

articles: a / an, the, no article

a / an

- 1 I saw **an old man** with a **dog**. (2 17))
- 2 It's **a nice house**. She's **a lawyer**.
- 3 What **an awful day**!
- 4 I have classes three times **a week**.

- We use *a / an* with singular countable nouns:
 - 1 the first time you mention a thing / person.
 - 2 when you say what something is or what somebody does.
 - 3 in exclamations with *What...!*
 - 4 in expressions of frequency.

the

- 1 I saw an old man with **a dog**. (2 18))
The dog was barking.
- 2 My father opened **the door**.
The children are at school.
- 3 **The moon** goes round **the Earth**.
- 4 I'm going to **the cinema** tonight.
- 5 It's **the best** restaurant in town.

- We use *the*:
 - 1 when we talk about something we've already mentioned.
 - 2 when it's clear what you're referring to.
 - 3 when there's only one of something.
 - 4 with places in a town, e.g. *cinema* and *theatre*.
 - 5 with superlatives.

no article

- 1 **Women** usually talk more than **men**. (2 19))
Love is more important than **money**.
- 2 She's not **at home** today.
I get back **from work** at 5.30.
- 3 I never have **breakfast**.
- 4 See you **next Friday**.

- We don't use an article:
 - 1 when we are speaking in general (with plural and uncountable nouns).
Compare:
*I love **flowers**.* (= flowers in general)
*I love **the flowers** in my garden.* (= the specific flowers in my garden)
 - 2 with some nouns, (e.g. *home, work, school, church*) after *at / to / from*.
 - 3 before meals, days, and months.
 - 4 before *next / last* + day, week, etc.

a Circle the correct answers.

- I love weddings / the weddings!
- 1 Jess is nurse / a nurse in a hospital. A hospital / The hospital is a long way from her house.
 - 2 What a horrible day / horrible day! We'll have to eat our picnic in the car / a car.
 - 3 My wife likes love stories / the love stories, but I prefer the war films / war films.
 - 4 We go to theatre / the theatre about once a month / once the month.
 - 5 I'm having dinner / the dinner with some friends the next Friday / next Friday.
 - 6 My boyfriend is chef / a chef. I think he's the best cook / best cook in the world.
 - 7 I'm not sure if I closed the windows / windows before I left the home / home this morning.
 - 8 In general, I like dogs / the dogs, but I don't like dogs / the dogs that live next door to me.
 - 9 I got to the school / school late every day the last week / last week.
 - 10 I think happiness / the happiness is more important than success / the success.

b Complete with a / an, the, or – (= no article).

- A We're lost. Let's stop and buy a map.
B No need. I'll put the address in the satnav.
- 1 A How often do you go to ____ gym?
B About three times ____ week. But I never go on ____ Fridays.
 - 2 A What time does ____ train leave?
B In ten minutes. Can you give me ____ lift to ____ station?
 - 3 A What ____ lovely dress!
B Thanks. I bought it in ____ sales ____ last month.
 - 4 A What's ____ most interesting place to visit in your town?
B Probably ____ castle. It's ____ oldest building in town.
 - 5 A What shall we do ____ next weekend?
B Let's invite some friends for ____ lunch. We could eat outside in ____ garden.
 - 6 A Do you like ____ dogs?
B Not really. I prefer ____ cats. I think they're ____ best pets.
 - 7 A Is your mum ____ housewife?
B No, she's ____ teacher. She's always tired when she finishes ____ work.
 - 8 A Have you ever had ____ problem in your relationship?
B Yes, but we got over ____ problem and we got married ____ last year.
 - 9 A When is ____ meeting?
B They've changed ____ date. It's ____ next Tuesday now.





PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

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AT

TIMES OF DAY

- at 4 o'clock
- at 10:30
- at noon
- at midnight

MEALTIMES

- at lunchtime
- at dinnertime

HOLIDAYS

- at Christmas
- at Easter
- at the weekend

EXPRESSIONS

- at present
- at the moment
- at night

IN

MONTHS

- in April

SEASONS

- in the summer
- in the spring

YEARS

- in 1990

DECADES

- in the 80s

CENTURIES

- in the 20th century

LONG PERIODS

- in the ice age
- in the present
- in the past

PARTS OF THE DAY

- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in the evening
- ⚠ at night

ON

DAYS

- on Tuesday
- on Saturday
- on my birthday
- on Christmas day
- on Halloween

DATES

- on 15th June
- on 20th May
- on our anniversary

PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY

- on Monday morning
- on Friday evening
- on Saturday night
- on Sunday afternoon

- ⚠ LAST/NEXT at/in/on
- ✗ Call me ~~at the next weekend~~.
 - ✓ Call me next weekend.
 - ✗ I met her ~~on the last Friday~~.
 - ✓ I met her last Friday.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

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AT

AT A POINT

- at the door
- at the crossroads
- at the traffic light

TOP/BOTTOM/END OF

- at the top of the stairs
- at the bottom of the page
- at the end of the street

GROUP ACTIVITIES

- at a party
- at a concert
- at the cinema

SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY

- at school
- at university

HOME/WORK

- at home
- at work

SHOPS

- at the bakery
- at a café
- at the chemist's

IN

IN A 3D SPACE

- in the bag
- in the classroom
- in a box

TERRITORY

- in London
- in Europe
- in the Alps
- in the world

CAR/VAN

- in the car
- in a van

WATER

- in the sea
- in a river
- in a lake
- in the swimming pool

PRINTED MATERIAL

- in a book
- in a picture
- in the newspaper

ON

ON A SURFACE

- on the table
- on the carpet
- on the roof
- on the sofa

FLOOR

- on the first floor
- on the fifth floor

RIGHT/LEFT

- on the right
- on the left

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- on the bus
- on the train
- on a plane

MEDIA

- on the radio
- on TV
- on the Internet
- on a website

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ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

There is - There are

Woodward's
ENGLISH
ENGLISH

Meaning: To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

AFFIRMATIVE

There **is** + singular noun

There **is** a book on the desk.

There **are** + plural noun

There **are** books on the desk.

There **is** + uncountable noun

There **is** some milk in the fridge.

NEGATIVE

There **isn't** + singular noun

There **isn't** a pen on the table.


There **aren't** + plural noun


There **aren't** any pens here.


There **isn't** + uncountable noun

There **isn't** any juice in the fridge.

WRITE: IS / ARE


There _____ a lemon 


There _____ lemons 


There _____ an apple 


There _____ apples 

There _____ strawberries 

There _____ a strawberry 

There _____ an orange 

There _____ oranges 

There _____ pears 

There _____ a pineapple 

There _____ grapes 

QUESTIONS

There **is** a cat on the chair.

There **are** cats on the sofa.

Is there a cat on the chair ?

Are there cats on the sofa ?

How many + plural noun + are there ... ?

How many students are there in your class?

How many days are there in February?

CONTRACTIONS

There's = There is

There's not = There is not

There isn't = There is not

There aren't = There are not

We use the present continuous to talk about activities in progress at the time of speaking and temporary situations.

I'm hiking in the mountains. It's raining!

He's doing gymnastics this morning.

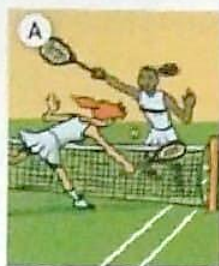
We aren't playing rugby.

Are you listening to the radio? Yes, I am.

Grammar reference page 144

1 Listen and match the people with the activities.

Granddad Harry Lexi Mia Owen Zara and Kate



2 Read the Study Skill. Then write sentences about the people in exercise 1.

Granddad is watching his favourite programme on TV.

STUDY SKILL

Improving accuracy

Make sure you use the correct form of all parts of a tense. For example, the present continuous includes the verb *be* as well as an *-ing* form.

We're doing judo. NOT *We doing judo.*

3 What do you think people are doing in these cities around the world? Write sentences.

In Bogotá, people are getting up and making coffee.

Bogotá 07:30 Paris 13:30 Moscow 15:30
Beijing 20:30 Sydney 23:30 Los Angeles 04:30

4 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Karl: Hi, Jake. ¹Are you watching (watch) the match?

Jake: No, I ²... (not watch) the match.

Karl: What ³... (you / do)?

Jake: I ⁴... (camp).

Karl: Cool! ⁵... (you / have) a good time?

Jake: No, I'm not. It ⁶... (rain). My friends ⁷... (try) to make a fire, but it ⁸... (not work). Where are you?

Karl: I'm at Eric's house.

Jake: I can't hear you clearly. ⁹... (eat)?

Karl: Er... yes, I am. We ¹⁰... (eat) pizza.

Jake: That is so unfair!

PRONUNCIATION -ing

5 Listen and repeat the words.

playing swimming reading dancing hiking
running singing chatting climbing listening



More practice? page 147

6 Work in groups. Choose an activity and a location. Then mime it. You can only ask yes/no questions.

swim eat spaghetti climb
ride a horse read play golf
write a text message surf
play tennis watch a film
ride a bike drive a car
drink hot chocolate hike
play chess do athletics

a jungle the sea
an expensive restaurant
a plane a swimming pool
a school a park a mountain
a supermarket the beach
a doctor's waiting room
a living room a raft a bath

Are you swimming in the sea?

No, I'm not.

Are you playing golf in a jungle?

Yes, I am!

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (SU+TO BE+ VERB-ING)

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I am working.	I am not working. 🗨️	Am I working? 🗨️
you	You are jumping.	You are not jumping. 🗨️	Are you jumping? 🗨️
he	He is dreaming. 🗨️	He is not dreaming.	Is he dreaming? 🗨️
she	She is sleeping. 🗨️	She is not sleeping. 🗨️	Is she sleeping?
it	It is snowing.	It is not snowing. 🗨️	Is it snowing? 🗨️
we	We are singing. 🗨️	We are not singing. 🗨️	Are we singing?
you	You are fighting. 🗨️	You are not fighting.	Are you fighting? 🗨️
they	They are reading. 🗨️	They are not reading. 🗨️	Are they reading?

(They + are + not + ing form)

COMPLETE THE STATEMENTS IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS. USE THE VERBS IN THE BOX.

Example: Paola is brushing her teeth *right now*. (Brush)

- Gabriela _____ the house. (clean)
- Lidia's boyfriend _____ TV now. (watch)
- Josefina and Lia _____ the dishes. (not/wash)
- I _____ breakfast *now*. (Make)
- Zarela _____ e- mail. (not/check)
- They _____ a shower. (take)
- Paolo _____ soccer in the stadium. (play)
- Sara and Luis _____ the house now. (not/clean)
- Alejandra's parents _____ a nap. (take)
- My sister _____ the laundry *right now*. (do)

REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative

I	worked.
You	loved
She	talked
We	walked
They	worked

GENERAL RULE

regular verb
+ ed / ied



Negative

I	didn't work.
You	didn't love.
She	didn't talk.
We	didn't walk.
They	didn't work.



Interrogative

Did	I work?
Did	you love?
Did	she talk?
Did	we walk?
Did	they work?



INFINITIVE

watch
play

like
arrive

study
try

stop
rob

PAST

watched
played

liked
arrived

studied
tried

stopped
robbed

SPELLING

→ general rule
add -ed

→ after -e
add -d

→ after consonant + -y
delete -y and add -ied

→ consonant + vowel + cons.
double consonant + -ed

GRAMMAR

Past simple affirmative | was / were

presentation

Past simple affirmative
was / were

We use the past simple to talk about finished actions and situations in the past.

I walked home last night. I stopped in the park.

Emma went to the café and she had a sandwich.

The past simple of be is was / were.

I was in Salamanca last week. There were a lot of tourists.

The station wasn't open. There weren't any taxis.

Where were you? Was there a problem?

We often use these past time expressions with the past simple:

last night, last week, last year

yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday evening

in 2009, in April, on Monday, at 7 o'clock, at midday

three days ago, two months ago

Grammar reference page 115
Irregular verbs list page 153

- 1 Read and complete the postcard with the correct past simple form of be.

Hi Amelia

I'm in Australia with my brother

Harry. Last week, we¹ were near Alice

Springs, on a camel trek! The weather² ... hot and sunny.

But Harry³ ... happy. There⁴ ... lots of really big ants inside

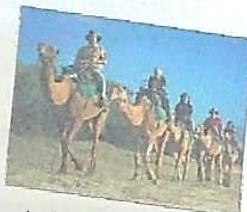
our tent, and one night, there⁵ ... a spider in Harry's sleeping

bag! And there⁶ ... any signal for his mobile, so he couldn't

call his girlfriend. How⁷ ... your birthday party?⁸ ... there

many people?

Nick



- 2 Complete Isabel's blog for the week with the correct form of the verbs below.

cook decide drop play ~~start~~ walk watch

M	1 <i>started</i> reading a new novel last night. It's really exciting!
T	My parents ² ... to buy a new sofa. It's huge!
W	This is a weird week. My brother ³ ... dinner last night. It was OK!
T	There weren't any buses this morning so I ⁴ ... to school. Tiring!
F	Disaster! My sister ⁵ ... a cup of coffee on the new sofa.
S	I ⁶ ... a boring DVD last night. Why are there no good films??
S	My grandfather ⁷ ... his first ever video game today. He was awesome!

PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

- 3 Listen and repeat the verbs below.

/t/ watched stopped walked cooked

/d/ arrived travelled stayed listened

/ɪd/ visited needed started added

More practice

More practice? page 148

- 4 Do you know the past simple form of these verbs? Check in the *Irregular Verbs List* on page 153. Which past simple form looks the same but sounds different?

1 see saw

6 meet

11 give

2 go

7 send

12 put

3 get

8 eat

13 drive

4 leave

9 read

14 take

5 write

10 wear

15 buy

- 5 Copy the table. Then listen and tick the things Leah, Oscar and Melanie did on Saturday.

	Leah	Oscar	Melanie
get up late			
listen to music			
meet friends			
eat in a restaurant			
do sport			
go shopping			
watch a DVD			

- 6 Work in pairs. Talk about Leah, Oscar or Melanie, but don't say the name. Your partner guesses who.

This person got up late, and then they went shopping.

Is it Oscar?

- 7 Complete the expressions with *ago*, *last*, *yesterday*, *at*, *on* or *in*. Sometimes there's more than one answer.

1 a week ago

5 ... morning

2 ... night

6 ... afternoon

3 ... April 2009

7 three hours ...

4 ... Wednesday

8 ... half-past six this morning

- 8 Write sentences about the last time you did these things.

I sent a text message about twenty minutes ago.

send a text message

go on holiday

eat a pizza

listen to music

finish a novel

tidy your room

watch a DVD

write a postcard

take a photo

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE	BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE
• awake	• awoke	• awoken	• hold	• held	• held
• be	• was, were	• been	• keep	• kept	• kept
• beat	• beat	• beaten	• know	• knew	• known
• become	• became	• become	• lay	• laid	• laid
• begin	• began	• begun	• lead	• led	• led
• bend	• bent	• bent	• leave	• left	• left
• bet	• bet	• bet	• lend	• lent	• lent
• bid	• bid	• bid	• let	• let	• let
• bite	• bit	• bitten	• lie	• lay	• lain
• blow	• blew	• blown	• lose	• lost	• lost
• break	• broke	• broken	• make	• made	• made
• bring	• brought	• brought	• mean	• meant	• meant
• broadcast	• broadcast	• broadcast	• meet	• met	• met
• build	• built	• built	• pay	• paid	• paid
• buy	• bought	• bought	• put	• put	• put
• catch	• caught	• caught	• read	• read	• read
• choose	• chose	• chosen	• ride	• rode	• ridden
• come	• came	• come	• ring	• rang	• rung
• cost	• cost	• cost	• rise	• rose	• risen
• cut	• cut	• cut	• run	• ran	• run
• dig	• dug	• dug	• say	• said	• said
• do	• did	• done	• see	• saw	• seen
• draw	• drew	• drawn	• sell	• sold	• sold
• drive	• drove	• driven	• send	• sent	• sent
• drink	• drank	• drunk	• sing	• sang	• sung
• eat	• ate	• eaten	• sit	• sat	• sat
• fall	• fell	• fallen	• sleep	• slept	• slept
• feel	• felt	• felt	• speak	• spoke	• spoken
• fight	• fought	• fought	• spend	• spent	• spent
• find	• found	• found	• stand	• stood	• stood
• fly	• flew	• flown	• swim	• swam	• swum
• forget	• forgot	• forgotten	• take	• took	• taken
• forgive	• forgave	• forgiven	• teach	• taught	• taught
• get	• got	• got (gotten)	• tear	• tore	• torn
• give	• gave	• given	• tell	• told	• told
• go	• went	• gone	• think	• thought	• thought
• grow	• grew	• grown	• throw	• threw	• thrown
• hang	• hung	• hung	• understand	• understood	• understood
• have	• had	• had	• wake	• woke	• woken
• hear	• heard	• heard	• win	• won	• won
• hit	• hit	• hit	• write	• wrote	• written

Past Simple - Regular Verbs

1. Complete the box with the past simple form of these verbs.

open hug enjoy visit look study stop stay
watch cry worry discover arrive end hurry love

-ed	-d	double consonant + -ed	-ied

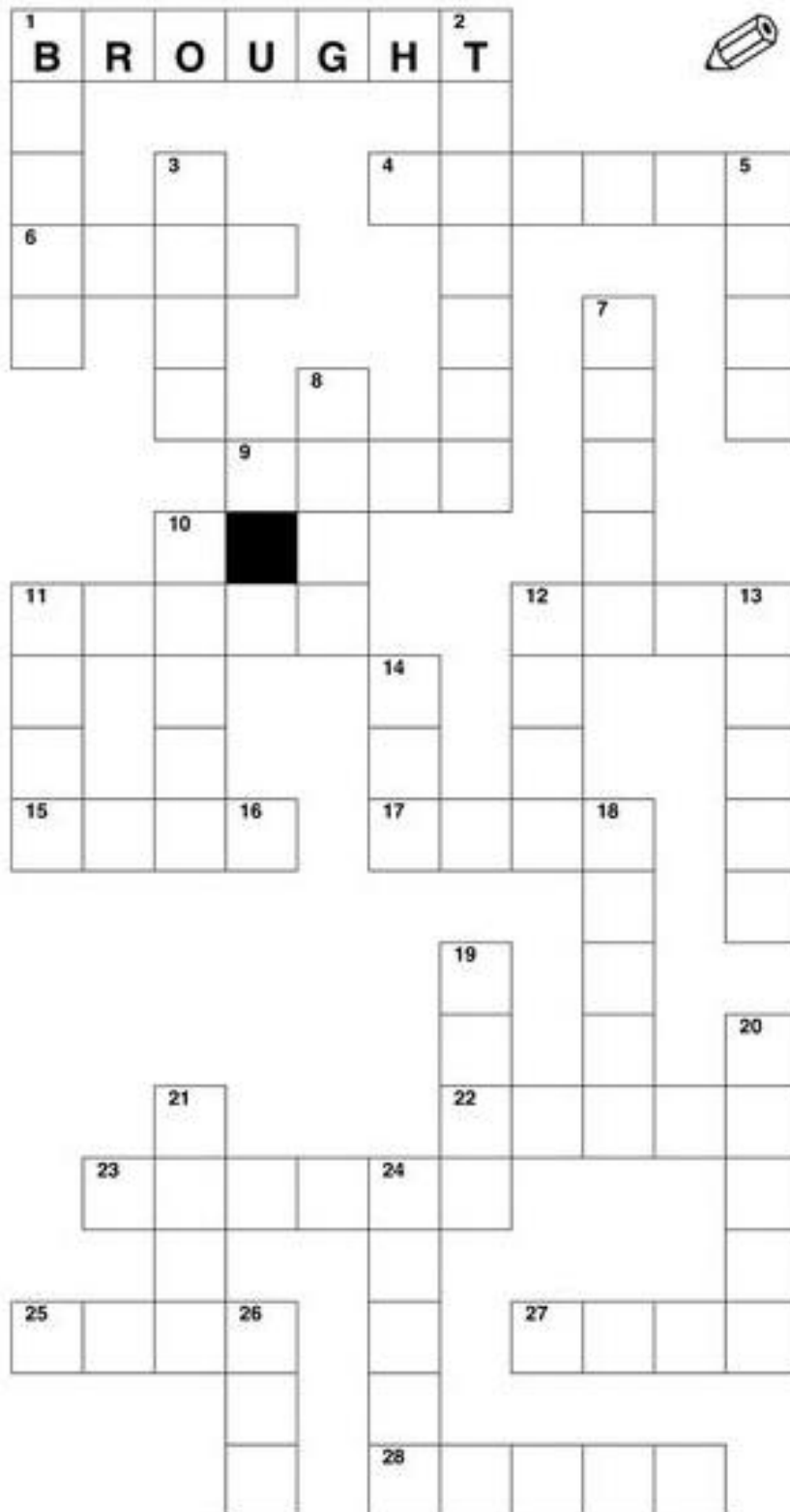
2. Complete in the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Janet _____ (watch) a film on Netflix.
- The girl _____ (finish) her homework.
- The car _____ (stop) in the middle of the street.
- My father _____ (fix) the TV yesterday before the football match.
- The children _____ (visit) the museum.
- Helen _____ (wash) her hair with a new shampoo.
- My friends _____ (notice) my new dress.
- The criminal _____ (confess) the murder.
- Yesterday I _____ (wait) for you for an hour.
- My mother _____ (divide) the cake in six.
- My friend _____ (receive) a strange whatsapp.
- My family _____ (plan) a trip to the UK.
- Mr. Harris _____ (carry) the heavy boxes to the attic.
- I _____ (talk) to John on the phone.
- Last weekend I _____ (dance) with Jim.
- Karen and Sara _____ (play) computer games.
- The students _____ (describe) their last holidays.
- Tom _____ (collect) stamps when he was ten.
- The young boy _____ (cry) for help.
- Katy _____ (admire) her grandmother.

GRAMMAR CROSSWORD

PAST SIMPLE (IRREGULAR VERBS)

- Change the verbs to Past Simple and fill in the missing words.



ACROSS WORDS

1. bring
4. forget
6. know
9. send
11. stand
12. read
15. make
17. draw
22. spend
23. catch
25. fly
27. are
28. drive

DOWN WORDS

1. break
2. think
3. go
5. take
7. choose
8. hold
10. find
11. swim
12. ride
13. drink
14. do
18. write
19. lose
20. steal
21. come
24. hear
26. is

POSITIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

worked

NEGATIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

did not work
didn't work

QUESTION

Did

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

work?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes,

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

did.

No,

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

did not.
didn't.

! NEGATIVE

- ✗ He didn't went.
- ✓ He didn't go.

! QUESTION

- ✗ Did she worked?
- ✓ Did she work?

t e s t - e n g l i s h . c o m

Q-WORD	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB
When Where What	+	did	+
		I / you / we / they he / she / it	
			+
			... ? ... ? ... ?

? Question: ✓ When did you arrive ?

? Question: ✓ Where did they go ?

? Question: ✓ Why did she leave early ?



We use *didn't* (*did not*) with the infinitive to make the negative form of the past simple.
The train didn't go through the tunnel.
You didn't take the ferry to France.
 We use *did* with the infinitive to make questions.
Did he fly across Asia? Yes, he did. No, he didn't.
 Remember to use the infinitive, not the past simple form.
She didn't see the film. NOT She didn't saw...
Did you go to the park? NOT Did you went...

Grammar reference

- 1 Read the article about Joff Summerfield and write the questions.

1 What did Joff ride on?

Around the world ... on a penny farthing!

Joff Summerfield
 cycled around the
 world to raise money
 for charity. But he
 didn't make his journey
 on a mountain bike!



1 what / Joff / ride on?

He rode on a penny farthing bicycle. This was a copy of an original bicycle from the 1880s.

2 when / he / start his journey?

He left London on 1st May 2006.

3 what / he / take with him?

He took some clothes, a tent, a stove and a sleeping bag. That's all!

4 how many countries / he / travel through?

He travelled through 24 different countries, including India, China, the USA and Australia.

5 how far / he / cycle?

He cycled about 35,500 kilometres.

6 how long / his journey / take?

It took two and a half years. By plane it takes under 50 hours!

- 2 Correct the sentences.

- Joff drove around the world on a motorbike.
Joff didn't drive a motorbike. He cycled on a penny farthing.
- He started his journey in Paris.
- He took lots of things with him.
- Joff cycled through 20 countries.
- He cycled about 3,500 kilometres.
- His journey took three and a half years.

- 3 Complete the conversation. Use past simple affirmative, negative and question forms. Then listen and check.



Adam: 1 *Did you have* a good weekend, Lola? (have)

Lola: No, I 2 ... It 3 ... terrible. (be) I 4 ... it with my American cousin Erin. (spend)

Adam: So what 5 ... you ... on Saturday? (do)

Lola: We 6 ... along the river and I 7 ... Erin the town centre. (walk, show) She 8 ... very interested. (be)

Adam: Oh dear! And where 9 ... you in the evening? (be) I 10 ... you but you 11 ... (call, answer)

Lola: Oh sorry. We 12 ... at an Indian restaurant. (be) Erin 13 ... the food, of course! (hate)

Adam: So why are you tired this morning?

Lola: I 14 ... last night. (sleep) My cousin's staying in the room next to mine. And guess what? She likes British TV! She 15 ... her TV until one o'clock! (turn off)

- 4 Write ten questions to ask your partner. Use the words below or your own ideas.

buy do eat go have listen to meet
 play read see send visit watch

in July in 2012 last night last summer last week
 last weekend last year on Saturday night
 this morning yesterday morning

Did you play football in the park last week?

Did you meet your best friend in 2012?

- 5 In pairs, ask and answer your questions. If your partner's answer is 'yes', ask more questions to keep the conversation going.

Did you go to a party on Saturday night?

No, I didn't. Did you watch TV yesterday morning?

Yes, I did.

What did you watch?

- 6 Write sentences about your partner's recent activity.
Marta wrote a short story last weekend.

GRAMMAR

will / won't | may / might | First conditional

grammar presentation

will / won't | may / might

We use *will / won't* to make predictions about the future.

That dream will definitely come true for me tonight. I won't lose.

Who will the judges vote for?

We usually contract *will* to *'ll* in spoken English.

I don't know who'll win tonight.

We use these adverbs with *will / won't* to express degrees of certainty and uncertainty.

possibly probably definitely
0% —————> 100%

We use *may / might* when we are not totally sure what will happen in the future.

It might be me, it might not. She may win tonight.

In spoken English, *might* is a bit more common than *may*.

Grammar reference page 116

PRONUNCIATION Contracted will / won't

1 Listen and repeat the sentences.



- 1 I think we'll go to a gig.
- 2 I won't see her this week.
- 3 They won't go to the cinema.

More practice? page 148

2 Choose the best alternatives and complete the conversations. Use *may / might*.

be not buy not come not finish
go have like not play stay visit

- 1 A: 'What will you do later?'
B: 'I'm not sure. We ¹ *might go* to the cinema or we ² ... at home and watch TV.'
- 2 A: 'Jack, I'm sorry but I ³ ... to your party on Saturday.'
B: 'Why not?'
A: 'My parents ⁴ ... my grandparents this weekend.'
- 3 A: 'Harry ⁵ ... that new mobile phone we looked at in the phone shop.'
B: 'Really? What's the problem?'
A: 'He thinks it ⁶ ... too expensive.'
- 4 A: 'Listen, I ⁷ ... football this afternoon.'
B: 'Are you feeling OK?'
A: 'Not really. I ⁸ ... a rest and see how I feel later.'
- 5 A: 'I ⁹ ... this book. It's a bit boring.'
B: 'Well, I think Lisa ¹⁰ ... it. Why don't you give it to her?'

3 Complete this blog about what your life will be like at 25.

My Life at 25

Where will you live? *I may live in the USA! I love America.*

Will you get married?

Will you have any children?

What will your job be?

What will you do in your free time?

How will your personality be different?

4 Interview your partner with the questions in exercise 3.

Where will you live?

I'll probably live in another country. It might be Canada or the USA. I'm not sure.

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen and their possible consequences.

If they win, they'll get a recording contract.

I don't know what I'll do if I don't win.

Grammar reference page 116

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I *reach* (reach) the final, my parents *will have* (have) a big party.
- 2 How ... Lana (celebrate) if she ... (win) the competition?
- 3 If Mark ... (miss) the game on TV, he ... (watch) it online.
- 4 They ... (be) very disappointed if they ... (not be able to) buy tickets.
- 5 Where ... you (have dinner) if you ... (go) out tonight?
- 6 I ... (text) you if we ... (get) to the station early.
- 7 If you ... (not give) me the remote control, I ... (tell) Mum.

6 Write questions. Then ask and answer them in pairs.

What will you do if you forget your homework?

I'll get into trouble!

- 1 What / do / if / forget / your homework?
- 2 Where / go / if / sunny / at the weekend?
- 3 If / tell / a secret / what / do?
- 4 What / film / see / if / go / to the cinema?
- 5 What / do / if / hear / a strange noise in the night?
- 6 If / nothing on TV / what / do tonight?

POSITIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

will stay.
'll stay.

NEGATIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

will not stay.
won't stay.

QUESTION

Will

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

stay?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes,

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

will.

No,

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

will not.
won't.

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

WILL

+ Affirmative

will + verb *

I **will** go there tomorrow.
You **will** go there on Friday.
He **will** go there next week.
She **will** go there next month.
It **will** go there next year.
We **will** go there later.
They **will** go there soon.

* The base form
of the infinitive
= ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ study,
~~to~~ speak, etc.

You **will** ~~to~~ go. ✗
You **will** go. ✓
He **will** ~~goes~~. ✗
He **will** go. ✓

In spoken English, a contraction of **WILL** is often used.

I **will** →

I'll

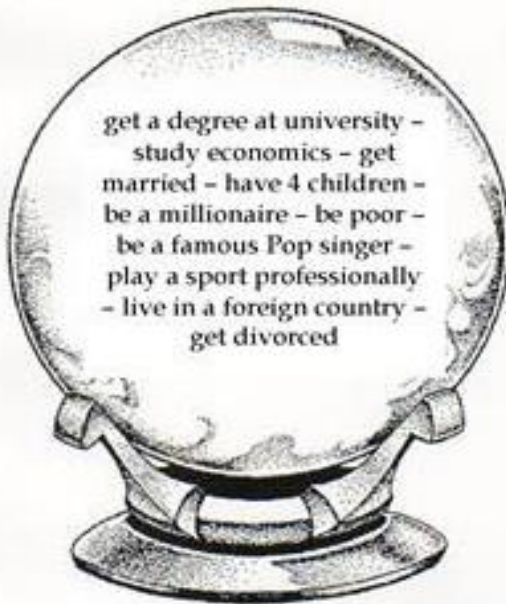
I **will** go there tomorrow.

Woodward
ENGLISH
EXERCISES

Predict your future!



Write predictions about yourself using the phrases in the crystal ball.
Ex: "I will get a degree at University" "I won't study economics"



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

