

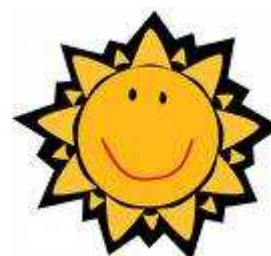
PRESENT AND PAST TENSES

<p>PRESENT SIMPLE Form: I play/He, she it plays (o, x, ss, sh, ch + es) (consonant+y= ies) I don't play/ He doesn't play Do you play? Does he play? Uses: - Habitual actions <i>I usually get up at seven o'clock</i> - Universal truths: <i>Wood floats on water</i> Time expressions: -Frequency Adverbs + Always Today, every week, Usually every month.... Often Once a week, twice a Sometimes day, three times a Rarely year... Hardly ever - Never</p>	<p>PRESENT CONTINUOUS Form: to be(am, is, are) + verb- Ing I am playing/ I am not playing/ Am I playing? -ING: *come: coming *put (CVC): putting *cry (c+y): crying *die: (ie): dying Use: actions that are happening at the moment of speaking <i>I am studying now</i> Time Expressions: Now, right now, at the moment Stative verbs: verbs that cannot be used in the continuous form: like, hate love, want, wish, prefer, believe, doubt, imagine, know, understand, mean, remember, forget, need, appear, seem, own, possess, belong to. <i>I am understanding* now *(mistake)</i></p>	<p>PRESENT PERFECT Form: have/has + past participle I have broken the window I haven't broken the window Have I broken the window? Uses: - actions and situations that happened at an unspecified time before the moment of speaking: <i>I've never heard that pop group before</i> - actions that happen in the past and still happen, or are still true, in the moment of speaking : <i>I've played football since I was a child.</i> Time expressions: For(+ period of time), since(+ time when it started), just, already, yet(with negatives and questions), still(with negatives), lately, recently, before, ever and never.</p>	<p>PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS Form: have/has +been +ing I have been sleeping I haven't been sleeping Have I been sleeping? Use: actions that started in the past and still continues in the present, but the process is emphasized. <i>She is dirty, she has been painting the room</i> Sometimes, there is very little difference in between the present perfect simple and continuous <i>I have lived here for two years</i> <i>I have been living here for two years</i> But sometimes there is a big difference: <i>I have lived in London, Paris and Rome</i> <i>I have been living in London since 2005</i></p>
<p>PAST SIMPLE Form: regular verb: verb+ed: I worked Irregular verb: irr. form: I went I didn't go/ Did I go? ED: *CVC: CC+ED: prefer: preferred * C+Y: IED: cry: cried Use: completed actions that happened in the past: <i>I bought three CD's yesterday</i> Time expressions: Yesterday, the day before yesterday, Last week/month/ year... Three days ago/two months ago... Past simple vs Present Perfect Past simple: completed past actions <i>I bought a newspaper yesterday.</i> Present perfect: actions that happen in the past and still happen in the moment of speaking <i>I have believed in ghosts since I was a child</i></p>	<p>PAST CONTINUOUS Form: past to-be (was/were) + ing I was going/ I wasn't going/ Was I going? Use: an action or situation that was happenin moment in the past <i>Yesterday at five o'clock, I was playing football with my friends</i> Past simple vs Past Continuous -We use the PC for an action or situation in the past which was already happening when another action or situation happened (PS) <i>I was walking down the street when I had a great idea</i> -We use the PC for an action or situation in the past which is interrupted or stopped by another action or situation (PS) <i>While I was having a bath, the telephone rang</i> Important words: when and while</p>	<p>PAST PERFECT Form: had + past participle I had gone/ I hadn't gone/ Had I gone? Use: we use the past perfect to refer to an action which happened before another action <i>The patient had died when the doctor arrived</i> (First, the patiend died. Then, the doctor arrived) -We often introduce the past perfect with conjunctions like <i>when, after, before, by the time that</i>. We use adverbs like <i>already, ever, never...</i> <i>I had already eaten</i> Past Simple vs Past Perfect Note the difference: - <i>When she phoned, he had left home</i> (He left before she phoned) - <i>When she phoned, he left home</i> (She phoned and then, he left)</p>	<p>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS Form: had +been +ing I had been working I hadn't been working Had I been working? Use: It describes an action in progress throughout a period which happened before another action in the past. <i>She was very tired. She has been typing all day</i> (the process is emphasized) Past Perfect simple vs Continuous -Past perfect simple: an action was completed then <i>When I got home, I found that Jill had painted the room(it emphasizes the result)</i> -Past Perfect continuous: an action was uncompleted then <i>When I got home, I found that Jill had been painting the room (it emphasizes the process).</i></p>

PRESENT SIMPLE vs PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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

- 1.- My father _____ (read) the "Times" newspaper, but I _____ (read) the "Guardian".
- 2.- Juan _____ (say) he _____ (do) a lot of fishing, but he never _____ (catch) anything.
- 3.- What _____ (you / watch) on the TV? I _____ (watch) a programme about wildlife in the Artic.
- 4.- I _____ (not know) which train to catch.
- 5.- Look! The bus _____ (come)
- 6.- We usually _____ (go) out to dinner on Saturday evenings.
- 7.- My brother _____ (travel) a lot in his job.
- 8.- I _____ (not understand) the sign over there. What _____ (it / mean)?
- 9.- Things _____ (fall) to the ground because of gravity.
- 10.- These days, more and more people _____ (go) abroad for their holidays.
- 11.- We _____ (paint) the flat at the moment.
- 12.- Paul _____ (live) in Hastings and _____ (work) as a civil engineer.
- 13.- Why _____ (that machine / not / work) now?
- 14.- The President of the USA _____ (not / live) in New York.
- 15.- Why _____ (you / wait) outside the door?
- 16.- This is a great party. I _____ (have) a lovely time.
- 17.- When _____ (you / leave) home in the morning?
- 18.- Sorry, Mary can't speak to you. She _____ (wash) her hair.
- 19.- That can't be right! I _____ (not / believe) it!
- 20.- My nephew is a great cook! This cake _____ (taste) wonderful.
- 21.- Where _____ (you / go)? I haven't finished talking to you.
- 22.- I _____ (not / take) the bus to school today.
- 23.- What's the matter? Why _____ (you / stare) at me like that?
- 24.- You should go on a diet, you _____ (put) on weight.
- 25.- In the winter, what _____ (you / wear)?
- 26.- Everybody knows that the Earth _____ (go) round the sun.
- 27.- Congratulation! Your English _____ (get) much better!
- 28.- Cats _____ (hate) water.
- 29.- Look! The sun _____ (shine)
- 30.- Sophia _____ (prepare) a sandwich for herself at the moment, but I _____ (prefer) to eat salads.
- 31.- I _____ (smell) something good. Is it soup?
- 32.- I'm not happy at work. I _____ (look) for a new job.
- 33.- What _____ (Susan / do)? She is a flight attendant.
- 34.- The sun _____ (rise) in the east.



Stative Verbs

like	know	belong
love	realise	fit
hate	suppose	contain
want	mean	consist
need	understand	seem
prefer	believe	depend
agree	remember	matter
mind	recognise	see
own	appear	look (=seem)
sound	taste	smell
hear	astonish	deny
disagree	please	impress
satisfy	promise	surprise
doubt	think (=have an opinion)	feel (=have an opinion)
wish	imagine	concern
dislike	be	have
deserve	involve	include
lack	measure (=have length etc)	possess
owe	weigh (=have weight)	

A verb which isn't stative is called a dynamic verb, and is usually an action.

Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic:

Be

be is usually a stative verb, but when it is used in the continuous it means 'behaving' or 'acting'

- you are stupid = it's part of your personality
- you are being stupid = only now, not usually

Think

- think (stative) = have an opinion
I think that coffee is great
- think (dynamic) = consider, have in my head
what are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my next holiday

Have

- have (stative) = own
I have a car
- have (dynamic) = part of an expression
I'm having a party / a picnic / a bath / a good time / a break

See

- see (stative) = see with your eyes / understand
I see what you mean
I see her now, she's just coming along the road
- see (dynamic) = meet / have a relationship with
I've been seeing my boyfriend for three years
I'm seeing Robert tomorrow

Taste

- taste (stative) = has a certain taste
This soup tastes great
The coffee tastes really bitter
- taste (dynamic) = the action of tasting
The chef is tasting the soup

('taste' is the same as other similar verbs such as 'smell')

Stative verbs worksheet - Exercises 1

A.-Put the verb into the correct form. Use either the present simple or the present continuous.

1. Please don't make so much noise. I _____ (study).
2. How many languages _____ (Tom speak).
3. I _____ (not/belong) to a political party.
4. Hurry! The bus _____ (come). I _____ (not/want) to miss it.
5. The River Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
6. The river _____ (flow) very fast today — much faster than usual.
7. _____ (it/ever/snow) in India?
8. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden, but this year we _____ (not/grow) any.
9. A: Can you drive?
B: No, but I _____ (learn). My father _____ (teach) me.
10. You can borrow my umbrella. I _____ (not/need) it at the moment.
11. (*at a party*) I usually _____ (enjoy) parties but I _____ (not/enjoy) this one very much.
12. George says he's 80- years old but I _____ (not/believe) him.
13. Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Hilton Hotel. He usually _____ (stay) at the Hilton Hotel when he's in London.
14. My parents _____ (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____ (your/parents/live)?
15. She _____ (stay) with her sister at the moment, until she finds somewhere to live.
16. A: What _____ (your father/do)?
B: He's a teacher, but he _____ (not/work) at the moment.
17. What time _____ (the banks/close) in Britain?
18. I don't understand the word 'aint'. What _____ (it/mean)?
19. He is still ill but he _____ (get/better) slowly.
20. The economic situation is already bad and it _____ (get/worse)..

b.-GRAMMAR: Stative Verbs Exercise

Circle the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- (a) Right now they (*think, are thinking*) about buying a new car.
- (b) Pete (*has been knowing, has known*) Jane for many years.
- (c) She told me that she (*had always loved, had always been loving*) the theatre.
- (d) It (*is depending, depends*) on what the weather (*is being, is*) like on the weekend.
- (e) Pierre (*has owned, has been owning*) that car for over ten years.
- (f) Mary (*saw, was seeing*) Freddie for the first time in a club in Greenwich Village.
- (g) Gerry (*was tasting, tasted*) the wine when suddenly the fire alarm went off in the restaurant. He spilled wine all over his shirt.
- (h) The roses (*smelled, were smelling*) lovely in your garden last summer.
- (i) Shirley (*is having, has*) a difficult time right now.
- (j) It (*looks, is looking*) as if it might rain.
- (k) I (*am thinking, think*) that I should look for a new job.
- (l) The thief looked into his rear-view mirror and (*was realizing, realized*) that he (*was being, was*) followed by a police car.

C. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form.

1. He (think) _____ that we are studying now.
2. These flowers (smell) _____ terrific.
3. Henry (understand) _____ Italian well.
4. this milk (taste) _____ funny. I won't drink it.
5. Diana (want) _____ to come over now. Is that all right?
6. There's a spider in the corner. I (hate) _____ them.
7. I (hear) _____ you, but I can't understand what you are saying.
8. Please give me that book. It (belong) _____ to me.
9. Moshe (believe) _____ you, but I know that you are lying.
10. I (think) _____ that we will get a discount because Talia (know) _____ the manager.

D. Put the verbs in brackets in their correct form.

1. Although Tom is very ill, he (know) _____ what (happen) _____ around him.
2. Of course I (understand) _____ you, I (listen) _____, aren't I?
3. Why don't you comb your hair? It (look) _____ awful.
4. I (tell) _____ the truth. Why (you/not believe) _____ me?
5. I (enjoy) _____ myself a lot at the moment. I (like) _____ Eilat.
6. Why are you so angry? You (look) _____ awful when you (be) _____ angry.
7. Can we go somewhere else? I (hate) _____ it here.
8. I (wait) _____ for David. We (want) _____ to go swimming.
9. The girl you talked about (sit) _____ over there. She (seem) _____ nice.

Past Simple / Past Continuous (2)

1.- Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets into the correct tense Past Simple or Past Continuous.



- 1.- It _____ (snow) when I _____ (leave) home this morning.
- 2.- It was a sunny afternoon and people _____ (sit) on the grass in the park. Then suddenly it _____ (start) to rain.
- 3.- A: I tried to explain my problem to her.
B: _____ (she/listen)?
- 4.- My brother _____ (talk) on the phone when I arrived, but when he _____ (see) me, he _____ (finish) the call. Perhaps he thought that I _____ (listen) to his conversation.
- 5.- I nearly had an accident today. A car _____ (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way and fortunately nothing _____ (happen).
- 6.- A: Which hotel _____ (you/stay) in when you lost your passport?
B: I don't remember. I _____ (visit) many places during my European tour and I _____ (stay) in many different hotels.
- 7.- I _____ (move) to Hastings in 1999. I _____ (live) there when I met them.
- 8.- _____ (many people / wait) for the 9:15 bus last night?
- 9.- I _____ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.
- 10.- I _____ (study) grammar when I _____ (fall) asleep.
- 11.- The scientists _____ (work) in their laboratory when they _____ (discover) the new drug.
- 12.- We _____ (climb) the wall when the gardener _____ (see) us.
- 13.- Vicky _____ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock _____ (ring)
- 14.- As he _____ (run) for the bus he _____ (collide) with a street lamp.
- 15.- When he _____ (carry) a suitcase, he _____ (drop) it on his foot.
- 16.- _____ (you / do) your homework on the bus while you _____ (come) to school?
- 17.- The students _____ (read) the article when the last class _____ (finish).
- 18.- When I _____ (arrive) at the cinema, my friends _____ (wait) for me.
- 19.- _____ (you / listen) to the teacher when she _____ (explain) this exercise?
- 20.- Susan _____ (play) the piano while Mary _____ (sing).



Worksheet 11

Used to + infinitive

1 Complete the sentences with these words.

didn't use to used to use to

- 1 What did you _____ throw away?
- 2 We _____ throw things away. ✗
- 3 We _____ keep things we might want later. ✓

2 Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

200 years ago ...

- 1 ... people *used to / didn't use to* make their own clothes.
- 2 ... people *used to / didn't use to* have mobile phones.
- 3 ... people *used to / didn't use to* read books.
- 4 ... people *used to / didn't use to* watch TV.
- 5 ... people *used to / didn't use to* drive cars.
- 6 ... people *used to / didn't use to* walk everywhere.

3 Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Why did people _____ mend their clothes?
a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to
- 2 I _____ like watching football, but now I do.
a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to
- 3 What did you _____ like doing when you were young?
a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

- 4 John _____ like Mary, but he doesn't now.

a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

- 5 People _____ produce as much rubbish as we do nowadays.
a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to
- 6 Did you _____ collect anything when you were young?
a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

4 Complete these sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- 1 I _____ play the guitar, but I do now.
- 2 I _____ ride a bike, but I don't any more.
- 3 I _____ collect stamps, but I don't any more.
- 4 I _____ enjoy getting up early, but I do now.
- 5 I _____ be worried about the environment, but I am now.
- 6 I _____ be afraid of flying, but I'm not anymore.
- 7 I _____ know how to use a computer, but I do now.

PAST SIMPLE vs PRESENT PERFECT

Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1.- They _____ (write) their exams yesterday.
- 2.- They _____ (start) building their new house 18 months ago.
- 3.- I _____ (meet) the company manager two weeks ago.
- 4.- I _____ (be born) in 1964.
- 5.- That was the best concert I _____ ever _____ (see).
- 6.- I _____ (not eat) anything since breakfast.
- 7.- I _____ (study) English for 10 years.
- 8.- You _____ (change) your address recently.
- 9.- When I was 15 I _____ (go) to Dublin.
- 10.- My students _____ (raise) a lot of money for charity.
- 11.- We _____ (not go) to the cinema last night.
- 12.- My uncle _____ (arrive) in Lisbon last night but he _____ (not call)
- 13.- We _____ (not see) Pedro Almodovar's new film yet.
- 14.- _____ (you go) abroad this year?
- 15.- The shop is probably closed because they _____ (go) for lunch.
- 16.- When I _____ (be) at school I _____ (not like) Maths.
- 17.- What's the matter with your brother? He _____ (lose) his mobile.
- 18.- Mark Spitz _____ (win) seven Olympic gold medals in 1972.
- 19.- Why are you crying? Because I _____ (cut) my finger.
- 20.- When Mary was young she _____ (love) skiing.
- 21.- There _____ (be) a lot of accidents last year, and there _____ (be) a lot this year, too.
- 22.- My students _____ (not study) hard last term, but they _____ (study) hard this term.
- 23.- When my niece _____ (be) at school, she _____ (play) in a handball team.
- 24.- After I _____ (leave) school, I _____ (take) a job on the library.
- 25.- I'm afraid the last train _____ (leave) an hour ago.
- 26.- Thank you for your offer but I _____ (decide) not to accept.
- 27.- Yesterday I _____ (lose) my wallet.
- 28.- We _____ (not speak) to your sister for a long time.
- 29.- When we _____ (reach) the cinema, there _____ (not be) any tickets left.
- 30.- Take your umbrella with you. It _____ (start) raining.



PAST SIMPLE vs PAST PERFECT

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or Past Perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- 1.- My aunt flew to Paris last year. She _____ (never / go) on a plane before that.
- 2.- We didn't need to queue because my wife _____ (already / buy) the tickets
- 3.- The thieves had already spent the money when the police _____ (catch) them.
- 4.- Helen _____ (split up) with John before she met Paul.
- 5.- We _____ (know) her address because she _____ (tell) us.
- 6.- The children _____ (not eat) for days so they _____ (be) extremely hungry.
- 7.- Everyone _____ (hug) each other after they _____ (finish) their exams.
- 8.- She didn't want to go to the cinema because she _____ (already / see) the film.
- 9.- I _____ (just / buy) a dress when a thief _____ (steal) my bag.
- 10.- My niece _____ (go) to London three times by the time she _____ (be) sixteen.
- 11.- My students _____ (raise) some money after they _____ (see) a documentary on TV about Africa.
- 12.- It was half past three and we still _____ (not / eat) lunch.
- 13.- Our teacher _____ (give) us extra homework because we _____ (not finish) our essays.
- 14.- My father _____ (lose) his glasses and he couldn't read the newspaper.
- 15.- The car stopped because we _____ (run) out of petrol.
- 16.- He _____ (feel) very ill because he _____ (not sleep) well.
- 17.- By the time I met John, he _____ (leave) college.
- 18.- When I _____ (ask) her to help me, she _____ (agree).
- 19.- I thought I _____ (read) that book before, but I hadn't.
- 20.- I knew I _____ (see) her somewhere before.
- 21.- I was sure I _____ (not lock) the door.
- 22.- When we _____ (get) home my wife realized she _____ (lose) her purse.
- 23.- When we arrived at my parent's house, they _____ (leave)
- 24.- After I _____ (buy) my new computer, I discovered that I _____ (not have) enough money.
- 25.- The Vikings _____ (sail) to North America a thousand years ago.



Future Tenses

Present Simple

Use: in timetables and schedules

The bus leaves at 6.30

Present Continuous

To be + gerund

Use: hablar de planes futuros que han sido confirmados. El ejemplo de la agenda, tú miras en tu agenda y ves que tienes una cita, la cual ha sido confirmada.

The president is opening the museum at 6 p.m

Will future

Form: will + infinitive

She will come back at ten/ She won't come back at ten/ Will she come back at ten?

Uses

- A) Expresar **certeza** en el futuro. Suele ir con expresiones como *I'm sure*, o adverbios como *surely, definitely...*

We will definitely phone her tonight

- B) Expresar **predicción** en el futuro. Suele ir con expresiones como "I think", "Perhaps...", "Maybe..."

It will be windy tomorrow

- C) Para hacer **promesas**.

I will buy a present for you next birthday

- D) Para tomar una **decisión justo cuando estamos hablando**. Ten cuidado porque si traduces las frases, te pegaría más poner going to, pero no, no te guíes por la traducción.

It's hot here. I will open the window

- E) Cuando **te ofreces** para hacer algo educadamente.

I will carry that suitcase for you

- F) Cuando **pides algo** educadamente.

Will you do it for me?

Going to future

Form: to be + going to+ verb

They are going to sleep/ They aren't going to sleep/Are they going to sleep?

Uses

- A) Para expresar **intenciones**, algo que te has propuesto y que tienes intención de hacer.

I am going to eat less. // I am going to tidy my room on Saturday

- B) Para hablar de **planes futuros**. Suelen ser algo lejanos, y por lo tanto, no tienen por qué ser confirmados.

They are going to build a new bridge next autumn

- C) Para hacer **predicciones** de futuro a través de **hechos evidentes** en el presente. Tiene que haber algo que te diga que va a ocurrir (una evidencia)

It's very hot today. We are going to sweat

FUTURE TENSE.-EXERCISES.

A. Say if these sentences express a promise, a polite request, an offer, an arrangement a prediction or an intention.

1. I will give you a ring when I get home.
2. Will you carry this bag for me, please?
3. I'm visiting your aunt this evening.
4. I'm going to make a cake tonight.
5. It will be sunny tomorrow morning.
6. I'll help you with your exercise, if you want me to.

B. Read these hints and make predictions about what is going to happen.

1. He is eating too much.
2. She has gone to the hairdresser's.
3. He still hasn't arrive at the train station, and the train is leaving.
4. The sky is dark with clouds.
5. He's been drinking and he's driving.
6. She hasn't studied at all for tomorrow's exam.
7. He's late again for the English class.

C. Complete these sentences using the correct future form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. Yes, I promise_____ (not do) it again, mother.
2. What time_____ (return) tonight?
3. I_____ (buy) a present for my father's birthday.
4. I_____ (start) a diet and I_____ (give up) smoking, but I don't know if I_____ (can) go to the gym twice a week.
5. She's pregnant, she_____ (have) a baby, I think it_____ (be) a boy.
6. My daughter_____ (be) 20 years next Tuesday.
7. _____ (someone answer) the phone? Sure, I_____ (do) it.
8. What time_____ (take) the train tomorrow?
9. Be careful! You_____ (hit) that wall!
10. Have you decided what to wear tonight? Yes, I_____ (wear) my new dress.
11. By 7,00 pm they_____ (play) for six hours.
12. I_____ (finish) painting your room by the time you get home.
13. Phone me tomorrow morning, I_____ (not do) anything then.
14. What do you want to have? I_____ (have) a glass of wine.
15. She_____ (phone) me as soon as she gets home.
16. By five o'clock, they_____ (finish) their exam.
17. By the year 2010, scientists_____ (find) a cure for AIDS.
18. What_____ (your son/be) after he passes his exams?
19. He says he_____ (be) a teacher, though perhaps he_____ (change) his mind.

MAKING PREDICTIONS WILL vs GOING TO

1.- Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of going to or will / won't

- 1.- Don't ask Simon to fix the shelves. He _____ break them. He always does.
- 2.- Hey! Watch out! That glass _____ fall off the table.
- 3.- There's no point in giving Lucy any salad. She _____ eat it.
- 4.- I bet he _____ forget my birthday again this year.
- 5.- Tom _____ go. You know he hates weddings.
- 6.- It feels really cold. I'm sure it _____ snow.
- 7.- The twins _____ be one year old next week.
- 8.- Oh no! Look! Sally _____ fall off her bike.
- 9.- The bus has broken down so it _____ be late.
- 10.- Perhaps we _____ meet again. Who knows?
- 11.- The sun _____ rise at 6.00.
- 12.- She hasn't got a coat. She _____ get a cold.
- 13.- I'm sure they _____ be late.
- 14.- I don't think it _____ rain.
- 15.- My students _____ probably pass all their exams.
- 16.- Look out! Those dictionaries _____ fall on your head.
- 17.- Hurry up, we _____ miss the train.
- 18.- I expect it _____ take long.
- 19.- We imagine they _____ decide anything yet.
- 20.- Look at that clear, blue sky. It _____ rain.
- 21.- In the year 2050 people _____ live on the moon.
- 22.- I think Barcelona _____ win the league.
- 23.- Look out! You _____ hit that tree.
- 24.- In twenty years' time, most people _____ probably ride bicycles to work.
- 25.- The Government thinks a large number of tourists _____ come to visit Spain next summer.
- 26.- If you don't work hard, you _____ pass the exams.
- 27.- Look at all this food. I think they _____ have a party.
- 28.- This soup smells good. I'm sure it _____ taste even better.
- 29.- Maybe she _____ her driving test this year.
- 30.- Let's take the train. It _____ be quicker than the bus.



REVISION OF ENGLISH TENSES

1. I _____ (watch) Tv most evenings
2. Shh! I _____ (watch) TV.
3. She _____ (hurt) her back when she _____ (lift) the bag.
4. We _____ (be) in the park from 6.00 to 8.00 yesterday. The children _____ (play) football and we _____ (sunbathe) when it suddenly _____ (start) to rain cats and dogs.
5. I _____ (go) down in the lift when it suddenly _____ (stop).
6. John had a sports car once. How long _____ (he, have) it?
7. Maria has got a new motorbike. How long _____ (she, have) it?
8. We _____ (start) to play tennis when it _____ (stop) raining.
9. The lesson _____ (already start) when I _____ (get) to the classroom.
10. What are you doing with those tools? - I _____ (repair) the car.
11. Are you going shopping?, I _____ (go) with you if you like.
12. You can turn off the radio, I _____ (not listen) to it any more.
13. The thieves _____ (already, escape) when the police _____ (arrive) at the bank.
14. Oh, no! We haven't got any milk.- Haven't we? I _____ (get) some from the shops then.
15. Be quiet! I _____ (think).
16. This time next week we _____ (sit) on the beach.
17. There were many books in the room. She _____ (read) for hours.
18. Yesterday I _____ (get) to the stadium at 7:45, but the game _____ (start) at 7:30.
19. It _____ (rain) in winter but today it _____ (not rain).
20. As we _____ (cross) the road, he slipped and _____ (fall).
21. Lend me your rubber. You _____ (make) a mistake and I _____ (wish) to rub it out.
22. My tooth _____ (break) when I _____ (eat) a hazel-nut.
23. The sun _____ (rise) in the east, now it _____ (set) and night _____ (fall).
24. What are you doing? - I _____ (sit) on a chair and _____ (eat) a banana.
25. As he _____ (die), he _____ (ask) for a priest.
26. I _____ (try) to learn English for years, but I _____ (not succeed) yet.
27. I _____ (meet) him once, it _____ (be) a long time ago.

28. Look! That man in the white hat who _____(walk) past the window _____(live) next door.
29. Jack _____(go) to Switzerland for a holiday. I _____(never,be) there.
30. You must wake her up, she _____(sleep) soundly for ten hours!
31. He _____(smile) at me in a friendly way when he _____(see) me.
32. Look! A man _____(run) after the bus. He _____(want) to catch it.
33. My friend _____(already find) a good job in the city.
34. They _____(not speak) to each other since they quarreled.
35. Wood _____(float) on water but iron _____(not float).
36. _____(you wash) your hands every meal?
37. _____(You, understand) the English tenses now? – Yes, I _____(do) an exercise at the moment and I _____(think) that I _____(know) how to use them now.
38. When the police arrived, the car _____(go).
39. I _____(not see) Lucy since last Friday.
40. We _____(not smoke), but we _____(eat) a lot.
41. If you buy some food, I _____(make) a good meal.
42. Kathy can't com to the phone, she _____(have) a bath at the moment.
43. I usually _____(go) to school by bus, but yesterday I _____(walk).
44. If someone offered her a job, she _____(accept) it.
45. I _____(talk) to Peter on the phone one week ago.
46. When I got to the cinema, the film _____(already,start).
47. Mary is pregnant. She _____(have) a baby next July.
48. He _____(learn) French for two years now.
49. Next year I _____(be) at the university.
50. Jane _____(not study) at the moment, she _____(write) letters.
51. When the car crashed, I _____(walk) along the street.
52. How long _____(you live) in London?
53. They _____(not want) to come to the party last Sunday.
54. If I had known that he was married, I _____(not dance) with her.
55. I _____(watch) television this evening.
56. When I got there she was very tired, because she _____(work) all night.
57. When my sister is 25, I think she _____(have) a big house.
58. I _____(not finish) my homework, but I decided to go out with my friends.

59. In 1965 a lot of people _____ (go) to Germany.
60. I _____ (write) her a letter, if I knew her address.
61. I _____ (visit) my parents three times this year.
62. If I _____ (be) a young man, I would travel everywhere.
63. I'm sorry I can't help you now, I _____ (work).
64. When you telephoned, I _____ (watch) television.
65. I started this book at 7:00, and I _____ (read) until now.
66. My brother usually _____ (have) lunch at that restaurant.
67. If you painted this room white, it _____ (be) happier.
68. When I finish this school, I _____ (be) a nurse.
69. I _____ (study) in this school for the last five years.
70. I can't talk to Jennifer in this moment, she _____ (have) lunch.
71. At last he ended the book in October. He _____ (write) for a year.
72. If you _____ (study) more, you would have passed this exam.
73. Caroline _____ (not like) going to parties until late.
74. There was nobody in the car, but the engine _____ (run).

MIXED TENSE REVISION 2

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the right tense.

- 1.- Sam _____ (talk) on the phone. I'll tell him you are here.
- 2.- I _____ (have) several meals at this restaurant this month.
- 3.- The committee _____ (discuss) the problem at this very moment.
- 4.- You _____ (not find) the right answer yet.
- 5.- My brother _____ (write) a book about Santander.
- 6.- There _____ (be) many car accidents on the road recently.
- 7.- Mi niece _____ (come) to visit us tomorrow.
- 8.- My children _____ (play) chess when I _____ (come) into the room.
- 9.- Birds _____ (fly) south every winter.
- 10.- This box is too heavy. I _____ (carry) it for you.
- 11.- My uncle _____ (give) us a present last month.
- 12.- The baby _____ (have) a cough for a few days.
Let's take her to the doctor.
- 13.- I _____ (know) John since we were children.
- 14.- If you _____ (hurry), we can catch the bus on time.
- 15.- When John _____ (wake up), we _____ (tell) him the news.
- 16.- What _____ (Ann / do) if she wins the lottery?
- 17.- If she knew the truth she _____ (be) angry.
- 18.- I would have called the police if my car _____ (steal).
- 19.- If I _____ (be) you, I would take the job.
- 20.- My sister _____ (just / phone) me from the airport.
- 21.- While I _____ (wash) my hair, the telephone _____ (ring).
- 22.- Most of the young people _____ (leave) the village a long time ago.
- 23.- If a plant is watered, it _____ (grow)
- 24.- If you _____ (lend) me the money now, I would pay you back later.
- 25.- A burglar _____ (break) into our house while we _____ (watch) a football match on TV.
- 26.- We _____ (win) the match if we had practised.
- 27.- I _____ (have) a party on Saturday. Do you want to come?
- 28.- This can't be right! I _____ (not / believe) it.
- 29.- The bus leaves at 10.30, so we _____ (leave) the house at 8 o'clock.
- 30.- Kelly _____ (probably / get) the job.



THE PASSIVE

- Todos los tiempos: BE+PAST PARTICIPLE

Ex: Coffee is grown in Columbia

TO-BE + PARTICIPLE

- Algunos verbos que no se pueden utilizar en pasiva: go, arrive, have, happen, die, come. live, exist, occur, sleep...se podrán pasar a pasiva los verbos que sean transitivos, es decir, los que puedan llevar complemento directo.

Ex: I eat bananas \Rightarrow Bananas are eaten
CD

- A la hora de pasar una oración a pasiva, tendremos que tener en cuenta tres cambios:
 1. El sujeto de la oración activa pasará a ser complemento agente en la oración pasiva
 2. El complemento directo de la oración activa pasará a ser sujeto paciente (el que recibe la acción), en la oración pasiva.
 3. A la hora de pasar el verbo a pasiva, tendremos que seguir siempre la misma regla: tendremos que poner el verbo to-be en el mismo tiempo en el que va el verbo de la oración en activa, y después poner siempre el participio del verbo conjugado.
- A continuación, vamos a ver algunos ejemplos de paso de activa a pasiva con distintos tiempos verbales:

<u>TENSES</u>	<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>PASSIVE</u>
Present Simple	She writes novels	Novels are written
Present Cont.	She is writing...	Novels are being written
Pres. Perfect	She has written...	Novels have been written
Past Simple	She wrote novels	Novels were written

<u>TENSES</u>	<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>PASSIVE</u>
Past Cont.	She was writing...	Novels were being written
Past Perfect.	She had written...	Novels had been written
Future Simple	She will write...	Novels will be written
Future Perfect	She will have written...	Novels will have been written
Be going to	She is going to write..	Novels are going to be written
Modals	She can write novels...	Novels can be written

- En cuanto al complemento agente, que siempre irá precedido por **"by"**, sólo se pondrá cuando se trate de personas, animales o cosas concretas. Se debe evitar con palabras como people, somebody, me...
- Existen verbos en inglés que pueden tener un doble complemento, un complemento directo o complemento de cosa, y un complemento indirecto o complemento de persona. En estos casos, a la hora de pasar a pasiva tendría prioridad el complemento de persona.

Ex: I gave her a letter \Rightarrow **She** was given a letter
 CI CD

EXERCISES

Rewrite these sentences in passive. If there are two options. Please write both

1. They speak Chinese in Singapore
2. Someone called the fire brigade
3. Many people prefer coffee for breakfast
4. Did anyone open the door?
5. Someone will prepare your breakfast tomorrow morning.
6. You must tell everything.
7. The painter is now making a portrait of her.
8. Someone had left the report on the desk and they couldn't find it.
9. Nobody reads poems nowadays.
10. They haven't finished the report.
11. Someone is helping her with the housework.
12. You must extinguish your cigarettes.
13. The traffic warden had already given him a ticket for illegal parking.

14. Steven Spielberg didn't direct Titanic.
15. The secretary has given me some letters.
16. You must clean this shirt.
17. Dr. Brown always gives me some advice.
18. John is going to pick me up tonight.
19. A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.
20. His parents have brought him up to be polite.
21. The teachers have revised the compositions for weeks.
22. I was reading a fascinating novel.
23. Nobody likes number thirteen.
24. You have to water the plants a lot when it is very hot.

THE PASSIVE (II)

Change the **active** sentences into **passive**. Use the underlined words as subject of the passive sentences.

1 Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.
.....

2 Twenty seven European countries signed the Treaty of Lisbon.
.....



3 J.R.R Tolkien wrote the Hobbit in 1937.
.....

4. The postman will deliver the parcels soon
.....

5 The Spanish team has won the bronze medal.
.....

6 The headmaster welcomed all the new students.
.....

7. The gardener didn't cut the lawn yesterday.
.....

8 Several people saw the accident
.....

9 Two different teachers have marked the exams.
.....

10 They built the castle in 1547.
.....

11 The children are organizing the Halloween party.
.....

12 Customs officers check people's baggage at the airport.
.....

13 They are painting their house next week.
.....

14 Did they invite you to the party?
.....

15 These books will change your life.
.....

16 The boss offered my cousin a rise for her hard work
.....

17 We are going to redecorate the children's room.
.....

18 The students gave the teacher some flowers.
.....

19 They have organized a surprised party
.....



The Causative – to have something done (8th form)

- [We use the expression '*to have something done*' (*have* + *object* + *past participle*) to say:
- That somebody does something **for you**. Usually they're things that are difficult to do yourself or you don't want to do yourself.
 - That something **unpleasant** happened to somebody.
- [Questions and negations of the verb **have** are formed with **do/does** or **did**.
- [We can use the verb **get** instead of the verb have only in informal conversation.

Present simple	He paints the house	He has the house painted .
Present continuous	He is painting the house.	He is having the house painted .
Past simple	He painted the house.	He had the house painted .
Past continuous	He was painting the house.	He was having the house painted .
Future simple	He will paint the house.	He will have the house painted .
Future continuous	He will be painting the house.	He will be having the house painted .
Present perfect	He has painted the house.	He has had the house painted .
Present perfect continuous	He has been painting the house.	He has been having the house painted .
Past perfect	He had painted the house.	He had had the house painted .
Past perfect continuous	He had been painting the house.	He had been having the house painted .
Infinitive	He must paint the house.	He must have the house painted .
-ing form	It's worth painting the house.	It's worth having the house painted .

PRACTICE

Test 3. Rewrite these sentences using 'to have something done'

- 1) They serviced Ken's car yesterday. – Ken.....
- 2) They're repairing our roof at the moment. – We.....
- 3) They're going to fit a stereo in my car. –I
- 4) Someone cleans Sue's flat once a week. –Sue.....
- 5) Has anyone tested your eyes recently? –Have you.....?
- 6) Someone stole John's briefcase last week. –John.....
- 7) Someone cleans her house. – She.....
- 8) Someone cooks her meals. –She.....
- 9) Someone washes her clothes. –She.....
- 10) Somebody cleans her windows. –She.....
- 11) Somebody serviced her car. –She.....
- 12) Somebody does her shopping. –She.....
- 13) Somebody looks after her garden. –She.....
- 14) Somebody posts her letters . –She.....
- 15) Their windows need to be cleaned. –They need.....
- 16) The hairdresser was styling Mrs Brown's hair. –Mrs Brown.....
- 17) She told her son to carry the shopping to the house. –She.
- 18) Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass . –Dad is going.....
- 19) They used to employ a cleaner who cleaned the house. –They used.....
- 20) Did the mechanic repair Paul's motorbike? –Did Paul.....?

Test 4. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- 1) His teeth are checked twice a year.
- 2) Her skirt is being cleaned at the moment.
- 3) My hair is trimmed once a month.
- 4) Central heating is going to be installed in our house next month.
- 5) Sam's burglar alarm was fitted last week.
- 6) My car is being repaired at the moment.
- 7) The band's new single has just been recorded.
- 8) Our new furniture is going to be delivered tomorrow.
- 9) Their new house is being decorated at the moment.

10) The windows will be cleaned.

Test 5. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- 1) A new jumper has been knitted for me.
- 2) The lock has to be fixed.
- 3) A new pair of glasses is going to be made for him.
- 4) Their windows need to be cleaned.
- 5) The hairdresser was styling Mrs Brown's hair.
- 6) She told her son to carry the shopping to the house.
- 7) Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.
- 8) They used to employ a cleaner who cleaned the house.
- 9) Did the mechanic repair Paul's motorbike?
- 10) The boss asked his assistant to type the letter.

Test 6. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- 1) A plumber fixed the dripping tap for Joe.
- 2) Have you told the secretary to make some photocopies?
- 3) The chef was cooking Tom's lunch.
- 4) Did you tell the shop to deliver the sofa to you?
- 5) My purse was stolen last Friday.
- 6) Did you employ a painter to decorate your house?
- 7) The builders are putting a new roof on Adam's house at the moment.
- 8) She asked the maid to polish the silver.
- 9) The man had asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.
- 10) Did you ask Jenny to arrange the flowers for you?

Test 7. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- 1) When will your glasses be made?
- 2) I hired a professional to cater for my party.
- 3) Did you ask anyone to sweep the chimney?
- 4) She asked him to do the shopping.
- 5) Their house was burgled last night.
- 6) He employed a carpenter to build the fence.
- 7) Julie's housekeeper irons all her clothes.
- 8) His shop's windows were smashed in the riot.
- 9) Pete must have sent this letter.
- 10) He should plant some more flowers.

Test 8. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- 1) The hairdresser is cutting my hair on Tuesday.
- 2) Did a professional make the cake for you?
- 3) Somebody stole my car last weekend.
- 4) An electrician fitted the new lights for Sandra.
- 5) The woman had asked the waiter to bring the bill to the table.
- 6) They employed a plumber to fit the shower.
- 7) Have you asked the secretary to fax the contract to Mr Brown?
- 8) Alan's mum washes all his clothes.
- 9) The mechanic at the garage serviced their car.
- 10) He told the student to clean the blackboard.

Test 9. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

1. My windows are cleaned twice a month.
2. The star's latest film has just been released.
3. Their swimming pool will be drained.
4. The carpets must be laid in our flat by Monday.

5. The brakes on my bike have been oiled.
6. Our desks are being painted at the moment.
7. Her bookcase was delivered last week.
8. A new computer has been ordered for me.
9. Annie's sculptures are going to be exhibited tomorrow.
10. A skateboard was being made for Tim.

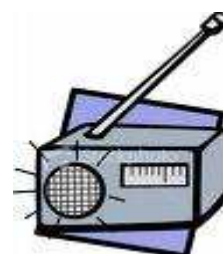
Test 10. Rewrite the sentences using HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- 1) Holly is going to ask Mary to sew her dress.
- 2) Someone has tidied the garden for Mark.
- 3) When will they fix his telephone?
- 4) Pat pays someone to clean the windows every week.
- 5) Can you tell someone to move those boxes?
- 6) When will they deliver Dan's sofa?
- 7) Howard should ask someone to deliver the package.
- 8) When will you service the car?
- 9) Pay someone to make the curtains for you.
- 10) Someone has shortened Alice's skirt.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES : MIXED TYPES

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- 1.- If you _____ (be) a professional basketball player, who _____ (you/play) for?
- 2.- If he _____ (not study) now, he won't have time later.
- 3.- If Susan had taken the map, she _____ (not get) lost.
- 4.- Where would you go on holiday if you _____ (can) choose?
- 5.- The teacher _____ (be) angry if you didn't do your homework.
- 6.- What _____ (you/ give) me if it were my birthday tomorrow?
- 7.- If we recycle more, there _____ (not be) so much rubbish.
- 8.- If they had something to eat, they _____ (not be) hungry.
- 9.- If we _____ (hear) the weather forecast, we wouldn't have gone to the beach.
- 10.- What _____ (you/buy) if you had a credit card?
- 11.- If they _____ (not hurry) up, they will miss the film.
- 12.- If the bus _____ (not arrive) soon, we'll be late.
- 13.- If they had phoned me yesterday, I _____ (give) them the news.
- 14.- If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't eat so many sweets.
- 15.- We'll go for a walk unless it _____ (rain).
- 16.- If the North Pole _____ (melt), the water would flow many cities.
- 17.- If we _____ (know) it was Paul's birthday, we would have sent him a card.
- 18.- If you play the music too loud, you _____ (wake up) the neighbours.
- 19.- My father doesn't feel happy unless he _____ (swim) every day.
- 20.- If the river had frozen, my friends and I _____ (go) skating.
- 21.- If people used bikes instead of cars , there _____ (not be) so much pollution.
- 22.- If our team had scored another goal, we _____ (win) the championship.
- 23.- If the waiter _____ (not serve) us soon, we'll have to leave.
- 24.- We'll have dinner outside in the garden, unless it _____ (be) too cold
- 25.- When you heat wax, it _____ (melt).



MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS (4º ESO)

Ideas expressed	Modal verbs				Alternative structures	Adverbs
POSSIBILITY	CAN	I can go	-> Puedo ir (nada me lo impide)	[PRESENT]	TO BE ABLE TO	Possibly Perhaps Maybe
	COULD	I could go	-> Pude ir (nada lo impidió)	[PAST]		

	MAY	I may go	-> Puede que vaya (no sé si lo haré)			
	MIGHT	I might go	-> Podría ir (a lo mejor voy)			
	COULD	I could go	-> (casi igual que might, menos formal)			
STRONG PROBABILITY CERTAINTY DEDUCTION	MUST	He must be there	-> Debe de estar allí	[affirmative]	TO BE PROBABLE TO BE CERTAIN TO BE SURE	Probably Certainly Surely
	CAN'T	He can't be there	-> No puede estar allí	[negative]		
	[expresan que... estoy seguro, lo deduzco, hay una gran probabilidad]					
ABILITY	CAN	I can swim	-> Sé nadar (porque he aprendido)	[PRESENT]	TO KNOW HOW TO	
	COULD	I could swim	-> Sabía nadar (aprendí a hacerlo)	[PAST]		
PERMISSION	CAN	Can I...?	-> ¿Puedo...?		TO BE ALLOWED	
	MAY	May I...?	-> (igual que "can I", pero en inglés formal)			
	COULD	Could I...?	-> ¿Podría...? (formal y poco probable)			
OBLIGATION	MUST	He must do it	-> Debe hacerlo (está obligado)	[PRESENT]	TO HAVE TO TO BE OBLIGATORY	
ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION	NEEDN'T	I needn't go	-> No tengo que ir (no hay obligación)	[PRESENT]	DON'T/DOESN'T/DIDN'T HAVE TO	
PROHIBITION	MUSTN'T	I mustn't do it	-> No debo/puedo hacerlo (está prohibido)		TO FORBID / TO BE FORBIDDEN	
ADVICE	SHOULD	You should	-> Deberías... (te lo aconsejo / en mi opinión)		TO ADVIISE	

EXAMPLES

I haven't got any money, so I CAN'T buy anything.
 She COULDN'T arrive on time because the flight had been delayed.
 I'll be on holiday next month, so I MAY go to France if it isn't too expensive.
 If I won the lottery I COULD buy a new house.
 We've found a very old painting. It MIGHT be valuable but we're not sure.
 I'm sure that man MUST be famous. Everybody wants his autograph.
 That car CAN'T be British; the driver is on the left.
 I CAN play the guitar because I was taught when I was young.
 My father tried to repair the car, but he COULDN'T. He had to ask a mechanic.
 CAN you lend me some money, Tom?
 MAY I come in, sir?
 Mum, COULD I come back home after midnight? We've got a party.
 All drivers MUST follow the traffic rules.
 You NEEDN'T bring anything, we'll give you all you need.
 Students SHOULD pay attention when the teacher is explaining.
 My father has told me that I MUSTN'T arrive late.

No tengo dinero, por tanto NO PUEDO comprar nada.
 Ella NO PUDO llegar a tiempo porque el vuelo había sido cancelado.
 Tendré vacaciones el mes que viene, PUEDE QUE vaya a Francia si no es muy caro.
 Si ganara la lotería PODRÍA comprarme una casa nueva.
 Hemos encontrado un cuadro muy antiguo. PODRÍA ser valioso, pero no estamos seguros.
 Estoy seguro que ese hombre DEBE DE ser famoso. Todos quieren su autógrafo.
 Ese coche NO PUEDE ser británico; el conductor está a la izquierda.
 Yo SÉ tocar la guitarra porque me enseñaron cuando era pequeño.
 Mi padre intentó arreglar el coche, pero no SUPO/PUDO. Tuvo que llamar a un mecánico.
 ¿POEDES prestarme algo de dinero, Tom?
 ¿SE PUEDE? / ¿PUEDO entrar?
 Mamá, ¿PODRÍA volver a casa después de medianoche? Tenemos una fiesta.
 Todos los conductores DEBEN seguir las normas de tráfico.
 NO TIENES (POR)QUÉ traer nada. Te daremos todo lo que necesites.
 Los estudiantes DEBERÍAN prestar atención cuando el profesor está explicando.
 Mi padre me ha dicho que NO PUEDO/NO DEBO llegar tarde.

MUST – HAVE TO – MUSTN'T – DON'T HAVE TO

MUST	HAVE TO	MUSTN'T	DON'T HAVE TO
<p>We use must when we think it is important to do an action or we give people orders, especially when you are in a position of authority,</p> <p>You must be home by ten. You must go.</p> <p>Must is only used in the <u>present</u>. We use forms of have to for all other tenses.</p> <p>We've missed the bus, so we'll have to walk home.</p> <p>We often use must when the sense of obligation comes from the speaker.</p> <p>I must go to the doctor. (I don't feel well)</p>	<p>We use have to talk about an action that is necessary because of rules or laws, or because someone obliges us to do it.</p> <p>At school my children have to wear a uniform.</p> <p>I have to pay the rent every month.</p> <p>In Spain you have to go to school until you're sixteen years old.</p> <p>Does he have to go now?</p>	<p>We use mustn't to say that something is against the rules, or against the law.</p> <p>You mustn't smoke at school.</p> <p>I mustn't be late for the meeting.</p> <p>You mustn't shout at your brothers.</p> <p>You mustn't use a computer on a plane.</p> <p>You mustn't talk to strangers.</p>	<p>We use don't have to to say that people are not obliged to do something.</p> <p>You don't have to get up early at the weekend.</p> <p>We don't have to hurry; we are early.</p> <p>You don't have to shout. I can hear you.</p>

Complete these sentences with **MUST** or **MUSTN'T**.

- * You cross the roads without looking. It's dangerous.
- * The exams are next week. I work harder.
- * You forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
- * Students listen to the teacher or they won't understand.
- * We leave now or we'll miss the plane.
- * You take food in your room.
- * You use the elevators in case of fire.
- * You a mobile phone in class.
- * We feed the animals. It's forbidden.
- * Students make noise in the corridors.
- * You read this book. It's really good.
- * We book the tickets before it's too late.
- * You forget his birthday again.
- * This is an emergency exit. You leave your car in front of it.
- * She go to university if she wants to study Civil Engineering.
- * I post this parcel.

Complete these sentences using the correct forms of **HAVE TO** .

- * Shop assistantsdeal with the public.
- * You come with us if you don't want to.
- * I was late this morning because I wait a long time for the bus.
- * In Spain, Teachers wear uniforms.
- * John train nearly every day.
- * I must leave early but you
- * You run. There's plenty of time.
- * Susan must read this book but she read that one.
- * (you) take the cat with you everywhere?
- * He book a table at the restaurant. I've already done it.
- * Nurses wear uniforms.
- * Factory workers work in shifts.
- * I'm going to bed. I be up early tomorrow.
- * If you've got the ticket, you queue.
- * I wear glasses because I can't see very well.
- * I usually correct a lot of homework.
- * You go shopping today. We don't need anything.
- * At a disco you dance.
- * You worry about the exam. You've done lots of work.
- * (you) wait a long time for a taxi?

MUST, MUSTN'T, HAVE TO, DON'T HAVE TO

Complete these sentences with must, mustn't or the correct or the correct form of have to.



- 1.- At our school we _____ wear a uniform.
- 2.- You _____ cross the roads without looking. It's dangerous.
- 3.- You _____ turn on the central heating. It's automatic.
- 4.- The exams are next week. I _____ work harder.
- 5.- You _____ forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
- 6.- Students _____ listen to the teacher or they won't understand.

- 7.- You _____ cross the road when the red light is showing.
- 8.- We _____ leave now or we'll miss the plane.
- 9.- Soldiers _____ obey orders.
- 10.- Sorry, I _____ go now. I don't want to be late.
- 11.- Shop assistants _____ deal with the public.
- 12.- You _____ come with us if you don't want to.
- 13.- I was late this morning because I _____ wait a long time for the bus.
- 14.- In Spain, teachers _____ wear uniforms.
- 15.- You _____ take food in your room.
- 16.- You _____ use the elevators in case of fire.
- 17.- I _____ wear glasses because I can't see very well.
- 18.- You _____ read this book. It's really good.



- 19.- You _____ go shopping today. We don't need anything.
- 20.- You _____ a mobile phone in class.
- 21.- We _____ feed the animals. It's forbidden.
- 22.- We _____ book the tickets before it's too late.
- 23.- In Spain, teachers _____ work on Saturdays.
- 24.- In Britain you _____ drive on the left.

- 25.- Every player in a football team _____ have a number.
- 26.- You _____ forget his birthday again.
- 27.- Doctors sometimes _____ work at the weekend.
- 28.- Nowadays in Spain pupils _____ learn Latin at school.
- 29.- You _____ smoke on public places.
- 30.- My wife _____ go to work today. It's a holiday.



- 31.- You _____ shout. I can hear you.
- 32.- We _____ be quiet in the library.
- 33.- You _____ use a computer on the plane.
- 34.- She _____ come to the dentist's with me.
- 35.- At a restaurant you _____ pay the bill but you _____ eat everything.

POSSIBILITY AND CERTAINTY: may, might, could, must, can't

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *may, might, could, must, can't*.



- 1.- This letter _____ be from Japan because it's got a French stamp.
- 2.- I'm not sure what language it is – it _____ be Polish.
- 3.- I just rang Paul, but there is no answer. He _____ be out.
- 4.- The dog is wet. It _____ be raining outside.
- 5.- We _____ go to the Canary Islands for Easter.
- 6.- John _____ be in the final. He's a terrible player.
- 7.- Anna lived in America for three years, so she _____ speak English.
- 8.- Tom's brother doesn't know anything about medicine, so he _____ be a doctor.
- 9.- Mary is not in her room. Where is she? She _____ be in the garden.
- 10.- This jacket _____ belong to Susan because it's not her size.
- 11.- We _____ have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.
- 12.- You _____ be hungry. You've just eaten two bars of chocolate.
- 13.- I _____ go to the party.. I haven't decided yet.
- 14.- It's her birthday. She _____ be happy.
- 15.- Try the shirt on. It _____ be your size.
- 16.- My brother has difficulties with reading and writing. Some people think he _____ be stupid or lazy.
- 17.- She _____ be French. She only speaks English.
- 18.- He isn't answering the door. He _____ be out.
- 19.- My grandad doesn't always hear me. He _____ be deaf.
- 20.- Be quiet – you _____ wake the baby.



Pronouns (Subject, Object, Possessive Pronouns) and Possessive Adjectives

Pronouns include subject pronouns, object pronouns and possessive pronouns. These are used to replace nouns in sentences.

It is also important to learn possessive adjectives when learning these forms.

Use the chart below and then study the example sentences chart. Finally, practice by doing the exercises.

Pronouns and Possessive Forms

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	----
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

Example Sentences

Subject Pronouns	Example	Object Pronouns	Example	Possessive Adjectives	Example	Possessive Pronouns	Example
I	<i>I work in Portland.</i>	me	<i>She gave me the book.</i>	my	<i>That is my house.</i>	mine	<i>That car is mine.</i>
you	<i>You like listening to music.</i>	you	<i>Peter bought you a present.</i>	your	<i>Your subject is English.</i>	yours	<i>That book is yours.</i>
he	<i>He lives in Seattle.</i>	him	<i>She told him the secret.</i>	his	<i>His wife is from Italy.</i>	his	<i>That dog over there is his.</i>
she	<i>She went on vacation last week.</i>	her	<i>I asked her to come with me.</i>	her	<i>Her name is Christa.</i>	hers	<i>That house is hers.</i>
it	<i>It seems hot today!</i>	it	<i>Jack gave it to Alice.</i>	its	<i>Its color is black.</i>	----	----
we	<i>We enjoy playing golf.</i>	us	<i>The teacher taught us French.</i>	our	<i>Our car is very old.</i>	ours	<i>That poster on the wall is ours.</i>
you	<i>You can come to the party.</i>	you	<i>I gave the books to you last week.</i>	your	<i>I have your tests corrected for you today.</i>	yours	<i>The responsibility is all yours.</i>
they	<i>They are students at this school.</i>	them	<i>The state provided them with insurance.</i>	their	<i>It's difficult to understand their meaning.</i>	theirs	<i>The house on the corner is theirs.</i>

Exercise 1

Use a subject pronoun as the subject of each sentence based on the word(s) in parentheses.

1. ____ works at National Bank. (Mary)
2. ____ are in the cupboard. (the cups)
3. ____ lives in Oakland, California. (Derek)
4. ____ enjoy watching movies on Friday evenings. (My brother and I)
5. ____ is on the table. (the magazine)
6. ____ is working at the moment. (Mary)
7. ____ study French at university. (Peter, Anne and Frank)
8. ____ are good friends. (Tom and I)
9. ____ went to school yesterday. (Anna)
10. ____ think this exercise is difficult. (the students)

Exercise 2

Use a object pronoun as the object in each sentence based on the word(s) in parentheses.

1. Please give ____ the book. (Peter)
2. I bought ____ last week. (the car)
3. Angela visited ____ two months ago. (Mary)
4. I enjoyed listening to ____ last week. (the song)
5. Alexander asked ____ to give the book to him. (I)
6. She ate ____ quickly and left for work. (breakfast)
7. I picked ____ up at seven o'clock. (Peter and Jane)
8. I like reading ____ before I go to sleep. (magazines)
9. It's very difficult to memorize _____. (the new vocabulary words)
10. Tom gave ____ some advice. (my wife and I)

Exercise 3

Use a possessive adjective in the gap in each sentence based on the word(s) in parentheses.

1. That's ____ book on the table. (I)
2. Peter asked ____ sister to the dance. (Jane)
3. We bought ____ book last week. (Alex Smith)
4. ____ color is red. (The car)
5. Would you like to buy ____ cookies? (My friends and I)
6. Peter picked up ____ lunch and left for school. (Peter)
7. Alison asked ____ questions because they couldn't come. (Mary and Frank)
8. I think ____ idea is crazy! (You)
9. I'd like to hear ____ opinion. (Susan)
10. She works for ____ company. (John)

Exercise 4

Use a possessive pronoun in the gap in each sentence based on the word(s) in parentheses.

1. The book is _____. (John)
2. I think we should go in _____. (The boy's car)
3. That house is _____. (Kathy)
4. Do you hear the telephone? I think it's _____. (my telephone)
5. I'm sure it's _____. (the computer that belongs to my sister and me)
6. Look at that car. It's _____. (Mary and Peter)
7. That dog over there is _____. (Henry)
8. Those bicycles are _____. (Jack and Peter)
9. No, that one is _____. (you)
10. Yes, that one is _____. (I)

Go to the next page for the answers to these exercises.

QUIZ 6A: Indefinite Pronouns

Complete the sentences with **anything**, **nothing**, **anyone**, **anybody**, **no one**, or **nobody**.

1. _____ is more important than love and good health.
2. _____ knows the new teacher.
3. Does _____ in 4thA have the new grammar book? _____ in 4thB has it.
4. A: Do you want _____ to drink?
B: Yes, bring me soda pop please. Thank you.
A: OK. But give me money because I have _____ today.
5. Carlos doesn't have friends at school because he doesn't know _____. Let's play with him.
6. At school, _____ likes the vegetable salad. It's horrible!
7. Where are my things? I have _____ on my desk! Is _____ taking my things?
8. I know _____ about the new science guide. I'm lost. Do you know _____ about it?
9. _____ is playing in recess. The director is talking to all the students.
10. Mary isn't going to buy _____ for her mom. That's sad!
11. I don't like to go to my grandma's house because I know _____ to play in the park with.
12. _____ in 4thA is going to go to Alex's party because he has friends only in 4thB.

QUIZ 6B: Indefinite Pronouns

Complete the sentences with **anything**, **nothing**, **anyone**, **anybody**, **no one**, or **nobody**.

1. We understand _____ about math. We're lost. _____ understands the new teacher.
2. There isn't _____ on the teacher's desk. He puts _____ on it. Everything is in his bag.
3. _____ likes to have a difficult class in the afternoon because we are tired and don't understand _____.
4. Does _____ have colors or markers? I have _____ in my pencil case. It's empty.
5. Don't worry. Your secret is safe with me. I don't tell your secrets to _____. In other words, _____ knows your secrets.
6. The bank is closed on Sundays. _____ works on weekends.
7. Julian has _____ in his locker. He isn't going to keep _____ in there because he doesn't like it.
8. Do you know _____ from USA or Europe in our school? I know _____.
9. Talking about astronomy, I think I'm an ignorant. I know _____ about it.



SINGULAR & PLURAL NOUNS

REGULAR PLURALS

- We normally form plural nouns by adding **-s** to the singular noun.

book > books

car > cars

student > students

- We add **-es** if the singular noun ends in **-s** , **-sh** , **-ch** or **-x**.

bus > buses

dish > dishes

church > churches

box > boxes

- Some nouns ending in **-o** add **-es** to form the plural::

tomato > tomatoes

potato > potatoes

hero > heroes

Other nouns ending in **-o**, add **-s** only:

piano > pianos

radio > radios

- Nouns ending in **consonant + -y**, change the -y into -i and add **-ies**:

city > cities

baby > babies

family > families

country > countries



IRREGULAR PLURALS

- ☐ Most nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** take away the -f/-fe and add **-ves**.

half > halves

wife > wives

finish > finished

life > lives

thief > thieves

knife > knives

- ☐ Some nouns do not add **-s** or **-es** in the plural:

man > men

woman > women

child > children

person > people

tooth > teeth

foot > feet

mouse > mice

sheep > sheep

fish > fish



⊙ EXERCISES

1.- PLURALS.

Write the plurals of these words:

1. CHAIR _____

3. GLASS _____

5. WATCH _____

7. PEN _____

9. DOG _____

11. KNIFE _____

13. CITY _____

15. DESK _____

17. CHURCH _____

19. FOX _____

2. CUP _____

4. BOOK _____

6. FLAT _____

8. BED _____

10. ROOM _____

12. DISH _____

14. OFFICE _____

16. BOX _____

18. WIFE _____

20. KISS _____

2.- PARTS OF THE BODY:

Write the plural of these parts of the body:

1. EYE _____

3. FOOT _____

5. EAR _____

7. TOOTH _____

9. FINGER _____

2. LEG _____

4. HAND _____

6. ARM _____

8. KNEE _____

10. HEAD _____

**3.- ANIMALS:**

Write the plural of these animals:

1. HORSE _____

2. ZEBRA _____

3. MOUSE _____

4. LION _____

5. CAT _____

6. GOLDFISH _____

7. TURTLE _____

8. SHEEP _____

9. FOX _____

10. WHALE _____

4.- PLURALS.

Tick (✓) the correct plural forms and cross out (✕) the wrong ones.

knives ✓	tooths	matches	wishes
matchs ✕	citys	cities	men
countries	potatoes	teeth	familys
dishs	tomatos	mouses	wifes
wives	potatos	countrys	tomatoes
mans	nice	knifes	families

5.- PLURALS.

Complete the sentences with the plurals of the nouns in brackets.

- I like _____ and _____. (orange/apple/peach/strawberry)
- They have got four _____, two _____ and two _____. (child / girl / boy)
- When he fell over, he broke two of his _____. (tooth)
- Do you know those _____ over there?. (person)
- We have got some _____ and _____, but we haven't got any _____. (egg / tomato / potato)