) lots of time to travel round.
B: Yes, we \( \text{saw}\) (see) a few places so I’d like to go again.
A: \( \text{did you learn}\) (you/learn) any Egyptian Arabic?
B: I \( \text{learned}\) (learn) but Paul \( \text{didn’t}\) (n’t). I \( \text{studied}\) (study) the language for a few weeks before we \( \text{went}\) (go). I \( \text{found}\) (find) a good Arabic language cassette in the local library and that \( \text{is}\) (be) very helpful.
A: \( \text{did you talk}\) (you/talk) to the local people?
B: Not really, but I \( \text{know how}\) (know) how to order food and drink in the cafés and restaurants.
A: Well, that’s good.
B: Yes it is, but I \( \text{want}\) (want) to talk to people too so I’m still studying Arabic and I hope to go again next year.
A: Well, best of luck!
24  go + to, for a, …ing

I don’t go to work on Saturdays. We went to the cinema last night. Would you like to go for a walk? I often go for a swim before work. They go sailing at the weekends. We went skiing last winter.

- go to …: go to England, town, the cinema.
- go for a …: go for a walk, a meal, a run, a swim, a drink, a game of tennis.
- go …ing: go climbing, skiing, swimming, fishing, sailing, walking, riding, birdwatching.

go + …ing with sports. And go shopping. But we do not use go + playing. NOT we went playing tennis.

Practice

24  Complete the sentences.

1

![Cinema sign](image)

I went to the cinema last night.

2

![Man running](image)

I usually go for a run in the morning.

3

![Sailing bag](image)

My father often goes sailing at the weekends.
4

We went .................. this morning.

5

Emma went ................. last week.

6

I'd like to go ................ a ................ this afternoon.

7

Do you go ................ in the winter?

8

We go .................. the ................ on Saturday nights.
Prepositions

25  at, on, in as prepositions of place

I saw her at the bus stop.
Can I meet you at the cinema?

• at a place:
  • x  at the bus stop/cinema

Your books are on the table.
The painting looks nice on this wall.

• on a line or surface:
  • on the table
  • on the wall

Philip’s in the kitchen.
Your bag’s in the car.

• in a place = inside. The place is not a line or surface: it has walls or sides:
  • in the kitchen/car
  • in the garden/park/town

And we use in with names of towns and countries: in Britain, in Paris.

Note:  We say: in a car, on a bus, on a train.

Practice

25  Complete these sentences with at, on or in.

1  Do you live ... in ... Manchester?
2  He was ... at ... the bus stop for half an hour.
3  Are the plates .......... the cupboard?
4  Look at the example .......... the board.
5  I met my girlfriend .......... a party.
6  Kathy’s not here – she’s .......... work at the moment.
7  Are my books .......... that shelf?
8  My toothbrush isn’t .......... the bathroom. Where is it?
9  She usually sits .......... the floor.
10  Is your daughter happy .......... school?
11  We had breakfast .......... in the garden.
12  There are too many cars .......... the road.
27 at, on, in as prepositions of time

They finish school at 4 o’clock.
The children usually have a story at bedtime.

- at a point in time:
  at one o’clock, half-past five, midnight;
  at lunchtime, dinner-time;
  at the end of the lesson.

I saw her on Monday.
My birthday’s on 4th September.

- on a day or date:
  on Tuesday, Thursday;
  on 1st April, 4th June;
  on the first day of spring.

I usually work in the mornings.
The weather’s very nice here in the summer.

- in a period of time:
  in the morning, afternoon, evening;
  in April, May, June;
  in the summer, winter;

Notes
- on Wednesday, in the afternoon, on Wednesday afternoon.
- in the morning, afternoon, evening, but at night.
- on Christmas Eve, Independence Day, Easter Sunday, but at Christmas, at New Year.

Practice

27 Complete the sentences with at, on or in.

1 College starts at 9 o’clock in the morning.
2 I usually go swimming on Tuesdays.
3 I got up at 7 o’clock this morning.
4 Jim came round at Saturday afternoon.
5 The children get too many presents Christmas.
6 We usually take our holiday September.
7 They don’t go out very often the evenings.
8 She was born in Australia 1952.
9 I always go and see her her birthday.
10 She phoned up the beginning of the match on TV.
11 They usually come and stay with us the summer holidays.
12 We moved here 20th October.
Gerunds and infinitives

28  *I like swimming: like, don’t like + gerund*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you like learning English?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He likes working at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t like driving.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USE**

- The gerund is like a noun.
  - We use it after the verb *like*.

- *Love* and *hate* also take the gerund.
  - I *love going* to the cinema.
  - *She hates getting up* in the morning.

**FORM**

- *infinitive + ing*:
  - go → going
  - drink → drinking

**Notes**

- No articles:
  - There is no article (*the, a, an*) before a gerund:
    - I *like swimming*.
    - NOT I *like the swimming*.

- *be* → *being*  Do not take off the *e*.

- Spelling:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs ending in:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consonant + <em>e</em>, take off the <em>e</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vowel + consonant:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-syllable verbs, double the consonant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lie, ie</em> changes to <em>y</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>come</th>
<th>coming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie</td>
<td>lying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Practice

**28a** Write the gerund of these verbs.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td><em>being</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td><em>cleaning</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get (up)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**28b** Complete the following sentences using a gerund from the exercise above. Use each gerund only once.

1. My father loves *listening* to music.
2. Rosie likes *coming* to our house.
3. Peter doesn’t like *driving* the car so I usually do it.
4. Do you like *sailing* in the sea?
5. She loves *dancing* for presents.
6. I hate *writing* letters.
7. Jess loves *being* a mother.
8. I hate *smoking* – the smell of cigarettes is terrible.
9. I don’t like *flying* so I travel everywhere by train or boat.
10. My friends and I love *playing* ball games on the beach.
11. Joe likes *watching* television after a long day at college.
12. Everyone in my family hates *cooking* on Monday mornings.
13. Does Caroline like *having* young children?
14. I don’t like the lessons at college but I like *staying* in the library.
15. Greg always hates *doing* his homework.
16. Trisha doesn’t really like *working* in an office.
17. Anne and I love *staying* in the countryside.
18. Felix really likes *staying* in good hotels.
29  **I'd like to go to the beach: would like + to-infinitive**

I'd like to go to the beach.
Would you like to meet my boss?

- *Would like* is a polite way of saying *want*.
- After *would like* we use the *to*-infinitive (not the gerund)

**Practice**

29a Complete the sentences, using a verb from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ask</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>buy</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>stay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Would you like to *have* lunch with us tomorrow?
2. I'd like to *buy* a new pair of jeans.
3. Would you like to *pay* by the window?
4. I'd better leave now. I wouldn't like to *play* late for the meeting.
5. Do you think Rosa would like to *come* tennis with us?
6. My parents would like to *ask* at a new hotel.
7. We'd like to *be* him a few questions.
8. Excuse me. I'd like to *go* the bill now, please.
9. We're having a party on Saturday. Would you like to *play*?
10. I'd like to *see* that new film tonight.

29b Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the correct form (gerund after *like*, see exercise 28, or *to*-infinitive after *would like*).

1. Do you like *cooking*? (cook)
2. Would you like *to go* for a walk? (go)
3. I'd like *to see* you again. (see)
4. My brother likes *to go* to the theatre. (go)
5. Does Amber like *to live* with her parents? (live)
6. She'd like *to travel* the world. (travel)
7. We'd like *to speak* to the manager, please. (speak)
8. Do you think Francis would like *to buy* my bike? (buy)
9. The cat likes *to bring* mice into the house. (bring)
10. Do you like *to play* computer games? (play)
Sentence structure

30  *He always gets up early:* frequency adverbs with the Present Simple tense

| He **always** gets up early.  
| I don’t **often** go to the cinema. |

- The adverb goes between the subject and the verb.
- In negative sentences the adverb goes between *don’t/doesn’t* and the verb.

**Practice**

30  Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

1  to the mountains / never / we / go

   *We never go to the mountains.*

2  often / she / write to me / doesn’t

3  play football on Saturday afternoons / the boys / always

4  usually / arrives late / the bus

5  go to bed before 11 / often / I

6  never / drinks coffee in the evening / she

7  it / rain in the summer / often / doesn’t

8  read books slowly / I / always

9  usually / my father / goes to work by bus

10 always / go to the beach at the weekend / we
Part A

Fill each gap with a suitable word to complete Andrew’s letter to his pen-friend.

Dear José,
Thank you for your letter. It was .................. interesting. And thank you for the photographs. Your village looks beautiful. Now I would like to tell you a little about myself and ........................ family. I live ...................... a town about 40 miles (that’s about 64 kilometres) from London. I’ve ........................ one brother and one sister and we all ........................ to the local school. My mother’s a tourist officer and she ..................... to London ..................... the train every day. My father’s a computer programmer and he often works ..................... home.
At the weekends I often play football with the school team. I sometimes go ..................... at the local pool. ..................... is a very good gym at the pool, too.
I look forward to your next letter.
Best wishes,
Andrew

SCORING
10 points: Give yourself a point for each correct answer. Score □

Part B

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1  Do/Does you usually go home for lunch?
2  I start work on/at 9 o’clock.
3  That/Those dogs are very noisy.
4  What you did/did you do yesterday?
5  Have you got/Do you have got your passport?
6  Do you enjoy to read/reading?
7  Is your sister older than/old than you?
8  There is/There are some new books in the library.
9. Where *was/were* you last night?
10. Did you stay *at/in* home at the weekend?

**SCORING**
10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.*

**Part C**

Write the conversation in your notebook. Put the verbs into the correct tense and form and add all the other words you need (e.g. *a, an, at, in, and, did*).

A: You / have / nice time / London / the weekend?
B: Yes, / I. / I / stay with / old friend from school / we / have / wonderful time together. / Saturday / we / go / art gallery / the morning, / concert / the afternoon / Italian restaurant / the evening. / It / be / great weekend. / What about you? / You / have / nice weekend?
A: It / not be / very interesting. / I / stay / home / all weekend.
B: Why / you / not go out?
A: I / not feel / very well.
B: Oh. I / be / sorry about that.
A: That / be / all right. / I / be / better now.

**SCORING**
20 points: *Take off a point for each mistake.*

**Part D**

Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. brother / has / a / your / job / got?
   ........................................................................................................

2. buildings / are / this / there / beautiful / town / some / in.
   ........................................................................................................

3. history / mother / the / their / college / at / teaches.
   ........................................................................................................
4 music / like / the / I / evenings / listening / in / to.
                                                                                     
5 her / taller / all / is / Angela / sisters / than.
                                                                                     
6 lights / are / the / in / those / sky / what?
                                                                                     
7 you / time / do / work / finish / what?
                                                                                     
8 at / yesterday / were / not / school / they.
                                                                                     
9 phone / she / me / the / not / at / weekend / did.
                                                                                     
10 in / sometimes / winter / go / the / I / skiing.
                                                                                     

SCORING
10 points: Give yourself a point for each correct answer.

TOTAL SCORE
Maximum 50 points: Add up your score.
Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

31  *the* and *a, an*: definite and indefinite articles

| She's got a girl and a boy. The girl's ten and the boy's eight. |
| He gave me a book and a cassette. I liked the book but I didn't like the cassette very much. |

- *a* + singular noun – the first time we say the noun.
- *a* = one. *a* is not particular.
- *the* + singular/plural noun – the second time we say the noun.
  *the* is particular.

Practice

31 Complete the sentences using *a, an* or *the*.

1. I've got .......... lighter and .......... box of matches but .......... lighter doesn't work very well.
3. I bought ............... sandwich and ............... piece of cake. ............... sandwich was all right but ............... cake was horrible.
4. ............... woman and two men were here a few moments ago. I think ............... woman wanted to see you.
5. They've got ............... dog and ............... cat, ............... rabbit and some goldfish but the children like ............... dog best.
6. He sent me two letters and ............... postcard while he was on holiday. ............... postcard didn't say much but ............... letters were very interesting.
7. You can have ............... apple or ............... orange. ............... apples are nice and sweet.
8. There's ............... plum tree and ............... peach tree in our garden. ............... peach tree doesn't produce many peaches but ............... plum tree produces lots of plums every year.
9. There's ............... theatre and two cinemas in town but one of ............... cinemas is closing down.
10. There's ............... train at 2.00 and one at 3.30. ............... 2.00 train takes two hours and ............... 3.30 train takes ............... hour and ............... half.
### 32 The articles *a* and *the*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That’s a nice car.</td>
<td><em>(the car = our car, or this car)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you clean the car?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’ve got a dog.</td>
<td><em>(the dog = our dog, or the dog that lives here)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where’s the dog?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You’ve got a big garden.</td>
<td><em>(the garden = our garden, or the garden at this house)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The dog’s in the garden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a station in this town?</td>
<td><em>(the station = the station in this town)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The station is in the town centre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is an interesting book.</td>
<td><em>(the author = the author of this book)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The author has some very unusual ideas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The café next to the station is open all night.</td>
<td><em>(We know which café. It is the café next to the station.)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **a, an** + singular noun:
  - That’s a nice car.
  - There are other nice cars and we are talking about one of them.

- **the** + singular or plural noun:
  - *the* = one in particular. We are talking about a known object, person or animal. The speaker and listener know which one it is. It is not one of many. It is one in particular:
  - Did you clean the car?
  - We are talking about our car. There is only one of these.

---

### Practice

32 Complete the sentences using *a, an* or *the*.

1. This is ...a... beautiful painting. Does ...the... artist live near here?
2. I bought ...a... new toothbrush this morning and I can’t find it. I’m sure I put it in ...the... bathroom.
3. Can you get ............... fresh cream cake when you’re out? ............... shop on ............... corner usually sells them.
4. It’s ............... very nice school and ............... teachers are all really hard-working.
5. ‘Look! There’s ............... cat in ............... garden.’
   ‘Yes, it’s ............... cat from next door.’
6. ‘There’s ............... man at ............... door. He wants to see you.’
7. We stayed in ............... very nice hotel. ............... room was comfortable and ............... food was excellent.
8 I bought Elliot .......... new jacket last week but yesterday two
of .......... buttons came off. I'm taking it back to .......... shop.
9 I had .......... bath this morning but .......... water was a bit cold.
10 Hannah was at .......... airport, waiting for .......... friend to arrive.

33 the: definite article

| The moon looks beautiful tonight. |
| The sky is very grey. |

- We use the when there is only one: the moon, the sun, the sky, the sea, the
weather, the earth, the world, the President of France, the capital of Great Britain.
- We don't use a or the before most names of places: France, London, Africa.

Practice

33 Write the sentences, adding the where necessary.

1 Moon moves slowly round earth.
   The moon moves slowly round the earth.

2 Sun is very hot today.
   The sun is very hot today.

3 Did you see Pope when you went to Rome?

4 Sky went very grey and it started to rain.

5 I hope I can go round world one day.

6 Prince of Wales is visiting our town next week.

7 What is capital of Sweden?

8 It was very cold in sea today.

9 How many countries are in European Community?

10 I once met Prime Minister of Spain.
34 some, any with countable and uncountable nouns

Singular nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’d like</th>
<th>a biscuit.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a glass of milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a sandwich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some milk.</td>
<td>some bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some toast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Countable nouns: a + singular countable noun.
  
  Biscuit, cup and sandwich are countable nouns.
  
  We can count them: one biscuit, two biscuits, three biscuits.
  
  Countable nouns can be singular or plural.

- Uncountable nouns:
  some + singular uncountable noun.
  
  Milk, bread and toast are uncountable nouns.
  
  We cannot count them.
  
  We cannot say: a milk, a bread, a toast.
  
  two milks, two breads, three toasts.
  
  Uncountable nouns are always singular.

- We can also use the before countable and uncountable nouns.

  ➤ See Stage 1, exercise 2 on articles.

Practice

34 Write C after the countable nouns and U after the uncountable nouns.

| paper | U     | news | | coat |
|-------|-------|------||------|
| coffee | U    | job  | | water |
| cassette | C   | homework | | tea |
| information | | apple | | flour |
| bottle | | toothpaste | | bread |
| soup | | bath | | bag |
| pen | | salt | | ball |
| metal | | girl | | soap |
| book | | money | | food |
| rice | | knife | | cup |
| spaghetti | | egg | | cat |
| child | | table | | meat |
| milk | | shampoo | | honey |
35 Counting the uncountables

I’d like a glass of water, please.
Did you buy a bag of sugar?

- We do not say one water, two waters, etc. but we can count:
  - the number of litres/kilos:
    - a litre of milk
    - two kilos of potatoes
  - the containers:
    - a bottle of water
    - three jars of jam

- the pieces:
  - two slices of bread
  - a piece of chocolate
- the item you buy:
  - a loaf of bread
  - a bar of chocolate

Practice

35 Choose a word from the box for each object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tube</th>
<th>loaf</th>
<th>bottle</th>
<th>glass</th>
<th>bag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jar</td>
<td>tin</td>
<td>carton</td>
<td>slice</td>
<td>bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. a bottle of shampoo
2. a tin of soup
3. a ...... of sugar
4. a ...... of bread
5. a ...... of juice
6. a ...... of soap
7. a ...... of toothpaste
8. a ...... of water
9. a ...... of honey
10. a ...... of bread
36  **a, an, some**

Can I have a sandwich?  
I usually have an egg for breakfast.  
There are some eggs in the fridge.  
We’ve got some bread.

- **a, an** + singular countable noun: *a sandwich*  
- **some** + plural countable noun: *some eggs*  
- **some** + uncountable noun: *some bread*

---

**Practice**

36  Complete the sentences using *a, an* or *some*:

1. I would like ...some... soup, please.
2. Is there ...a... bank near here?
3. They drank ................. milk and then went to bed.
4. Would you like ................. apple?
5. There’s ................. rice in the cupboard.
6. Did you get ................. bottle of lemonade?
7. Here’s ................. money to buy your lunch.
8. Karen’s starting ................. new job next week.
9. There’s ................. butter in the fridge.
10. I usually have ................. cup of tea in the morning.
37 some and any: positive, negative and questions

- some in positive sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>an orange.</th>
<th>some oranges.</th>
<th>some bread.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I've got</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- any in questions and negative sentences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTABLE NOUNS</th>
<th>UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>an orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative and question</td>
<td>an orange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Offers and requests:
  We usually use some using Would you like ...? questions and Can I have ...? questions:
  
  Would you like { an orange? some oranges? some bread? } Can I have

Practice

37a Complete the sentences using a, an, some or any.

1. Have you got ...any... juice in the fridge?
2. There are ...some... letters on the floor.
3. I had ............... cup of tea but I didn’t have ............... toast.
4. You need ............... flour and ............... egg.
5. I’d like ............... rice but I don’t want ............... potatoes.
6. Would you like ............... bowl of soup?
7. He gave me ............... tea but he didn’t put ............... sugar in it.
8. There are ............... nice trees in the garden but there aren’t ............... flowers.
9. Can I have ............... glass of orange juice?
10. There are ............... knives and forks on the table but there isn’t ............... salt or pepper.
37b Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.
A: This is the nice restaurant. What's food like?
B: Well, I came here last month with Jeremy and food was very good.
A: Oh good. Ah, here's waiter.
W: Good evening. Would you like to order?
A: Yes, please. Have you got fresh fish tonight?
W: Yes, we've got a very good fish. The fishermen brought them in this morning.
A: Ah, good. Well, I'd like fish, please.
W: And would you like vegetables with your fish?
A: Yes, please.
W: And what about a starter? There's very good vegetable soup and delicious fish soup.
A: No, thank you. I don't want soup.
W: And would you like drink?
A: Yes, I'd like glass of fruit juice before meal, please. And then can we have mineral water with the meal?
W: Yes, of course. And for you madam?
B: Well, I don't want starter but I'll have glass of fruit juice too and then I'll have spaghetti with tomato sauce.
W: Fine. Anything else?
B: Oh yes, please. I'd like bowl of salad.
W: Yes, certainly. And would you like bread?
B: Yes, please. And is there butter with the bread?
W: Yes, there is. So is that all for now?
A: Yes. I just have one question. Where's toilet, please?
W: Over there on your right.
A: Thanks.
quickly, slowly, badly: adverbs of manner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She’s a slow learner.</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>She learns slowly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She’s a careful driver.</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>She drives carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He’s a quick worker.</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>He works quickly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Adjective + *ly*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beautiful</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>beautifully</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Irregulars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good</th>
<th>→</th>
<th>well</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>→</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

- Spelling:
  | *y* | → | *ly* |
  | angry | → | angrily |
  | happy | → | happily |

- Word order:
  Adverbs of manner usually go after the verb:
  *She drives carefully.*
  or after the verb + object:
  *You speak Spanish well.*

Practice

**38a** Write the adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>soft</th>
<th>softly</th>
<th>calm</th>
<th>hard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td>sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td></td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td></td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td></td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td></td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**38b** Choose an adverb from the exercise above to complete the sentences below.

1. I think you’re working too **hard**... You need a holiday.
2. She sang **beautifully**...
3. You speak German ...................... – just like a German.
4 Please talk .................. . I don’t want the baby to wake up.
5 She had no problems at all with the exam. She passed it ...................
6 Don’t drive so .................. . It’s dangerous.
7 I understood what to do because she explained everything very
   ................................
8 Please carry the glasses ...................... . They were very expensive.
9 She didn’t cry or scream. She just listened very ...................... when I
told her the terrible news.
10 I asked him very ...................... but he refused.

38c Rewrite the sentences using a verb and an adverb.
1 They’re slow workers.
   They work slowly.
2 He’s a dangerous driver.
   He drives dangerously.
3 She’s a careful writer.
   ................................
4 I’m a loud singer.
   ................................
5 She’s a fast swimmer.
   ................................
6 He’s a bad actor.
   ................................
7 Jill’s a beautiful painter.
   ................................
8 You’re a terrible dancer.
   ................................
9 They’re good teachers.
   ................................
10 John’s a patient listener.
   ................................

38d Circle the correct word (adjective or adverb).
1 This music is too loud/loudly. We can’t talk.
2 She played bad/badly and she lost the game.
3 We waited patient/patiently for the letter but it never came.
4 Please don’t be angry/angrily with him.
5 She asks intelligent/intelligently questions.
6 The children are playing together very nice/nicely today.
7 She’s a very warm/warmly person and everyone likes her.
8 She surprised me when she opened the door sudden/suddenly.
9 You speak English very good/well.
10 It’s dangerous/dangerously to swim in the sea here.
39  *bigger than ..., more expensive than ...: comparative adjectives with *er and *more*

This restaurant is more expensive than the one across the road.  
Sue's friendlier than her sister.  
Please be more careful.  
She's five years older than her husband.

- One-syllable adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>-<em>er</em></th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>-<em>er</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>darker</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

adjective + *er than*

- Spelling:

big → bigger

- Two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*:

pre-ty (two syllables)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>-<em>ier</em></th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>-<em>ier</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>prettier</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td>dirtier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

adjective without *y* + *ier than*

- Other two-syllable adjectives:

careful → more careful  
worried → more worried

Most other two-syllable adjectives use *more*:

more + adjective than

- Adjectives of three or more syllables:

ex-pen-sive (three syllables)  
in-tell-i-gent (four syllables)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>-<em>er</em></th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>-<em>er</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>more intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>more interesting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*more + adjective than*

- Irregular comparatives

good → better  
bad → worse
Notes
- You can use a bit, a lot, much before comparatives:
  She’s a lot happier now.
  I’m a bit older than you.
  This book is much more interesting than the other one.
- After than you can use me, you, her, him, us, them:
  You’re taller than me.
  They arrived earlier than us.
  or you can use I, you, etc. + auxiliary (am, is, are; was, were; do, does; did, etc.):
  You’re taller than I am.
  They arrived earlier than we did.

Practice
39a Write the comparatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happy</th>
<th>happier</th>
<th>cheap</th>
<th>honest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>more difficult</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td></td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td></td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td></td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>funny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft</td>
<td></td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td></td>
<td>fresh</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirty</td>
<td></td>
<td>kind</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
<td>boring</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td></td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39b Complete the sentences using a comparative and than.
1. She’s much younger than her husband. (young)
2. It’s a warmer day than yesterday. (warm)
3. The vegetables in this shop are cheaper than the ones in the supermarket. (fresh)
4. The train is more expensive than the bus. (expensive)
5. This new TV programme is much funnier than the old one. (funny)
6. Ms Davies is a better teacher than Mr Andrews. (good)
7. My office is nearer than Helen’s. (near)
8. The traffic is noisier than it was last year. (noisy)
9 You have a ................. life ................. I have. (busy)
10 Drivers in this country are ..................... drivers in my country. (careless)
11 The exam today was ...................... last year’s exam. (difficult)
12 She’s much ...................... her sister. (kind)
13 The North is ....................... the South. (rich)
14 The students ask ...................... questions they did before. (intelligent)
15 Her second book is ...................... her first. (interesting)

39c Write sentences comparing the Grand Hotel and the Sea View Hotel. Use the adjectives in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>peaceful</th>
<th>big</th>
<th>small</th>
<th>lovely</th>
<th>beautiful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>clean</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>warm</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>central</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Hotel**

The Grand Hotel is a beautiful hotel in the centre of town. It is a big hotel with 120 rooms. The rooms are all very clean, comfortable and warm but they are quite noisy because the hotel is on a main road. I found the hotel staff polite but not very friendly. This is not the hotel for a cheap holiday. The rooms are quite expensive at around £100 per person per night for bed and breakfast.

**Sea View Hotel**

The Sea View Hotel is a 30-room hotel about three kilometres from the centre of town. The building is not very beautiful but the rooms have lovely views of the sea and the hotel is nice and peaceful. The rooms are not always very clean and sometimes they are a bit cold at night. But the hotel staff are always very friendly and the hotel is very cheap. It only costs £30 per person per night for bed and breakfast.
1 The Grand Hotel is more beautiful than the Sea View Hotel.
2 The Grand Hotel is more central than the Sea View Hotel.
3 The Grand Hotel
4 The Grand Hotel
5 The Grand Hotel
6 The Grand Hotel
7 The Grand Hotel
8 The Grand Hotel
9 The Sea View Hotel
10 The views from the Sea View Hotel
11 The Sea View Hotel
12 The Sea View Hotel
13 The staff in the Sea View Hotel
14 The Sea View Hotel
Verbs

40 She is eating: Present Continuous tense: positive

FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>am</th>
<th>I’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>She’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>He’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>We’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>You’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>They’re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Verb to be (am, is, are) + verb + ing

USE
- To talk about something happening now.
- Use the present continuous to talk about activities in the present.
  Do not use it with these verbs: like, love, hate, want, know, understand, forget, agree. These verbs are not activities. Use the present simple with these verbs.

Note:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sit</th>
<th>getting</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>sitting</th>
<th>coming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>planning</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>dying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>lie</td>
<td>stopping</td>
<td>lying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

➤ See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

Practice

40 Write the sentences with the verbs in the present continuous.

1. John and I are staying in a beautiful hotel. (stay)
2. Annie and Joe are making a cake for tea. (make)
3. Spencer is working at home today. (work)
4. ... for a letter from my parents. (wait)
5. You is too fast. (walk)
6. We is our next holiday. (plan)
7. The girls is their grandmother today. (visit)
8. She is in her bedroom at the moment. (read)
9. I is to listen to the radio but it’s very noisy in here. (try)
10. The sun is beautifully today. (shine)
11 The baby .................. to walk now. (learn)
12 Greg's in the kitchen. He .................. the dinner. (cook)
13 I ........................ a bit miserable today. (feel)
14 You .................. too hard for this exam. (study)
15 'Where's Anne?' 'She .................. a shower.' (have)

41 Present Continuous tense: questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Am</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Verb to be in question form + verb + ing.

Short answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>I am.</th>
<th>No,</th>
<th>'m not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>is.</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>isn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>are.</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>aren't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice

41a Complete the questions and answers, adding am, is, are to the questions and am, is, are, or 'm not, isn't, aren't to the short answers.

1 'Is... it raining outside?' 'No, it isn't.'
2 'Are... the children playing outside?' 'Yes, they are.'
3 '........... you doing your homework now?' 'Yes, I ............... .'
4 '........... I hurting you?' 'No, you ............... .'
5 '........... she waving to us?' 'Yes, she ............... .'
6 '........... we stopping here?' 'Yes, we ............... .'
7 '........... your neighbours moving out?' 'No, they ............... .'
8 '........... he helping you with your homework?' 'Yes, he ............... .'
9 '........... you looking at that boat?' 'Yes, I ............... .'
10 '........... they planning a party?' 'No, they ............... .'
41b Write the questions using the present continuous.

1 What / she / do?  
   What's she doing?

2 You / learn / French at school?  
   Are you learning French at school?

3 What book / you / read?  
   ...........................................................

4 What / we / watch?  
   ...........................................................

5 I / speak / clearly?  
   ...........................................................

6 Why / we / sit in the dark?  
   ...........................................................

7 Where / they / stay?  
   ...........................................................

8 It / snow?  
   ...........................................................

9 Why / he / run so fast?  
   ...........................................................

10 What / you / sell?  
   ...........................................................

11 Why / he / shout?  
   ...........................................................

12 Where / they / wait?  
   ...........................................................

13 Why / she / laugh?  
   ...........................................................

14 They / dance together?  
   ...........................................................

15 The plane / land now?  
   ...........................................................
42 Present Continuous tense: negatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>It</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>isn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>aren’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>am</th>
<th>I’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>She’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>He’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>It’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>You’re</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td>We’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td>They’re</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Constructions:
  There are two ways of contracting a negative sentence in the present continuous:
  *She is not working* can become:
  (a) *She isn’t working,* or
  (b) *She’s not working.*
  Both are correct. The negative in (b) is a bit stronger than the negative in (a).

Practice

40 In your notebook, write the sentences in the negative, in two ways where possible.

1. They’re buying a new car.
   *They aren’t buying a new car.*
   *They’re not buying a new car.*

2. He’s learning to read.
   *He isn’t learning to read.*
   *He’s not learning to read.*

3. I’m looking for your keys.

4. We’re selling the house.

5. You’re working very hard.

6. He’s washing the dishes.

7. They’re drinking tea.

8. We’re having a good time.

9. She’s leaving him.

10. I’m going home now.
43 Present Continuous tense

Check

43 Complete the conversation, putting the verbs into the present continuous and completing the short answers with am, is, are (not).

A: So what's happening.. (happen)? Are they having.. (they/have) a party?
B: Yes, they are...
A: And what (they/do)?
B: Well, a few of them (dance).
A: (Mum and Dad/dance)?
B: Yes, Mum but Dad. He (talk) to Uncle Jack and they (laugh) a lot.
A: Is Aunty Linda there?
B: Yes, she (dance) with Brian from next door. Oh, and Dad (give) everyone a drink now.
A: What (they/drink)?
B: Coffee, I think. And some of them (drink) juice. Mum (not/drink) anything.
A: (they/eat)?
B: Only crisps and nuts and some cheese.
A: And we (not/eat) anything. It's not fair!
B: But they think we (sleep) upstairs.
A: Oh no, they don't. They (look) this way. I think Dad (come) over here.
Present Continuous and Present Simple tenses: contrast

Liz lives in London and teaches at a secondary school. At the moment, she’s on holiday in Scotland. She’s walking in the mountains and sleeping in a tent.

Jeff lives in Cambridge and works as a taxi driver. It’s Sunday now and he isn’t working. He’s playing with his children in the garden.

- Present continuous:
  - To talk about something happening now. Use it with activity verbs:
    - Liz is walking in the mountains. She isn’t teaching.
    - Jeff is playing with his children. He isn’t driving a taxi.
  - To talk about something that is happening for a short period of time:
    - Liz is sleeping in a tent this week.
    - We come from Scotland but we’re staying here in London for the summer.

- Present simple:

  See Stage 1, exercise 13 on the present simple.

  - To give facts, information about people and things.
  - To talk about things that are generally true or that happen again and again:
    - Liz lives in London.
    - She teaches at a secondary school.
    - Jeff lives in Cambridge.
    - He works as a taxi driver.
Practice

44a Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the present continuous or present simple and completing the short answers.

1 Tim ...................................................(live) in Manchester but he ...................................................(spend) this month in Wales.
2 A: ...................................................(you/work) today?
   B: No, I ...................................................(not)... I usually ...................................................(work) on Fridays but I’ve got the day off.
3 A: What ...................................................(Josephine/do)?
   B: She ...................................................(be) a teacher but she ...................................................(not/teach) at the moment. She ...................................................(look) for a job.
4 A: Can I have that paper or ...................................................(you/read) it?
   B: No, I ...................................................(not/read) it. I never ...................................................(read) that paper. I ...................................................(prefer) the Daily News.
5 A: ...................................................(this bag/belong) to you?
   B: No, it ...................................................(know) but I ...................................................(look) for her bag.
6 I ...................................................(not/smoke) but my husband
   .................................................... He ...................................................(try) to stop at the moment but it’s not easy.
7 ...................................................(you/remember) my friend Matthew? He ...................................................(stay) with me at the moment.
8 A: ...................................................(you/speak) German?
   B: No, I ...................................................(want) but I ...................................................(look) for a good coursebook.
9 Emma and Katie usually ...................................................(visit) me on Saturdays but they ...................................................(camp) in the New Forest this weekend.
10 A: ...................................................(Simon/help) you very much?
    B: No, not usually, but he ...................................................(help) me today.
44b Complete the conversation putting the verbs into the present continuous or present simple.

A: Where do you come (you/come) from?
B: Brazil. What about you? Where do you come (you/come) from?
A: Italy. I’m in London for one month.
B: Yes, me too.
A: do you like (you/like) it here in London?
B: It’s very exciting but sometimes the people (not/be) very friendly.
A: (you/stay) with English people?
B: Yes. I (stay) with an English family, but I (not/see) them very often. They (be) always busy.
A: (stay) in a student hostel. That (be) much better. There are many different nationalities and we all (speak) English together.
B: Oh, that’s good. And (you/study) together in the hostel in the evenings?
A: Yes, sometimes.
B: (that/be) your coursebook?
A: Yes, I (do) my homework.
B: (your teacher/give) you homework every day?
A: Almost every day. What (you/do)?
B: I (write) to my parents. I (write) to them every week.
We’re meeting at 10 o’clock tonight.  
My aunt is coming to stay for the weekend.  
I’m leaving at 9 o’clock on Friday morning.  
Are you staying here tonight?  
Alan isn’t coming with us tomorrow.

- We use the present continuous to talk about arrangements in the future: the things you write in a diary; often with verbs like go, come, see, meet, stay, have, leave.

- We use the present continuous with future time expressions, e.g. tomorrow, at the weekend, next week, on Friday, next year. (Occasionally there is no time expression. This is because the future time is clearly understood.)

Practice

45a Are the following sentences present or future? Write Present or Future after each one.

1  Where is Jack? Is he working? Present...
2  Are you going out tonight? Future...
3  That tree’s growing very fast. .........................
4  I’m seeing Trisha on Wednesday. .......................
5  Anna’s starting school on Monday. ....................
6  I’m waiting for a call at the moment. ..................
7  He’s making some chairs for the garden. ............
8  We’re getting a new car next week. .................
9  My parents are coming to stay with me this weekend.
   ........................
10 ‘What languages is she learning at school?’ ‘She’s learning French and Russian.’ ........................

45b Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the present continuous.

1  Are you meeting. Debbie tonight? (you/meet)
2  I’m not coming to class tomorrow. (not/come)
3  ......................... to work next week? (you/go)
4  My cousin ......................... us on Saturday. (visit)
5  I ......................... a special meal tonight. (make)
6  ......................... on Friday? (they/leave)
7  We ......................... there with Skybright Airlines. (fly)
8 ............................. at home this weekend? (you/stay)
9  We ............................ my niece on holiday with us. (take)
10 I .............................. a birthday party this year. (not/have)
11 I .............................. work at 6 o’clock. (finish)
12 .............................. to another town? (they/move)
13 We .............................. home tonight. (not/go)
14 Ian .............................. the train at 12 o’clock. (catch)
15 They .............................. tonight. (not/come)

45c Complete the conversation using the information in the diary. Use verbs in the present continuous and add any other words you need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>8 p.m. - Cinema. Liz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Greek restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Meet James - Station - 7:30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>JAMES FOR WEEKEND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A: What (you/do) are you doing on Monday night?
B: (I/go) I’m going to the cinema.
A: Who (you/go) .......................... with?
B: (I/go) ..................................  
A: What time (you/meet) ....................... her?
B: At ...................................
A: And what about Wednesday? (you/go out) ..................?
B: Yes, I .......................... (I/go) ..................................
A: (you/stay) .............................. at home on Tuesday?
B: Yes, ..............................
A: And Thursday?
B: I (meet) .............................
A: What time (he/arrive) ...................... ?
B: ........................................  
A: (he/stay) ............................. for the weekend?
B: Yes, ..............................

72
46 I'm going to see a film tonight: be going to future

FORM

Positive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>am (‘m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>is (‘s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are (‘re)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- *am, is, are going* + *to-infinitive* (present continuous of go)

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>am not (‘m not)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>is not (isn’t/’s not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are not (aren’t/’re not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Am</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>going to finish?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USE

- To talk about a plan or an intention: something that you have decided to do or not to do:

  *We’re going to visit Alice and Tim on Saturday.*
  *I’m not going to watch television on holiday.*

- To make a prediction: something in the present tells you what is going to happen in the future:

  *Look at that sky. It’s going to be a nice day tomorrow.*

- To talk about a fact in the future:

  *Danny’s going to be seven on his next birthday.*
**Practice**

46a The people in the sentences below are all thinking about their summer holidays. Complete the sentences about what they plan to do using *'m, 're or going to* ... . Use the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>travel</th>
<th>teach</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>stay</th>
<th>walk</th>
<th>lie</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>cycle</th>
<th>swim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I *'m going to stay* ... in bed all day.
2. We *'re going to do* ... the gardening.
3. I ........................................ lots of books.
4. I ........................................ in the sun.
5. We ........................................ round the world.
6. I ........................................ to Brighton on my new bike.
7. I ........................................ lots of sport.
8. We ........................................ English in a summer school.
9. I ........................................ in the sea every day.
10. I ........................................ in the mountains.

46b Kim is asking Sarah about her holiday plans. Write Kim’s questions using the present continuous as future of the verb *go*, and the *be going to* future with the other verbs.

1. *When are you going on holiday?*  
   At the beginning of next month.

2. *And where are you going?*  
   To San Sebastian in Spain.

3. ........................................  
   ........................................?  

4. *So ........................................  
   ........................................?*  

5. ........................................  
   ........................................?  

6. *Yes, we’re going to take Tom’s car.*
I am. Tom doesn't like driving abroad.

No, we're not. The hotels are too expensive.

In a friend's flat. I've got a friend teaching English there.

For two weeks.

No, there's no need. My friend speaks very good Spanish.

46c Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the **be going to** future.

1. Jill's **going to be** very pleased with her present. (be)
2. My parents **are going to bring** their tent with them. (bring)
3. He **is going to look for** a new job soon. (look)
4. **Is going to make** the dinner tonight? (you/make)
5. Watch out! That glass **is going to break**. (break)
6. He **is going to pass** his driving test. (not/pass)
7. It **is going to be hot** today so we should take some bottles of water. (be)
8. **Are you going to watch** that film on television tonight? (you/watch)
9. My brother **is going to live** in the States next year. (live)
10. We **are going to stay with** friends. (not/stay) We **are going to find** a hotel. (find)
11. They **are going to build** a new swimming pool in the centre of town. (build)
12. **Are they going to get** another car? (they/get)
13. The sky looks very grey. It **is going to rain** in a minute. (rain)
14. I **is going to meet** David's parents tonight. (meet)
47 The be going to future and Present Continuous as future: contrast

Plans

We can use the present continuous as future and the be going to future to talk about plans. However, we use the present continuous more often when we are talking about the arrangements we have made for the future. We use the be going to future to talk about what we have decided to do:

I’m flying to Brussels on Thursday.  =  I have bought the air ticket.
I’m going to fly to Brussels on Thursday.  =  I have decided to fly there. I am talking about my intention/decision.
We’re meeting next Saturday.  =  We have arranged when and where to meet.

We’re going to meet next Saturday.  =  We have decided to meet next Saturday.

• Remember that we need a future time word/expression with the present continuous as future.

• With the verbs go and come, the present continuous as future is more usual:

  I’m going to Paris next week.
  I’m going to go to Paris next week.

Both these sentences are correct but the first is more usual.

Predictions

We use the be going to future to make predictions:

(a) Look at that toast. It’s going to burn.
(b) Look at that toast. It’s burning.

(a) is the correct future. (b) is not the future. It means the toast is burning now.

(a) The grass is going to grow very tall in the summer.
(b) The grass is growing very tall in the summer.

(a) is correct. (b) is not correct.
We cannot use the present continuous as future to talk about predictions.

Practice

47 In your notebook, write the sentences putting the verbs into the be going to future. Then write each sentence again with the verb in the present continuous as future where this is possible.

1 We …… my grandmother tomorrow. (visit)
   We’re going to visit my grandmother tomorrow.
   We’re visiting my grandmother tomorrow.

2 Take your coat. It …… cold. (be)
   Take your coat. It’s going to be cold.

3 We …… an Indian meal tonight. (have)

4 We …… a new television next week. (buy)
5    ...... tonight? (you/eat out)
6    The new government ...... a lot of problems. (have)
7    I ...... harder next year. (work)
8    We ...... at home tonight. (stay)
9    Don’t worry. It ...... . (not/hurt)
10   Oh dear. He ...... in a minute. (cry)

48  **Stop talking! Don’t walk on the grass!: the imperative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drive  carefully.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open  the box this side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t  walk on the grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please do not talk in the library.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FORM**

- Positive: the infinitive form of the verb.
- Negative: *Do not, Don’t* + infinitive.

**USE**

- To give instructions. It is often used in written instructions, e.g. in public places, in instruction manuals, on boxes, packets, etc. Also used in spoken instructions to explain how to do something.
- To give orders, e.g. officer to soldier, teacher to pupil.

**Notes**

- Do not use the imperative for requests:
  NOT *Give me a drink*. This is not very polite.
  Use *Could you, I ... ?* or *Would you ... ?*:
  *Could I have a drink, please?*
- Sometimes *please* is used with the imperative. *Please* can come at the beginning or end of the sentence:
  *Please wait here.*
  *Wait here, please.*
- On signs and notices, the gerund is often used for negative instructions:
  *No smoking.*
Practice

48 Complete the sentences using an imperative. Use the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eat</th>
<th>cross</th>
<th>enter</th>
<th>turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. *Don't walk* on the grass.

2. *Cross* the road at the lights.

3. .................... left.

4. .................... your name here.

5. .................... in class.

6. Please .................... this room.

7. Please .................... in this area.

8. Please .................... your hands.
49 **I can speak English. They can’t swim: modal verb can, can’t**

**FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Subject + can + infinitive.**

**Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can</th>
<th>I you she he it we they</th>
<th>swim?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Can + subject + infinitive.**

**Short answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes,</th>
<th>No,</th>
<th>can.</th>
<th>can’t. (cannot).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>she he it</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Yes, + subject + can.**
- **No, + subject + can’t (or cannot).**

**USE**

- To talk about what someone can or can’t do:
  - in the present, when it is generally true:
    - *I can drive now.*
    - *Can you play the piano?*
  - in the present, at this moment:
    - *I can help you now.*
  - in the future, with a time expression:
    - *She can’t come to the party tomorrow.*

**Practice**

**49a** Complete the sentences using can or can’t and one of the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hear</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>open</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>understand</th>
<th>swim</th>
<th>speak</th>
<th>drive</th>
<th>meet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. ‘You can use my car.’ ‘Thank you very much, but I . . . can’t drive . . . ’
2. I’m sorry but I . . . can’t . . . to your party on Saturday because I’m going away for the weekend.
3. Emily is only five but she . . . very well. Her favourite books are adventure stories.
4 She ......................... three languages: Portuguese, Arabic and Italian.
5 We ......................... at the restaurant at 7 o’clock.
6 Could you please be a bit quieter? Your grandparents ......................... the television.
7 ......................... you ......................... the door for me, please?
8 I ......................... him very well. He speaks so quickly.
9 He has swimming lessons every week and he ......................... very well now.
10 Oh look, ......................... you ......................... that big bird? It’s in that tree.

49b In your notebook, write the questions using **Can you ...?**. Answer for yourself with **Yes, I can.** or **No, I can’t.**

1 ride a horse?
2 read music?
3 play the piano?
4 dance?
5 drive?
6 act?
7 swim?
8 speak another language?
9 run fast?
10 fly a plane?

**Examples:**

*Can you ride a horse? Yes, I can.*

*Can you read music? No, I can’t.*
Prepositions

50  *at, on, in, to, from, onto, off, into, out of:* prepositions of position and movement

Andrew's waiting **at** the bus stop.  
My bags are **in** the car.

There's a fly **on** the wall.  
We went **to** the cinema last night.

I walked back **from** the office today.  
A bee flew **onto** my arm.

He jumped **off** the wall.  
He threw his books **into** the bin.

They carried her **out of** the ambulance.

► See Stage 1, exercise 25 on the difference between *at, on, in.*
Practice

50 Which prepositions do we use with these verbs? Copy the headings into your notebook and put the verbs into the correct list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drive</th>
<th>stay</th>
<th>arrive</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>move</th>
<th>fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>ride</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs which go with prepositions of position: at, on, in

Verbs which go with prepositions of movement: to, from, into, out of, onto, off

| stay | drive |

51 to, at, from

She walked to Simon’s house.
She waited at Simon’s house.
She walked from Simon’s house to the cinema.

- to, at or from a place:

```
  to       at       from
  → X      • X      → X
```

Practice

51 Complete the sentences using to, at or from.

1 Linda works at the post office.
2 Can you come to our party?
3 We arrived at the station half an hour late.
4 I often return to my old home town.
5 They were tired when they arrived so they caught a taxi to the airport.
6 Kathy brought her daughter to work with her yesterday.
7 We landed at Athens airport at 5 o’clock in the morning.
8 ‘How did you get here?’ ‘I caught the train and walked to the station.’
9 I landed at Istanbul airport and caught the train to Istanbul.
10 He travelled all night to Paris and arrived here in London at 6.30 in the morning.
52 onto, on, off

Can you put the books onto the table?
The books are on the table.
Can you take the books off the table?

- onto, on or off a line or surface (a wall, table, floor, etc.):

```
onto   on   off
```

Practice

52 Complete the sentences using onto, on or off.

1. Can I sit ...on... this chair?
2. I'm going to take the washing ...off... the line.
3. Be careful. You're going to fall ............... that seat.
4. She dressed and walked out ............... the balcony.
5. We spent the day ............... the beach.
6. The prisoners climbed ............... the roof.
7. Why haven't you got any pictures ............... the wall?
8. He lost control of the car and it went ............... the road.
9. Don't park ............... the grass.
10. He was very angry and he pushed me ............... my chair.
53 *into, in, out of*

The children got into the car.
The children sat in the car.
The children got out of the car.

*into, in or out of something with sides (a box, a house, a car).
Also with garden, park, field, countryside.*

into  in  out of

**Practice**

53 Complete the sentences with *into, in or out of*.

1. She’s living in a flat on her own now.
2. Anne suddenly came into the room with a letter in her hand.
3. We usually meet the local café.
4. We moved our old flat because of the neighbours.
5. The plane took off and flew up the clouds.

6. All my clothes fell my suitcase when I picked it up.
7. They carried the new sofa the flat.
8. At the end of the working day they all hurry the office.
9. Can you leave your coats the bedroom?
10. We can’t park the hotel car park.
54 to, at, from, onto, on, off, into, in, out of

Check

54 Complete the sentences using to, at, from, onto, on, off, into, in or out of.

1  I got .out.of... the bath when the phone rang.
2  I forgot to send a birthday card ................. Helen yesterday.
3  He was very tired when he got back ................. Australia.
4  We’re going to stay ................... a holiday apartment in Spain.
5  We stopped ................. the traffic lights and the car broke down.
6  He took all the toys ................. the box and left them ................. the floor.
7  Our friends met us ................. the airport when we arrived ................. Berlin.
8  He felt very hot and so he jumped ................. the beautiful, clear water.
9  We took our lunch ................. the garden and ate it ................. the grass.
10 When I arrived, I carried my heavy bag all the way ................. the station ................. the hotel.
11 I arrived ................. work late this morning.

12 Why did you throw that ball ................. the roof?
13 All the books suddenly fell ................. the shelf.
14 It was a lovely morning so I walked ................. work.
Gerunds and infinitives

55  Do you like working here?: verb + gerund

I go swimming at the weekends.
They enjoy eating out in the evenings.

➢ See Stage 1, exercise 28 on the gerund after like, love, hate.

FORM
• infinitive + ing:
e.g. swimming, eating.
➢ See Appendix 2 for spelling rules.

USE
• The gerund acts like a noun in a sentence. We can say:
  I enjoy tennis. verb + noun
  or
  I enjoy playing tennis. verb + gerund
• We can use the gerund in place of a noun after certain verbs including: enjoy, hate, like, love, start, stop, suggest, finish, give up, miss.

Practice

55 Complete the sentences using a verb from the box. Put the verbs into the gerund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go</th>
<th>cry</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>stay</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>smoke</th>
<th>get up</th>
<th>be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. He loves working in the garden.
2. I really enjoy staying in bed on Sunday mornings.
3. Are you going to give up .................... ?
4. Joe started ..................... to school by bike last week.
5. Sylvia suggested ...................... the train to Scotland as it’s faster than the car.
6. I hate ......................... early in the morning.
7. The baby stopped .................... when her mother came home.
8. She’s enjoying university but she misses ................. with her old friends.
9. Do they like ....................... in their new home?
10. I’m going to finish ................... this book tonight.
I want to stay here: verb + to-infinitive

We tried to phone you.
Jamie wants to leave his job.

- See Stage 1, exercise 29a on the to-infinitive after would like.
- We can use the to-infinitive after certain verbs including: forget, plan, remember, start, try, want, hope, decide, offer, learn, agree.
- The verb start is also in the list of verbs taking the gerund. Start can have a noun, a gerund or an infinitive after it.

Practice

56 Complete the sentences using the verbs from the box. Use the to-infinitive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have</th>
<th>pay</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>sleep</th>
<th>do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>post</td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td>drive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I forgot to do my homework last night.
2 She’s hoping to go to university next year.
3 He offered me but I said no because I didn’t really need any help.
4 Did you remember those letters?
5 She decided her job because the pay was so bad.
6 Are you learning?
7 We wanted a picnic but the weather was terrible.
8 We tried but there was a lot of noise outside.
9 We’re planning my cousin in Australia next year.
10 He agreed for the broken window.
57 The gerund and the to-infinitive

Check

57 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form (gerund or to-infinitive).

1. Don't forget _______ phone _______ your mother. (phone)
2. I love _______ on my own and _______ to music. (be/listen)
3. Do you want _______ tonight? (go out)
4. Would you like _______ to the beach this afternoon? (go)
5. I remembered _______ all the doors but I forgot _______ the lights. (lock/turn off)
6. Are you planning _______ on holiday this year? (go)
7. He agreed _______ me after I wrote him a letter. (see)
8. I enjoy _______ your letters very much. (read)
9. We like _______ here but we miss _______ to our old friends. (live/talk)
10. I'd like _______ a job with a foreign company. (get)
11. I'm going to learn _______ Spanish before we go to Spain for our holidays next year. (speak)
12. Matthew suggested _______ for a meal but I wanted _______ at home. (go out/stay)
13. I don't like _______ violent films. (watch)
14. When I was a child, I hated _______ in the dark. (sleep)
15. She finished _______ the book but then she decided _______ another one. (write/start)
16. We're hoping _______ the house next week. (finish/paint)
17. Do you miss _______ in the evenings now that you have children? (go/out)
18. I am hoping _______ at the factory soon. (stop/work)
19. He's very mean - he never offers _______ for anything. (pay)
20. I tried _______ sugar in my tea but I didn't like it. (give up/take)
Sentence structure

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

58 wh questions

- wh words are who, why, when, what, where and how. They are placed in front of the question:
  
  Are you going?
  
  → When are you going?
  
  → Where are you going?
  
  → What time are you going? etc.

Practice

58a In your notebook, make ten questions from the table below, and give the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>are you going?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>did they leave?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>is she talking to?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>did they come here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>are you looking at?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time</td>
<td>did it cost?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Why did they leave?
Because they wanted to catch the train.

58b Choose the correct word from the table to fit the space.

1 "............... are you watching?” ‘James Murphy and Elisa Matthews.’
2 "............... are you watching them?” ‘Because we think they are criminals.’
3 ‘Oh?............... did they do?’ ‘We think they robbed a bank.’
4 ‘Really?...............?’ ‘Yesterday.’
5 "............... are they going now?’ ‘To London.’
6 "............... are they travelling?” ‘By train.’
7 ‘............... does their train leave?’ ‘At half past three.’
8 "............... did they take?’ ‘About half a million dollars.’
9 "............... don’t you arrest them now?’ ‘Because we’re not sure.’

‘Well, good luck!’
59 What’s he like?

What’s Jim like? He’s very clever.
What was the weather like? It was cold.

Practice

59 Choose the answer from the box that matches each question.

He was tall and thin.
It was really funny.
She’s got long hair and glasses.
She’s very nice.
They’re very noisy.
It’s very busy.
It’s red and it’s quite small.
He wasn’t very friendly.
It’s interesting but it’s quite long.
It wasn’t very difficult.

1 What’s New York like?
   It’s very busy.

2 What’s your teacher like?

3 What was the film like?

4 What does your sister look like?

5 What was the exam like?

6 What’s that book like?

7 What are your new neighbours like?

8 What does your car look like?

9 What was your last boss like?

10 What did the thief look like?
Part A

A and B meet on the street. Write the conversation, putting the verbs into the correct form and adding all the other words you need.

A: Hello! / What / you / do / here in Bristol?
B: I / stay / my parents.
A: Oh, that's nice. / And how / be / Cardiff? / you / like / it there?
B: Oh yes, I. / It / be / very nice town / but I / sometimes miss / see / my friends in Bristol.
A: And what about the job?
B: Oh, that / be / very good. It / be / a lot more interesting / my last job.
A: Good.
B: Yes. So I definitely / want / stay / Cardiff. / Oh, and I / learn / drive / now too. But there / be / one problem. / I / not got / car.
A: you / buy / one?
B: Well, I can't. / I / not got / money / because I / spend / it all on driving lessons at the moment.
A: Oh well. Never mind.

SCORING
20 points: Take off a point for each mistake.

Part B

Five of these sentences are correct and five are wrong. Which ones are correct and which ones are wrong?

1 They're going to get married next year.
2 Susan has a bath at the moment.
3 Please don't shout.
4 I forgot to lock the door this morning.
5 This restaurant is a lot expensiver than the one next door.
6 I don't want to stay here.
7 I can't find my bag. I'm sure I left it in a kitchen.
8 Have you got any moneys?
9 She always drives very carefully.
10 He suggested to go to the cinema.

SCORING
10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score □

Part C

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 We haven’t got *some/any* milk.
2 She arrived in/to Mexico at 2 o’clock.
3 They’re planning to open/opening a new shop next year.
4 It’s very cold tonight. I think it’s snowing/it’s going to snow soon.
5 Would you like coming/to come to dinner tomorrow?.
6 Don’t walk/Not walk on the grass.
7 You play tennis *very good/very well*.
8 Thank you for telling me that. You’re *honest/more honest* than your brother is.
9 Zoë and Gareth *stay/are staying* in a hotel in Berlin this week.
10 I think I’m going to take that picture out of/off the wall.

SCORING
10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.* Score □

Part D

One word is missing from each of these sentences. Rewrite the sentences with the missing word in the correct place.

1 William and David *coming here* tomorrow.
2 Oh dear, it’s *starting* rain.
3 We haven’t got milk.
4 I waited the bus *stop* for an hour.
5 Travelling by car is more dangerous *travelling* by plane.
6 This is *beautiful* picture.
7 What are you going *do* this afternoon?
8  Ann cooking the dinner tonight.
9  We're having a nice time and weather is lovely.
10 Can I have glass of water?

SCORING
10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.*

TOTAL SCORE
Maximum 50 points: *Add up your score.*
Nouns and adjectives

60  *much, many, a lot of*

We haven’t got *much* time.
Are there *many* restaurants in town?
There are *a lot of* new students in the class.

• *much* – with uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
• *many* – with plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
• *a lot of* – with countable and uncountable nouns, usually in positive sentences
  but we do sometimes use *a lot of* in questions and negative sentences.

Notes

• To ask about quantity, we use:
  *How much* + uncountable noun:
  *How much* milk did you buy?
  *How many* + plural countable noun:
  *How many* students are there in the group?

• In short answers, we can use *much* or *many* without a noun:
  *Have you got any* ... ?
  *Yes, but not* much/many.
  *No, not* much/many.

Practice

60  Complete the sentences using *much, many* or *a lot of*. Use *a lot of* in the positive sentences only.

1  Have you got ..*much*.. work to do?
2  We bought ..*a lot of*.. fruit but no vegetables.
3  There isn’t ..*much*.. information in this book.
4  How ..*many*.. children have they got?
5  He’s got ..*a lot of*.. problems at the moment.
6  We saw ..*a lot of*.. beautiful birds on the walk.
7  I don’t know ..*many*.. people here. Do you?
8  There were ..*a lot of*.. phone calls this morning.
9  We couldn’t go out because I didn’t have ..*much*.. money with me.
10  There aren’t ..*many*.. tourists here this year.
11  I don’t have breakfast before work but I drink ..*much*.. tea.
12  Do you smoke ..*a lot of*.. cigarettes?
13  How ..*many*.. money did you spend?
14  Are there going to be ..*many*.. people at the party?
15  She’s ill and she’s not eating ..*a lot of*.. food.
61  a few, a little

There are a few letters on the desk for you, Mrs Andrews.
I like a little milk in my tea, please.
Have you got any potatoes? Yes, we’ve got a few.
Do you have any homework to do? Yes, a little.

- a few + plural countable noun
- a little + uncountable noun

Note: In short answers, no noun is necessary after a few or a little:
‘Have you got any money?’ ‘Yes, I’ve got a little.’
‘Were there many people on the beach?’ ‘Yes, there were a few.’

Practice

61 Complete the sentences using a few or a little.
1 There are ……………… people coming to visit us tonight.
2 We’ve only got ……………… time to finish this work.
3 I took ……………… books with me to read on holiday.
4 Can I have just ……………… juice, please?
5 ‘Was there any food at the party?’ ‘Yes, there was ………………’
6 I only take ……………… sugar in my tea because I know sugar’s bad for your teeth.
7 ‘Did you take any photographs at the wedding?’ ‘Yes, I took ………………’
8 I met ……………… friends for a meal in town last night.
9 ‘When you were in Africa, did you see any lions?’ ‘Yes, I saw ………………’
10 I’m not a vegetarian but I only eat ……………… meat.
11 ……………… flowers are starting to come up in the garden.
12 I’m not sure where we’re going for our holidays but I’ve got ……………… ideas.
13 I bought ……………… new cassettes with my birthday money.
14 ‘Have you got any money with you?’ ‘I’ve got ………………’
15 ‘Is there any soap in the bathroom?’ ‘Yes, there’s ………………’
62 some, any, much, many, a lot of, a few, a little

Plural countable nouns

**Positive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I've got</th>
<th>a few</th>
<th>some</th>
<th>a lot of</th>
<th>friends.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I haven’t got</th>
<th>any</th>
<th>many</th>
<th>(a lot of)</th>
<th>friends.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you got</th>
<th>any</th>
<th>many</th>
<th>(a lot of)</th>
<th>friends?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Uncountable nouns

**Positive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I've got</th>
<th>a little</th>
<th>some</th>
<th>a lot of</th>
<th>money.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I haven’t got</th>
<th>any</th>
<th>much</th>
<th>(a lot of)</th>
<th>money.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you got</th>
<th>any</th>
<th>much</th>
<th>(a lot of)</th>
<th>money?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Practice

62 Circle the correct word or words.

1. I'm sorry but I haven't got [much/many] time.
2. There are a few/a little grapes in the fridge.
3. Have you got some/any butter?
4. She's got a lot of/a little friends at school.
5. 'Do you eat meat?' 'Yes, a few/a little.'
6  He made a/some lovely meal last night.
7  I met some/any friends of yours last night.
8  Do you write much/many letters?
9  We waited a few/a little minutes and then left.
10 How much/many paper do you want?
11 She speaks a few/a little Arabic.
12 I like fruit juice but I don’t drink some/much milk.
13 ‘Have you got some/any spaghetti?’ ‘Yes, but not much/many.’
14 I don’t have much/many homework to do tonight.

63 mine, yours, hers, his, ours, theirs: possessive pronouns

Is that my pen? No, I think it’s mine.
Whose car is this? It’s ours.
The red bike is hers and the blue one is his.

Possessive adjectives

my  your  her  his  its  our  their

Possessive pronouns

mine  yours  hers  his  –  ours  theirs

• A possessive adjective has a noun after it:
  Is that your dog?
  This is my sister.

• A possessive pronoun does not have a noun after it:
  I think this pen is yours.
  ‘Whose coat is this?’ ‘It’s mine.’

Note: We do not use its as a possessive pronoun.

Practice

63a Rewrite the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.

1  Is that my newspaper?
   Is that mine?

2  It isn’t his car – it’s her car.
   It isn’t his – it’s hers.

3  This is a beautiful garden. It’s a lot bigger than our garden.
4 I'm sorry I ate the chocolates. I didn't know they were your chocolates.

5 There's a cat at the window but I don't think it's your cat.

6 Can you give this key to Andrew and Melanie? It's their key.

7 She's picking up that bag but it's not her bag.

8 'Whose book is this?' 'It's my book.'

9 What a beautiful painting! Is it your painting?

10 Which room is his room?

63b Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns or adjectives.

1 I quite like our house but yours is nicer. (we/you)

2 I don't like my new teacher at all. What's yours like? (I/you)

3 I can see children at the school gates but where are

...............? (you/I)

4 All friends came to the party and three sisters

were there too. (they/she)

5 'Is this money?' 'No, you put in bag.'

(I/you/you)

6 She enjoys job but he doesn't. He wants to change

............... . (she/he)

7 I want to change computer. I'd like to buy one like

............... . (I/you)

8 I'm afraid this car isn't . My parents lend it to me sometimes

but it is . (I/they)

9 television has a much better picture than .

(you/we)

10 parents live nearby but live in Australia. (he/she)
64 's possessive:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is her jacket.</td>
<td>‘Whose is this?’ ‘It’s hers.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(possessive adjective)</td>
<td>(possessive pronoun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is Helen’s jacket</td>
<td>‘Whose is this?’ ‘It’s Helen’s.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is my parents’ flat.</td>
<td>‘Whose flat is this?’ ‘It’s my parents’.’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- We can use 's or s' with or without a noun.
- See Stage 1, exercise 7 on the possessive 's.

Practice

64 Complete the sentences using the correct possessives.

1 'Have you got the doctor’s phone number?'
   'No, I haven’t but Justine has. It’s in her address book.'
   (the doctor/she)

2 'Is this your case?'
   'No, it’s Liam’s... My case is upstairs.' (you/Liam/I)

3 'Did I leave glasses here?'
   'No, I think they’re in room.' (I/Emily)

4 'Is this office?'
   'No, it’s office is down there.' (Mr Dickinson/his secretary/he)

5 'Whose pen is this?'
   'It’s Where is? Haven’t you got one?'
   'Yes, but I’m looking for He can’t find.'
   (I/youth Andrew/he)

6 'sister is here today.'
   'Is that car outside the flat?'
   'No, that’s .' (Jonathon/she/he)

7 'Where is the library?'
   'It’s downstairs, near the office.'
   (students/director)

8 'Is this shopping?'
   'No, it’s.' (Jade/we)
65 the biggest, the most expensive: the superlative

I think he's the funniest man on television.
The first question was the most difficult one in the exam.
Today is the hottest day of the year.
This is the best restaurant in town.

One syllable adjectives, add est:

cheap → cheapest
small → smallest
hot → hottest

Note: Vowel + consonant, double the consonant:
hot → hottest

• Two-syllable adjectives ending in y, change y → i + est:

happy → happiest
noisy → noisiest
busy → busiest

• Most other two-syllable adjectives, use most:

boring → most boring
honest → most honest
careful → most careful

• Adjectives of three or more syllables, use most:

beautiful → most beautiful
expensive → most expensive
interesting → most interesting

• Irregular superlatives:

good → best
bad → worst

Note: We usually say the before superlatives:
the biggest in the world or the cleverest of them all
### Practice

#### 65a Write the superlatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hard</th>
<th>hardest</th>
<th>intelligent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>most expensive</td>
<td>lovely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td></td>
<td>calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careless</td>
<td></td>
<td>boring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td></td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td></td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td></td>
<td>brave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td></td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td></td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td></td>
<td>patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angry</td>
<td></td>
<td>dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td></td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong</td>
<td></td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td></td>
<td>honest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 65b Complete the sentences using a superlative.

1. This is the **strongest** case in the shop. (strong)
2. You’re the **friendliest** person here. (friendly)
3. She’s the **most intelligent** student in the group. (intelligent)
4. This is the **happiest** day of my life. (happy)
5. This is the **cheapest** hotel in town. (cheap)
6. It’s the **most wonderful** place in the world. (wonderful)
7. It’s the **saddest** film I’ve ever seen. (sad)
8. It’s the **dirtiest** capital city in the world. (dirty)
9. These people are the **poorest** in the country. (poor)
10. This shop sells the **freshest** vegetables. (fresh)
11. It’s the **boringest** programme on television. (boring)
12. This is the **dangerous** road in the country. (dangerous)
13. It was the **worst** time of my life. (bad)
66 Comparatives and superlatives

Matthew is taller than his brother.
Matthew is the tallest in the family.
This shop is more expensive than my local shop.
This is the most expensive shop in town.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happier</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helpful</td>
<td>more helpful</td>
<td>most helpful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>most expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Adjectives that add er in the comparative, add est in the superlative.
- Adjectives that use more in the comparative, use most in the superlative.

See Stage 1, exercise 10 and Stage 2, exercise 39 on comparatives.

Practice

66 Complete the sentences using the comparative or the superlative.
Use the following adjectives.

dangerous busy tall
intelligent cold expensive

1 Jake	David	Louis
Jake is taller than David.
David is taller than Louis.
Jake is the tallest in the class.
2 Seafront Hotel
£25 per night

Grand Hotel
£100 per night

Park Hotel
£55 per night

The Park Hotel ......................................................... the Seafront Hotel.
The Grand Hotel .................................................... the Park Hotel.
The Grand Hotel .................................................... of them all.

3 December January February

January ................................................. December.
February ............................................... January.
February ............................................... month of the winter.
Result 87%  Result 75%  Result 95%

4 Andrea  Charlotte  Lola
Andrea ........................................ Charlotte.
Lola ........................................ Andrea.
Lola ........................................ in the group.

7.5 Kg  16 Kg  6.5 Kg

5 James  Max  Kieran
James ........................................ Max.
Max ........................................ Kieran.
James ........................................ of them all.

Redlands Sports Centre Accident Record
Injuries this year:

- 15 injuries
- 8 injuries
- 1 injury

6 Boxing ........................................ football.
Football ...................................... tennis.
Boxing ...................................... sport at the centre.
# Verbs

## 67 I’ve been to Australia: Present Perfect tense

### FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have (‘ve)</td>
<td>haven’t (have not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finished.</td>
<td>finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has (‘s)</td>
<td>hasn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Yes, No,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I you we they</td>
<td>I you we they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finished?</td>
<td>have. haven’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Has</th>
<th>Yes, No,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>she he it</td>
<td>she he it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finished?</td>
<td>has. hasn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- has, have + past participle
- In regular verbs, the past participle and the past simple are both formed from the infinitive + ed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>arrived</td>
<td>arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>played</td>
<td>played</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>visited</td>
<td>visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>stopped</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the past participle of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

### USE

- To talk about the past with no time reference:
  - Elena has arrived. (present perfect)
  - Elena arrived at 2 o’clock. (past simple)

  Elena has arrived.

  Past | Now

  Elena arrived at 2 o’clock.

  Past | Now
We do not say:  
Elena has arrived at 2 o'clock.  
We do not use time words (yesterday, last week, in the summer, etc.) with the present perfect. When we use the present perfect, the time is not important or we do not know the time. In the same way, we do not use the present perfect to ask about time. We say:  
When did you go there?  
NOT When have you been there?  

- We often use the present perfect with the past participle been. We use been like the verb to go and often say been to:  
I went to Paris last year. but I've been to Paris.  
NOT I've gone to Paris.  
Compare these two sentences:  
She's gone to Canada. (and she is there now)  
She's been to Canada. (but she is not there now)  

- We often use ever in the question form:  
Have you ever been to Greece? (ever = in your life)

Practice

67a Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect. All the verbs in this exercise are regular.

1. I have worked very hard for this exam. (work)
2. Has Molly answered your letter? (answer)
3. She likes him but she ....................... never  
...................... him. (love)
4. You ....................... very hard. You can do better work  
than this. (not/try)
5. Why are the police here? What .......................? (happen)
6. My cousins are coming this weekend. They.  
....................... with me before. (not/stay)
7. She ....................... university and  
....................... working in London now. (finish/start)
8. Thank you for everything. You ....................... me a lot. (help)
9. .......................... you ....................... the dishes? (wash)
10. I ....................... everything to Derek and I think he understands. (explain)
11 Please stay for dinner. Oliver ___________________________________ a lovely meal. (cook)

12 It’s nice to see you here but why __________________________ you __________________________ me before? (not/visit)

13 She __________________________ a lot in her life. (travel)

14 We __________________________ often __________________________ along this road. (walk)

15 __________________________ you __________________________ to phone your mother? (remember)

67b Complete the table below. You can use the list of irregular verbs in Appendix 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>make</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>read</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
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<td></td>
<td>see</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>speak</td>
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<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>take</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>teach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67c Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect.

1 Alison __________________________ to see me last night. (come)

2 They ’ve __________________________ a new clothes shop in town. (open)

3 Nobody __________________________ at the party on Saturday. (dance)

4 __________________________ you __________________________ your new job?
   (start)

5 I __________________________ this book. (not/read)

6 __________________________ you __________________________ to your parents?
   (write)

7 __________________________ you __________________________ well last night? (sleep)
8 Oh no! That beautiful old plate ! (break)
9 I the house early this morning. (leave)
10 We in this town before. (stay)
11 When you the news? (hear)
12 It at all last week. (not/rain)
13 I my homework so we can go out now. (do)
14 I very much when I was at school. (not/learn)
15 Alice my letter. Perhaps she’s busy.
    (not/answer)

67d Rewrite the sentences in full. Change the ’s to is or has.

1 She’s gone to the shops.
    She has gone to the shops.

2 He’s very worried about his exams.
    He is very worried about his exams.

3 I think Emily’s a bit tired.

4 It’s been a lovely holiday.

5 Joe’s got a bad cold.

6 He’s always hungry.

7 A new supermarket’s opened in town.

8 This museum’s very interesting.

9 The shop’s open now.

10 What’s happened?
Ann has travelled to many places. Jess is asking Ann questions about her travels. Read the example dialogue and write three similar dialogues in your notebook, using the information below.

Italy?
Italy - 1990 - two months

Australia?
Australia – ten years ago – six months

India?
India – last year – six weeks

Norway?
Norway – 1985 – one month

Example: Jess: Have you ever been to Italy?
Ann: Yes, I have.
Jess: When did you go there?
Ann: In 1990.
Jess: And how long did you stay?
Ann: For two months.

Has anyone ever been to Paris?
68  Present Perfect tense with for and since

I’ve lived here for ten years.
We’ve been in the new office since January.
‘How long have you worked here?’ ‘For five years.’

- We use the present perfect with for or since to talk about something that started in the past and continues in the present:

I’ve been here since January.
for five months.

5 months
Past –––––––––––– X ––––––––––––––– Now
(January) (June)

- since + the point in time when it started
for + the period of time:

I’ve been here since January.
for five months.

= I came here in January. (and I’m still here)
five months ago.

- Note the difference:

I’ve worked for the bank for three years.
(and I still work for the bank now)

3 years
Past ––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––– Now

I worked for the bank for three years.
(but I don’t work for the bank now)

3 years
Past ––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––––– Now

Note: We do not use since with the past simple.
NOT: I worked for the bank since 1988.
Practice

68a Copy the table into your notebook, putting the following time expressions into the correct columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>three months</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>five weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a long time</td>
<td>two years</td>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>my birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a few hours</td>
<td>two o’clock</td>
<td>four days</td>
<td>fifteen minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the beginning of the year</td>
<td>the war started</td>
<td>six months</td>
<td>15th May</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’ve been here for ...</th>
<th>I’ve been here since ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>three months</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68b Rewrite these sentences, putting the verbs into the present perfect or past simple and using for or since.

1. She ...... here for/since many years and she loves it. (live)
   
   She’s lived here for many years and she loves it.

2. I ...... in a primary school for/since a few years but I didn’t really enjoy it. (teach)
   
   I taught in a primary school for a few years but I didn’t really enjoy it.

3. He ...... in this factory for/since he left school. (work)

4. She ...... asleep for/since about eleven hours. I’m sure she’ll wake up soon. (be)

5. I ...... tennis for/since two hours this morning but I lost every game. (play)

6. I ...... this bike for/since I was a teenager and I still use it. (have)

7. We ...... French at school for/since five years but we didn’t learn very much. (study)
8 He ...... smoking for/since two years but then he started again. (stop)

9 I don't think this is news to you – you ...... about it for/since a long time. (know)

10 They ...... meat for/since they saw that film about farm animals. (not/eat)

68c Complete this extract from a job interview putting the verbs into the present perfect or past simple. Complete the short answers (has, hasn't, have, haven't) and choose between for and since.

A: And 1. have you taught. (you/teach) English before?
B: Yes I 2. .................. . I 3. .......................... (teach) English for/since three years in Hong Kong and when I 5. .......................... (come back),

I 6. .................. (start) teaching at the Kensington School of English and I 7. .......................... (teach) there for/since then.
A: And 9. .......................... (you/do) a course in teaching English?
B: Yes, I 10. .......................... . I 11. .......................... (do) a course before I 12. .......................... (go) to Hong Kong. I have the certificate here.
A: Thank you. And what about languages? A lot of the students here are Italian and Spanish. 13. .......................... (you/ever/study) Italian or Spanish?
B: No, I 14. .......................... , but I 15. .......................... (stay) in Italy for/since a few weeks last year and I 17. .......................... (learn) a bit of Italian then.
A: So what languages 18. .......................... (you/study)?
B: Well, I 19. .......................... (do) French and German at school for/since five years and I 21. .......................... (pass) the exams.
A: And 22. .......................... (you/learn) a language for/since you 24. .......................... (leave) school?
B: Yes, I 25. .......................... (learn) to speak some Mandarin Chinese when I was in Hong Kong.
She was working in the garden at 7 o’clock this morning:
Past Continuous tense

**FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I She He It</td>
<td>I She He It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was were</td>
<td>wasn’t (was not) (were not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>working.</td>
<td>working.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was</th>
<th>I she he it</th>
<th>working?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were</td>
<td>you we they</td>
<td>Yes, No,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I she he it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you we they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USE**

- To talk about a past action at some point between its beginning and end:
  
  He was working in the garden at 7 o’clock this morning.

  
  ![Diagram](image)

  7 o’clock this morning

- An action in the past simple often happens during the activity in the past continuous:
  
  They were having dinner when we arrived.

  ![Diagram](image)

  we arrived

- Note the difference between:
  
  They were having dinner when we arrived.
  (They started dinner before we arrived.) and:
  
  They had dinner when we arrived.
  (They started dinner at the time of or just after our arrival.)

  ![Diagram](image)

  they had dinner
**Practice**

**69a** A police officer is asking James about his activities yesterday. In your notebook, write the questions and answers using the verbs below the pictures.

1. Have a bath
   
   *'What were you doing at 7 o'clock?*
   
   *'I was having a bath.'*

2. Walk in the park

3. Eat lunch in the Terrace Café

4. Shop

5. Talk on the phone

6. Cook dinner

7. Read the paper

8. Sleep

**69b** Complete the sentences using *did, was* or *were*.

1. *'Were... you working when I rang?'* 'No, I *was...* n't.'

2. *'Did... you see me on television?'* 'Yes, I *did...*.'

3. *'What ............... you doing when they arrived?'* 'I ............... reading the paper.'

4. *'............... they working hard?'* 'No, they ...............n't.'

5. *'............... she crying when you saw her?'* 'Yes, she ...............'
6 '............ they speak to you when you met?' 'No, they ...............n't.'
7 Peter ............... still lying in bed so he ...............n't hear the doorbell.
8 '............ the police find the man?' 'No, they ...............n't. He ............... hiding in an empty building.'
9 We ............... shouting to you. ...............n't you hear us?
10 I ............... looking for some photos when you rang but I ...............n't find them.

69c Complete the sentences, putting the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.

1 They ........... waiting for me when I ........... arrived at the station. (wait/arrive)
2 She ........... swimming in the sea when I ........... saw her. (swim/see)
3 '................. they ................. tennis when it ................. raining?' (play/start)
4 She ................. when she ................. the news. (cry/hear)
5 We ................. home from the theatre when the police ................. us. (drive/stop)
6 Everyone ................. quiet when the concert ................. . (go/begin)
7 When she ................. him, he ................. quite ill. (leave/become)
8 You ................. in a restaurant when I first ................. you. (work/meet)
9 I ................. very angry when I ................. the letter. (feel/read)
10 It ................. when I ................. . (rain/get up)

69d In your notebook, write a question and answer in the past continuous and in the past simple.

1 lie on the beach leave the beach start raining

'What ...... you ...... it ......?'
'We .......'
'What were you doing when it started raining?'
'We were lying on the beach.'
'What did you do when it started raining?'
'We left the beach.'
2 arrive  turn off the television  watch television
‘What ...... they ...... you ......?’
‘They ...... .’
‘What were they doing when you arrived?’
‘They were watching television.’
‘What did they do when you arrived?’
‘They turned off the television.’

3 see him  start talking to me  talk to Sheila
‘What ...... John ...... you ......?’
‘He ...... .’

4 ring  get out of the bath  have a bath
‘What ...... she ...... the phone ......?’
‘She ...... .’

5 go straight home  work in the office  hear
‘What ...... you ...... you ...... the news?’
‘I ...... .’

6 start  run out of the house  cook the dinner
‘What ...... they ...... the fire ......?’
‘She ...... .’

7 pick her up  fall down  talk to a friend
‘What ...... she ...... the child ......?’
‘She ...... .’

8 start  become a soldier  work in a bank
‘What ...... you ...... the war ......?’
‘I ...... .’

9 open it  play with a friend  arrive
‘What ...... he ...... the parcel ......?’
‘He ...... .’
If it rains, I’ll stay at home: first conditional

If I feel better, I’ll go out tonight.
I’ll come and see you if I have enough time.
What will you do if you don’t find your keys?

FORM

• (If + present simple,) + (future with will)
or
(Future with will) + (if + present simple)

So we can say:
If we run, we’ll catch the train. or
We’ll catch the train if we run.

• When the if clause comes first, it has a comma after it. When the if clause comes second, there is no comma.

• Form of future with will:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>will not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘ll</td>
<td>won’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do it.</td>
<td>do it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>Yes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do it?</td>
<td>will,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>will not/won’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• will + infinitive for all persons.

• The short form of will not is won’t.

USE

• We use the first conditional to talk about the future. We are not sure about the if event: it may happen or it may not happen.
If I feel better, I’ll go out tonight. = (I may feel better or I may not.)
If I don’t feel better, I’ll stay at home tonight.
Practice

70a Complete these sentences, putting the verbs into the correct tense.

1. If I ........ find .... your book, I ........... give .... it to you. (find/give)
2. She ........ phone .... us if she ........ have .... any problems. (phone/have)
3. If you ........ go ...... to the party, I ........ come ...... with you.
4. She ........ not be .......... very happy if she ........ not get .......... that new job.
5. If you ........ come ...... with us, you ........ have ...... a great time.
6. I ........ not wait .......... for you if you ........ be .......... late. (not wait/be)
7. That glass ........ drop .......... if you ........ break .......... it. (break/drop)
8. We ........ help ...... you if we ........ have .......... the time. (help/have)
9. I ........ tell ...... Clare the news if I ........ see .......... her. (tell/see)
10. We ........ not rain ........ in the tent if it ........ sleep .......... (sleep/not rain)

70b Match the boxes together and in your notebook, write ten sentences in the first conditional.

Examples: If it rains, we'll stay at home.
          I'll meet you at the station if you come by train.
71 Modals: introduction

_Can, could, may, might, should_ and _must_ are modal verbs. Modal verbs go before a main verb and they have a meaning of their own.

James can swim very well now.
Emma _could_ swim when she was three.
It _may_ rain tomorrow.
We _might_ see you at the weekend.
You _should_ go and see the doctor.
You _must_ come straight home.

**FORM**

- **Positive:**
  Subject + modal + verb
  _We should_ go now.
  _You must_ stay.
  _She can_ help us.

- **Negative:**
  Subject + modal + _not_ (or _n’t_) + verb
  _We mustn’t_ stay out late.
  _She may not_ come.

- **Question:**
  Modal + subject + verb:
  _Can you_ drive?
  _Must they_ leave now?

- **Short answers:**
  _Yes, No_ + subject + modal (+ _not, n’t_)
  _Yes, I can._
  _No, she shouldn’t._
72 can, could

I can help you.
She can't read very well.
Can you speak Portuguese?
I could swim when I was three.
She couldn't come to the party last night.
How many languages could you speak as a child?

Notes:
• The negative of can is cannot or can’t. Can’t is more common.
• The negative of could is could not or couldn’t.

➢ Also see Stage II, exercise 49 on can, can’t.

USE
• can, can’t is present:
  I can play the piano.
  We can stop working now.
  or sometimes future:
  She can come tonight.
  I can’t see you tomorrow.

• could, couldn’t is past. We use it to talk about ability/knowing how to do
  something:
  She could play the piano when she was five.
  She couldn’t speak English very well when she arrived.

• We do not use the positive form could to talk about events that happened. But
  we can use the negative form couldn’t to talk about activities/events that were
  not possible:
  She couldn’t come to the party. (= It was not possible for her to come
to the party.)
  NOT She could come to the party.
  They couldn’t eat all their dinner. (= It was not possible for them to eat all
their dinner.)
  NOT They could eat all their dinner.

• can and could are also used in requests:
  Can you help me?
  Could you open the door for me, please?
  Can I have a drink, please?
  Could we use your phone?

  can and could are both correct in requests but could is a little more polite.

Practice

72a Complete the sentences using can, can’t or could, couldn’t and one of
the following verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hear</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>land</th>
<th>understand</th>
<th>help</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>phone</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>read</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 She *can speak* three languages.
2 He *couldn’t come* to the party because he had an exam the next day.
3 You .................................. a car without a licence.
4 Sally .................................. music but she .................................. the violin beautifully.
5 Jack ................................. very well when he was younger but now he needs to wear glasses all the time.
6 I ........................................ you with your homework now – I’m too busy.
7 I’m sorry. Could you say that again? I ........................................ you because the children were shouting.
8 I ........................................ British people when I first came to Britain but it’s easier for me now.
9 I ........................................ you because our phone wasn’t working but it’s all right now.
10 Helicopters are very useful here because they ........................................ anywhere.

72b Write requests using *Can you ...?*, *Can I ...?* or *Could you ...?*, *Could I ...?*. *Can* and *could* are both correct in each sentence.

1 I want to have a drink.
   *Can I have a drink, please?*
   *Could I have a drink, please?*

2 I want you to open the door.
   *Can you open the door, please?*
   *Could you open the door, please?*

3 I want you to answer the phone.
   .................................................................

4 I want you to give Roger a message.
   .................................................................

5 I want to turn on the television.
   .................................................................
6 I want you to phone me later.

7 I want to have the bill.

8 I want you to meet the children from school.

9 I want you to help me with my suitcase.

10 I want to borrow this book.

---

73 *may, might*

| I *may* start looking for a new job.  
| We *might* go away this weekend.  
| *May* I use your phone? |

Notes
- The negative of *may* is *may not*. We do not say *mayn’t*.
- The negative of *might* is usually *might not*.  
  *Mightn’t* is possible but is not used very often.

Use
- To talk about possibility in the future:  
  *They may* leave soon.  
  *They might* leave soon.  
  (It is possible that they will leave soon but I’m not sure.)

- To talk about possibility in the present when used with verbs that are not activities:  
  *He may* be at the office.  
  *He might* be at the office.  
  (It is possible that he is at the office now but I’m not sure.)
To make polite requests:

*May I sit here?*

*May we come in?*

We do not generally use *might* to make polite requests:

NOT *Might I sit here?*

**Notes**

- We can use *May I ...?* or *May we ...?* for polite requests but we do not use *may* when we ask someone to do something:

  NOT *May you open the door, please?*

- We do not generally use *may* or *might* in the question form. We only use the question form in polite requests with *May I ...?* or *May we ...?*. We sometimes ask the question with *Do you think ...?*:

  *Do you think they might be here soon?*

  NOT *Might they be here soon?*

**Practice**

73 In your notebook, rewrite these sentences using *may* and *might*:

1. It’s possible that she’s in bed now.
   
   *She may be in bed now.*

   *She might be in bed now.*

2. I’m sorry but I think I’ll be late.
   
   *I’m sorry but I may be late.*

   *I’m sorry but I might be late.*

3. We are thinking of going to Australia for our holiday.

4. It is possible that we won’t come to the party.

5. They are thinking of moving to Scotland next year.

6. I think you’re probably right.

7. Is it possible for me to smoke in here?

8. I think he’ll feel better tomorrow.

9. Is it possible for us to sit here?

10. I don’t think the Government will win this time.

11. The factory will possibly close this year.

12. Tim isn’t working very well today but it’s possible that he’s tired.

13. I think it’s going to rain soon.

14. It’s possible that the builders will finish the job at the end of the week.

15. I’ll go and see Alan – it’s possible that he wants some help.
74 should

You don’t look well. You should go home.
He shouldn’t eat so many sweets – it’s bad for his teeth.
Should we leave now?
Do you think I should write to him?

USE

• We often use should to give advice:
  You should go home.
  (= I think going home is the right thing for you to do.)
He shouldn’t eat so many sweets. (= I think eating a lot of sweets is the wrong thing for him to do.)

• We can use should to talk about the present or the future:
  We should leave now.
  We should leave early in the morning.

• We often use should with I think ... or Do you think ...?:
  I think we should leave.
  Do you think I should write to him?
Practice

74a In your notebook, complete each sentence it using should and one of the boxes.

- not listen to him
- have a party
- turn it off now
- look for another one
- take it to the garage
- see a doctor
- stop smoking
- not worry so much
- tell him that
- have a haircut
- not work so hard
- go to bed early tonight

1. You look terrible. I think you should see a doctor...
2. ‘I really hate this job.’ ‘Well then, you should look for another one.’
3. You’ve been at the office until 11 o’clock every night this week. You ...
4. It’s Jane’s birthday on Saturday so I think we ...
5. It’s too late to play music – we’ll wake up the neighbours. We ...
6. Listen to that terrible cough. She ...
7. He always gives you the wrong advice. You ...
8. The car didn’t start again this morning. Do you think we ...
9. My train leaves at 6 o’clock tomorrow morning so I ...
10. You hair’s in your eyes. Don’t you think you ...
11. Everything will be all right. You ...
12. I think he’s wrong but I ...

74b Complete the sentences using You should ... or You shouldn’t ... and a verb from the box. A verb may be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drink</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>smoke</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>sleep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

How to stay healthy

1. You should eat lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.
2. You shouldn’t eat too much fat.
3. too many sweets.
4. regular exercise.
5. any cigarettes.
6. too much coffee.
7. for about eight hours a night.
8. too hard.
75 must

I must do some work tonight.  
We must get up early tomorrow.  
You must not talk during the exam.

USE

• *must do something* – it is very important to do something.  
  *must* is stronger than *should*:  
  *I must do some work tonight.*  
  (= I have work to do. It is very important that I do some tonight.)  
  *We must get up early tomorrow.*  
  (= It is very important to get up early tomorrow.)  
  *You must not talk during the exam.*  
  (= It is very important that you do not talk during the exam.)

• We can use *must* to talk about the present or the future:  
  *We must go now.*  
  *We must go soon.*

Practice

75a Rewrite the sentences using *must* or *must not*.

1 It is very important for me to study hard for this exam.  
   *I must study hard for this exam.*

2 Don’t talk in the library.  
   *You must not talk in the library.*

3 It is important for her to work harder.  
   .................................................................

4 It is necessary for them to be here at 9 o’clock.  
   .................................................................
5 Do not enter this room.

6 It is important for him to see a doctor quickly.

7 It is necessary for us to work all night tonight.

8 Please listen carefully.

9 It is very important that children do not leave school before 4 o’clock.

10 It is very important that passengers wait for the train to stop.

75b It is very important that Emma passes her exams. Her parents are giving her strong advice. Rewrite the sentences using must or must not, mustn’t.

1 Don’t go out to parties.  
   *You mustn’t go out to parties.*

2 Study hard for these exams.

3 Go to all the classes.

4 Do all your homework.

5 Don’t stay out late.

6 Don’t spend too much time with your friends.

7 Read all your notes again.

8 Don’t go to bed late.
Prepositions

76 next to, between, in front of, above, below, over, behind, under, opposite, along, across, down, up, round, past: prepositions of position and movement

The cinema is next to the supermarket.
The supermarket is between the cinema and the bank.

There’s a car park behind the supermarket.

The bus stop is in front of the cinema.

They’re running down the hill.
They’re walking up the hill.

Jim’s flat is above the bank.
The bank is below Jim’s flat.

She’s driving round the roundabout.

The children are walking over the bridge.
There’s a boat going under the bridge.

They’re walking along the high street.
She’s walking across the road.

The supermarket is opposite the post office.

He’s walking past the supermarket.

• Prepositions of position:
  next to, between, behind, in front of, opposite, above, below.
  These prepositions usually describe position – where something is.
  They do not usually describe how something is moving. They are very often used with the verb to be.
• Prepositions of movement:
  *over, along, across, down, up, round, past.*
  These prepositions usually describe where something is moving.
  There are therefore used with verbs of movement, e.g. *go, walk, run.*

• Some prepositions can describe position or movement:
  *They're sitting under the bridge.*
  *They're walking under the bridge.*

**Practice**

76a Complete the sentences using the following prepositions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>down</th>
<th>below</th>
<th>up</th>
<th>next to</th>
<th>opposite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>along</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>in front of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mario’s restaurant is *below* a travel agency.
2. There’s a person *in front of* Mario’s restaurant.
3. There’s a dog ...................... the ladder.
4. A painter is climbing ..................... a ladder.
5. Mario’s restaurant is ..................... a hotel called The Red Lion.
6. Someone is running ...................... the hotel.
7. There’s a beautiful garden .................. the hotel.
8. There is a bus stop ...................... the hotel.
9 Mario’s restaurant is ................. the hotel and the launderette.
10 There’s a hairdresser’s ................. the launderette.
11 Someone is coming ..................... the steps from the hairdresser’s.
12 There are a few people walking ............... the road.
13 Someone is pushing a pram ................ the road.
14 There’s a car coming ..................... the corner.
15 There’s a plane flying ................... the town.

76b Complete the story using these prepositions. You may use the prepositions more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>around</th>
<th>down</th>
<th>out of</th>
<th>up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>into</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emma heard a noise. She jumped 1 out of 2 bed and ran 2 to 3 the window. She couldn’t see anything. She climbed 3 ............... the window, 4 ............... the tree and 5 ............... the wall. She heard a strange noise. She ran 6 ............... the bridge, 7 ............... the pond and 8 ............... the hill. Suddenly she heard someone laughing loudly. She ran 9 ............... the hill, 10 ............... the pond, 11 ............... the bridge, 12 ............... the wall, 13 ............... the tree and back 14 ............... her bedroom.
before, after

- **before, after** + noun, pronoun:
  I arrived before Dave.
  You arrived after me.

- **before, after** + clause:
  We had dinner before we went out.
  We went out after we had dinner.

- **before, after** + gerund:
  I usually have a hot drink before going to bed.
  After having a hot drink, I usually go to bed.

- We can use **before, after** to talk about the timing of events in the past or the future:
  I went out after dinner.
  I'm going out after dinner.

- We use **before, after** + present simple to talk about the future:
  I'm going to learn some Portuguese before I go to Portugal.

Practice

77a In your notebook, write the sentences using **before** or **after**.

1. I had dinner. Then I went out. (before)
   
   I had dinner before I went out.

   Before I went out, I had dinner.

2. I'm going to finish my homework. Then I'm going to watch television. (after)
   
   After I finish my homework, I'm going to watch television.

   I'm going to watch television after I finish my homework.

3. I must save some money. Then I'm going on holiday. (before)

4. They got married. Then they moved to Australia. (after)

5. I have to clean up the house. Then my parents are going to arrive. (before)
6 Her exams are going to finish. Then she’s going to have a holiday by the sea. (after)
7 He could read. Then he started school. (before)
8 I got the new job. Then I had more money. (after)
9 I must phone my parents. Then I’m going to Scotland. (before)
10 He’s going to come back from his holiday. Then he’s going to look for a new job. (after)

77b In your notebook, write the sentences using before or after. Use before, after + gerund where possible. Where this is not possible, use before, after + clause.

1 I usually have a bath. Then I go to bed. (before)
   Before going to bed, I usually have a bath.
   I usually have a bath before going to bed.
2 I get home from work. Then we have our dinner. (after)
   After I get home from work, we have our dinner.
   We have our dinner after I get home from work.
3 She finished school. Then she went to university. (after)
4 I want to buy a newspaper. Then I’m going to get on the train. (before)
5 My grandparents died. Then I was born. (before)
6 I have a swim. Then I like to have a hot drink. (after)
7 I worked in a nightclub. Then I had children. (before)
8 We have a big meal. Then we like to sit and watch television. (after)
9 You should do some more work. Then the exams are going to start.
   (before)
10 You told her the good news. Then she came round to tell me. (after)
11 I’m going to finish this job. Then I’m going to have a long holiday.
   (after)
12 He has to finish his work. Then he’s going out. (before)
13 He’s going to phone us. Then he’s going to leave the house. (before)
Gerunds and infinitives

78 Smoking is bad for you: the gerund as subject

Smoking is bad for you.
Teaching is an interesting job.
Living in a city can be very expensive.

FORM
• infinitive + ing

• Spelling:
  smoke + ing → smoking
  live + ing → living
  swim + ing → swimming
  travel + ing → travelling

➤ See Appendix 2 on spelling rules.

USE
• The gerund can be the subject of a sentence. It acts like a noun:
  Cigarettes are bad for you. → Smoking is bad for you.

➤ See Stage 1, exercise 28 and Stage 2, exercise 55 on gerunds.

Practice

78 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>learn</th>
<th>wake up</th>
<th>swim</th>
<th>take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>walk</td>
<td>travel</td>
<td>drive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Making bread can be very enjoyable.
2 Learning English is sometimes very difficult.
3 ................................... to other countries helps you to understand different cultures.
4 ................................... in the sea is good exercise and it’s very good fun.
5 ................................... alcohol and ............................... is very dangerous.
6 ................................... children changes your life completely.
7 ................................... in the morning is always difficult for me.
8 ................................... a lot of sport keeps you fit.
9 ................................... to work is better for you than ............................... the bus.
10 ................................... a book at night always helps me go to sleep.
79 The gerund after certain verbs

I usually finish working at 5.00.
We enjoy eating in the garden in the summer.
She loves having visitors.

- We can use the gerund after certain verbs. These verbs include:
  enjoy, hate, like, love, start, stop, suggest, finish, give up, miss, prefer, begin,
  continue, remember.

- The gerund acts like a noun:
  I usually finish work at 5.00.  ➔  I usually finish working at 5.00.

Note: The verb remember can be followed by the gerund or to-infinitive but the meaning
is different:
I remember posting the letter.
(= I am looking back now to the posting of the letter. I posted the letter first and later
I remembered this.)
I remembered to post the letter.
(= I remembered then and therefore I did it. I remembered first and then I posted the letter.)

Practice

79 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go out</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>watch</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mel suggested going out for a meal.
2. I started working in this office when I was seventeen.
3. We like ................ television on winter evenings.
4. I remember ................ afraid of the dark as a young child.
5. I love ...................... a good book.
6. I prefer ...................... a shower to a bath.
7. I had to stop ................ tennis when I hurt my back.
8. Do you enjoy ................ to music?
9. We miss ...................... all our friends.
10. After I moved away, we continued ................ to each other for many years.
80 The gerund after prepositions

She’s good at **swimming**.
I’m thinking of **applying** for a new job.
We found the house by **using** this map.

- When we want to use a verb after a preposition, we use the gerund.
  - It acts like a noun:
    - *She’s good at tennis.* → *She’s good at **playing** tennis.*

**Practice**

80 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>practise</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>pass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>travel</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>save</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I’m worried about **taking** my exams.
2. I’ve often dreamed of **travelling** round the world.
3. We talked about ................. married one day.
4. I bought some new clothes before .................. to the interview.
5. They believe in ..................... children to look after themselves.
6. I’m tired of ..................... the same job all the time.
7. She’s very happy about ................... all her exams.
8. Were you interested in ..................... a pilot when you were younger?
9. We’re not very good at ..................... money.
10. She learnt to play the piano well by ..................... every day.

81 The gerund

**Check**

81 Complete the sentences with a gerund using the following verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>work</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>sail</th>
<th>lose</th>
<th>run</th>
<th>buy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>listen</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>become</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I enjoy **swimming** and **sailing** when I’m by the sea.
2. I think Tim’s interested in **becoming** a lawyer.
3. .................. with children is very interesting but it’s also very tiring.
4. We’re thinking of ..................... to Switzerland for our holidays.
5. I’ve started ..................... to work every morning to keep fit.
6 He doesn’t say anything about the problems because he’s afraid of  
..................... his job.
7 ..................... a new language is a very interesting thing to do.
8 Danny has always hated ..................... his homework.
9 I’m tired of ..................... to him all the time. He never listens to me.
10 I remember ..................... sweets here as a child.

82 He refuses to help me: verb + to-infinitive

He refuses to help me.
We’re planning to have a party next month.
I’ve decided to look for a new job.

- We use the to-infinitive after certain verbs. These verbs include: forget, plan, remember, start, try, want, hope, decide, offer, learn, agree, ask, begin, start, continue.

➤ See Stage 2, exercise 56 on the to-infinitive.

Note: start, begin and continue can be followed by the gerund or the to-infinitive.

Practice

82 Complete the sentences using a to-infinitive, using the following verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>help</th>
<th>cook</th>
<th>rain</th>
<th>phone</th>
<th>wake up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>look after</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 She’s agreed .................. me with the party.
2 Did you remember .................. your mother when you got back?
3 I’m hoping ...................... all my work before I go to bed.
4 She asked me ..................... to the cinema with her.
5 He never learnt ..................... when he lived with his parents.
6 Please don’t forget .................. me ..................... before you leave tomorrow morning.
7 When did you decide ..................... to Spain?
8 He’s always wanted ..................... famous.
9 It was kind of her to offer ..................... the children.
10 It was lovely and sunny but then it started .....................
83 The infinitive of purpose

I went there to see Jessica.
I phoned Megan to ask her about her holiday.

- We can use the to-infinitive to give the reason why something is done.

B is the reason for A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I went there</td>
<td>to see Jessica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Why are you going out?’</td>
<td>‘To buy some milk.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I phoned Megan</td>
<td>to ask her about her holiday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice

83a Make eight more sentences from the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I wrote to the school</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I pay him £10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>He opened the fridge</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>They had a nurse</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>We’re going to the café</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a to look for some food.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>b to do some work.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>c to clean the windows.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>d to buy some petrol.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>e to ask for information about their classes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I wrote to the school to ask for information about their classes.
2 I pay him £10 to clean the windows.
3 ........................................................
4 ........................................................
5 ........................................................
6 I wanted to find out the times of the trains and so I phoned the station.
   I phoned the station to find out the times of the trains.

7 I stayed in because I wanted to watch a film on television.
   I stayed in to watch a film on television.

8 I wanted to thank them for the weekend. That’s why I wrote to them.

9 She went to university. She wanted to study engineering.

10 They had to look for work so they moved to the city.

11 I went into town because I needed to do some shopping.

12 We planned a meeting. We wanted to discuss the problem of traffic in the town.

13 I’m going to write to my uncle and ask for his help.
9 You should go to Italy if you want to improve your Italian.

10 My brother's coming this weekend. He's going to help me paint the flat.

84 The gerund and the to-infinitive

Check

84 Complete the sentences, putting the verbs into the gerund or the to-infinitive.

1 Eating... too many sweets is bad for you. (eat)
2 Do you want to stay here tonight? (stay)
3 Daisy suggested spending a day at the beach. (spend)
4 I always enjoy reading at night. (read)
5 She's decided buying him a new watch for his birthday. (buy)
6 She's only five but she's very good at reading. (read)
7 Do you like living here alone? (live)
8 I came here studying English. (study)
9 He's agreed not doing it again. (do)
10 I hate waiting for buses and trains. (wait)
11 You should learn speaking Spanish if you're going to Spain. (speak)
12 Cleaning the bath is the job I hate most. (clean)
13 Why are you so worried about meeting him? (meet)
14 'Why did James phone up?' 'Asking for Helen's address.' (ask)
15 The children have really missed playing in your lovely big garden. (play)
Sentence structure

WORD ORDER

85 Subject, verb, object

- Every sentence has a verb (go, stay, live, talk, etc). The verb can be one word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>goes.</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>stays.</th>
<th>(present simple)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

or a group of words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They</th>
<th>were singing.</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>was laughing.</th>
<th>(past continuous)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Nearly all sentences have a subject – the person or thing that ‘does’ the verb:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>understands.</th>
<th>They</th>
<th>’re working.</th>
<th>The baby</th>
<th>’s sleeping.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Generally, there are two types of verb:

  (a) verbs that take an object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>hit</th>
<th>him.</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>them.</th>
<th>They</th>
<th>took</th>
<th>the money.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

  (b) verbs that do not take an object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>’m talking.</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>’re waiting.</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>’s sleeping.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note: Some verbs can be type (a) or type (b):

(a) She opened the door. (b) The door opened.
(a) I’m writing a letter. (b) I’m writing.

Practice

85 In your notebook, copy these sentences and label them with S, V and O.

1. The men | are working.

2. He | ’s going to write | a letter.

3. I | don’t understand.

4. He didn’t say anything.

5. I like ice cream.
6 They left.
7 We ate breakfast.
8 I didn’t take your car.
9 They’re waiting.
10 She’s reading a book.
11 I’m going to visit my mother.
12 She isn’t going to stay.
13 We were watching television.
14 I didn’t see anything.
15 I don’t agree.

86 and, but, so, because: conjunctions

and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I went to town and (I) did some shopping.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: It is not necessary to repeat I.

but

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I like living in this city but it’s very expensive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They haven’t got much money but they’re very happy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

so

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It was a very wet day (and) so we stayed at home.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: We sometimes say and so.

because

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I didn’t go to work because I felt ill.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: We sometimes start a sentence with because:
Because I felt ill, I didn’t go to work.
Practice

86 Complete the sentences using and, but, so or because.

1. It was a lovely day so we decided to go out.
2. We walked to the station and caught the train.
3. I like John very much I don’t like his brother.
4. I’d like to live somewhere by the Mediterranean I love the sun.
5. She enjoys learning English she finds it very difficult.
6. In the end, the restaurant had to close down very few people went there.
7. I got up had my breakfast.
8. I’m very busy today I can’t come and see you.
9. It’s a very interesting job the pay isn’t very good.
10. We can’t go out tonight we haven’t got any money.

11. The music was playing very loudly I didn’t hear the telephone.
12. He went to the theatre last night had a wonderful time.
13. They didn’t want to walk home it was very dark.
14. It’s a beautiful place the people aren’t very friendly.
15. I felt very tired I left the party early.
Part A

A TV reporter is interviewing a fire officer about a fire in a hotel. Write the conversation in your notebook, putting the verbs into the correct tense and form and adding all the other words you need.

A: How long / you / be / here?
B: Since 12.30. / We / think / fire / start / at about 12.15. / A lot / the hotel guests / sleep / when / fire / start. / Fortunately, they / wake up / when they / hear / fire alarm / and they all / escape.
A: And how / fire / start?
B: We / not / know / but / we / think / one of the guests / smoke / cigarette / in bed when he / fall asleep.
A: Oh dear.
B: Yes. / Smoke / in bed / be / very dangerous. / Smokers should never / smoke / in bed.
A: Well, this is / big / and / expensive / hotel in the city. / Where / the guests / going to / stay / now?
B: Sorry. I / can’t / answer / any more questions. / I / must / go back to / fire.

SCORING
20 points: Take off a point for each mistake.

Part B

Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 ‘Is that Kate’s bike?’ ‘No, it’s my/mine.’
2 Swimming/To swim is very good exercise.
3 If you have/will have any problems, I will help you.
4 I stayed in bed so/because I felt ill.
5 How much/many time have you got?
6 He waited/was waiting for me when I arrived at the airport.
7 I phoned Alice and Mary to invite/for inviting them to the party.
8 We lived/have lived here since 1999.
9 He took his umbrella because/so it was raining.
10 Have you worked/Did you work here since you left school?

SCORING
10 points: Give yourself a point for each correct answer. Score  

Part C

Put the verbs into the correct tense and form.
1 .................. a good time last weekend? (you/have)
2 I .................. that film three times but I’d like to see it again. (see)
3 She ................ to Mary when I saw her in town. (talk)
4 Where ................ for your holidays next year? (you/go)
5 Be careful with that glass. If you drop it, it ................ (break)
6 I usually ................ with Joanna on Saturday nights but she’s away this weekend. (go out)
7 Kevin ................ anything since he got up this morning. (not/eat)
8 ‘Where’s Annie?’ ‘She ................ the shopping at the moment.’ (do)
9 It was a beautiful morning. The sun ................ and the birds ................ (shine) (sing)
10 If you ................ harder, you’ll fail the exam. (not/study)

SCORING
10 points: Give yourself a point for each correct answer. Score  

Part D

Find the mistake in each sentence and rewrite it correctly.
1 What is your girlfriend look like?
   .................................................................
2 I ran along the footpath and above the bridge.
   .................................................................
   .................................................................
3 He shouldn’t to be so lazy.

4 There are some sweets here. Are they your?

5 ‘Why did you go to Manchester?’ ‘For finding a new job.’

6 I’m thinking of buy a new car.

7 There isn’t many food in the house.

8 The bus stop is in front the school.

9 It was raining because we decided to stay at home.

10 Can I have a little apples?

**SCORING**

10 points: *Give yourself a point for each correct answer.*

**TOTAL SCORE**

Maximum 50 points: *Add up your score.*
# Appendices

## Appendix 1 Common irregular verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>lie</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>lain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>lit</td>
<td>lit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>meant</td>
<td>meant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
<td>meet</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>ride</td>
<td>rode</td>
<td>ridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>ring</td>
<td>rung</td>
<td>rung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chosen</td>
<td>rise</td>
<td>risen</td>
<td>risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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The following verbs can be regular (ed) or irregular (t):

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Appendix 2 Basic spelling rules

1. \( y \rightarrow i \) before \textit{ed}, \textit{er}, \textit{est}, \textit{ly}:
   
   \( y \rightarrow ie \) before \textit{s}:
   
   \( y \) changes to \( i \) in words ending in consonant + \( y \) before adding another ending.
   
   (Consonants: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.
   
   Vowels: a, e, i, o, u.)

   - Verbs in the past simple with \textit{she}, \textit{he}, \textit{it}:
     
     \( y \rightarrow i \) before adding \textit{ed}:
     
     hurry \rightarrow hurried
     
     try \rightarrow tried

   - Comparative \textit{er} ending and superlative \textit{est} ending:
     
     \( y \rightarrow i \) before adding \textit{er} or \textit{est}:
     
     happy \rightarrow happier \rightarrow happiest
     
     noisy \rightarrow noisier \rightarrow noisiest

   - Adverbs of manner:
     
     \( y \rightarrow i \) before adding \textit{ly}:
     
     easy \rightarrow easily
     
     hungry \rightarrow hungrily

   - Verbs in the present simple with \textit{she}, \textit{he}, \textit{it}:
     
     \( y \rightarrow ie \) before adding \textit{s}:
     
     carry \rightarrow carries
     
     worry \rightarrow worries

   - Plural nouns:
     
     \( y \rightarrow ie \) before adding \textit{s}:
     
     baby \rightarrow babies
     
     lady \rightarrow ladies

   Note: \( y \) does not change to \( i \) in words ending in vowel + \( y \):

   play \rightarrow plays
   
   enjoy \rightarrow enjoyed
   
   boy \rightarrow boys
2 + e
- Words ending in s, ch, sh or x, add e before final s:
glass → glasses  pass → passes
match → matches  catch → catches
dish → dishes  wash → washes
box → boxes  fix → fixes
- Words ending in consonant + o often add es:
tomato → tomatoes
potato → potatoes
But words ending in vowel + o, add s:
radio → radios
And abbreviated nouns ending in o, add s:
kilo → kilos (kilogramme)
photo → photos (photograph)

Note: Also do → does, go → goes

3 + e
We drop the single e at the end of a word before adding another ending:
- Before ing:
smile → smiling
live → living
- Before ed:
love → loved
dance → danced
- Before er and est:
nice → nicer → nicest
large → larger → largest

Note: Verbs ending in ee:
see → seeing
agree → agreeing → agreed
free → freeing → freed

4 g → gg
Words ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant before adding another ending:
- Before ing:
stop → stopping
swim → swimming
- Before ed:
plan → planned
rob → robbed
- Before er and est:
big → bigger → biggest
hot → hotter → hottest
Notes

• Do not double the consonant when the word ends in two vowels + consonant:
  
  quiet → quieter → quietest
  repeat → repeating

• Do not double the consonant when the syllable is not stressed:
  
  enter → entering
  happen → happening
  remember → remembering

• But when the unstressed syllable ends in l, the consonant does double:
  
  travel → travelling

• y and w are not consonant sounds at the end of a word and so they do not double:
  
  play → playing
  low → lower → lowest

Appendix 3 Use of short forms (contractions)

In spoken English, we usually use short forms (’s, ’re). It is also now quite common to use short forms (contractions) in written English.

Short forms

| am   | →  ’m |
| is   | →  ’s |
| are  | →  ’re|
| has  | →  ’s |
| have | →  ’ve|
| had  | →  ’d |
| will | →  ’ll|
| would| →  ’d |

Note: We do not use short forms in positive short answers:

Are you Irish? Yes, I am. (NOT Yes, I’m.)
Is Alan here? Yes, he is. (NOT Yes, he’s.)
But we can use the short forms in negative short answers:

No, I’m not.
No, she isn’t/’s not.
No, they aren’t/’re not.

1 is → ’s

has → ’s

We can use the ’s short form after pronouns:
She’s not here at the moment.
(is)
He’s got a bad cold.
(has)
And we can use the ’s short form after question words:
Who, What, Where, When, Why, How:
Who’s coming?
(is)
What’s she got?
We can also use the 's short form after nouns and names:
Jane's coming tomorrow.

The school's got a new library.

But we do not use the short form when the word ends in s, z, sh, ge, ch or x
(after the sounds /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/, /ks/):
The class is finishing now. (NOT The class's)
The fish is very expensive. (NOT The fish's)
My watch has broken.
This sponge is very soft.
This box is empty.
The old village has grown into a town.

2 are → 're
have → 've

We can use the 're and 've short forms after pronouns:
They're coming home tomorrow.
You're quite right.
We've done all our work.
They've gone out.

But we do not use the 're and 've short forms after nouns and names or after
question words. We use the full forms are and have:
The students are doing their exams. (NOT The students're)
The shops have closed now. (NOT The shops've)
Who are you going to see? (NOT Who're)
My mother and I are going to visit my sister in Australia.
My bags have gone.

3 Negative short forms:
not → n't (isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't, etc.)

Note: will not → won't

We can use the n't short form after any pronouns, nouns or names:
Emma isn't here.
The lectures aren't very interesting.
My sister doesn't live with us.

We can also shorten the negative by using the positive short form + not
('s not, 're not, 've not). This is not so common as the n't short form. We
use it to emphasise the not. We can use this whenever it is possible to use
's, 're, 've:
No, they're not coming.
He's working quite hard but he's not learning very much.
Appendix 4 Common first names

Male
- Adam
- Alex
- Andrew/Andy
- Anthony/Tony
- Ben
- Charles/Charlie
- Daniel/Danny/Dan
- David/Dave
- Dominic
- Gregory/Greg
- Ian
- Jack
- James/Jim
- Joe
- John
- Jonathon
- Joseph/Joe
- Kevin
- Mark
- Matthew
- Michael/Mike
- Nicholas/Nick
- Oliver
- Paul
- Peter/Pete
- Philip/Phil
- Richard
- Robert/Rob/Bob
- Simon
- Sam
- Stuart
- Thomas/Tom
- Timothy/Tim
- William/Will/Bill

Female
- Alice
- Amanda
- Amy
- Andrea
- Anna
- Anne
- Carol
- Charlotte
- Chloe
- Clare
- Eleanor
- Emily
- Emma
- Fiona
- Gemma
- Hannah
- Helen
- Jane
- Jennifer/Jenny
- Jessica/Jessie
- Joanna/Jo
- Karen
- Kathryn/Kathy
- Katy
- Kelly
- Laura
- Megan
- Pamela/Pam
- Rose
- Ruth
- Sarah
- Susan/Sue
- Tanya

Appendix 5 Countries and nationalities

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Key

In your answers, you can use the contracted or uncontracted form of verbs, e.g. She is coming, or She’s coming. Both of these sentences are correct. The Key does not always give the verb in both the contracted and the uncontracted forms but both forms are generally correct. There are only a few occasions when it is not possible to use a contracted form. See Appendix 3 on short forms.

STAGE 1
1a 1 three bananas 2 two newspapers
   3 four girls 4 two telephones
   5 three cameras 6 six spoons
   7 four pencils 8 three birds 9 four chairs
   10 three cups

1b address  addresses
   mountain  mountains
   lorry  lorries
   waitress  waitresses
   secretary  secretaries
   sandwich  sandwiches
   child  children
   match  matches
   flower  flowers
   vegetable  vegetables
   family  families
   dictionary  dictionaries
   eye  eyes
   bag  bags
   box  boxes
   school  schools
   lunch  lunches
   city  cities
   hotel  hotels
   watch  watches
   animal  animals
   fly  flies
   bus  buses
   man  men
   orange  oranges
   person  people
   church  churches
   egg  eggs
   apple  apples
   day  days
   boy  boys
   glass  glasses
   dish  dishes
   beach  beaches

dress  dresses
foot  feet

2 1 a 2 an 3 a 4 an 5 a 6 a 7 an 8 a
   9 a 10 an

3 1 There’s 2 There are 3 Is there
   4 There’s 5 Is there 6 There are
   7 Are there 8 There are 9 Is there
   10 There’s

4a 1 us 2 We ... them 3 him 4 I ... her
   5 He ... her ... she ... him 6 them ... I ...
   them 7 I ... she ... me 8 us 9 they ... her
   10 me

4b 1 it 2 them 3 him 4 me 5 you ... me
   6 us 7 her 8 it 9 her 10 them 11 him
   12 it 13 her 14 you 15 us

5 1 The rooms are small. / They’re small rooms.
   2 It’s not a long story. / The story’s not long.
   3 The children are happy. / They’re happy children.
   4 The restaurant’s dirty. / It’s a dirty restaurant.
   5 The books are heavy.
      / They’re heavy books.
   6 The house is cold. / It’s a cold house.
   7 The village is quiet. / It’s a quiet village.
   8 The clothes are not cheap. / They’re not cheap clothes.
   9 The garden’s pretty. / It’s a pretty garden.
   10 The language is difficult. / It’s a difficult language.

6 1 her 2 your 3 our 4 his 5 their 6 my
   7 your 8 its 9 her 10 their 11 her 12 his
   13 my 14 their 15 your
7a 1 Anne's  2 Andrew's  3 your brother's  
4 the teacher's  5 The dog's  6 Judy's  
7 my wife's  8 That bird's  9 Jeff's  
10 the doctor's

7b 1 Susan's  2 your husband's  3 Robert and  
Sarah's  4 teachers'  5 children's  6 men's  
7 Alice's  8 month's  9 students'  10 my  
mother's

8 1 car keys  2 top of the garden  3 bedroom  
window  4 hotel room  5 school gates  
6 bottom of the hill  7 side of the house  
8 bathroom light  9 town clock  10 sea air

9 1 that  2 These  3 That  4 This  5 those  
6 this  7 These  8 Those

10a fast  faster  
easy  easier  
slow  slower  
strong  stronger  
dirty  dirtier  
small  smaller  
bad  worse  
happy  happier  
cold  colder  
fat  fatter  
thin  thinner  
nice  nicer  
heavy  heavier  
old  older  
big  bigger  
angry  angrier  
long  longer  
good  better  
clean  cleaner  
short  shorter

10b 1 are cheaper than  2 is heavier than  
3 is warmer than  4 is faster than  
5 is older than  6 is longer than  
7 is earlier than  8 is younger than

10c 1 English is easier than Japanese.  
2 Karen is shorter than her twelve-year-old  
son.  
3 My suitcase is heavier than your  
suitcase.

4 My father is older than my mother.  
5 Boats are slower than planes.  
6 The Mississippi is longer than the Nile.  
7 The Atlantic is colder than the  
Mediterranean.  
8 Wool is warmer than cotton.  
9 Trains are faster than buses.  
10 The Empire State building is taller than  
the Statue of Liberty.

11a 1 It's  2 We aren't  3 I'm  4 She isn't  
5 They're  6 It isn't  7 He's  8 I'm not  
9 You're  10 We're

11b 1 is  2 are  3 am  4 is  5 are  6 is  
7 Are  8 is  9 is  10 are  11 are  12 is  13 is  
14 Am

12a 1 's got  
2 've got  
3 's got  
4 've got  
5 's got  
6 've got  
7 's got  
8 've got  
9 's got  
10 's got  
11 's got  
12 's got

12b 1 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...  
2 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...  
3 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...  
4 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...  
5 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...  
6 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...  
7 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...  
8 Jill's got ... / Jenny hasn't got ...  
9 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...  
10 Jill hasn't got ... / Jenny's got ...

12c 1 'Have you got your swimming costume?'  
'Yes, I have.'  
2 'Have you got your umbrella?' 'No, I  
haven't.'  
3 'Have you got your travel?' 'Yes, I have.'  
4 'Have you got your camera?' 'No, I  
haven't.'
5 ‘Have you got your French phrase book?’ ‘Yes, I have.’
6 ‘Have you got your passport?’ ‘Yes, I have.’
7 ‘Have you got your address book?’ ‘No, I haven’t.’
8 ‘Have you got your ticket?’ ‘Yes, I have.’
9 ‘Have you got your French francs?’ ‘Yes, I have.’
10 ‘Have you got your sunglasses?’ ‘No, I haven’t.’

12d 1 Has ... got ... hasn’t
2 Have ... got ... have
3 Have ... got ... have
4 Has ... got ... hasn’t
5 Has ... got ... hasn’t
6 Have ... got ... have
7 Have ... got ... have
8 Has ... got ... has
9 Have ... got ... haven’t
10 Have ... got ... have

13a 1 ask 2 love 3 forget 4 listens 5 drink
6 drive 7 come 8 learn 9 opens 10 give
11 fights 12 help 13 like 14 understand 15 start

13b 1 goes 2 fly 3 studies 4 watches 5 cry
6 does 7 washes 8 teach 9 carries
10 pushes

13c 1 She always listens ... 2 He takes ...
3 She usually buys ... 4 She teaches ...
5 He walks ... 6 She never washes ...
7 He opens ... 8 He occasionally writes ...
9 He drinks ... 10 She watches ...

13d Sarah Jones comes from Britain. She lives in London. She works in a bank. She often plays tennis and works in the garden. She speaks French and a little Spanish.

Deniz Ulgen comes from Turkey. She lives in Ankara. She works in a hotel. She often plays chess and goes to concerts. She speaks English and German.

Pierre Moulin comes from France. He lives in Paris. He works in a shop/manages a shop. He often paints and listens to music. He speaks some English and a little Italian.

Maria Protopapas comes from Greece. She lives in Athens. She works/teaches in a school. She often goes for long walks and plays volleyball. She speaks fluent English and some Arabic.

14a 1 Does ... does 2 Do ... don’t 3 Do ... do
4 Do ... don’t 5 Do ... do 6 Does ... doesn’t 7 Does ... does 8 Do ... don’t
9 Do ... don’t 10 Does ... does

14b 1 Does the shop close at 5 o’clock?
2 Do they go swimming every weekend?
3 Does she speak English well?
4 Does it rain a lot here in winter?
5 Do you drink a lot of tea? 6 Do I eat too much, doctor?
7 Does Tony often play golf at the weekends?
8 Do his friends visit him in hospital most evenings?

14c 1 Where do you work?
2 What does she do?
3 Where does he live?
4 What music does your husband like?
5 When does she do her homework?
6 Why do we learn Latin?
7 Who does she teach?
8 How do I turn on the television?

15 1 She doesn’t work ...
2 It doesn’t usually snow ...
3 I don’t like ...
4 The film doesn’t start ...
5 He doesn’t swim ...
6 They don’t always open ...
7 We don’t often see ...
8 Chris doesn’t go ...
9 You don’t drive ...
10 These young children don’t learn ...
16a Positive

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16a Negative

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<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
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16a Question

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<td>you</td>
<td>don't.</td>
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16a Does

<table>
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<th>Yes,</th>
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<tr>
<td>it</td>
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17a

1 Do ... work 2 do ... like 3 love 4 cooks
5 work 6 don’t go out 7 don’t see
8 have 9 stay 10 Does ... go 11 talks
12 Do ... see 13 doesn’t know
14 telephone 15 goes out 16 know
17 wants

17b

1 was 2 were 3 were 4 were 5 were
6 was 7 was 8 was 9 were 10 was
11 were 12 was 13 was 14 was 15 were
16 were

17c

1 ‘Was the weather nice?’ ‘Yes, it was a beautiful day.’
2 ‘Where were James and Wendy?’ ‘They were on the beach.’
3 ‘Where were their children?’ ‘They were in the sea.’
4 ‘Were there other children in the sea?’ ‘Yes, there were.’
5 ‘Were James and Wendy in the sea?’ ‘No, they weren’t.’
6 ‘Was James awake?’ ‘No, he wasn’t.’
7 ‘What was on James’ face?’ ‘There was a book on his face.’
8 ‘Was it sunny all day?’ ‘No, it wasn’t.’
9 ‘Were the holidaymakers wet in the end?’ ‘Yes, they were.’
10 ‘Where was this beach?’ ‘It was in Britain.’

17d

1 ‘Were the underground trains fast?’ ‘Yes, they were.’ / ‘No, they weren’t.’
2 ‘Was the weather warm?’ ‘No, it wasn’t.’ / ‘Yes, it was.’
3 ‘Were the streets clean?’ ‘No, they weren’t.’ / ‘Yes, they were.’
4 ‘Were the people friendly?’ ‘No, they weren’t.’ / ‘Yes, they were.’
5 ‘Were the parks beautiful?’ ‘Yes, they were.’ / ‘No, they weren’t.’
6 ‘Was the airport busy?’ ‘Yes, it was.’ / ‘No, it wasn’t.’
7 ‘Were the museums interesting?’ ‘Yes, they were.’ / ‘No, they weren’t.’
8 ‘Were the shops expensive?’ ‘No, they weren’t.’ / ‘Yes, they were.’
9 ‘Was the hotel comfortable?’ ‘Yes, it was.’ / ‘No, it wasn’t.’
10 ‘Was the food good?’ ‘No, it wasn’t’ / ‘Yes, it was.’

18a

<table>
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<tr>
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18b 1 stayed 2 cried 3 rained 4 listened
5 loved 6 closed 7 wanted

19 bring brought
buy bought
come came
do did
drink drank
drive drove
find found
fly flew
forget forgot
get (up) got (up)
give gave
go went
have had
know knew
leave left
lose lost
make made
meet met
put put
read read
run ran
see saw
shut shut
swim swam
take took
teach taught
tell told
think thought
understand understood
write wrote

20a 1 I saw my parents last weekend.
2 Matthew asked a lot of questions this morning.
3 They went to the mountains last winter.
4 Julie met Tom from school this afternoon.
5 Jenny watched a lot of television on holiday.
6 He ate a lot last night.
7 The programme started at 7.30 this morning.
8 I loved cycling when I was a child.
9 We always had a nice time with them on holiday.
10 The garden looked lovely last spring.

20b 1 Kelly got up. 2 She had a shower.
3 She got dressed. 4 She turned on the radio. 5 She made a cup of tea.
6 She ate her breakfast. 7 She read the paper.
8 She washed the dishes. 9 She brushed her teeth. 10 She left the house.

21 1 She got up early in the morning. Did she get up early in the morning? She didn’t get up early in the morning.
2 He taught history at the university. Did he teach history at the university? He didn’t teach history at the university.
3 They left home at 8 o’clock. Did they leave home at 8 o’clock? They didn’t leave home at 8 o’clock.
4 He stayed in very good hotels. Did he stay in very good hotels? He didn’t stay in very good hotels.
5 You smoked a lot. Did you smoke a lot? You didn’t smoke a lot.
6 I looked very tired. Did I look very tired? I didn’t look very tired.
7 We stopped at Oxford. Did we stop at Oxford? We didn’t stop at Oxford.
8 The restaurant closed at 11 o’clock. Did the restaurant close at 11 o’clock? The restaurant didn’t close at 11 o’clock.
9 Pam bought a lot of clothes. Did Pam buy a lot of clothes? Pam didn’t buy a lot of clothes.
10 The birds flew away to other countries. Did the birds fly away to other countries? The birds didn’t fly away to other countries.

22 1 Last week 2 Two years ago 3 Six months ago 4 Five minutes ago 5 Three years ago 6 Last month 7 Two hours ago
8 Last year 9 Last night 10 Half an hour ago

23 1 did you go 2 went 3 Did you enjoy
4 did 5 loved 6 thought 7 were 8 did you stay 9 were 10 had 11 did 12 saw
13 Did you learn 14 did 15 did
16 studied 17 went 18 found 19 was
20 Did you talk 21 knew 22 wanted
24 1 to ... cinema  2 for ... run  3 fishing
     4 riding  5 to Paris  6 for ... swim  7 skiing
     8 to ... disco
25 1 in  2 at 3 in  4 on  5 at 6 7 on 8 in
     9 on 10 at 11 in  12 on
26 1 at 2 to 3 in  4 to 5 at 6 7 in  8 -
     9 to 10 in 11 at 12 at 13 to 14 - 15 in
27 1 at ... in  2 on 3 at 4 on  5 at 6 in  7 in
     8 in 9 on 10 at 11 in 12 on

28a
be     being
     clean   cleaning
     come    coming
     do      doing
     fly     flying
     get (up) getting (up)
give   giving
     listen  listening
     live    living
     play    playing
     smoke   smoking
     stay    staying
     study   studying
     swim    swimming
     teach   teaching
     watch   watching
     work    working
     write   writing

28b 1 listening 2 coming 3 cleaning
     4 swimming 5 giving 6 writing 7 being
     8 smoking 9 flying 10 playing
     11 watching 12 getting up 13 teaching
     14 studying 15 doing 16 working
     17 living 18 staying

29a 1 have 2 buy 3 sit 4 be 5 play 6 stay
     7 ask 8 pay 9 come 10 see

29b 1 cooking 2 to go 3 to see 4 going
     5 living 6 to travel 7 to speak 8 to buy
     9 bringing 10 playing

30 1 We never go to the mountains.
     2 She doesn’t often write to me.
     3 The boys always play football on
     Saturday afternoons.
     4 The bus usually arrives late.
     5 I often go to bed before 11.
     6 She never drinks coffee in the evening.
     7 It doesn’t often rain in the summer.
     8 I always read books slowly
     9 My father usually goes to work by bus.
     10 We always go to the beach at the
        weekend.

TEST 1
Part A
1 very 2 my 3 in  4 got  5 go  6 goes/travels
     7 on  8 at 9 swimming 10 There

Part B
1 Do  2 at 3 Those 4 did you do  5 Have you
     got  6 reading  7 older than 8 There are  9
     were  10 at

Part C
A: Did you have a nice time in London at the
   weekend?
B: Yes, I did. I stayed with an old friend from
   school and we had a wonderful time
   together. On Saturday we went to an art
   gallery in the morning, a concert in the
   afternoon and an Italian restaurant in the
   evening. It was a great weekend. What
   about you? Did you have a nice weekend?
A: It wasn’t very interesting. I stayed at home
   all weekend.
B: Why didn’t you go out?
A: I didn’t feel very well.
B: Oh. I’m sorry about that.
A: That’s all right. I’m better now.

Part D
1 Has your brother got a job?
2 There are some beautiful buildings in
   this town.
3 Their mother teaches history at the college.
4 I like listening to music in the evenings.
5 Angela is taller than all her sisters.
6 What are those lights in the sky?
7 What time do you finish work?
8 They were not at school yesterday.
9 She did not phone me at the weekend.
10 I sometimes go skiing in the winter.
STAGE 2
31 1 a ... a ... the 2 a ... a ... the ... the 3 a ... a ... The ... the 4 A ... the 5 a ... a ... a ... the 6 a ... The ... the 7 a ... an ... The 8 a ... a ... The ... the 9 a ... the 10 a ... The ... the ... an ... a

32 1 a ... the 2 a ... the 3 a ... The ... the 4 a ... the 5 a ... the ... the 6 a ... the 7 a ... The ... the 8 a ... the ... the 9 a ... the 10 the ... a

33 1 The moon ... the earth 2 The sun 3 the Pope 4 The sky 5 The world 6 The Prince of Wales 7 the capital 8 the sea 9 the European Economic Community 10 the Prime Minister

34 paper U coffee U cassette C information U bottle C soup U pen C metal U book C rice U spaghetti U child C milk U news U job C homework U apple C toothpaste U bath C salt U girl C money U knife C egg C table C shampoo U coat C water U tea U flour U bread U

35 1 bottle 2 tin 3 bag 4 loaf 5 carton 6 bar 7 tube 8 glass 9 jar 10 slice

36 1 some 2 a 3 some 4 an 5 some 6 a 7 some 8 a 9 some 10 a

37a 1 any 2 some 3 a ... any 4 some ... an 5 some ... any 6 a 7 some ... any 8 some ... any 9 a 10 some ... any

37b 1 a 2 the 3 the 4 the 5 any 6 some 7 some 8 some 9 a 10 some 11 some 12 any 13 a 14 a 15 the 16 some 17 a 18 a 19 some 20 a 21 some 22 any 23 the

38a soft softly quick quickly angry angrily slow slowly nice nicely quiet quietly calm calmly easy easily perfect perfectly polite politely bad badly beautiful beautifully hard hard sad sadly careful carefully good well fast fast clear clearly

38b 1 hard 2 beautifully 3 perfectly 4 quietly 5 easily 6 fast 7 clearly 8 carefully 9 calmly 10 politely

38c 1 They work slowly. 2 He drives dangerously. 3 She writes carefully.
4 I sing loudly.
5 She swims fast.
6 He acts badly.
7 Elizabeth paints
   beautifully.
8 You dance terribly.
9 They teach well.
10 John listens patiently.

38d 1 loud 2 badly 3 patiently 4 angry
     5 intelligent 6 nicely 7 warm 8 suddenly
     9 well 10 dangerous

39a happy happier
difficult more difficult
clean cleaner
early earlier
beautiful more beautiful
soft softer
intelligent more intelligent
dirty dirtier
good better
careful more careful
cheap cheaper
strong stronger
interesting more interesting
hot hotter
warm warmer
expensive more expensive
fresh fresher
kind kinder
boring more boring
cold colder
honest more honest
busy busier
young younger
near nearer
funny funnier
easy easier
bad worse
late later
dangerous more dangerous
weak weaker

39b 1 younger than 2 warmer ... than
     3 fresher than 4 more expensive than
     5 funnier than 6 better ... than 7 nearer
     than 8 noisier than 9 busier ... than
     10 more careless than 11 more difficult
     than 12 kinder than 13 richer than
     14 more intelligent ... than 15 more
     interesting than

39c 1 The Grand Hotel is more beautiful than
     the Sea View Hotel.
2 The Grand Hotel is more central than
   the Sea View Hotel.
3 The Grand Hotel is bigger than the Sea
   View Hotel.
4 The Grand Hotel is cleaner
   than the Sea View Hotel.
5 The Grand Hotel is more comfortable
   than the Sea View Hotel.
6 The Grand Hotel is warmer than the Sea
   View Hotel.
7 The Grand Hotel is noisier than the Sea
   View Hotel.
8 The Grand Hotel is more expensive than
   the Sea View Hotel.
9 The Sea View Hotel is smaller than the
   Grand Hotel.
10 The views from the Sea View Hotel are
   lovelier than the views from the
   Grand Hotel.
11 The Sea View Hotel is more peaceful
   than the Grand Hotel.
12 The Sea View Hotel is colder than the
   Grand Hotel.
13 The staff in the Sea View Hotel are
   friendlier than the staff in the Grand
   Hotel.
14 The Sea View Hotel is cheaper
   than the Grand Hotel.

40 1 are staying 2 are making 3 is working
    4 am waiting 5 are walking 6 are
    planning 7 are visiting 8 is reading 9 am
    trying 10 is shining 11 is learning 12 is
    cooking 13 am feeling 14 are studying
    15 is having

41a 1 Is ... isn’t 2 Are ... are 3 Are ... am
     4 Am ... aren’t 5 Is ... is 6 Are ... are
     7 Are ... aren’t 8 Is ... is 9 Are ... am
     10 Are ... aren’t

41b 1 What’s she doing?
     2 Are you learning French at school?
3 What book are you reading? What are we watching?
4 Is it snowing?
5 Am I speaking clearly?
6 Why are we sitting in the dark?
7 Where are they staying?
8 Are you helping?
9 Why is he running so fast?
10 What are you selling?
11 Why is he shouting?
12 Where are they waiting?
13 Why is she laughing?
14 Are they dancing together?
15 Is the plane landing now?

42 1 They aren’t / They’re not buying a new car.
2 He isn’t / He’s not learning to read.
3 I’m not looking for your keys.
4 We aren’t / We’re not selling the house.
5 You aren’t. You’re not working very hard.
6 He isn’t / He’s not washing the dishes.
7 They aren’t / They’re not drinking tea.
8 We aren’t / We’re not having a good time.
9 She isn’t / She’s not leaving him.
10 I’m not going home now.

43 1 ‘s happening 2 Are they having 3 are 4 are they doing 5 are dancing 6 Are Mum and Dad dancing 7 is 8 isn’t 9 ’s talking 10 are laughing 11 is 12 ’s dancing 13 ’s giving 14 are they drinking 15 are drinking 16 isn’t drinking 17 Are they eating 18 aren’t eating / ’re not eating 19 ’re sleeping 20 ’re looking 21 ’s coming

44a 1 lives ‘s spending 2 Are you working ‘m not ‘work 3 does Josepahine do ‘s ‘isn’t teaching ‘s looking 4 are you reading ‘m not reading ‘read ‘prefer 5 Does this bag belong doesn’t ‘know ‘s looking 6 don’t smoke ‘does ‘trying

44b 1 do you come 2 do you come 3 Do you like 4 aren’t 5 Are you staying 6 ‘m staying 7 don’t see 8 ‘re 9 ‘m staying 10 ‘s 11 speak 12 do you study 13 Is that 14 ‘m doing 15 Does your teacher give 16 are you doing 17 ‘m writing 18 write

45a 1 Present 2 Future 3 Present 4 Future 5 Future 6 Present 7 Present 8 Future 9 Future 10 Present

45b 1 Are you meeting 2 ‘m not coming 3 Are you going 4 ‘s visiting 5 ‘m making 6 Are they leaving 7 ‘re flying 8 Are you staying 9 ‘re taking 10 ‘m not having 11 ‘m finishing 12 Are they moving 13 aren’t going / ‘re not going 14 ‘s catching 15 aren’t coming / ‘re not coming

45c A: What are you doing on Monday night?
B: I’m going to the cinema.
A: Who are you going with?
B: I’m going with Liz.
A: What time are you meeting her?
B: At 8 o’clock.
A: And what about Wednesday? Are you going out?
B: Yes, I am. I’m going to a Greek restaurant.
A: Are you staying at home on Tuesday?
B: Yes, I am.
A: And Thursday?
B: I’m meeting James at the station.
A: What time is he arriving?
B: At 7.30.
A: Is he staying for the weekend?
B: Yes, he is.

46a 1 ‘m going to stay 2 ‘re going to do 3 ‘m going to read 4 ‘m going to lie 5 ‘re going to travel 6 ‘m going to cycle 7 ‘m going to play 8 ‘re going to teach 9 ‘m going to swim 10 ‘m going to walk
46b 1 When are you going on holiday? 8 Can you speak another language? ...
2 And where are you going? 9 Can you run fast? ...
3 Are you going to fly there? 10 Can you fly a plane? ...
4 So how are you going to get there? 50 Verbs + prepositions of position: stay, arrive, stop, work, meet, park, be, live, sleep.
5 Are you going to take a/the car? Verbs + prepositions of movement: drive, take, move, fall, run, carry, walk, ride, come.
6 Who’s going to drive? 51 1 at 2 to 3 at 4 to 5 from ... to 6 to
7 Are you going to stay in a hotel? 7 at 8 from 9 at ... from ... to 10 from ...
8 So where are you going to stay? at
9 And how long are you going to stay for? 52 1 on 2 off 3 off 4 onto 5 on 6 onto
10 Are you going to learn (any) Spanish? 7 on 8 off 9 on 10 off

46c 1 ’s going to be 2 are going to bring 3 ’s going to look 4 Are you going to make
5 is going to break 6 ’s not / isn’t going to pass 7 ’s going to be 8 Are you going to watch 9 ’s going to live 10 ’re not
/ aren’t going to stay ... ’re going to find 11 ’re going to build 12 Are they going to get 13 ’m not going to buy 14 ’s
going to rain 15 ’m going to meet

47 1 ’re going to visit / ’re visiting 2 ’s going to be 3 ’re going to have / ’re having
4 ’re going to buy / ’re buying 5 Are you going to eat out / Are you eating out 6 ’s
going to have 7 ’m going to work 8 ’re going to stay / ’re staying 9 ’s not / isn’t
going to hurt 10 ’s going to cry

48 1 Don’t walk on the grass. 2 Cross the road at the lights. 3 Turn left. 4 Write your name here. 5 Don’t eat in class.
6 Please don’t enter this room. 7 Please don’t smoke in this area. 8 Please wash your hands.

49a 1 can’t drive 2 can’t come 3 can read 4 can speak 5 can meet 6 can’t hear
7 Can ... open 8 can’t understand 9 can swim 10 can ... see

49b 1 Can you ride a horse? Yes, I can. / No, I can’t.
2 Can you read music? ...
3 Can you play the piano? ...
4 Can you dance? ...
5 Can you drive? ...
6 Can you act? ...
7 Can you swim? ...

50 Verbs + prepositions of position: stay, arrive, stop, work, meet, park, be, live, sleep.
Verbs + prepositions of movement: drive, take, move, fall, run, carry, walk, ride, come.
51 1 at 2 to 3 at 4 to 5 from ... to 6 to
7 at 8 from 9 at ... from ... to 10 from ...
52 1 on 2 off 3 off 4 onto 5 on 6 onto
7 on 8 off 9 on 10 off
53 1 in 2 into 3 in 4 out of 5 into 6 out of
7 into 8 out of 9 in 10 in
54 1 out of 2 to 3 from 4 in 5 at 6 out of
... on 7 at ... in 8 into 9 into ... on
10 from ... to 11 at 12 onto 13 off 14 to
55 1 working 2 staying 3 smoking 4 going
5 taking 6 getting up 7 crying 8 being
9 living 10 reading
56 1 to do 2 to go 3 to help 4 to post
5 to leave 6 to drive 7 to have 8 to sleep
9 to visit 10 to pay
57 1 to phone 2 being ... listening 3 to go out 4 to go 5 to lock ... to turn off
6 to go 7 to see 8 reading 9 living ...
talking 10 to get 11 to speak 12 going out ...
... to stay 13 watching 14 sleeping
15 writing ... to start 16 to finish painting
17 going out 18 to stop working 19 to
pay 20 to give up taking
58a Students should check their answers to this exercise with their teacher.
58b 1 Who 2 Why 3 What 4 When 5 Where
6 How 7 What time 8 How much 9 Why
59 1 It’s very busy. 2 She’s very nice. 3 It was really funny. 4 She’s got long hair
and glasses. 5 It wasn’t very difficult.
6 It’s interesting but it’s quite small.
7 They’re very noisy. 8 It’s red and it’s quite small. 9 He wasn’t very friendly. 10 He was tall and thin.

TEST 2

Part A
A: Hello! What are you doing here in Bristol?
B: I’m staying with my parents.
A: Oh, that’s nice. And how’s Cardiff? Do you like it there?
B: Oh yes, I do. It’s a very nice town but I sometimes miss seeing my friends in Bristol.
A: And what about the job?
B: Oh, that’s very good. It’s a lot more interesting than my last job.
A: Good.
B: Yes. So I definitely want to stay in Cardiff. Oh, and I’m learning to drive now too. But there’s one problem. I haven’t got a car.
A: Are you going to buy one?
B: Well, I can’t. I haven’t got any money because I’m spending it all on driving lessons at the moment.
A: Oh well. Never mind.

Part B
1 ✔ 2 ✗ 3 ✔ 4 ✔ 5 ✗ 6 ✔ 7 ✗ 8 ✗ 9 ✔ 10 ✗

Part C
1 any 2 in 3 to open 4 it’s going to snow 5 to come 6 Don’t walk 7 very well 8 more honest 9 are staying 10 off

Part D
1 William and David are coming here tomorrow.
2 Oh dear, it’s starting to rain.
3 We haven’t got any milk.
4 I waited at the bus stop for an hour.
5 Travelling by car is more dangerous than travelling by plane.
6 This is a beautiful picture.
7 What are you going to do this afternoon?
8 Ann is cooking the dinner tonight.
9 We’re having a nice time and the weather is lovely.
10 Can I have a glass of water?

STAGE 3

60 1 much 2 a lot of 3 much 4 many 5 a lot of 6 a lot of 7 many 8 a lot of 9 much 10 many 11 a lot of 12 many 13 much 14 many 15 much

61 1 a few 2 a little 3 a few 4 a little 5 a little 7 a few 8 a few 9 a few 10 a little 11 A few 12 a few 13 a few 14 a little 15 a little

62 1 much 2 a few 3 any 4 a lot of 5 a little 6 a 7 some 8 many 9 a few 10 much 11 a little 12 much 13 any ... much 14 much

63a 1 Is that mine? 2 It isn’t his - it’s hers. 3 It’s a lot bigger than ours. 4 I didn’t know they were yours. 5 but I don’t think it’s yours. 6 It’s theirs. 7 but it’s not hers. 8 ‘It’s mine.’ 9 Is it yours? 10 Which room is his?

63b 1 our ... yours 2 my ... yours 3 your ... mine 4 their ... her 5 my ... yours ... your 6 her ... his 7 my ... yours ... mine ... theirs 9 Your ... ours 10 His ... hers

64 1 the doctor’s ... her 2 your ... Michael’s ... My 3 my ... Emily’s 4 Mr Dickinson’s ... his secretary’s ... His 5 mine ... yours ... Andrew’s ... his 6 Jonathon’s ... her ... his 7 students’ ... director’s 8 Jade’s ... ours

65a hard most expensive
expensive most expensive
good best
careless most careless
heavy heaviest
young youngest
careful most careful
tall tallest
difficult most difficult
cheap cheapest
clean cleanest
angry angriest
dangerous most dangerous
strong strongest
cold coldest
intelligent  most intelligent
lovely  loveliest
calm  calmest
boring  most boring
beautiful  most beautiful
busy  busiest
interesting  most interesting
brave  bravest
bad  worst
fast  fastest
patient  most patient
dirty  dirtiest
friendly  friendliest
poor  poorest
honest  most honest

65b 1 strongest  2 friendliest  3 most intelligent
4 happiest  5 cheapest  6 most wonderful
7 saddest  8 dirtiest  9 poorest  10 freshest
11 most boring  12 most dangerous
13 worst

66 1 Jake is taller than David. David is
taller than Louis. Jake is the tallest in
the class.
2 The Park Hotel is more Grand Hotel is
more expensive than the Park Hotel. The
Grand Hotel is the most expensive of them
all.
3 January is colder than December.
February is colder than
January. February is the coldest month of
the winter.
4 Andrea is more intelligent
than Charlotte. Lola is more intelligent
than Andrea. Lola is the most intelligent
in the group.
5 James is heavier than Max. Max is
heavier than Kieran. James is the heaviest
of them all.
6 Boxing is more dangerous than football.
Football is more dangerous than tennis.
Boxing is the most dangerous sport at
the centre.

67a 1 have worked  2 Has ... answered  3 has ...
loved  4 haven’t tried  5 has happened
6 haven’t stayed  7 has finished ... has
started  8 have helped  9 Have ... washed
10 have explained  11 has cooked
12 haven’t ... visited  13 has travelled
14 have ... walked  15 Have ... remembered

67b Infinitive  Past simple  Past participle
be  was  been
bring  brought  brought
buy  bought  bought
catch  caught  caught
come  came  come
do  did  done
drink  drank  drunk
drive  drove  driven
find  found  found
forget  forgot  forgotten
go  went  gone
have  had  had
leave  left  left
make  made  made
meet  met  met
read  read  read
see  saw  seen
speak  spoke  spoken
take  took  taken
teach  taught  taught

67c 1 came  2 've opened  3 danced  4 Have ...
... started  5 haven’t read  6 Have ...
written  7 Did ... sleep  8 has broken
9 left  10 've stayed  11 did ... hear
12 didn’t rain  13 've done  14 didn’t learn
15 hasn’t answered

67d 1 has  2 is  3 is  4 has  5 has  6 is  7 has
8 is  9 is  10 has

67e Have you ever been to Italy?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
In 1990.
And how long did you stay?
For two months.
Have you ever been to India?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
Last year.
And how long did you stay?
For six weeks.
Have you ever been to Australia?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
Ten years ago.
And how long did you stay?
For six months.
Have you ever been to Norway?
Yes, I have.
When did you go there?
In 1985.
And how long did you stay?
For one month.

68a I’ve been here for: I’ve been here since:
three months December
five weeks 1980
a long time Monday
two years my birthday
da few hours two o'clock
four days the beginning of
the year
fifteen minutes the war started
six months 15th May

68b 1 ’s lived ... for 2 taught ... for
3 ’s worked ... since 4 ’s been ... for
5 played ... for 6 ’ve had ... since
7 studied ... for 8 stopped ... for
9 ’ve known ... for 10 haven’t eaten ...
since

68c 1 have you taught 2 have 3 taught 4 for
5 came back 6 started 7 ’ve taught
8 since 9 have you done 10 have 11 did
12 went 13 have you ever studied
14 haven’t 15 stayed 16 for 17 learnt
18 have you studied 19 did 20 for
21 passed 22 have you learnt 23 since
24 left 25 learnt

69a 1 ‘What were you doing at 7 o’clock?’ ‘I was having a bath.’
2 ‘What were you doing at 9 o’clock?’ ‘I was walking in the park.’
3 ‘What were you doing at 12.30?’ ‘I was eating lunch in the Terrace Café.’
4 ‘What were you doing at 3 o’clock?’ ‘I was shopping.’
5 ‘What were you doing at 5 o’clock?’ ‘I was talking on the phone.’
6 ‘What were you doing at 7 o’clock?’ ‘I was cooking the dinner.’
7 ‘What were you doing at 10 o’clock?’ ‘I was reading the paper.’
8 ‘What were you doing at 12 o’clock?’ ‘I was sleeping.’

69b 1 Were ... was 2 Did ... did 3 were ...
was 4 Were ... were 5 Was ... was 6 Did ...
did 7 was ... did 8 Did ... did ... was
9 were ... Did 10 was ... did

69c 1 were waiting ... arrived 2 was
swimming ... saw 3 Were ... playing ...
started 4 cried ... heard 5 were driving ...
stopped 6 went ... began 7 left ...
became 8 were working ... met 9 felt ...
read 10 was raining ... got up

69d 1 ‘What were you doing when it started raining?’ ‘We were lying on the beach.’
‘What did you do when it started raining?’ ‘We left the beach.’
2 ‘What were they doing when you arrived?’ ‘They werewatching television.’
‘What did they do when you arrived?’ ‘They turned off the television.’
3 ‘What was John doing when you saw him?’ ‘He was talking to Sheila.’ ‘What did
John do when you saw him?’ ‘He started talking to me.’
4 ‘What was she doing when the phone rang?’ ‘She was having a bath.’ ‘What did
she do when the phone rang?’ ‘She got out of the bath.’
5 ‘What were you doing when you heard the news?’ ‘I was working in the
office.’ ‘What did you do when you heard the news?’ ‘I went straight home.’
6 ‘What were they doing when the fire started?’ ‘They were cooking the dinner.’
‘What did they do when the fire started?’ ‘They ran out of the house.’
7 ‘What was she doing when the child fell down?’ ‘She was talking to a friend.’
‘What did she do when the child fell down?’ ‘She picked her up.’
8 ‘What were you doing when the war started?’ ‘I was working in a bank.’
'What did you do when the war started?'
'I became a soldier.'
9 'What was he doing when the parcel arrived?' 'He was playing with a friend.'
'What did he do when the parcel arrived?'
'He opened it.'

70a 1 find ... 'll give 2 'll phone ... has 3 go ...
... 'll come 4 won't be ... doesn't get
5 come ... 'll have 6 won't wait ... 're
7 will break ... drop 8 'll help ... have
9 'll tell ... see 10 'll sleep ... doesn't rain

70b The following sentences may be in any order and the if clause in each sentence
may come first or second:
1 If it rains, we'll stay at home.
2 I'll meet you at the station if you come by train.
3 If she fails her exams, she won't get a place at university.
4 If I lose my job, I won't have any money.
5 I'll do the washing-up if you cook the dinner.
6 If you go to bed early, you'll feel better in the morning.
7 I won't forget the date if I write it in my diary.
8 If you tell him the problem, I'm sure he'll understand.
9 If I see Sylvia, I'll give her your message.
10 If the weather's nice, we'll eat in the garden.

72a 1 can speak 2 couldn't come 3 can't drive 4 can't read ...
... can play 5 could see
6 can't help 7 couldn't hear 8 couldn't understand 9 couldn't phone 10 can land

72b 1 Can/Could I have a drink, please?
2 Can/Could you open the door, please?
3 Can/Could you answer the phone, please?
4 Can/Could you give Roger a message, please?
5 Can/Could I turn on the television, please?
6 Can/Could you phone me later, please?
7 Can/Could I have the bill, please?
8 Can/Could you meet the children from school, please?
9 Can/Could you help me with my suitcase, please?
10 Can/Could I borrow this book, please?

73 1 She may/might be in bed now.
2 I'm sorry but I may/might be late.
3 We may/might go to Australia for our holiday.
4 We may/might not come to the party.
5 They may/might move to Scotland next year.
6 You may/might be right.
7 May I smoke in here?
8 He may/might feel better tomorrow.
9 May we sit here?
10 The Government may/might not win this time.
11 The factory may/might close this year.
12 Tim isn't working very well today but he may/might be tired.
13 It may/might rain soon.
14 The builders may/might finish the job at the end of the week.
15 I'll go and see Alan - he may/might want some help.

74a 1 I think you should see a doctor.
2 'Well then, you should look for another one.'
3 You shouldn't work so hard.
4 I think we should have a party.
5 We should turn it off now.
6 She should stop smoking.
7 You shouldn't listen to him.
8 Do you think we should take it to the garage?
9 I should go to bed early tonight.
10 Don't you think you should have a haircut?
11 You shouldn't worry so much.
12 should I tell him that?

74b 1 You should eat lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.
2 You shouldn't eat too much fat.
3 You shouldn't eat too many sweets.
4 You should take regular exercise.
5 You shouldn't smoke any cigarettes.
6 You shouldn't drink too much coffee.
7 You should sleep for about eight hours a night.
8 You shouldn’t work too hard.

75a 1 I must study hard for this exam.
     2 You must not talk in the library.
     3 She must work harder.
     4 They must be here at 9 o’clock.
     5 You must not enter this room.
     6 He must see a doctor quickly.
     7 We must work all night tonight.
     8 You must listen carefully.
     9 Children must not leave school before 4 o’clock.
    10 Passengers must wait for the train to stop.

75b 1 You mustn’t go out to parties.
     2 You must study hard for these exams.
     3 You must go to all the classes.
     4 You must do all your homework.
     5 You mustn’t stay out late.
     6 You mustn’t spend too much time with your friends.
     7 You must read all your notes again.
     8 You mustn’t go to bed late.

76a 1 below 2 in front of 3 under 4 up
     5 next to 6 past 7 behind 8 opposite
     9 between 10 above 11 down 12 along
     13 across 14 round 15 over

76b 1 out of 2 to 3 out of 4 down 5 over
     6 under 7 around 8 up 9 down
     10 around 11 under 12 over 13 up
     14 into

77a 1 I had dinner before I went out. / Before I went out, I had dinner. 2 After I finish my homework, I’m going to watch television. / I’m going to watch television after I finish my homework. 3 I must save some money before I go on holiday. / Before I go on holiday, I must save some money. 4 After they got married, they moved to Australia. / They moved to Australia after they got married. 5 I have to clean up the house before my parents arrive. / Before my parents arrive, I have to clean up the house. 6 After her exams finish, she’s going to have a holiday by the sea. / She’s going to have a holiday by the sea after her exams finish. 7 He could read before he started school. / Before he started school, he could read. 8 After I got the new job, I had more money. / I had more money after I got the new job. 9 I must phone my parents before I go to Scotland. / Before I go to Scotland, I must phone my parents. 10 After he comes back from his holiday, he’s going to look for a new job. / He’s going to look for a new job after he comes back from his holiday.

77b 1 Before going to bed, I usually have a bath. / I usually have a bath before going to bed.
     2 After I get home from work, we have our dinner. / We have our dinner after I get home from work.
     3 After finishing school, she went to university. / She went to university after finishing school.
     4 Before getting on the train, I want to buy a newspaper. / I want to buy a newspaper before getting on the train.
     5 My grandparents died before I was born. / Before I was born, my grandparents died.
     6 After having a swim, I like to have a hot drink. / I like to have a hot drink after having a swim.
     7 Before having children, I worked in a nightclub. / I worked in a nightclub before having children.
     8 After having a big meal, we like to sit and watch television. / We like to sit and watch television after having a big meal.
     9 You should do some more work before the exams start. / Before the exams start, you should do some more work.
    10 After you told her to the good news, she came round to tell me. / She came round to tell me after you told her the good news.
11 After finishing this job, I’m going to have a long holiday. / I’m going to have a long holiday after finishing this job.
12 Before going out, he has to finish his work. / He has to finish his work before going out.
13 Before leaving the house, he’s going to phone us. / He’s going to phone us before leaving the house.

78 1 Making 2 Learning 3 Travelling
4 Swimming 5 Drinking ... driving
6 Having 7 Waking up 8 Playing
9 Walking ... taking 10 Reading

79 1 going out 2 working 3 watching
4 being 5 reading 6 having 7 playing
8 listening 9 seeing 10 writing

80 1 taking 2 travelling 3 getting 4 going
5 teaching 6 doing 7 passing 8 becoming
9 saving 10 practising

81 1 swimming ... sailing 2 becoming
3 Working 4 going 5 running 6 losing
7 Learning 8 doing 9 listening 10 buying

82 1 to help 2 to phone 3 to finish 4 to go
5 to cook 6 to wake ... up 7 to move
8 to be 9 to look after 10 to rain

83a 1e I wrote to the school to ask for information about their classes.
2c I pay him £10 to clean the windows.
3a He opened the fridge to look for some food.
4j They had a nurse to look after their sick mother.
5g We’re going to the café to have some lunch.
6i She ran to the station to catch the train.
7b She’s staying at school late to do some work.
8d We stopped at the garage to buy some petrol.
9f I read the newspaper everyday to find out what is happening in the world.
10h She bought some new clothes to wear at her interview.

84 1 Eating 2 to stay 3 spending 4 reading
5 to buy 6 reading 7 living 8 to study
9 to do 10 waiting 11 to speak
12 Cleaning 13 meeting 14 To ask
15 playing

85  
S V
1 The men | are working.
S V O
2 He |’s going to write | a letter.
S V
3 I | don’t understand.
S V O
4 He | didn’t say | anything.
S V O
5 I | like | ice cream.
S V
6 They | left
S V O
7 We | ate | breakfast.
S V O
8 I | didn’t take | your car.
S V O
9 They | ‘re waiting.
S V O
10 She |’s reading | a book.
S V O
11 I |’m going to visit | my mother.
S V
12 She | isn’t going to stay.
5 ‘Why did you go to Manchester?’ ‘To find a new job.’
6 I’m thinking of buying a new car.
7 There isn’t much food in the house.
8 The bus stop is in front of the school.
9 It was raining so we decided to stay at home.
10 Can I have a few apples?

TEST 3

Part A
A: How long have you been here?
B: Since 12.30. We think the fire started at about 12.15. A lot of the hotel guests were sleeping when the fire started. Fortunately, they woke up when they heard the fire alarm, and they all escaped.
A: And how did the fire start?
B: We don’t (do not) know but we think one of the guests was smoking a cigarette in bed when he fell asleep.
A: Oh dear.
B: Yes. Smoking in bed is very dangerous. Smokers should never smoke in bed.
A: Well, this is the biggest and most expensive hotel in the city. Where are the guests going to stay now?

B: Sorry. I can’t answer any more questions. I must go back to the fire.

Part B
1 mine 2 Swimming 3 have 4 because
5 much 6 was waiting 7 to invite
8 have lived 9 because 10 Have you worked

Part C
1 Did you have 2 ’ve seen 3 was talking
4 are you going / are you going to go 5 will break 6 go out 7 hasn’t eaten 8 ’s doing
9 was shining ... were singing 10 don’t study

Part D
1 What does your girlfriend look like?
2 I ran along the footpath and over the bridge.
3 He shouldn’t be so lazy.
4 There are some sweets here. Are they yours?
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