



A DREAM BECOMES TRUE

Jack: Hello, dear! How was your day?

Annie: Oh, it was wonderful! For the first time this year I've had the chance of waking up past ten in the morning. I'd almost forgotten how good it was to be on vacation. Even when I'm not supposed to leave home...

Jack: Are you trying to tell me you don't expect to leave home?

Annie: Well, you know... I would only do it if we both could do it together. But you've said things are pretty tough at your job, aren't they?

Jack: Hmm... Yes and no. I've got news for you, baby.

Annie: What do you mean?

Jack: I'd just finally managed to close that huge deal we've been trying to do with that real estate company since last year. So, I've my boss so glad that he'd given me a month's paid vacations, starting today!

Annie: I can't believe it! Are you serious, Jack?

Jack: You can bet I am! And there's more: he'd also gave me a two-thousand dollars prize; in sound money, tax free.

Annie: It seems just too good to be true. Pinch me! I must be dreaming!

Jack: Here! Have this book; I've bought in for us.

Annie: What's this? A tourist's guide to Europe? Jack! You're not meaning that we...?

Jack: Yes! You've guessed it right! Listen, Annie, we can add the prize I won to the money we've been saving all these years and go joy-riding through Europe for three whole weeks! What do you say?

Annie: Oh, Jack! You know this is old dream of mine!

Jack: As well as it's mine! I've been dreaming of doing so for quite a long time. So, dear, I think the time has come for our dream to become true.



Grammar in Context

Present perfect: forms *I have paid. Has she forgotten?*

REGULAR VERBS	AN IRREGULAR VERB
<i>I have worked</i> <i>you have worked</i> <i>he/she/it has worked etc</i> <i>Have I worked? have you worked? has he/she/it worked?</i> <i>etc</i> <i>I have not worked</i> <i>you have not worked etc</i>	<i>I have seen etc</i> <i>have I seen? etc</i> <i>I have not seen etc</i>
For contractions (<i>I've, he's, haven't</i>),	

To make the **present perfect**, put **have/has** with the **past participle** (**worked, seen, etc**).
Regular past participles end in **-ed**, like simple past tenses (for spelling rules).

work -> **Worked** hope -> **hoped** stop -> **stopped** try -> **tried**

With **irregular** verbs, the **past participle** is often **different** from the simple past tense.
 You have learn the forms one by one.

see -> **seen** speak -> **spoken** go -> **gone** buy -> **bought**

1. Write as many of the irregular past participles as you can. and learn the ones that you don't know.

become become begin begun break _____ bring _____
 come _____ drink _____ eat _____ fall _____ forget _____
 give _____ hear _____ hold _____ keep _____ know _____
 learn _____ leave _____ let _____ make _____ pay _____
 put _____ read _____ say _____ shut _____ sit _____
 stand _____ take _____ tell _____ think _____ write _____

2. Write affirmative (+) or negative (-) present perfect sentences.

➤ I (speak +) to the boss I have spoken to the boss
 ➤ They (eat -) anything They have not eaten anything

- 1 she (forget +) my address _____
- 2 I (make +) a mistake _____
- 3 you (shut -) the door _____
- 4 Alan (work +) very hard _____
- 5 I (hear -) from Mary) _____
- 6 John (learn -) anything _____
- 7 I (break +) a cup _____
- 8 we (remember +) Ann's birthday _____
- 9 The rain (stop +) _____
- 10 I (buy -) a car _____



Present perfect: news *We've found oil in the garden!*

We often use the **present perfect** to give **news**: to tell people about new things that have happened.

*The Prime Minister **has arrived** in Washington for talks with the President.*

*Ann **has bought** a new car.*

*A plane **has crashed** at Heathrow Airport.*

*Some new people **have moved** into the house next door.*

1. When John Wells arrived home from work, his family gave him a lot of news. Complete the sentences.

Come die eat find ✓ go steal win

Hello, dear. We ...*ve found* oil in the garden!

3 Dad! You _____ a lot of Money in the lottery!

1 Dad! The cat _____ your supper!

4 Hi! Somebody _____ the car!

2 Hi, John. Mary _____ to Australia with a soldier!

5 Surprise! Grandma _____ to stay for a month!

6 Daddy! The goldfish _____!

2. Here are some sentences from radio news broadcasts. Put in the correct verbs.

Arrive ✓ close die leave marry stop

➤ England footballers...*have arrived*... back in Britain after their match in Rome.

1 Singer Alex Haverty _____ his long-time girlfriend Katy Bowen.

2 Charles Blackstock, Member of Parliament for East Chilbury, _____ at the age of 57.

3 Once again, bad weather _____ the tennis final at Wimbledon.

4 The Foreign Minister _____ London for a two-day visit to Berlin.

5 Heavy snow _____ hundreds of roads in Scotland.

We don't normally use the present perfect with words for a finished time.

We've found oil the garden. BUT NOT ~~We've found oil in the garden yesterday.~~

A plane has crashed at Heathrow Airport. BUT NOT ~~A plane has crashed at 3.15 this afternoon.~~

3. Circle the words for a finished time.

a few days ago always this week last week never now then today yesterday in 1990

4. Correct (✓) or not (X)?

- My father has changed his job ✓
- Andy has gone to Scotland last week X
- 1 Look what Peter has given me yesterday! _____
- 2 I've seen a great programme last night. _____
- 3 I think everybody has arrived now. _____
- 4 Mary has written to me three weeks ago. _____
- 5 Sorry – I've forgotten your name. _____
- 6 I've forgotten Mike's birthday last Tuesday. _____
- 7 Everybody has gone home at 10 o'clock. _____
- 8 There's nobody here! What has happened? _____

We make present perfect questions with have/has + subject + past participle.

STATEMENT +:	You have paid.	The rain has stopped.	The children have gone to Dublin.
QUESTION ? :	Have you paid?	Has the rain stopped?	Where have children gone?

1. Make present perfect questions.

- John / leave? Has John Left?
- why / Mary / go home? Why has Mary gone home?
- where / you / put the keys? Where have you put the keys?

- 1 - we / pay? _____
- 2 - Bill / phone? _____
- 3 - you / hear the news? _____
- 4 - the dogs / come back? _____
- 5 - what / Barbara tell the police? _____
- 6 - why / Andy and Sarah / bring the children? _____
- 7 - what / you / say to Mike? _____

Be careful when questions have **long subjects** – the word does not change.

Has Ann arrived?
 Have Ann and her mother arrived?
 Have Ann and her mother and father and the others arrived?
 (NOT ~~Have arrived Ann and her mother and father and the others?~~)

Make present perfect questions.

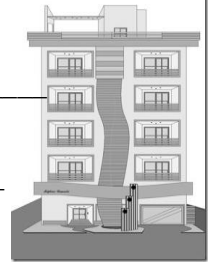
- 1 - the Sunday newspapers / arrive?

- 2 - all those people / go home?

- 3 - the secretary from your father's office / telephone?

4 - where / the family in the upstairs flat / go?

5 - why / all the students in Mr Carter's class / give him presents?



3. Complete the perfect tenses:

1. Angela _____ to the USA. (be)
2. I _____ Thai food. (not/eat)
3. They _____ their keys here. (lose)
4. Frank _____ a chocolate cake. (not/make)
5. Cindy _____ champagne. (drink)
6. We _____ basketball. (not/play)
7. Paul and Sara _____ \$ 1,000 on clothes!. (spend)
8. You _____ *War and Peace*. (not/read)
9. Mike _____ a sports car. (drive)
10. _____ you _____ the president of Brazil ?(see)
- 11 I _____ in São Paulo for 8 years. (live)
- 12 _____ they _____ married since 1990? (be)
- 13 We _____ basketball for 7 months. (not/play)
- 14 You _____ here since last June. (work)
- 15 He _____ a jeep for many years. (not/drive)

Vocabulary in Context

THE WEB OF LIFE

The Indians love the sky and the clouds, trees and animals, mountains, rocks, and rivers. Man's feeling of identity with nature is beautifully expressed In a poem of the Pueblo, a tribe of Indians of North America, who used to live in the Southwest of what is now the United States. The poem gives us the thoughts of an Indian on life and death. It shows how the Indians accepted their place in the beautiful plan of nature. All living things, the poem tells us, share the Earth. When we die, we give back to nature what We have borrowed.

I have killed the rabbit,
I have crushed the grasshopper
And the plants he feeds upon.
I have cut through the heart
Of trees growing old and straight.
I have taken fish from water
And birds from the sky.
In my life I have needed death
So that my life can be.
When I die, I must give life
To what has nourished me.
The Earth receives my body
And gives it to the plants
And to the caterpillars,
To the birds
And to the coyotes,
Each in its own time so that
The web of life is never broken.

Grammar in Context

PHRASAL VERBS

1- to get on: (to enter, board)

1. I always get on the bus at 34th Street.
2. William gets on the subway at the same station every morning.

2- to get off: (to leave, descend from)

1. Helen *got off* the bus at 42nd Street.
2. At what station do you usually get off the subway?

3- to put on: (to place on oneself - said particularly of clothes)

1. Mary put on her and left the room.
2. Why is John putting on his hat and coat?

4- to take off: (to remove- said also of clothes)

1. John took off his hat as he entered the room.
2. Is Helen taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room?

5- to call up: (to telephone)

1. I forgot call up Mr. Jones yesterday although I promised to call him up exactly at three o'clock.
2. Did anyone call me up while I was out?

6- to turn on: (to start, begin)

1. Please turn on the light. This room is dark.
2. Someone turned on the radiator in this room while we were out.

7- to turn off: (to stop, terminate, extinguish)

1. Please turn off light. We do not need it now.
2. Shall I turn off the radio or are you still listening to it?

8- right away: (immediately, at once, very soon)

1. She says that dinner will be ready right away.
2. Can William come to my office right away?

9- to pick up: (to take-especially with the fingers)

1. John picked up the newspaper which was on his desk.
2. Why didn't you pick up that pencil which lay on the floor?

10- at once: (immediately, very soon, right away)

1. He asked me to come to his office at once.
2. I want you to send this telegram at once.

11- to get up: (to arise, to change from a lying position)

1. I get up at seven o'clock every morning.
2. What time does your brother usually get up?
3. The man was so weak that he was unable to get up.



12- at first: (originally, in the first instance)

1. At first he seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress.
2. At first I thought it was John who was telephoning to me.

13- to wait for: (to expect, await)

1. We will wait for you on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street.
2. We waited for him for more than an hour and finally left.

14. -at last: (finally)

1. We waited and waited and at last John arrived.
2. Has he finished that work at last?

15. as usual: (as always, customarily)

1. Henry is late for class again as usual.
2. As usual Helen won first prize in the swimming contest.

16. to find out: (to get information, discover, learn)

1. I was unable to find out the name of the man who called.
2. Will you please try to find out for me what time that train arrives?

17. to look at: (to direct the eyes toward, watch)

1. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard and not at our books.
2. I like to walk in the park and look at the stars at night.

18. to look for: (to search for, seek)

1. He has spent an hour looking for the pen which he lost.
2. I have lost my gloves. Will you help me look for them?

19. all right: (satisfactory, correct)

1. He said that it would be all right to wait in this office for him.
2. Will it be all right with you if I give you that money tomorrow instead of today?

20. right here, right there, right now, etc.: (exactly here, exactly there, etc.)

1. He said that he would meet us right here on this corner.
2. Right then I saw very clearly that he was not telling the truth.
3. Let's do it right now.

21. little by little: (gradually, by degrees, slowly)

1. If you study regularly each day, little by little your vocabulary of English words will increase.
2. His health seems to be improving little by little.

22. tired out: (extremely tired)

1. I have worked very hard today and am tired out.
2. He was tired out after his long trip to California.

23. to call on: (to visit)

1. Last night several friends called on us.
2. How many salesmen call on Mr. Evans every day?

24. Never mind: (do not mind; do not pay any attention to it.)

1. "Never mind!" she said when I offered to open the window for her.
2. When William wished to return the money which he owes you why did you say: "Never mind! wait until next week when you receive your salary."

25. to pick out: (to choose, select)

1. I want to pick out some new ties to give as Christmas presents to my friends.
2. Which book did you pick out to send to Helen?

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in the parentheses:

(1-12)

1. He *arises* at the same time every morning. (get _____)

Example: He gets up at the same time every morning.

2. She *telephoned* me very late last night. (call _____)

3. Helen said that she was going to mail the letter *immediately*. (right _____)
4. Be sure to *extinguish* the light before you leave the room. (turn _____)
5. Helen *placed on* herself her new hat and stood admiring herself in the mirror.
(put _____)
6. *Remove* your overcoat and sit down a few minutes. (take _____)
7. *Originally*, I thought it was John who was calling me. (at _____)
8. We *boarded* the bus at Broadway and 79th Street. (get _____)
9. The bus was so *crowded* that we had difficulty in leaving. (get _____)
10. John *took with his fingers* the pencil which was lying on the floor. (pick _____)

B. Answer these questions, marking use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson. (1-12)

1. At what street do you *get on* the bus or street-car every morning?

2. At what street do you usually *get off*?

3. Is it easy or difficult to *get on* a bus which is crowded?

4. Is it easy or difficult to *get off* a bus which is crowded?

5. Which of your friends *called you up* last night?

6. Whom did you *call up* last night?

7. Did Henry say that he would return *right away* or much later this evening?

8. Do you generally *put on* your coat when you leave or when you enter your home?

9. When do you generally *take off* your shoes and coat?

10. When you arrive at school each day, do you immediately *put on* your glove and coat or *take off* your coat? _____
11. What do you do when you *leave* school each day?

12. If you wish to hear some music, do you *turn on* or turn off the radio?

13. What do you do when you finish playing the radio: *turn it on* or *turn it off*?

14. At what time do your *get up* every morning?

15. At what time do your brothers and sisters *get up*?



PACKING THINGS UP

Jack: Here, Annie! I've just got our tickets to Paris! Have you things already?

Annie: I'm almost finishing! But what about our hotel reservations?

Jack: Everything is arranged; all that's left for us to do now is to go to the airport tomorrow night. Our flight departs at ten-thirty p.m; we should arrive in Paris early in the morning, the day after tomorrow.

Annie: Make sure you have your passport. I've got mine right here, but I don't know where yours is.

Jack: Oh, I know where it is. It's in that old briefcase of mine, in which I use to stock my documents and other important papers. But, every time I'm packing for a travel I have the sensation of forgetting something...

Annie: Me too. No matter how stuffed my case could be, I always feel that there's something missing.

Jack: Ah! Don't forget to pick up the camera! I'm sure there will be plenty of beautiful sights to photograph in Europe.

Annie: Yeah, and I'll look for my neck pillow. I never travel without it.

Jack: How can you worry about sleeping with such a trip ahead of you?

Annie: Well, I'm only human; so I have to sleep now and then. You never know when you'll have time for a nap, neither where. Falling asleep on a bus or train seat can be very uncomfortable if you don't have one of these. That's why I never leave home without my neck pillow, especially in long trips.

Jack: "Never leave home without it, uh? That reminds me of checking the credit cards in my wallet; I think we should carry all of them with us, don't you?"

Annie: Sure, but would they accept our currency for little expenses in Paris? You know, we'll have to take a cab from the airport to the hotel, and things like that...

Jack: Don't worry. I've US\$ 200 exchanged in sound French francs, this afternoon. As far as I know, this is more than enough for little expenses' in Paris. The banks would surely be closed when we arrive there, but I have US\$ 2.000 in traveler's cheques, any way. We can exchange more money when we get there, if necessary.

Annie: I'm sure it will be necessary. Look at my case; it's half empty, see? That's because I want to fill it with the wonderful things we'll buy there.

Jack: Sure, honey. But remember: it's always better to travel lightly.



Grammar in Context

BE CONTINUED...

26. **to take one's time:** (to work or go leisurely, not to hurry)
 1. There is no hurry. You can take your time doing that work.
 2. William never works rapidly. He always takes his time in everything that he does.

27. **to talk over:** (to discuss, consider)
 1. We talked over Mr. Reese's plan but could not come to a decision.
 2. With whom did you talk over your plan to buy a new car?



28. **to lie down:** (to recline, take a lying position)
 1. If you are tired, why don't you lie down for an hour or so?
 2. The doctor says that Grace must lie down and rest for an hour every afternoon.

29. **to stand up:** (to rise, take an upright or standing position after being seated)
 1. When the President entered, everyone in the room stood up.
 2. When the "Gun's Roses" is played, everyone must stand up and remove his hat.

30. **to sit down:** (to take a sitting position after standing)
 1. After standing for so long, it was a pleasure to sit down and rest.
 2. We sat down on the park bench and watched the people as they passed.

31. **all day long:** (the entire day, continuously through the day)
 1. I have been working on this problem all day long.
 2. She shopped all day long looking for a new dress.

32. **by oneself:** (alone)
 1. John did the work by himself. No one helped him.
 2. She likes to walk by herself through the park.



33. **on purpose:** (purposely, intentionally)
 1. It was no accident. She broke the dish on purpose.
 2. Do you think he made that mistake on purpose?

34. **to get along:** (to do, succeed, make progress)
 1. When I asked him whether he wanted to go in the morning or in the afternoon, he said:
 "It doesn't make any difference to me."
 2. Does it make any difference to you whether we have our lesson at two o'clock or at three o'clock?

35. **to take out:** (to remove, extract)
 1. William took out his handkerchief and wiped his forehead.
 2. The thief suddenly took out a knife and attacked the policeman.

B. Answer these questions, marking use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. Why were you *tired out* after your walk in the park yesterday?

2. Which friends *called on* you last night?

3. What friends do you yourself expect *to call on* next week?

4. When Helen offered to help you with your homework, why did you say, "*Never mind!*"
5. Is your vocabulary in English increasing rapidly or only *little by little*?
6. What is the teacher *looking for* in her desk?
7. If you lose something, do you *look for* it or *look at* it?
8. What time was it when you last *looked at* your watch?
9. Do you like or dislike to have to *wait for* someone who is late?
10. How long did you have to *wait for* the bus this morning?
11. Why did Mary say that we should wait for her *right here* in this room?
12. How did you *find out* what moving picture they are showing tonight?
13. Did you *find out* at what time the picture begins?
14. Did you prepare your homework last night *as usual*?
15. Did the teacher say that it was *all right* for us to write our exercises in pencil?
16. What are all those people in the street *looking at*?
17. How are you *getting along* in your study of English?
18. Which student in your class seems to be *getting along* best?
19. How is your friend *getting along* in his new job?

B. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression indicated in parentheses:



1. I don't like to go the movies *alone*. (by _____)
2. Suddenly the man *removed* a revolver from his pocket and began to shoot. (took _____)
3. We *discussed* his plan for several hours. (talk _____)
4. I always like *to recline* for a half hour or so after lunch. (lie _____)
5. It is always difficult for me *to select* a good present for my wife (pick _____)
6. John always works *leisurely* in everything that he does. (take _____)
7. How is Helen *doing* in her new French class? (get _____)
8. It is *little importance* to him whether he passes his English examination or not. (make _____)
9. I am sure that he didn't leave that cigarette there *intentionally*. (on _____)
10. We spent *the entire day* looking for a new apartment (all _____)

Vocabulary in Context

What kind of person are you?

Do you like to be the center of attention, or do you prefer to be alone? Do you like to be the leader, or do you prefer to be part of a team? Are you confident, quiet, bossy, sensitive? Find out more about yourself from the personally test.

1. If you worked in movies, what would you like to be?

- a. a cameraman/camerawoman
- b. a writer
- c. a director
- d. a star

2. If you were a member of a rock group, would you:

- a. play the bass guitar?
- b. play the lead guitar?
- c. play the drums?
- d. sing?

3. If you were an animal, what would you be?

- a. a horse
- b. a fox
- c. a shark
- d. a cat

4. If you could improve one part of yourself, what would you change?

- a. your body
- b. your mind
- c. your personality
- d. your face

5. If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?

- a. Canada
- b. China
- c. Russia
- d. California

6. If you went to live in another most?

- a. your family
- b. your possessions
- c. your language
- d. your friends

7. If you won some money, what would you buy?

- a. something useful
- b. CDs, videos, and books
- c. presents for other people
- d. clothes

8. If you were on a desert island and could have only one thing, what would you take with you?

- a. a knife
- b. a book
- c. a dog
- d. a mirror

9. If you were on a desert island with one other person, who would you choose?

- a. a doctor
- b. a famous scientist
- c. a politician
- d. a movie star

10. Which of these would you most like to be?

- a. loved
- b. free
- c. rich
- d. famous

PERSONALITY PROFILE										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A										
B										
C										
D										

A

You are a very practical person. You don't like to help people. If your work alone, and you like to would be a doctor or an dreams came true, you engineer.

B

You are a natural manager. You like to direct other people. In your dreams. You would be a politician, a football coach, or a business executive.

C

You are a loner. You are interested in ideas. You like to be free and to work by yourself. You don't like to be on stage. In your dreams, you would be a writer or an artist.

D

You are an "I" person. You think a lot about your age. You like to be the center of attention. If your dreams came true, you would be a movie star, a rock star, or a model.

Grammar in Context

IF CLAUSE

not real / not probable *Present Unreal*

We use **if + past + would** to talk about things that are not real or not probable now.

IF ... + PAST TENSE

WOULD + INFINITIVE (WITHOUT TO)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| If had a million dollars, | I would build a big swimming pool. |
| If you were the President, | what would you do? |
| If dogs could talk, | they would tell some interesting stories. |
| If he didn't travel so much, | he'd have more money. |

Contractions: I would → I'd, you would → you'd, etc

1. Put in the correct forms of the verbs.

➤ If people had four arms, life would be easier. (have; be)

- If my cat _____ open the fridge, it _____ all my food. (can; eat)
- If Ann and Bill _____ here, they _____ what to do. (be; know)
- If I _____ the answer, I _____ you. (know; tell)
- If your boss _____ you to work on Sunday, _____ you _____ it? (ask; do)
- If you _____ read people's thoughts, what _____ you _____? (can; do)
- I _____ a car if I _____ enough money. (have; buy)
- If I _____ you to marry me, what _____ you _____? (say; ask)
- Alex _____ his work on time if he _____ so much. (finish; not talk)
- I _____ Chinese if I _____ more time. (have; study)
- If the programmes _____ better, I _____ more TV. (be; watch)

2. Make sentences in two ways.

- My parents don't live near here, so I don't see them at weekends.
If my parents lived near here I would see them at weekends .
I would see my parents at weekends if they lived near here .

1. We won't play cards because Jane and Peter aren't here.

If Jane and Peter were here we would play cards.

We _____

2. We haven't got enough money so we won't buy a new car.

3. Fred doesn't answer letters, so I don't write to him.

4. I won't take your photo because I can't find my camera.

5. I don't enjoy opera because I can't understand the words.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF ... ?

1. If you heard a strange noise in your house in the night, would you:

A go and look? **B** phone the police? **C** hide under the bedclothes?

If I heard a strange noise in my house in the night, I would

2. If you found a lot of money in the street, would you:

a. Keep it? **b.** try to find the person who had lost it? **c.** take it to the police?

3. If you saw a child stealing from a shop, would you:

a. tell the child to stop? **b.** tell a shop assistant? **c.** do nothing?

4. If a shop assistant gave you too much change, would you:

a. tell him/her? **b.** take the money and say nothing?

5. If you found a dead mouse in your kitchen, would you:

a. throw it out? **b.** ask somebody to throw it out? **c.** run?

6. If you found a suitcase on the pavement outside a bank, would you:

a. take it into the bank? **b.** take it to the police? **c.** take it home? **d.** leave it?



7. If you found a friend's diary, would you:

- a. read it? b. give it to him/her without reading it?

3. What would you do if you had a free year and a lot of money? Write three or more sentences.

travel round the world	study _____	go to _____	(other answers)
------------------------	-------------	-------------	-----------------

1. If

2. If I

3. If

After *I* and *we*, we can use **should** with the same meaning as *would* in British English.
If I had more time, I **should/would** learn the saxophone.

Grammar in Context

IF CLAUSES

real / probable

Future Possible

We use **if** + *simple present* + *future (WILL)* + *Infinitive verb* to talk about things that could be probable.

IF ... + SIMPLE PRESENT

FUTURE TENSE (WITHOUT TO)

If you **study** hard

You **will pass** in your tests.

If I **finish** my work in time,

I **will go** to the Gun's Rose show.

If the train **is** on time

we **won't be** able to see them.

If she **doesn't save** the money

She **won't go** on vacation next summer

1 – Supply the form of the verb in parentheses to make future-possible conditions.

1. If I _____ Henry, I _____ him a message. (see/ give)

2. If he _____ hard, he _____ naturally _____. (work/succeed.)

3. If you _____, you _____ late for the class. (not hurry/ be).

4. If he _____ hard, he _____ a job somewhere. (try/ find)

5. I _____ shopping with you tomorrow if I _____ time. (go/ have).

6. We _____ next weekend if the weather _____ nice tomorrow. (travel/be).

7. My mother _____ able to practice Spanish if she _____ to Mexico. (be/go)

8. If you _____ slowly, you _____ accidents. (drive/not have).

9. If you _____ how to swim you _____ with us to the beach. (learn/go.)

10. We _____ in the dark if you _____ the count. (be/ not pay).

2. Put in the correct verb form to write these Conditional sentences.

- 1 If I _____ (go) swimming every day, I _____ (look) very good.
- 2 I _____ (be) happy if I _____ (pass) my exam.
- 3 If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, we _____ (eat) in the garden.
- 4 Mary _____ (study) Chinese next year if she _____ (have) time.
- 5 You _____ (miss) the train if you _____ (not hurry).
- 6 If Ben _____ (see) Ann tomorrow, he _____ (call) me.
- 7 If you _____ (break) the school's window, you _____ (pay) for it.
- 8 I _____ (be) surprised if Martin and Julia _____ (get) married.
- 9 If Tina _____ (feel) sick in the morning, she _____ (stay) at home.
10. I _____ (not walk) to school, if it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
- 11 If we _____ (cut) down the trees, we _____ (not / have) clean air.
- 12 I _____ (buy) you an ice cream if you _____ (work) hard.
- 13 If I _____ (get up) now, I _____ (be) in time for work.
- 14 He _____ (get) burned if he _____ (stay) in the sun all day.
- 15 If Sally _____ (practice) every day, she _____ (be able to) play in another country.

3. What would you do if you will have a free year and a lot of money? Write four or more sentences.

Buy a new	go to _____	study _____	(other answers)
-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------------

1. If

2. If I

3. If

4. If

4. Underline the correct word to complete correctly the Future Possible sentences.

1. If you **mail** / **will mail** the letter today, they'll receive it tomorrow.
2. If they deliver the letter tomorrow, it **is** / **will** be late.
3. I **am** / **will be** sad if you don't send me a postcard.
4. Your friend **receives** / **will receive** the card if the address is correct.
5. If Amy **doesn't** / **won't** study for her math test, she'll get bad grades.
6. We **miss** / **'ll miss** the bus if we don't hurry.
7. If you **are** / **will be** hungry, I'll order you a pizza.
8. If he stays up late, he **is** / **'ll be** tired in the morning.

Grammar in Context

Past Perfect Tense : forms *I had eaten .*

REGULAR VERBS	AN IRREGULAR VERB
<i>I had worked you had worked he/she/it had worked etc</i> <i>Had I worked? Had you worked? had he/she/it worked?</i> <i>etc</i> <i>I had not worked you had not worked etc</i>	<i>I had seen etc</i> <i>had seen? etc</i> <i>I had not seen etc</i>
For contractions (<i>I've, he's, hadn't</i>),	

To make the **present perfect**, put **had** with the **past participle** (**worked, seen, etc**).
Regular past participles end in **-ed**, like simple past tenses (for spelling rules).

work -> **Worked** hope -> **hoped** stop -> **stopped** try -> **tried**

With **irregular** verbs, the **past participle** is often **different** from the simple past tense.
 You have learn the forms one by one.

see -> **seen** speak -> **spoken** go -> **gone** buy -> **bought**

1. Write affirmative (+) or negative (-) present perfect sentences.

- I (speak +) to the boss *I had spoken to the boss*
- They (eat -) anything *They hadn't eaten anything*

1. Bryan (work +) very hard _____
2. The rain (stop +) _____
3. you (shut -) the door _____
4. she (forget +) my address _____
5. I (hear -) from Brenda _____
6. John (learn -) anything _____
7. I (break +) a cup _____
8. I (see -) a newspaper today _____
9. Linda (make +) a mistake _____
10. we (remember +) Joe's birthday _____

2. Write the past perfect:

1. The children lived with their grandmother because their parents had died. (died)
2. My uncle bought a mansion because he _____ the lottery. (win)
3. My teacher was annoyed because I _____ my homework. (not do)
4. Her brother found a job two weeks after he _____ school. (finish)
5. We _____ there for an hour before you arrived. (be)
6. She felt tired after she _____ the marathon. (run)

7. After we _____ soccer we went to a café. (play)
8. She bought a DVD because she _____ the movie before. (not see)
9. When their mother got home, the children _____ all the sweets. (eat)
10. Yesterday I met a man who _____ with my grandmother. (study)
11. It started to rain, and I remembered that I _____ my window.
(not/close)
12. I found a letter on my desk that I _____ never _____.(open)
13. I told Bob I couldn't go to the theatre, but he _____ already _____ the tickets. (buy)
14. Mr. Lyon didn't tell anybody how he _____ into the house. (get)
15. Emma went to Mexico last week. Before that, she _____ outside the USA. (be)
16. The school was empty. Everybody _____ home. (go)
17. We couldn't understand why Sue _____ the door. (not/locked)
18. Damien wondered if they _____ Jim. (tell)

Grammar in Context

READING – About USA

1. Look at the title and the introduction
2. Who is the information for?
3. What is it about?

4. Put these headings with the correct paragraphs.

- Transportation
- Opening times
- The weather
- Greetings
- Money
- Smoking
- Telephones

5. Read the text more carefully.

- a. Look at this list of items:

Banks	Stores
Restaurants	San Francisco cable cars
Cash machines	Shaking hands
The West	

- b. What information is given?

6. Why should you do these things?

- Be prepared for any kind of weather.
- Check before you go shopping on Sunday.
- Buy a phone card.
- Check newspapers and travel agencies.
- Ask before you smoke.

Welcome to the United States!

Here's some information that will help you enjoy your stay

The weather in the United States is quite variety .It can be rainy, sunny, cloudy, windy, warm, foggy, cold, snowy, or icy-depending on where you are and what time of year you south is warmer than the North. But if you plan to travel around the country, be prepared for any kind of weather.

The currency in the United States in the dollar (\$), which is divided into 100 cents © also called "pennies". You can change money or traveler's checks at airports, banks, and at Some travel agencies. Look for signs "Cash Exchange", or something similar. Credit cards are widely used and are accepted almost anywhere: in hotels, store restaurants, gas stations, etc.

Stores are usually open from 10 a.m.to 7 or 8 p.m...., Monday through Saturday. In many states stores are open on Sunday but usually only until 5 P.M. (there are still a lot of places where stores are closed on Sunday, so check before you go). You'll find "convenience stores" almost everywhere; these are usually open 24 hours a day (or at least until late at Night). Banks are open from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; in bigger cities banks frequently have longer hours. Some banks are open on Saturdays. Cash machines are everywhere, and are usually open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Museums, art galleries, and other attractions are usually open from about10 A.M to 5 P.M.

Almost all cities have buses and taxis. In the larger cities (New York, Washington, Atlanta) there are also subways or above-ground trains. Some cities still have trolleys. And in San Francisco, there are the world-famous cable cars.

For longer trips, traveling by long-distance bus is much cheaper than going by train, but generally takes longer. Flying is of course the fastest way to get around, but can cost a lot more. Check newspaper and travel agencies for discount tickets especially during the slower travel seasons (September until the middle of November, and January through April).

You can make national and international calls from almost every public telephone. You will need either coins or a credit card. In some big cities (like New York) you can use phone cards to make calls. They are very useful for making long international calls. You can buy them delis, newsstands, and other places which show the "phonecard" sign.

A lot of people in the United States don't smoke. You can't buy cigarettes until you are at least 16 (in most states you have to be 18). You can't smoke in movie theaters, on buses or subways, or on domestic airplane flights. Lots of cities (like New York and Los Angeles) now have "no smoking" laws in restaurants, stadiums, and public buildings. As a general rule, don't smoke in lines, in stores, or when you are with other people who don't smoke, especially in someone's house.

People usually only shake hands when they are introduced for the first time. At other times they just say "hello". Teenagers generally don't shake hands. It's something that adults do.



Grammar in Context

IF CLAUSES

unreal / improbable

Past Unreal

We use **if + past perfect** and **would have + past participle** to talk about things that couldn't be probable.

IF ... + PAST PERFECT

WOULD HAVE PAST PARTICIPLE

If *had studied*

You **would have passed** your exam.

If I had had enough money,

I would have flown to England last Christmas.

1 – Supply the form of the verb in parentheses to make past unreal conditions.

1. If I _____ the time yesterday I _____ zoo with you. (have/go).
2. Perhaps she _____ so angry if you _____ her the truth. (be/tell)
3. If they _____ us, naturally we _____ to the party. (invite/go)
4. If I _____ your address I _____ go in your house. (have/go).
5. I _____ a cold If I _____ that rain. (not get/ take)
6. If he _____ more, he _____ pass his examinations. (study/pass)
7. If yesterday _____ a holiday I _____ to the beach. (have/go)
8. We _____ better grades If we _____ more at high school. (get/study.)
9. If I _____ that you needed me I _____ immediately. (know/come).
10. If your mother _____ more time she _____ a lot of time with you.(have/ spend.)

2 – What would you have done or what would have happened...

..... **if you had come to class late?**

If I had come to class late, the teacher would have been angry..

1..... if yesterday had been a holiday?

2..... if you had failed all your examinations last semester.

3.....if you had overslept this morning.

4.....if yesterday had been your birthday.

5.....if you had missed the bus this morning.

6..... if you had lost your wallet?

7..... if your boyfriend had asked you to marry with him?

8..... if your wife/husband had met another man/woman?

9..... If you had been pregnant or become young daddy?

10..... If your sister had lost anything that belongs you?



IRREGULAR VERBS

arise	arose	arisen	surgir
awake	awoke	awoken	despertar
be	was/were	been	ser, estar
bear	bore	born	dar a luz
beat	beat	beaten	bater
become	became	become	tornar-se
begin	began	begun	começar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
blow	blew	blown	soprar
break	broke	broken	quebrar/partir
bring	brought	brought	trazer
Buy	bought	Bought	comprar
build	built	built	construir
catch	caught	caught	pegar, capturar
choose	chose	chosen	escolher
come	came	come	vir
cost	cost	cost	custar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	fazer
draw	drew	drawn	desenhar
dream	dreamt	dreamt	sonhar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	dirigir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	cair
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	luta
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	voar
forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibir
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdoar
get	got	gotten	obter
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crescer
hang	hung	hung	pendurar
have	had	had	ter
hear	heard	heard	ouvir
hide	hid	hidden	esconder
hit	hit	hit	bater
hold	held	held	segurar
hurt	hurt	hurt	machucar
keep	kept	kept	manter
know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
lay	laid	laid	colocar, depositar
lead	led	led	conduzir, levar
learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
leave	left	left	partir
lend	lent	lent	emprestar
let	let	let	permitir, deixar
lie	lay	lain	repousar
light	lit	lit	acender, clarear
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	fazer
mean	meant	meant	querer dizer
meet	met	met	encontrar

pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	pôr, colocar
read	read	read	ler
ride	rode	ridden	andar de
ring	rang	rung	tocar, soar
rise	rose	risen	erquer-se
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	dizer
see	saw	seen	ver
seek	sought	sought	procurar
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir
shine	shone	shone	brilhar
shoot	shot	shot	atirar (com um arma)
show	showed	shown	mostrar
shut	shut	shut	fechar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	afundar
sit	sat	sat	sentar
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	falar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
stand	stood	stood	permanecer
steal	stole	stolen	roubar
sting	stung	stung	picar, ferroar
stink	stank	stunk	cheirar mal
strike	struck	stricken	golpear
Swear	Swore	Sworn	jurar
sweep	swept	swept	varrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	pegar, tomar
teach	taught	taught	ensinar
tear	tore	torn	rasgar
tell	told	told	dizer, contar
think	thought	thought	pensar, achar
throw	threw	thrown	atirar, jogar
understand	understood	understood	compreender
wake	woke	woken	acordar
wear	wore	worn	usar
wed	wed	wed	casar
weep	wept	wept	chorar
win	won	won	vencer
write	wrote	written	escrever