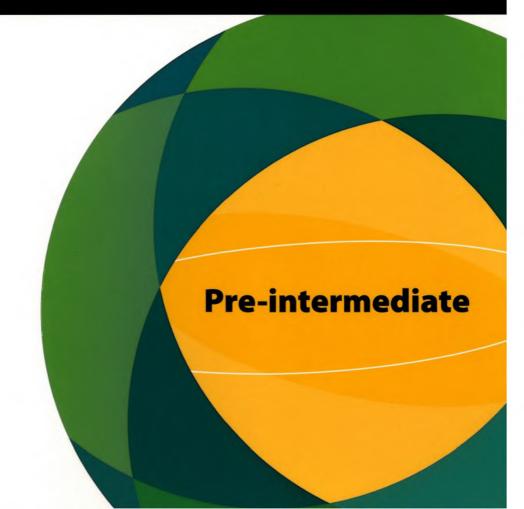




Work on your Grammar

Over 200 exercises to improve your English grammar



Contents

Intr	oduction	6
	Is this the right book for me?	6
	What does this book contain?	6
	I'm a student: how can I use this book?	6
	Study tips	7
	I want to improve my grammar	7
	I'm a teacher: how can I use this book with my classes?	8
	Lesson plan	8
1	Present continuous, present simple and will Talking about the future	10
2	Present perfect	
	Talking about the past and present together (have + past participle)	13
3	Prepositions	13
3	Using prepositions after certain verbs	18
4	A little and a few Using (a) little and (a) few when talking about things	22
5	Possessive pronouns	
•	Using pronouns to show who things belong to (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs; one/ones; no/none)	25
6	Possessive 's and s'	
	Using s to show who things belong to ($s/s' + people$, things, places)	28
7	Articles and other words before nouns	
	both/all; a/the; zero article	32
8	Past continuous Talking about two events in the past (was/were + -ing)	36
9	There and It sentences Using There and It at the beginning of sentences	40
10	Questions	
	Asking questions in the past and present	43
11	Adjectives	
	Talking about people and things, and comparatives and superlatives (be + adjective + preposition)	46
12	Link words	
	both and, either or, neither nor, not only but also, so that	49

13	Time clauses Using adverbs to talk about time and other connections	52
14	Zero and first conditionals Talking about if something happens (Zero conditional:	
	If + present simple + present simple; First conditional:If + present simple + will; will + if + present simple)	56
15	Adverbs Talking about when, where and how often things happen	60
16	Adverb position	
17	Using adverbs correctly in sentences Modal verbs (1)	63
17	Talking about what you can and must do (can, be able to, must, have to)	66
18	Modal verbs (2)	
4.0	Talking about what you might do, but aren't sure about (could, might, may, will probably)	70
19	Modal verbs (3) Giving advice (should, ought to, had better)	73
20	Modal verbs (4) Making and responding to offers and promises (will, shall)	76
21	Passive Passive verbs in the present and past (is, are, was, were + past participle)	79
22	Question tags	
	Using question tags with present and past meanings (isn't it?, didn't you?)	83
23	Verbs not normally used in continuous forms think, believe, know, understand, like, hate, have, feel, smell,	
	taste, etc.	86
24	Verbs followed by two objects (verb + object + verb)	89
25	Pronouns and adjectives (other, another, one/s)	92
26	Relative pronouns and reflexive pronouns who, which, that; myself, yourself	95
27	Phrasal verbs	
	Common phrasal verbs in the past and present (look after, put away, get up)	100
28	Requests, offers and invitations	104
	let me, shall, would you, can, could, may	104

		Contents
29	Agreeing, disagreeing and telling people what you	
	want and need	108
30	Suggesting, advising and saying that you're sure	111
Ans	swer key	115

Introduction

Welcome to Work on your Grammar – Pre-intermediate (A2).

Is this the right book for me?

This book, Work on your Grammar – Pre-intermediate (A2), helps students to learn and practise English grammar at CEF level A2. This book is suitable for you to use if you are at CEF level A2, or just below.

So, what is CEF level A2? Well, there are six Common European Framework levels. They go up from A1 for beginners, A2, B1, B2, C1 and finally C2.

If the description below sounds like you, then this is probably the right book for you. If not, choose *Work on your Grammar – Elementary (A1)*, below this level, or *Work on your Grammar – Intermediate (B1)*, above this level.

- I can understand and use sentences about my daily life and many common topics, such as work, family, shopping, geography, and so on.
- I can talk and write in a basic way, asking questions and explaining what I need.
- I know I make mistakes, but I try to talk about the past, present and future.

What does this book contain?

This book contains 30 units to help you learn and practise important grammar for this pre-intermediate (A2) level.

Each unit explains the **grammar point** and then there is a series of **exercises** that gives you useful practice in this particular area. The exercises are there to help you really understand the grammar point and how to use it correctly. There are different types of exercise. This helps you to see different aspects of the grammar, and it means you have a range of practice to do.

The **answers** to all the exercises are at the back of the book.

Remember! boxes highlight important information about the grammar points, so it is a good idea to read them and think about them.

I'm a student: how can I use this book?

You can use this book in different ways. It depends on your needs, and the time that you have.

- If you have a teacher, he or she may give you some advice about using the book.
- If you are working alone, you may decide to study the complete book from beginning to end, starting with Unit 1 and working your way through to the end.
- You might find that it is better to choose which units you need to study first, which might
 not be the first units in the book. Take control of what you learn and choose the units you
 feel are the most important for you.

- You may also decide to use the book for reference when you are not sure about a particular grammar point.
- You can find what you want to learn about by looking at the **Contents** page.
- Please note that, if you do not understand something in one unit, you may need to study a unit earlier in the book, which will give you more information.

Study tips

- 1 Read the aim and introduction to the unit carefully.
- **2** Read the explanation. Sometimes there is a short text or dialogue; sometimes there are tables of information; sometimes there are examples with notes. These are to help you understand the most important information about this grammar point.
- 3 Don't read the explanation too quickly: spend time trying to understand it as well as you can. If you don't understand, read it again more slowly.
- 4 Do the exercises. Don't do them too quickly: think carefully about the answers. If you don't feel sure, look at the explanation again. Write your answers in pencil, or, even better, on a separate piece of paper. (This means that you can do the exercises again later.)
- **5** Check your answers to the exercises using the **Answer key** at the back of the book.
- **6** If you get every answer correct, congratulations! Don't worry if you make some mistakes. Studying your mistakes is an important part of learning.
- 7 Look carefully at each mistake: can you now see why the correct answer is what it is?
- 8 Read the explanation again to help you understand.
- **9** Finally, if the unit includes a **Remember!** box, then try really hard to remember what it says. It contains a special piece of information about the grammar point.
- 10 Always return: come back and do the unit's exercises again a few days later. This helps you to keep the information in your head for longer.

I want to improve my grammar

Good! Only using one book won't be enough to really make your grammar improve. The most important thing is you!

Of course, you need to have a paper or electronic notebook. Try these six techniques for getting the best from it.

- Make it real: It's probably easier to remember examples than it is to remember rules. Often, it's better to try to learn the examples of the grammar, not the explanations themselves.
 For example, rather than memorizing 'You can use the present simple to talk about the future', you should learn 'My holiday starts on Monday'.
- Make it personal: When you're learning a new structure or function, try to write some
 examples about yourself or people or places you know. It's easier to remember sentences
 about your past than someone else's! For example, 'I'm studying art this year'.
- Look out: Everything you read or hear in English may contain some examples of the new grammar you're learning. Try to notice these examples. Also, try to write down some of these examples, so that you can learn them.

- Everywhere you go: Take your notebook with you. Use spare moments, such as when you're
 waiting for a friend to arrive. Read through your notes. Try to repeat things from memory.
 A few minutes here and there adds up to a useful learning system.
- Take it further: Don't just learn the examples in the book. Keep making your own examples and learning those.
- Don't stop: It's really important to keep learning. If you don't keep practising, you won't remember for very long. Practise the new grammar today, tomorrow, the next day, a week later and a month later.

I'm a teacher: how can I use this book with my classes?

The content of this book has been very carefully selected by experts from Language Testing 123, using the Common European Framework for Reference, English Profile, the British Council Core Inventory, the Collins Corpus and material created for Collins COBUILD English Grammar, Collins COBUILD Pocket English Grammar and Collins COBUILD English Usage. As such, it represents a useful body of knowledge for students to acquire at this level. The language used is designed to be of effective general relevance and interest to any learner aged 14+.

The exercises use a range of types to engage with students and to usefully practise what they have learnt from the explanation pages. There are a lot of exercises in each unit so it is not necessary for students to do all the exercises at one sitting. Rather, you may wish to return in later sessions to complete the remaining exercises.

The book will be a valuable self-study resource for students studying on their own. You can also integrate it into your teaching.

The explanations and exercises are designed for self-study, but they can be easily adapted to provide useful interactive work for your students in class.

You can use the units in the book to extend, back up or consolidate language work you are doing in class. The **Contents** will help you choose which units are most appropriate.

You may also find that you recommend certain units to students who are experiencing particular difficulty with specific language areas. Alternatively, you may use various units in the book as an aid to revision.

Lesson plan

- 1 Read the aim and introduction to the unit carefully: is it what you want your students to focus on? Make sure the students understand it.
- **2** Go through the explanation with your students. You may read it aloud to them, or ask them to read it silently to themselves. With a confident class, you could ask them to read some of it aloud.
- 3 If there is a dialogue, you could ask students to perform it. If there is a text, you could extend it in some way that makes it particularly relevant to your students. Certainly, you should provide a pronunciation model of focus language.
- **4** Take time over the explanation page, and check students' understanding using concept-checking questions. The questions will vary according to content, but they may be based on checking the time in verb tenses. For example, with the sentence, 'She came on the train that got here yesterday,' you could ask, 'When did she arrive?' This might elicit the

- correct answer 'yesterday' and the incorrect answer 'tomorrow', and you would know if your students understood the meaning of the past simple verb. Or you could ask, 'Where is she now?' and correct answers would include 'here' while incorrect answers would include 'on the train'.
- **5** Perhaps do the first exercise together with the class. Don't do it too quickly: encourage students to think carefully about the answers. If they don't feel sure, look together at the explanation again.
- **6** Now get students to do the other exercises. They can work alone, or perhaps in pairs, discussing the answers. This will involve useful speaking practice and also more careful consideration of the information. Tell students to write their answers in pencil, or, even better, on a separate piece of paper. (This means that they can do the exercises again later.)
- 7 Check their answers to the exercises using the **Answer key** at the back of the book. Discuss the questions and problems they have.
- 8 If the unit includes a **Remember!** box, then tell students to try really hard to remember what it says. It contains a special piece of information about the grammar point.
- 9 Depending on your class and the time available, there are different ways you could extend the learning. If one of the exercises is in the form of an email, you could ask your students to write a reply to it. If the exercises are using spoken language, then you can ask students to practise these as bits of conversation. They can rewrite the exercises with sentences that are about themselves and each other. Maybe pairs of students can write an exercise of their own together and these can be distributed around the class. Maybe they can write short stories or dialogues including the focus language and perform these to the class.
- 10 Discuss with the class what notes they should make about the language in the unit. Encourage them to make effective notes, perhaps demonstrating this on the board for them, and/or sharing different ideas from the class.
- 11 Always return: come back and repeat at least some of the unit's exercises again a few days later. This helps your students to keep the information in their heads for longer.

Present continuous, present simple and will

Talking about the future

In this unit you learn to use different tenses to talk about the future. You learn when you use the present continuous, the present simple and will.

Sophie Hi, Tom. What are you doing this weekend?

Tom I'm visiting my sister in London. The train leaves

in a few minutes. I'll text you when I get there.

Sophie OK. Have a great time!

When you talk about plans for the future, you often use the present continuous.

What are you doing this weekend?

I'm getting the train to London this afternoon.

We're going to that new restaurant tonight.

When you talk about something in the future which happens at a definite time, you often use the present simple. You often use a time expression too.

The train leaves in a few minutes.

My holiday starts on Monday.

When do your exams finish?

When you promise or offer to do something in the future, you use will.

I'll text you when I get there.

I'll give it back to you next week.

You can also use will when you are sure about something in the future.

She's working late tonight. She'll be home after 7.00.

We won't be at school tomorrow. It's a holiday.

Remember!

There are three forms of will:

positive

You can use either will or 'll. These forms do not change.

I'll / I will see you next week.

They'll be here at 6 p.m.

negative

You can use either will not or won't. These forms do not change.

She won't / will not be here until this evening.

We won't / will not be very late.

question

Will you call me when you get there?

Will we be home by tomorrow?

Exercise 1

Write the present continuous form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence, as shown.

- 1 Next weekend we <u>are visiting</u> (visit) my sister in Brisbane.
- 2 | am seeing (see) Rachel on Saturday.
- 3 Jane and I are going out (go out) tonight.
- 4 Martha is swimming (swim) this afternoon.
- 5 We are having (have) a Halloween party on Saturday.
- 6 | am taking (take) Sophie out for a birthday dinner tonight.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap, as shown.

	are	does	will	be	is	am	
			will	yo	u be b	ack ton	ight?
2	What	time doe	S	yo	ur traiı	ı leave	?
3	He wo	on't be		hom	ne befo	re mid	night.
4	I_ <mark>an</mark>	1	seein	g Guy a	nd Mi	randa t	onight.
5	What	are	у	ou doi	ng this	summ	er?
6	Wher	e exactly i	n Germany	is_			Liz staying?

Exercise 3

Match the questions to the answers, as shown.

- d 1 When do you leave tomorrow? ——
- 2 Which restaurant are you going to tonight?
- **3** What are you doing this weekend?
- 4 Will I see you later tonight?
 - **5** Is Rebecca coming tonight?
- **6** What day do you come back from your holiday?
- a Saturday, August 26th.
- **b** We're going cycling.
- c Probably not. I won't be home before midnight.
- **d** We fly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
- e That French restaurant on Hills Road.
- **f** Yes, she said so.

Choose the correct word, as shown.

- 1 What time **does** / is your bus leave?
- 2 I'm see / seeino Paolo tonight.
- 3 The last train **leaves** / **leaving** King's Cross at midnight.
- 4 Are you doing / do anything pleasant tonight?
- 5 I won't being / be back till after 11.00.
- **6** When **are /** to you leave tomorrow?

Exercise 5

Match the sentence halves, as shown.

1	I'm spendinga	around the US this summer.
2	We're travelling b	in at 3 o'clock in the morning.
3	His flight gets	be back until November.
4	We're having a meeting	working this weekend.
5	Adrian won't	next Tuesday to discuss the matter
6	Unfortunately, I'm	the holidays with my family.

Exercise 6

Put the correct word in each gap, as shown.

	n't meeting		going		
4 6 Hi there!	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	1		
I hope your afternoor	n is going OK. Have	you remembe	ered I'm ¹	going	
out tonight? I'm 2	Gre	g in town for a	a drink. I ³_		be
late – 4	probably be b	ack by 10. Are	you 5		_ your exercise
class as usual?					
′ 6	_ you later.				
Love					
Ben					
X					

Present perfect

Talking about the past and present together

have + past participle

In this unit you learn ways to talk about the past and present together using the present perfect.

Form of the present perfect

Have + past participle

The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding -ed to the infinitive.

Infinitive	Past participle	Example
cook	cooked	He has cooked dinner for us.
work	worked	Have you worked hard today?
finish	finished	She hasn't finished it.

Remember!

You can use a short form of have.

I've = I have he's = he has they haven't = they have not she hasn't = she has not

we've = we have

• If the infinitive ends in -e, you add only -d.

Infinitive	Past participle
live	lived

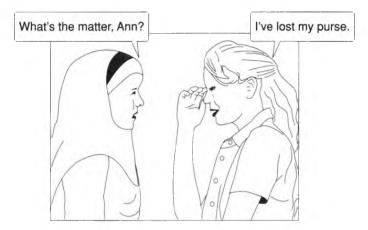
• Many common verbs have irregular forms. Here are a few.

Infinitive	Past participle
be	been
have	had
go	gone
see	seen
eat	eaten

Uses of the present perfect

You can use the present perfect

• to talk about something that happened in the past but that is still important in the present:



- to describe something that started in the past and is still happening now:
 - A: Do you know this part of town?
 - B: Yes, I've lived here for ten years.
- to talk about things you have done at some time in the past:
 - I've been to America three times.
 - I've never read any Harry Potter books.
- with just to talk about the recent past:
 - I've just finished my exams. I'm so happy.
 - A: Do you want some of my chocolate?
 - B: No thanks, I've just eaten.
- with **ever** to ask questions to find out things that people have done:
 - A: Have you ever eaten Japanese food?
 - B: Yes, many times.
- with yet and already:
 - Have you done your homework yet?
 - Don't tell me what happens at the end of the film. I haven't seen it yet.
 - We don't need any more milk. I've already bought some.

Remember!

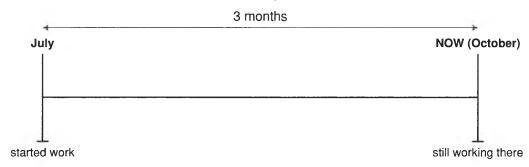
You use **already** in positive sentences, and **yet** in negative sentences and questions.

• with for (for a period of time) or since (from a point in time):

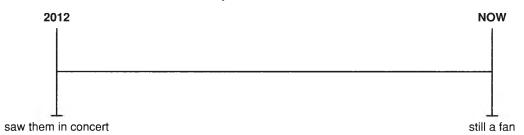




He's worked there for three months.



She's been a fan since she saw them in concert.



Present perfect with been and gone

Look at these examples:

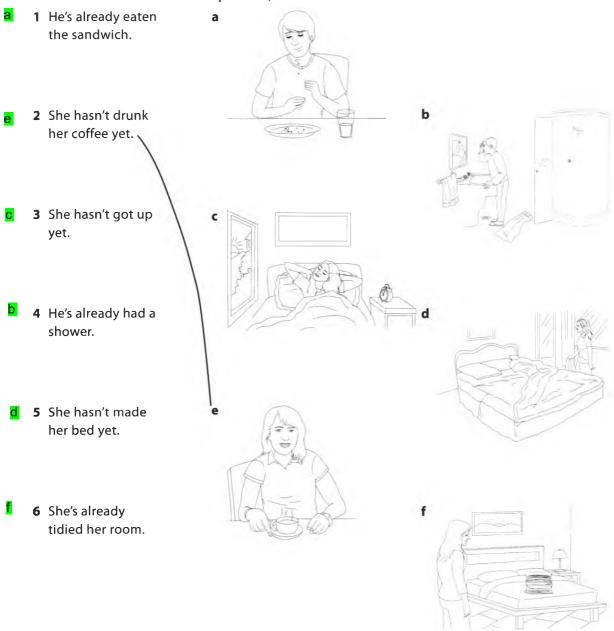
Sam's gone to the shops to buy a newspaper. He'll be back in a few minutes.

This means that Sam is still at the shops.

Julia's been to the shops so we've got enough food for dinner.

This means that Julia has gone to the shops and come back.

Match the sentences with the pictures, as shown.



Exercise 2

Match the sentence halves.

- **1** Jack has worked in the same office for
- 2 I've lived in the same house since
- **3** They've been in love since
- **f 4** The food has been in the microwave for
- **5** Sarah has been away at university since
- **a 6** Tim's brother has been good at maths since

- a he was five.
- **b** she started last term.
- c they met at school.
- d three years.
- e I was born.
- f three minutes.

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Have you never / ever eaten fish and chips?
- 2 I've ever / never been to the US.
- 3 Tessa has gever lever had a cold.
- 4 Has Ben ever / never worked in an office?
- 5 Have Mary and Bill ever / never invited you to their home?
- **6** Amy's teachers have **never**/ **ever** known such a clever student.

Exercise 4

Match the sentence halves.

- d 1 He's already put
- **b 2** She hasn't had
- **3** He's already cleaned
- e 4 It hasn't stopped
- **f 5** She's already taken
- 6 He hasn't gone

- a to work yet.
- **b** breakfast yet.
- **c** the car.
- **d** the dishes in the cupboard.
- e raining yet.
- f the dog for a walk.

Exercise 5

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Sally isn't here. She's **gone** / been to the bank.
- 2 I'm tired because I've just been / gone for a swim.
- **3** Kevin's back now he's just **been / gone** to the supermarket.
- 4 Rita's **gone / been** to buy some lunch. She'll be back in a minute.
- **5** Have you ever **gone been** to the mountains?
- **6** Tom has **been** / **gone** to a meeting, so he won't be in the office today.

Exercise 6

Which sentences are correct?

6 Claire hasn't had her lunch yet.

1 Donald has lived in France since two years.
2 I've known my friend Sasha for a long time.
3 Liz has never learnt to swim.
4 Sarah has ever been to China.
5 Peter has washed already the dishes.

Prepositions

Using prepositions after certain verbs

In this unit you learn about which preposition you use after some common verbs. You also learn which common verbs have no preposition after them.

To: David

From: Alice

Subject: Last night

Hi David

How are you? I was very busy yesterday evening. I listened to music for a few minutes but my mum shouted at me because it was too loud. Then I talked to some friends on the phone. We talked about music and films.

Then I wrote an email to my friend in Australia. She's just got engaged to her boyfriend and she's marrying him next year.

After that I watched a funny DVD and laughed at all the jokes. I borrowed it from the library. I can lend it to you if you like.

Speak to you soon.

Alice

Read the email. The table below shows you which prepositions are used with which verbs, or if prepositions are needed at all.

Verb	Preposition(s)
agree	with / to
arrive	at / in
laugh	at
listen	to
look	at
shout	at
hear	-
smile	at
ask	-
talk	to, about

Verb	Preposition(s)
speak	to / about
tell	-
think	about
watch	_
write	about, to
borrow	_
lend	to
get / be engaged	to
get / be married	to
marry	_

discuss and agree

I discussed the holiday with my parents. He agreed with everything I said.

speak and tell

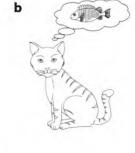
I spoke to him about the job. I told him about my plans.

Exercise 1

Match the sentences with the pictures.

- **1** He's looking at the cat.
- **She's listening to music.**
- **3** It's thinking about food.
- 4 They're laughing at the TV programme.
- **5** They're getting married.
- **6** They're arriving at school.











Match the sentence halves.

- **1** They wrote notes
- **2** We all agree
- **3** Fred borrowed some money
- **d 4** We were discussing
- 6 S Rachel is looking
- 6 The man shouted

- a from friends.
- **b** 'Come here!' to the cat.
- c with you.
- **d** our plans for next year.
- e at the holiday photos.
- f to their friends.

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Hent some money to / from my friend.
- 2 You need to talk about / to Ellie and ask her to help you.
- 3 That girl is smiling of /atme!
- 4 Steve agreed with Carlos about their trip.
- 5 I'm going to write **about / to** my friend Teresa and tell her the news.
- 6 We all laughed at / to the funny film.

Exercise 4

Put the correct word in each gap.



Thanks for your email. I 1______ with you about the date of our team meeting – the 22nd will be much better than the 16th as we're all so busy at the moment. I'm going to 2______ Heinrich Schmidt if he can come to the meeting. He can 3_____ us all about the recent business trips he's been on. We can also 4_____ the film that he made. Is there anything else you 5_____ we need to 6_____ about together at the meeting?

Alex

Put the correct word in each gap.

	with about of at from to 4 3 1 5 6 2
	/hen I was on holiday, I spent a lot of time walking the streets of the old city and taking photos
1_	the buildings there. I also listened 2 local people talking
3_	the history of their city, and I agreed 4 them that it is very
be	eautiful. I went into several museums to look 5 the amazing paintings in
th	nem, and I borrowed some useful books 6 the big library there, too. It was a
VE	ery interesting holiday, and I'm going back again next year.
	xercise 6
W	/hich sentences are correct?
1	Tony is going to get engaged with his girlfriend next month.
2	I had to borrow some money to the bank.
3	I need to discuss a few things with my colleague.
4	Everyone is looking to something strange in the sky.
5	The speaker is talking about the history of the city.
6	We've just arrived at the train station.



A little and a few

Using (a) little and (a) few when talking about things

In this unit you learn about words used to talk about quantity.

Maggie We're cooking tonight. Let's see how much food we've got.

Daniel OK. We've got plenty of rice and lots of tomatoes. We've also got several onions.

Maggie Great! How about cheese?

Daniel Well, we've only got a little and there are only only a couple of eggs. I think we

need three or four. And there are hardly any mushrooms.

Maggie OK so we need to buy eggs, cheese and a few mushrooms.

The table below shows you which phrases are used to show a lot or not much/many.

A lot	Not much/many
a lot of	a little
plenty of	very little
lots of	only a couple of
several	hardly any
	a few

• You use a little / little before uncountable nouns and a few / few before countable nouns:

There's only a little food in the fridge.

I bought a few books yesterday.

• These sentences show the difference between few, a few, little and a little:

I have few friends. = I don't have many friends.

I have a few DVDs. = I have some DVDs.

There was very little food left at the end of the party. = There wasn't much food left.

There was a little food left at the end of the party. = There was some food left.

You can only use several and a couple of before countable nouns:

There are a couple of people waiting for you.

I've been to several football matches this year.

•	A:		uch homew	es as short answ ork have you got:	•	ns. You do not us	e of in short answers:
	A:	•	ou got any n	noney?			
		Наvе у А соир		of his films?			
	777	Rem	ember!				
	*****	and u	ncountable		rdly any can b	oe used with cou	ntable
				nilk/bananas. ny fruit/vegetable	es.		
Pι	cerci se the 5		word or ph	rase in each gar 4 hardly at	o. <mark>2 3</mark> few coupl	e	
and the same	Nick		1 1				
Ni ¹_ ne	ce to g	ours joir ne peop	of peop ned us (Paul ble Anna inv	'm afraid Anna's ole but only ² and Sophie – I th ited from work c I left at the end o	hink you know ame. I think sh	_ came. A ³ them?) but ⁴ ne was quite upse	of
	as a sh				g.	,	
Pe	rhaps	you co	uld call Ann	a and have a cha	at?		
	ve essand	dra					
E	cerci:	se 2					
Ar	e the	bold w	ords correct	t or incorrect in	the sentences	, as shown?	
1	There	s only	a few 🔏 pas	sta left.			
2	We're	only h	ere for a few	√ d days.			
3	Are th	nere any	y cafés near	here? Yes, a littl e	e 🔼		
4	She h	as lot c	f friends				
5	How	many p	eople were	there? Several	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$ – just one or	two.	

6 How much milk is there? **Plenty**.

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

much | several | plenty | a little | hardly | couple

1 You're too late for the cake – I'm afraid there isn't ______ left

- 2 I've got _____ of books for my holiday now.
- 3 I know a ______ of the teachers at Charlotte's school.
- 4 Jude Law is in ______ films that I hate.
- **5** There's _____ any coffee in the cupboard.
- 6 There's not much pizza left and only ______ salad.

Exercise 4

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 I have a couple of ______ a few friends.
- 2 The poor guy had very **b** of tickets left for the show.
- 3 I have hardly ______ c of cake left, if you want it.
- **4** There are plenty **d** cheese in the fridge.
- 5 There isn't much e any money left.
- **6** There's a bit **f** really good friends in Paris.

Exercise 5

Choose the correct word, as shown.

- 1 A: There were plenty of people there, weren't there? B: Yes, a couple (lots)
- 2 A: There wasn't much snow last year, was there? B: No, very little / few.
- 3 A: There aren't many trees here, are there? B: No, very little / few.
- 4 A: Did Diana get many presents for her birthday? B: Yes, a few / few.
- 5 A: Is there any coffee left? B: Only a little / a few, I'm afraid.
- **6** A: How many different kinds of cake can you make? B: **Several / A little**.

Exercise 6

Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning, as shown.

- 1 A There is little food.
 - B There is not much food.
- **2** A There is plenty of food.
 - **B** There is some food but not a lot.
- 3 A Dave has a few sweets in his pocket.
 - **B** There are no sweets in Dave's pocket.
- **4** A She has few friends.
 - **B** She hasn't got many friends.
- **5** A I have a few ideas for my essay.
- **B** I have some ideas for my essay.
- **6** A We had little hope that we could win.
 - **B** We knew that we could win.

Possessive pronouns

Using pronouns to show who things belong to

mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs; one/ones; no/none

In this unit you learn to use pronouns to talk about who things belong to. You also learn about using **one**, **one**s, **no** and **none**.

You use possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) when you talk about who things belong to.

It's not my DVD. It's his.

See that car over there. It's ours.

Give me back that book. It's mine!

You can also use of before a possessive pronoun.

I know Fiona very well. She's a very good friend of mine.

Is it true that our new teacher is a neighbour of yours?

Subject pronoun	Possessive pronoun
I	mine
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
we	ours
they	theirs

You use **one** and **ones** as pronouns for things.

A: I've got a few DVDs here. What do you want to watch?

B: Well, this one is really funny. Let's watch that.

A: These trainers all look the same. Which ones are yours?

B: The **ones** with the green stripes.

You can use **no** before a singular or a plural noun.

There were **no** people at the tennis courts yesterday.

There was **no** food left at the end of the party.

None (of) is always followed by a plural verb.

None of my friends are going to the concert next week.

I need to go shopping. None of my clothes fit me.

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Rebecca is a cousin of mine. She's
 - **2** Ryan was a pupil of my husband's. He was in
 - 3 Marie was a colleague of Daniel's. They worked
 - P_4 Jane is a neighbour of Peter's. She has
 - **Q5** Louise is a classmate of Ella's. They sit
 - **6** Karen is an old friend of mine. We've known
- **a** next to each other in Maths and English.
- **b** together at the hospital.
- c each other for years.
- **d** the oldest daughter of my mother's sister.
- e a flat in the same building.
- f his class at Park School.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.



- 1 I didn't have my mobile with me, so Hans lent me _____
- 2 You look cold. If you haven't got a jacket, use ______ I'm not cold.
- **3** We don't need to buy a tent. Angle and Julian aren't using ______, so they said we can borrow it.
- **4** We have the same pens, don't we? Is this mine or _____?
- 5 I thought this book was mine but my sister said it was _____. She's right it's got her name in it!
- **6** We bought that ball last summer, don't you remember? It's definitely ______

Exercise 3

Match the two parts.

- [1 It's Tom's book.
- **Q** 2 It's definitely Maria's mobile.
- **3** Those tennis rackets belong to us.
- 4 That umbrella belongs to me.
- 5 The plates are the neighbours'.
- 6 You brought those cups with you, Melissa.

- a It's hers.
- **b** They're yours.
- c It's his.
- **d** They're ours.
- e They're theirs.
- f It's mine.

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

5	4	.3	6	6	1
his	ours	hers	theirs	yours	mine

- 1 Mrs Andrews was a favourite teacher of ______, but I was the only student who liked her!
- 2 I met Greg at your house I think it was at a party of _____
- 3 I saw those two guys with Maria in a café yesterday. They're new friends of _____
- 4 Jim and I have known Sophie and Rick for years. They're really good friends of ______
- 5 I'm not sure how Adam knows George. Perhaps he's a neighbour of ______.
- **6** Beth goes to a different school from me. She goes to school with Isabelle and Mia. She's a classmate of ______.

ls thar yours or mine?



After the party	/
Everybody brought something to eat, and now I need to	o decide who these things belong
to. I remember my aunt bringing the blue plates so thes	se are definitely 1
James brought this green one with a cake on it, so that's	s ² These white
³ are ours and this pink ⁴	is Sarah's. The knives and forks
are definitely not 5 because the ones	we have look much older than that! Ah
Helen, I have a bowl here that belongs to you. This is 6	, isn't it?
Exercise 6	*
Put each sentence into the correct order.	
1 is / umbrella / mine / that / .	
That umbrella is mine.	
2 pen / that / yours / is / ?	
Is that pen yours?	
3 mine / a / he's / friend / of / . He's friend of mine	
4 a / colleague / she's / Amy's / of / . She's a collegue of Amy's	
5 he / of / yours / a / friend / is /?	
Is he a friend of yours?	
6 yours / that / is / mine / or / ?	

Possessive 's and s'

Using *s* to show who things belong to

's/s' + people, things, places

In this unit you learn to talk about who things belong to using 's, s' and of. You also learn some more irregular forms for plural nouns.

Use of the apostrophe ('s and s')

You use 's and s' to talk about people's possessions and their relation to each other.

Silvia is David's wife.

Anna and Mark are Jane's cousins.

My parents' best friends live in Canada.

Sometimes, when the meaning is clear, you can use 's without a noun.

I've seen that car before. It's Diana's.

Rob is at Tom's. (= Tom's house)

If a name ends in s, you just add the apostrophe ' to show possession.

I think James' painting is better than mine.

Remember!

You use of + noun, not 's to talk about objects.

The walls of the house are green.

There's a button at the back of the computer.

You can also talk about times and places using 's and s'.

I've just got three days' work in a shop.

Bob's lucky. He's having a week's holiday next month.

London's shopping centres are very busy in December.

Some irregular plural nouns

Singular	Plural
Jingulai	1 IGIGI
half	halves
fish	fish
foot	feet
woman	women
sheep	sheep
tooth	teeth
wife	wives

Exercise 1

Match the words with the pictures.

1 The girls' cats



Q 2 The boy's book



3 The girl's cat



l 4 The boys' book



5 The girl's cats



6 The boy's books



Choose the correct word.

- 1 I brush my tooth / teeth every morning and evening.
- 2 King Henry VIII of England had six wives / wife.
- 3 Some types of bird have blue foot / feet_
- 4 The woman gave Ben and Tina halves / half an apple each.
- **5** Some of the sheep in the field **was / were** black.
- 6 These fish are / is goldfish.

-	•	-
LVA	rcis	0 3
	1 (13	

W	rit	e the missing words in sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A.
1		This is the car that belongs to Keith.
	В	This isKeith's car.
2		The house where my parents live is quite old.
	В	The parents' house is quite old.
3	A	People say there's gold where a rainbow ends.
	В	People say there's gold at the _ <mark>end of</mark> a rainbow.
4	A	I'm going on holiday for a week.
	В	I'm going to have a _ <mark>week's</mark> holiday.
_		rcise 4
P	IT 6	each sentence into the correct order.
1		og's / what's / name / Alex's / ? nat's Alex's dog's name?
2	pı <mark>I'v</mark>	ut / at / stairs / I've / the bottom / your coat / the / of / . re put your coat at the bottom of the stairs.
3	W W	ayne / new / starting / in / is / a / time / a week's / job / . <mark>/ayne is starting a new job in week's time</mark>
4		e / nationalities / what / students' / are / ? hat are the students' nationalities.
5	of W	/ the / you / what's / the hotel / name / stayed / where / ? hat's the name of the hotel where you stayed?
6	to	p / the / sportsmen and women / you / at / world's / can watch / the Olympic Games /.

You can watch the world's top sportsmen and women at the Olympic Games.

C	omplete the sentences by writing one word or phrase in each gap.
	of the sofa six months' time my wife's London's the back of of the swimming pool
1	The new school will open in
2	The arm is broken.
3	I think you'd better speak to the manager
4	job takes her all over the world.
5	Something was written on the photograph.
6	West End is where most of the theatres are.
E	xercise 6
U	se the word in brackets to complete each sentence.
	My _ <mark>father's</mark> (father) family came from Spain.
2	The front wheel of car (car) was badly damaged in the accident.
	The _ <mark>students'</mark> (students) exam results made them very happy.
4	Both my _parents' (parents) families were very poor.
5	Sarah was surprised by the cost <mark>of tickets</mark> (tickets).

Articles and other words before nouns

both/all; a/the; zero article

In this unit you learn about using articles (a and the) before nouns. You also learn about using both and all, every, other, another and no before nouns.

Some uses of a and the

You use the when

• it is clear which person or thing you are talking about:

The street's very empty tonight. I put the keys on the fridge.

• there is only one of these people or things:

I saw the president on TV yesterday. The moon is very bright tonight.

You use a when

• you have not talked about something before:

I saw **a good film** yesterday. I think I need **a new phone**.

you say what jobs people do:

My brother's **a famous footballer**. She's training to be **a doctor**.

Sometimes there is no article before a noun

	at work, at home	I'm going to	work
	in bed		bed
Cl/-	at school, college, university		school, college, university
She's	in hospital		hospital
	in prison		prison
	in church		church

BUT

the cinema
the theatre
She's at the bank
the post office
the doctor's, etc.

My aunt's not very well. She's in hospital. I'll be at school until 6 p.m. today. Anna's going to the cinema this evening.

Remember!

He goes **to school** at 8 a.m. He gets **home** at 6 p.m.

Words used to express quantity (how much)

You use **both** and **all** before a plural noun. You only use **both** to describe two people or things.

I watched two DVDs last night. They were both fantastic.

I really want to go to the party. All my friends will be there.

He spent all his money at the shopping centre.

You use every before a singular noun.

We go to Spain on holiday every year.

You use **another** before a singular noun and **other** before a plural noun. You can use words like **some**, **any**, **many** and **lots of** before **other**.

Would you like another drink?

Don't worry. There'll be some other people you know there.

Have you visited any other countries?

Remember!

no and any

I haven't got any time to do my homework. (negative verb)

I've got no time to do my homework. (positive verb)

	omplete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.
1	Madrid is Capital of Spain.
2	It was ^a beautiful morning. ^b sun was shining.
3	There's very pretty cat in the garden. I've never seen it before.
4	Her brother's in a lawyer.
5	Is there supermarket near here, do you know?
6	Could you turn off all the lights when you leave the room, please?
_	
_	xercise 2
_	hoose the correct word or words.
	What time do you go to the work / work?
	I think you should go to dentist's / the dentist's .
	Mark was ill and had to go to hospita the hospital.
4	You look tired. I think you should go to bed / the bed early.
5	We often go to the theatre / theatre in London.
6	I need to go to post office / the post office .
	xercise 3
Fo	or each question, tick the correct answer, as shown.
Fo	or each question, tick the correct answer, as shown. Does your little girl go to
Fo	Does your little girl go to
Fo	Does your little girl go to the school yet? school yet?
Fo	Does your little girl go to
Fo	Does your little girl go to the school yet? School yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to
F(1)	Does your little girl go to the school yet? school yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema.
F(1)	Does your little girl go to the school yet? school yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States.
F(1)	Does your little girl go to the school yet? school yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. After school, I want to go to
Fo 1 2 3	Does your little girl go to the school yet? school yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States. We have to get up early and drive to
Fo 1 2 3	Does your little girl go to the school yet? School yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States. university in the United States. We have to get up early and drive to airport.
F(1) 1 2 3 4	Does your little girl go to the school yet? school yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States. We have to get up early and drive to airport. the airport.
F(1) 1 2 3 4	Does your little girl go to the school yet? School yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States. We have to get up early and drive to airport. the airport. Last week we went to
F(1) 1 2 3 4	Does your little girl go to the school yet? school yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States. university in the United States. We have to get up early and drive to airport. the airport. Last week we went to the school yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States. We have to get up early and drive to the airport. Last week we went to
F(1) 1 2 3 4	Does your little girl go to the school yet? School yet? We wanted to see a new film, so we went to the cinema. cinema. After school, I want to go to the university in the United States. We have to get up early and drive to airport. the airport. Last week we went to

E	xercise 4
Pı	ut each sentence into the correct order.
1	all / ate / my / my brother / food / . My brother ate all my food.
2	like / those / dresses / both / I'd / . I'd like those both dresser
3	see / my / I / weekend / parents every / . I see my parents every weekend
4	house every / went / boys / the / to Josh's / day / . The boys went to Josh's house every day.
5	all / broke / the chef / the / eggs / . The chef broke the all eggs.
6	other / home / sister / mv / is / at / . My other sister is at home
	xercise 5
	omplete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.
1	That coffee was so good! Could I have cup, please?
2	I don't like him, but the people in my class think he's OK.
3	I don't like this pen. Is there Opa Chur one I can use?
4	This cake is delicious! May I have that piece, please?
5	The sun's so hot here. Let's cross to the side of the road and walk under the trees.
6	This is very heavy. Please use your hands to carry it.
E	xercise 6
C	omplete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.
	any no another every some other
	I don't have money.
	Could I borrow money, please?
3	I don't like this cheese so much. I prefer the one.

4 She gave a present to _____ child in the class.5 There's coffee, but I'm afraid there's _____ milk.

6 This is a difficult exercise. May I have ______ five minutes, please?

Past continuous

Talking about two events in the past

was/were + -ing

In this unit you learn about using the past continuous to talk about the past.



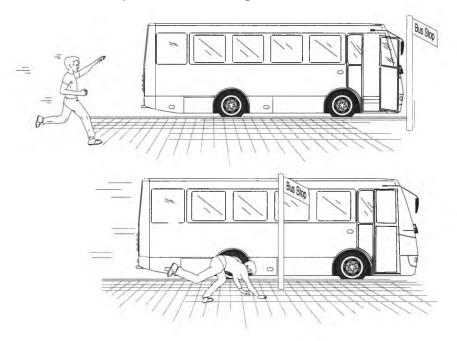
What was everybody doing when the clock struck midnight?

Anna was laughing at something and her sister, Helen, was sleeping in a chair. Helen's husband was drinking a glass of lemonade and his brother was dancing with his wife. Helen's two children were watching a film on TV.

You use the past continuous to describe continuous actions in the past.

I/he/she	was/wasn't	sleeping dancing watching TV reading working	all night.
you/we/they	were/weren't		
Was	I/he/she		all night?
Were	you/we/they		

You can use the past continuous with the past simple to compare two actions. You use the past continuous when you describe the longer action.



William was running to catch a bus when he fell over.

You can compare the two actions using when, while and as.

I was swimming in the sea **when** it started raining. I texted my friend **while** I was waiting for the bus. **As** I was leaving home, the phone rang.

You can put the two parts of these sentences in a different order:

When it started raining I was swimming in the sea.

Remember!

You use when before the past simple and while or as before the past continuous.

Exercise 1

Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

Gemma met her husband while they were both ________ (travel) in India.
 Where were you going when I _______ (see) you yesterday?
 I was living abroad when the accident _______ (happen).
 As he was _______ (wait) for Anna, he looked around the room.
 While I was walking to the park, I suddenly _______ (have) a great idea.
 As Paula was ______ (get) on the train, she fell and hurt her knee.

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 Who were you talking to / did you talk to when I saw you in the café yesterday?
- 2 While Suzi was cleaning the house, she was finding / found a ring under the sofa.
- 3 As we were eating our meal, we were hearing / heard a loud noise in the next room.
- 4 She often listened / was listening to music while she was working.
- **5** As we were **said / saying** goodbye, she gave me a present.
- 6 What did you do / were you doing while your friends were playing tennis?

getting | dropped | met | having | working | viciting

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

	getting dropped met	naving	Working	1 visiting	
1	While I was To	m, I helped hir	m with his	computer.	
2	Tara learned to speak Spanish wh	ile she was		in Madrid.	
3	As I was dress	ed, I felt a sudo	den pain i	n my arm.	
4	Greta and Martin were	an ar	gument w	hen I arrived.	
5	When I John,	he was studyin	g at Liver	oool University.	
6	As Martha was giving me the glas	ss, she		$_{-}$ it and it broke.	
E	xercise 4				
	latch the sentence halves.				
	What were they doing	а	while I w	as having a shower.	
2	While I was waiting for my dad,	b	was havi	ng my dinner.	
3	As we were leaving, we noticed	c	your pare	ents were on holiday?	
4	When Robert arrived, I	d	I read a n	nagazine.	
5	My friend Maria called	е	when the	lights went out?	
6	What did you do while	f	some me	n outside the house.	
E	xercise 5				
W	/hich sentences are correct?				
1	As I was checking my email, Peter	came into the	office.		
2	Someone was stealing Maria's passport while she slept.			Ţ	
3	I watched a movie when Ben call	ed to tell me th	ne news.		
4	While Pat was shopping, I had a c	up of coffee in	a café.		
5	As we were climbing up the hill, w	ve were notici	ng several	black clouds in the sky.	
6	I was driving to my mother's house when I saw a horse in the road.				

Choose the correct word.

The lost handbag

As I ¹was come / am coming / was coming home from work yesterday, I ²was seeing / saw / see something on the pavement. It was a woman's handbag. I picked it up and looked in it. I found a card with a phone number. I called the number and a woman answered. 'I ³was cycling / to cycle / cycled to work when I ⁴drop / was dropping / dropped it,' she explained, 'but I only noticed a minute ago. I was very worried!'

She said she could come straight away. It was a sunny day, so while I ⁵was waiting / was wait / wait for her, I ⁶was sitting / am sitting / sat on a bench and read the newspaper.

There and It sentences

Using *There* and *It* at the beginning of sentences

In this unit you learn about using **There was**, **There has been**, **There will be** and **It** at the beginning of sentences.

You use **There is** and **There are** when you are talking about the present. You can also use **There** + **be** with other tenses.

There was/were

There weren't any apples so I bought oranges instead.

There has/have been

There has been a lot of sport on TV this summer.

There will be

There will be lots of people at the party.

You use It before be

• to talk about the weather:

It was very sunny yesterday.

• to talk about time:

It will be very late when we get home.

You can also use it with take:

A: How long did it take to get here?

B: About three hours.

• to express your opinions:

It was a really good film.

It's going to be a very expensive holiday.

• to describe a scene in the past:

It was a cold day in December.

It was a great day for swimming.

Choose the correct word.

- 1 There was / wasn't / hadn't anyone in the room when I arrived.
- 2 It will / has / is take three hours to reach Prague.
- **3 Have / Was / Did** there been any phone calls for me?
- 4 How many people was / were / been there at the party?
- 5 Was / Has / Did it rain when you were in Spain?

Exercise 2

Put	each	sentence	into the	correct	order
rut	eacii	Sentence	IIIIO IIIE	COLLECT	viuci.

building / is / in / there / a doctor / this / ?

holiday / it / a / been / wonderful / has / .

the house / easy / won't / to find / it / be / .

problems / weren't / the car / there / with / any / .

cold / night / outdoors / was / last / it / ?

a / is / to be / storm / going / there / .

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word or words.

Hi Cristina

How are you? ¹There's / It's strange to be so far away from you and my other friends, but some of the people at my new school are very nice. ²There was / It was a bit difficult at first, but now I feel OK.

The school is good. ³There's been / It's been a school here since 1820. Isn't that amazing? Anyway, ⁴there have been / it has been a lot of changes since then!

The sports centre is very good. There was / It was an international match here last year and I hope they'll have one again this year so I can play in it. There isn't / It isn't easy to get into the team, but I think I can.

Write and tell me the news from home soon.

Love

Pia

E	xercise 4
D	ecide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.
1	A It was a very crowded club. B The club was very crowded.
2	A There wasn't anywhere for us to sit.B It wasn't easy to find our seats.
3	A It was very late when we got home. B We arrived home very late.
4	A There's going to be a big party at the end of term.B We're planning a big end-of-term party.
5	A It was snowing when I left home this morning.B The snow started when I was walking to work this morning.
	xercise 5
W	hich sentences are correct?
1	There were a lot of people at the concert last weekend.
2	It was problem for me to understand all the rules.
3	It was surprisingly easy to get into the palace. \Box
4	Has it been an accident on the motorway?
5	There will be expensive to fly, so let's drive.
6	There was a lovely, sunny day and the beach was crowded.
E	xercise 6
	rite the correct form of the words in brackets to complete each sentence.
1	You're very wet! (it rain)?
2	I'm still hungry (there be) any more sandwiches in that box?
3	I'm not sure if these shoes are the right colour (it be) possible to change them if I bring them back next week?
4	(there be) no one at the house, so we couldn't go in and look
	round.
5	Why didn't you call me? (there not be) a phone in the bus station?
6	I've just checked the weather forecast and (it he) fine all

weekend. Let's go camping.

Questions

Asking questions in the past and present

In this unit you learn how to ask questions in the present and the past. You learn about indirect questions and more about question words.

Direct questions in the present and past

How well do you know your best friend?

- 1 How long have you known him/her?
- 2 How often do you text him/her?
- 3 When did he/she last come to your house?
- 4 Which does he/she like better, coffee or tea?
- (5) What was he/she doing yesterday evening?
- 6 How tall is he/she?
- Twhy do you like him/her?

E Since we started school together. F On Saturday morning. G Coffee.

Read the quiz and look at the answers. Decide which is the best answer for each question.

A About three times a day. B 1.6 m C Working in a restaurant. D Because he's very funny.

JE 5V 3E vd 2C 9B JD 3T 4E VZ 3L

Indirect questions

You can also ask indirect questions. These can sound more polite.

Do you know where the post office is? (=Where is the post office?) **Did you understand** what he was saying? (=What was he saying?) **Can you tell me** when the bank opens? (=When does the bank open?)

How, which, whose

You use **how** to ask for instructions to do something.

How do you turn the computer on? Can you tell me **how** I can get a passport?

You use which when you are asking about a small number of things.

Which dress do you prefer?
Which programme do you want to watch?

To find out who something belongs to, you use whose.

- A: Whose car is that outside?
- B: It's mine.

Do you know whose those gloves are?

To find out what someone thinks about a person or thing you can use what ... like.

- A: What's their new CD like?
- B: It's great.
- A: What's your new teacher like?
- B: She's quite nice but she's a bit strict.

Remember!

Look carefully at the different verb forms in direct and indirect questions.

When does the supermarket open?

Do you know when the supermarket opens?

Exercise 1

Choose the correct words.

- 1 Whose glasses these are / are these?
- 2 Could you tell me when the next train leaves / the next train does leave?
- 3 Do you know why is the door locked / the door is locked?
- 4 How you open / do you open this cupboard?
- 5 How tall your sister is / is your sister?
- 6 What is her new boyfriend / her new boyfriend is like?

Exercise 2

Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence.

- 1 Which are books do you need to take with you?
- 2 How often times do you go to the gym?
- 3 Can you tell me when is the show starts?
- 4 He asked me where do I work.
- 5 How long time is the movie?
- 6 Why was the letter it written in French?

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

1		$_$ is the food like at the new restaurant
2		of these bags do you like best?
3		often should I take the medicine?
4	How	have you been waiting here?
5		much rice would you like?
6	Do you know	Patrick looks so angry?

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Does he understand
- 2 Could you tell me where I
- 3 How often are
- 4 How long is it
- 5 Do you know why
- 6 How long has your family

- a until your holiday?
- **b** what he needs to do?
- **c** Jake needed so much money?
- **d** can buy a ticket?
- e the rooms cleaned?
- **f** lived in this country?

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

П	which	who	like	why	long	whose
1	How		di	d he sper	ıd in hosp	ital?
2	Do you k	now		lap	top this is	;?
3			$_{ m L}$ gave Ta	ra the job	?	
4	Can you	tell me _		1	the trains	are so late?
5	What wa	s your ho	tel	_	?	
6			_ dress h	ave you d	lecided to	wear?
E	xercise (5				
P	Put each sentence into the correct order.					
1	when / tl	ne / cook	ed / food	/ was / ?		
2	how / wa	all / is / th	ie / high ,	/?		
3	are / these computers / often / checked / how / ?					
4	pictures	/ like / yo	ou / which	n / best / c	do / ?	
5	me how	/ use this	machine	e / you / c	an / tell / t	co / ?
6	was / sto	ry / to th	e class / v	whose / re	ead / ?	

Adjectives

Talking about people and things, and comparatives and superlatives

be + adjective + preposition

In this unit you learn to use adjectives to talk about people and things. You also learn more about comparative and superlative forms.

When you want to describe people or things, you can use the verb be and an adjective.

I'm cold.

She's kind.

You can use adverbs like very and really in front of many adjectives.

Paul's very tall.

These questions are really important.

Adjectives have comparative (**taller**) and superlative (**the tallest**) forms, so you can compare two things or people.

John's house is older than mine.

She's the tallest girl in the school.

For most longer adjectives, you say **more** or **the most** before the adjective.

I think geography is more interesting than chemistry.

Clara is the most beautiful girl I know.

You can make comparisons using **not as ... as ..., less ... than ...** and **the least**

• not as ... as ...

Simon isn't as intelligent as Anna. (Anna is more intelligent than Simon.)

• less ... than ...

You can also use less ... than ... with most longer adjectives.

Reading books is **less interesting than** playing computer games. (Playing computer games is **more interesting than** reading books.)

• the least ...

Why don't you buy these shoes? They're the least expensive. (the cheapest)

Some adjectives are different from the examples above.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

You need to use a preposition after some common adjectives.

Preposition	Adjective		
at	good at, the worst at		
of	fond of, afraid of		
with	angry with, friendly with		
about	worried about, excited about		
to	kind to, unkind to		

I was always good at maths at school.

My mum's really afraid of spiders.

I was late for school and my teacher was very angry with me.

I'm really excited about my holidays.

Sam was very kind to me on my first day at work.

My brother's better at tennis than me.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 The tall / taller / tallest building I saw in Paris was the Eiffel Tower.
- 2 Anita is smart / smarter / smartest than all the girls in my class.
- 3 It's hot / hotter / hottest today than yesterday.
- 4 This ring was the expensive / more expensive / most expensive in the shop.
- 5 This book is less heavy / heavier / heaviest than that one.

fastest

Exercise 2

colder

Put the correct word in each gap.

expensive

What I did last year					
Last year was the 1 year of my life. I moved to England and ha	ad to find a new				
ob. England is ² than Greece and it rains a lot too. I had to bu	uy a jacket and				
some new boots. I live in a flat in the centre of town. It is 3 the	an my house in				
Greece but more comfortable. I work in a restaurant in the town centre. The food is the most					
in town but it is also really delicious. The job is more 5					
than I thought but I am getting 6 at it.					

difficult

hardest

smaller

better

Match the two parts.

- 1 Mary doesn't like dogs.
- 2 Thomas is angry with me.
- 3 I am really fond of reading.
- 4 Jessica hates sport.
- **5** My brother loves animals.
- **6** Charles plays for a local football team.

- a He is very kind to them.
- **b** She is afraid of them.
- c I forgot his birthday.
- **d** She's really bad at it.
- e I buy a new book every weekend.
- f He is really good at it.

Exercise 4

Find one word that does not belong in each group, as shown.

1 Adjectives followed by at	good	busy	bad
2 Adjectives followed by of	fond	afraid	keen
3 Adjectives followed by to	kind	unkind	careful
4 Adjectives followed by with	friendly	frightened	angry
5 Adjectives followed by about	worried	excited	delicious

Exercise 5

Which sentences are correct?	Which	sentences	are	correct?
------------------------------	-------	-----------	-----	----------

W	/hich sentences are correct?	
1	Jackie is good at basketball because she is the tallest in her class.	
2	Nurses have to work hard and be kind to everyone.	
3	My best friend is really angry of me because I lost her most expensive ring.	
4	That is the less interesting film I have ever seen.	
5	My sister Margaret is very keen of sport.	
6	Who do you think has the most important job, doctors, police officers or teachers?	
E	xercise 6	
Pι	ut each sentence into the correct order.	
1	the / is / best / to visit / time / you / what / ?	
2	about / my / l'm / new / excited / car / .	
3	everyone / is / in / Nick / his class / younger / than / .	
4	this chair / the / least / is / comfortable / .	

5 Jo/milk/is/chocolate/very fond/of/.

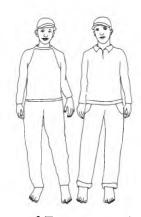
6 peaches / sweetest / are / fruit / the / .

Link words

both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, so ... that

In this unit you learn how to connect parts of sentences together.

Both ... and, neither ... nor



Both Dan **and** Tony are wearing caps. **Neither** Tony **nor** Dan have got shoes on.

You can also use these phrases with adjectives to describe people or things.

She was **both** intelligent **and** pretty.

The book was **neither** original **nor** interesting.

You use either ... or when there is a choice.

You can **either** have ice cream **or** fruit for dessert.

You can either buy it in a bookshop or online.

You use **not only ... but also** to describe two important things about a person or thing.

The chicken was **not only** cold **but** it **also** tasted strange.

He's not only a famous singer but he's also made five films.

You can also use so + adjective or adverb + that as a way of describing people or things.

The exam was so easy that I finished it in less than an hour.

She ran so quickly that I couldn't catch her.

You can also use this phrase without that.

The train was so slow, I was late for school.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Every girl will get either a scarf or / and a box of chocolates.
- 2 Neither their family and / nor their friends knew they were married.
- 3 The club was not only small **but / or** also very dark.
- 4 They ran such / so fast that they fell over.
- 5 I decided to buy **both / neither** the red dress and the green one.
- 6 I was so angry with Adriana nor / that I couldn't speak.

nor | and | not only | or | so | both

Exercise 2

Put the correct word in each gap.

not and not only	of so potti				
	Vijay				
Vijay is a great guy and ¹ his friends and his colleagues think he is fantastic. At work, he is ² quick, but also very careful. In fact, he is ³					
popular that when he got married, his colleagues wanted to buy him a really nice present.					
Neither his best friend ⁴ his parents could suggest anything, so they					
decided to give him and his wife	decided to give him and his wife some money. Vijay said they would use it to buy either a sofa				
5some plants for their garden. He invited a lot of people to the wedding, and					
both his family 6	his friends had a great tir	me.			
Exercise 3					
Which sentences are correct?					
1 They stole not only my passp	ort but also my money.				
2 The bag was so heavy that I c	ould carry it.				
3 I would like to study either m	edicine and law.				
4 I was both upset and angry w	when I heard the news.				
5 Travel around my city is neith	ner quick or easy.				
6 I think I will have either the fi	sh or the pasta				

	_	_		_			_		_	
comn	loto	tha	sentences	hv	writing	One	word	in	_ach	dan
COIIIP	iere	ciic	3CHICE HCC3	\sim y	wilting	OHIC	WOIG		Cacii	gap.

- You may take either an apple _______ a banana, but not both.
 Both her parents ______ her teachers are worried about her.
 Unfortunately, the hotel was ______ comfortable nor clean.
 The wall was ______ high that we couldn't climb over it.
 The path was not only steep ______ also dangerous.
- also dangerou
- 6 Neither her friends _____ her family phoned her.

Exercise 5

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 neither clever / nor funny / his behaviour / was / .
- 2 but / also delicious / the food was / only healthy / not / .
- 3 | was / | had / to go / to bed / so tired / .
- 4 the bike / both the car / and / were / stolen / .
- 5 either / scissors / or some / I need / a knife / .
- 6 to go home / we decided / was / the weather / so bad / .

Exercise 6

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 The tourist guide was neither interesting
- 2 My parents gave me both a watch
- 3 My shoes were so uncomfortable
- 4 I lost not only my money
- 5 I usually travel either by bus
- 6 We understood neither the letter

- a nor helpful.
- **b** but also my camera.
- c nor the email.
- d I couldn't walk.
- e and a phone.
- f or by train.

Time clauses

Using adverbs to talk about time and other connections

In this unit you learn how to use phrases with **when**, **while**, **before** and **after** to talk about when things happen. You also learn about when to use phrases with **if**, **although** and **to**.

When, while, before, after

To: Anna From: Sally Subject: Holiday Hi Anna I'm getting on the plane now! I fed the cats before I left for the airport. Can you feed them while I'm away? I'll text you again after the plane has landed. See you when I get back. Sally		
Subject: Holiday Hi Anna I'm getting on the plane now! I fed the cats before I left for the airport. Can you feed them while I'm away? I'll text you again after the plane has landed. See you when I get back.	To: Anna	Ā
Hi Anna I'm getting on the plane now! I fed the cats before I left for the airport. Can you feed them while I'm away? I'll text you again after the plane has landed. See you when I get back.	From: Sally	
I'm getting on the plane now! I fed the cats before I left for the airport. Can you feed them while I'm away? I'll text you again after the plane has landed. See you when I get back.	Subject: Holiday	
	I'm getting on the plane now! I fed the cats before I left for the airport. Can you feed them while I'm away? I'll text you again after the plane has landed. See you when I get back.	

Put the events in the right order:

- 1 Sally gets on the plane.
- 2 Sally feeds the cats.
- 3 She leaves for the airport.
- 4 Sally sees Anna.

Answers: 7'9'5'L'8'L'E'7

- 5 Anna feeds the cats.
- 6 Sally gets back.
- 7 Sally texts Anna again.
- 8 The plane lands.

You use **before** and **after** with a verb to show when things happen.

He did his homework **before** he had dinner.

He did his homework after he had dinner.

You use when to show that one thing happens right after another.

She opened her presents when she woke up.

He turned on his computer when he got home.

You use while to show that one thing happens at the same time as another thing.

He usually does his homework while he watches TV.

She borrowed my car while I was on holiday.

You can also begin the sentence with when, while, before, after.

When he got home, he turned on his computer.

While I was on holiday, she borrowed my car.

If, although and to

If + present simple followed by will.

If we hurry, we'll get there on time.

If you don't want that sandwich, I'll eat it.

Look at these two sentences:

- A: If I see him, I'll tell him where you are.
- B: When I see him, I'll tell him where you are.

In sentence A, I am not sure if I will see him. In sentence B, I am sure.



Notice that after if and when here, we use the present simple, not will.

You can also put **if** in the second part of the sentence.

I'll cook the dinner if you go to the shops.

You use although to show that something makes you surprised.

Although he was very old, he could run very fast.

Although she didn't have much money, she bought an expensive phone.

You can also use though instead of although.

You use **to** + *infinitive* when you talk about the purpose of an action.

I went to Milan **to see** a football match.

I'm doing a course to learn Chinese.

Exercise 1

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 I must finish my homework first before
- 2 I always have a cup of tea when
- 3 Although I like vegetables,
- 4 Mary laughed when
- 5 You need to break eggs if
- 6 Before Jack can do his homework

- a I told her that joke.
- **b** I don't eat them very often.
- c you want to make an omelette.
- d he must get a cup of coffee.
- e I help you with yours.
- **f** I first get home from work.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Mike brought his new laptop to / for / at show me.
- 2 Sally got a job while / for / before she was still at university.
- 3 First cook the chicken and while / for / when it is nearly ready, put in the vegetables.
- 4 Jenny bought me a ticket for the concert **before / in / although** I didn't really want to go.
- 5 I need to go to the bank although / to / when get some money for my holiday.

For each question, tick the correct answer.
 We had a great holiday □ although it rained a lot. □ if it rained a lot. □ after it rained a lot.
 Why don't you turn on the TV, □ while you want to watch the news? □ if you want to watch the news? □ although you want to watch the news?
The shop was closed ☐ if it was Saturday. ☐ before it was Saturday. ☐ although it was Saturday.
4 Did you have coffee ☐ after you had dinner? ☐ if you have dinner? ☐ while you have dinner?
 5 There was a telephone call for you □ after you were out. □ if you were out. □ while you were out.
Exercise 4
Put the correct word in each gap.
before If to when while although to
The story of Martin Empson
Martin Empson was the youngest football player in the school team. He started playing football 1 he was 4 years old, on holiday with his parents. His father bought a ball 2 keep him happy. Martin loved playing with the ball in the garden a he was too small to play in a team.
He joined the school football team ⁴ his eighth birthday. He was only 7 year old and the youngest person in the team. ⁵ his parents stopped him playing because of the weather, Martin got angry and didn't eat his dinner.
Today Martin is 43 years old and has two sons. He still loves football. His two sons play footbal 6 keep fit but they don't love football like Martin does.

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 the / sing / while / piano / Marion can / Jeffrey / plays / .
- 2 please / you've washed / make / the cups / some tea / after / .
- 3 you / want to / number if / make / an appointment / call this / .
- 4 give them / Angela / good news / her parents / texted / to / the / .
- 5 take her / Simona / gloves although / snowing / didn't / it was /.
- 6 rich / will you / you're / buy me / a / car when /?

Exercise 6

Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence.

- 1 Billy, what if did you do with the dictionary after you used it?
- 2 Although I didn't like James, just I helped him with his homework.
- 3 If after there is a fire, ring 999.
- **4** What will you do if that I give you all this money?
- 5 When I am old, after I will stay in expensive hotels.
- **6** Jeremy sent this card for to wish me happy birthday.
- 7 Before you can watch football on television already you have to tidy your room.

Exercise 7

Write the missing words in sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A.

1	Α	I want to travel around the world before I get old.
	В	I want to travel around the world I'm young.
2	A	First Mark has breakfast, then he brushes his teeth and goes to work.
	В	Mark brushes his teeth breakfast, and then goes to work.
3	A	You must leave soon or you'll be late for the show.
	В	You must leave soon you don't want to be late for the show.
4	A	Jasmine bought the newspaper because she wanted to look for a job.
	В	Jasmine bought the newspaperlook for a job.

Zero and first conditionals

Talking about if something happens

Zero conditional: If + present simple + present simple

First conditional: If + present simple + will will + if + present simple

In this unit you learn which tenses to use in conditional sentences with **if**. You learn about the zero conditional and the first conditional.

Zero conditional

To: Sophie

From: Anna

Subject: Sammy

Hi Sophie

I want to tell you about my baby brother, Sammy. He's lovely. If I smile at him, he laughs and if I wave at him, he waves back at me. If I give him a toy, he throws it on the ground! He takes a long time to get to sleep but if I sing to him, he falls asleep more quickly.

He's so sweet. You must come and see him soon!

Anna

Read the email. The table below shows you what Anna does and then what the baby does.

	What Anna does	What the baby does			
	she smiles at him,	he laughs.			
If	she waves at him,	he waves back at her.			
	she gives him a toy,	he throws it on the ground			
	she sings to him,	he falls asleep more quickly.			

You use this structure when you talk about something that is always true. It is called the zero conditional.

If + present simple + present simple

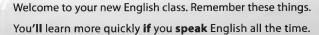
If you heat water, it boils.

Present simple + if + present simple

You get fat if you eat too much chocolate.

First conditional

If + present simple + will
will + if + present simple



If you ask me questions, it will help you to understand.

If you don't do your homework, you won't pass your exams.

You'll learn lots of new words if you start reading books in English.



You use the first conditional to talk about things that can happen in the future.

If	Present simple	Will		
If you take a map,		you won't get lost.		
lf	you work hard,	you'll pass your exams.		
lf	Stuart drives,	I'll walk.		

You can also put the part of the sentence with if second.

You won't get lost if you take a map.

Remember!

Notice that after if you use the present simple, not will.

If you remember this, you'll do well!

Exercise 1

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 I'll give Daniel your message
- 2 I get very tired
- 3 If I pass my exams,
- 4 If I eat too much at lunch,
- 5 I get very excited
- 6 If I don't buy Claudia a birthday present,

- a I will go to university.
- **b** if I my football team plays well.
- c if I sleep less than eight hours a night.
- d she will be upset.
- e if he calls tonight.
- f I get very tired in the afternoon.

W	/rite the present simple or will form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.
1	If I (need) to ask Johnny for help, I usually call him.
2	It's simple. If you (work) a bit harder, you'll fail your exams.
3	My parents (buy) a new car soon if they can save up enough money.
4	Most food burns if you (cook) it for too long.
5	You (have) time for your homework if you go to the cinema.
6	If Lisa wins the competition, the newspapers (want) to write about her.
E	xercise 3
W	/hich sentences are correct?
1	The plants won't grow if it doesn't rain.
2	If the weather will not be cold, we'll go out in the morning. \Box
3	I'll visit Kate if I'll go to England.
4	If I see Maria at a party, I always enjoy talking to her.
5	If you don't lock your bike, people are stealing it.
6	Greg always says hello if he sees me in the street.
E	xercise 4
Α	re the bold words correct or incorrect in this text?
Ja	nime is really nice to share a flat with. I'm sure you'll like him. If he borrows something, he
al	ways gives it back, and he always washes the dishes if he'll make a meal. Also, if he
C	poks \square something good to eat, he often makes some for Isabel and me too, which is really
ni	ice. In fact, if we're tired after studying, he sometimes offers 🔲 to cook for us! If he comes
h	ome late at night, he be 🔲 always very quiet, so that he doesn't wake us. Anyway, if you come
tc	o our party next week, you meet 🔲 him.
E	xercise 5
C	hoose the correct word or words.
1	I will be / am really sad if you don't come to the party on Saturday!
2	If Paula invite / invites me, I will certainly go.
3	I usually eat breakfast. If I don't eat / won't eat it, I get very hungry.
4	Our teacher always gets / will get very cross if anyone is late for class.
	If you will fail / fail your exam, I'll be very surprised.

6 I'll / I'll be late for work if I miss the next train.

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 wet if / will get / you leave / your jacket / it outside / .
 2 money / if you / work, you / don't / don't earn / .
 3 hot if / too / in the sun / you sit / you'll get / .
 4 if I / I'll / talk to her / Julia / see / .
 5 sing if / the guitar / play / will you / I / ?
- 6 it's / tomorrow if / sunny / will / to the beach / you come /?

Adverbs

Talking about when, where and how often things happen

In this unit you learn adverbs to give more information about time (**when**), place (**where**) and frequency (**how often**).

Time

These give more information about when something happens.

Adverb	Example
later	He's not here yet but I think he'll be here later.
immediately	If we don't leave immediately , we'll miss the train.
at once	I knew at once (= immediately) that it was a beautiful place.
suddenly	Everything was quiet. Suddenly , I heard a noise.
afterwards	We saw a really good film. Afterwards, we went to a Japanese restaurant.

Place

These give more information about where something happens.

Adverb	Example			
there	I'm going to the café. I'll see you there . She walked round the town looking for the post office. There are three bedrooms upstairs . He ran downstairs to answer the phone.			
round/around				
upstairs/downstairs				

Frequency

These give more information about how often something happens.

Adverb	Example			
occasionally	We occasionally (= sometimes but not often) go to restaurants but we usually eat at home. I normally get home at six. (= usually)			
normally				
every day	I go to work every day except Sundays.			
all the time	It's a great shop. I go there all the time . (= very often)			

You use some adverbs to give more information or to say what you think about a sentence or part of a sentence.

Adverb	Example	Meaning		
basically	I found <i>The Lost Island 2</i> really boring. It was basically the same as <i>The Lost Island 1</i> .	Most parts of the film were the same.		
practically	Jake's always at our house. He practically lives here.	It's almost like he lives here.		
in fact / actually	He did well in his exams. In fact , he was the best in the school. She looks young but actually she's older than me.	You use in fact and actually before you give more information about something.		
luckily	I lost my wallet yesterday. Luckily , there was no money in it.	There was no money in it. That was lucky.		
by chance	I met Lily by chance at the cinema yesterday.	I did not plan to meet Lily.		

Exercise 1

Match the questions to the answers.

- 1 How do you make this cake?
- 2 How often do you see Helena?
- **3** So how did you get into your house?
- **4** Do you see Kate very often these days?
- **5** So what's the problem with the work on the house?
- **6** How did you find Ella's ring?

- **a** No. In fact, we don't even know where she lives any more.
- **b** Basically, you mix together the fruit, butter and some sugar.
- c Practically every day. We work very near each other.
- **d** Just by chance. I moved a cushion, and there it was!
- e Well, luckily, the neighbours had a key.
- **f** Well, basically, we don't have enough money to finish the job.

Exercise 2

Put the correct word or phrase in each gap.

in fact	these days	basically	kindly	practically	down the ro	ad
It's a long s	story – too long t	to tell you every	thing that	happened – bu	ıt ¹	
I lost my ca	ar key at the offic	ce yesterday. Ins	tead of dri	iving, I had to w	alk home in th	e rain. It
felt strange	e walking along	the main road. I	always dri	ve around towr	1 ²	
3	never v	walk anywhere.	didn't wa	lk the whole wa	y home, ⁴	
My neighb	our saw me wall	king ⁵	aı	nd she very 6		_ gave me
a lift.						

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

	over	along	here	in	around	next		
1	Did yo	ou say Julia	was living			Madrid?		
2	Sophi	e, did you l	eave your	tennis	racket		there?	
3	The ch	nild sat		to	her father,	eating an i	ce cream.	
4	lusua	lly run		th	e park three	times and	then run hom	e
5	Come	over		, Mic	chael, and si	t with us.		
6	We wa	alked		the	path for abo	out a mile.		

Exercise 4

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 We'll watch the film and afterwards,
- 2 I looked at his face and immediately
- 3 Lucy was rude to me in the meeting. Later,
- 4 My wallet was at home but luckily,
- 5 I was having lunch in the café. Just by chance,
- 6 I thought she was German but actually

- a we can maybe have a drink?
- **b** Heidi was there too.
- c I had some money in my pocket.
- d she's Swiss.
- **e** she came to say she was sorry.
- f knew something was wrong.

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

	soon at once finally occasionally normally afterwards
1	We'll do the shopping first and have lunch
2	We waited a long time for a train, but one arrived.
3	I saw the beautiful hotel and knew that we'd have a great holiday.
4	I get home at around 6 but today I was a little later than usual.
5	I usually choose meat when I'm in a restaurant but I have fish.
6	Don't worry about Sophie; she'll be here.

Exercise 6

Put the correct word or phrase in each gap.

along the river luckily	suddenly in tow	n	afterwards	all the way
I was sitting in the park near my h	ouse yesterday wher	11	-1	
remembered that I was meeting J	ames for lunch 2			at 1 oʻclock.
I really had to hurry! I ran 3		into	town. I got the	ere at 1.15. James
was late too, ⁴	Anyway, we	had	a nice lunch to	ogether and
⁵ wen	t for a walk 6			-•

Adverb position

Using adverbs correctly in sentences

In this unit you learn about where you put adverbs in different kinds of sentences.

Position of frequency (how often) adverbs

Frequency adverbs (always, often, sometimes, occasionally, etc.) usually go before the verb.

He always plays his music too loud.

You never call me.

However, they go after am, is, are, was, were.

He's occasionally out when I call him.

She's usually late for school.

If the verb has two parts, the adverb goes between the two verbs.

I'll never go there again.

She's always liked him.

I can't ever find my keys.

Position of place (where) and manner (how) adverbs

You usually put these after the phrase they describe.

Place

They put the TV in the corner of the room. I put your keys on top of the fridge. He's left his glasses upstairs.

Manner

She opened the door quietly. He opened his presents quickly.

Position of time (when) adverbs

You can use these either at the beginning or the end of a phrase.

I went to Greece on holiday two weeks ago.

or

Two weeks ago I went to Greece on holiday.

I had a strange dream last night.

or

Last night I had a strange dream.

Choose the correct words.

- 1 Suzie always goes / goes always to school by bus.
- 2 Our football team usually plays / plays usually on Sundays.
- 3 Perhaps I'll tomorrow see you / see you tomorrow.
- **4** My friends and I **go sometimes / sometimes go** to a concert together.
- 5 My aunt forgets never / never forgets my birthday.
- 6 We often have / have often chicken for dinner.

Exercise 2

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Dan stayed for the match but he left
- 2 I met Melissa
- 3 I spent the evening sitting
- 4 Grace will pass her exams
- 5 She works in the big office
- 6 My mother always drives

- a at the cinema yesterday.
- **b** next to mine.
- c in front of the TV.
- d easily.
- e very carefully.
- f soon afterwards.

Exercise 3

Which sentences are correct?

1	My cousins are coming to visit us today.	
2	Paul plays very well the piano.	
3	I do always my homework before dinner.	
4	We decided to eat outside our meal.	
5	Yesterday I bought a new bike.	
6	Anna ran down the hill very quickly.	

Exercise 4

Choose the correct words.

Our new apartment

¹Yesterday our family moved / Our family yesterday moved to a new apartment in the city. It is on the top floor, so we have ²over the city a great view / a great view over the city! And from my bedroom window I can ³see clearly the beach / see the beach clearly. I am sure I ⁴will never / never will get tired of that view!

⁵I today put / Today I put all my clothes in the wardrobe and all my books on the shelves. I ⁶always like / like always my room to be tidy.

E	Exercise 5		
Pι	Put each sentence into the correct order.		
1	I my shoes / I left / near / the door / .		
2	to the station / can you / tomorrow / drive me / ?		
3	you cross / make sure / very carefully / the road / .		
4	on the / she keeps / top shelf / the cookies / .		
5	Boris / very slowly / his food / eats / always / .		
6	unkindly / did you / yesterday / speak to Beth / ?		
	Exercise 6 Out the correct word in each gap.		
	always yesterday politely afterwards neve	r badly	E .
W	went to my neighbour's for dinner 1 She covanted to be polite because she is 3 friendly	and kind.	
Uı	Infortunately, she made bean soup. I hate beans, and I 4		. cook them myself. I

felt ill 5_____, but of course I thanked her 6_____.

Modal verbs (1)

Talking about what you can and must do

can, be able to, must, have to

In this unit you learn about using modal verbs to talk about ability (what you can or are able to do), and obligation (what you must or have to do) in the past, present and future.

Tom	Hi Alex. Did you have a good evening?
Alex	It was OK but I couldn't go swimming because the pool was closed.
Tom	That's a shame. Are you able to go another time?
Alex	Yes, but not today because I have to do my homework. What did you do?
Tom	I had to tidy my room and then I played with my new game. You must try it. It's great.
Alex	I'd like that. Anyway I must go now. I mustn't miss my bus.

Verb	Past form	Present form	Future form
can	He couldn't go swimming. They couldn't find him. Could you see anything?	I can swim very well. I can't drive. Can you buy me one?	_
be able to	They were able to buy one. She wasn't able to finish it. Were you able to get a table?	They're able to walk there. I'm not able to see him. Are you able to text me?	I'll be able to see you again. I won't be able to go. Will he be able to finish it?
must		I must go now. I mustn't be late. Must you do that?	-
have to	I had to tidy my room yesterday. I didn't have to do any homework. Did you have to leave early?	I have to do my homework. You don't have to come with us. Do you have to go now?	I'll have to go another time. I won't have to buy one. Will they have to walk?

Must and have to

You can often choose between must or have to.

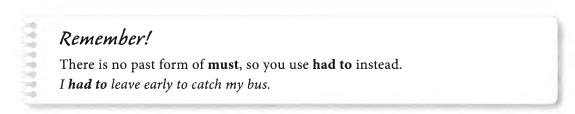
I'd like to go but I have to / must do some work.

If you are talking about something which someone has told you to do, you use **have to**.

I have to be back by 10 p.m. (My parents have told me to do this.) In England, you have to drive on the left. (This is the law.)

The meaning of mustn't and don't have to is different.

We don't have to bring any food to the party. (It's not necessary.)
You mustn't bring your own food to the restaurant. (You can't do this, it's not allowed.)



Can and be able to

You can use be able to instead of can to talk about ability.

He can / is able to run faster than me. He couldn't / wasn't able to eat all his dinner.

You also use **be able to** to talk about ability in the future.

When I pass my driving test, I'll be able to drive on my own.

Exercise 1

Which sentences are correct?

1	I can't buy a new computer this month.	V
2	Does Rory have to pay for his ticket?	
3	We <u>didn't</u> must get them a wedding present – they just wanted money.	
4	Chris had to going to the hospital.	
5	I hope we'll can walk from the station to the hotel.	-
6	You mustn't go out alone at night.	V

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 Do we must / have to bring our own food with us?
- 2 During the exam, you must not / have not talk.
- 3 You don't have / must not to come swimming if you don't want to.
- 4 This is the only key. You don't have to / mustn't lose it!
- 5 Tomorrow I must / have to go to the dentist.
- 6 Did Max have to / must drive all the way to London?

Choose the correct word or words.

School rules

At Philip's school, all the pupils have to / must to wear a strict uniform. The boys wear red jackets, white shirts and black trousers. They 2be able to / can wear brown or black shoes, and they 3 must / must not clean them every evening.

The girls wear skirts, which 4must not / have not be too short. If it is very hot, the boys don't **must / have to** wear their jackets. Once a year, the school has a special day when pupils are 6can / able to wear what they like.

Exercise 4

Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

- 1 A You mustn't eat all the bread.
 - **B** You don't have to eat all the bread.
- **2** A Are we allowed to take photos?
 - **B** Can we take photos?
- **3** A From my bedroom window, I could see the river.
 - **B** From my bedroom window, I was able to see the river.
- **4** A You mustn't keep the dogs in the house.
 - **B** You can keep the dogs in the house if you like.
- **5 A** We must be at the station by 9 o'clock.
 - **B** We have to be at the station by 9 o'clock.
- **6** A We don't have to get up until 8 o'clock. **B** We won't be able to get up until 8 o'clock.

Exercise 5

Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 Suzi says she won't go to the party if she **must**—to wear a long dress.
- **2** Petra **could ☑** hear her sister singing.
- 3 You don't have to

 do all the work on your own.
- **4** Unfortunately, Harry's family **were not able (1)** to be at his wedding.
- **5** Do you **must** \square cook the meat for very long?
- **6** The boys **couldn't** \bigoplus able to swim to the island.

Are the bold words correct or incorrect in this text?

Our swimming pool

At our swimming pool, there are lots of rules. For example, you 'mustn't \(\sqrt{1}\) run around the pool. If you have long hair, you 'must \(\sqrt{1}\) wear a swimming hat, but if your hair is short you 'aren't \(\sqrt{1}\) have to.

Children have to be with a parent if they are 4 **not able** \mathbf{M} to swim very well. When the pool is busy, you 5 **haven't** \mathbf{H} dive in, and you 6 **can** \mathbf{M} only swim for an hour.

Modal verbs (2)

Talking about what you might do, but aren't sure about

could, might, may, will probably

In this unit you learn about using modal verbs to talk about possibility and probability using could, might, may and will probably.

May and might

You use may and might to talk about something which is possible, but we are not sure about.

In the present

- A Have you seen David?
- B He might be in his room.
- A No, he isn't. I've looked.
- **B** He may be at the shops then.

In the future

- A Have you got any plans for this evening?
- B I might go to the cinema. Do you want to come?
- A No thanks. I may just stay at home and watch a DVD.

The meaning of may and might in these sentences is the same.

Remember!

For negatives, you add **not** or *n't* to **might**.

It **mightn't** rain.

For may, you only add not.

He may not come.

Could

You can also use **could** to talk about something you are not sure about in the present or future.

Be quiet. He could be asleep.

It could be too hot to go to the beach tomorrow.

Could we save enough money to go on holiday?

Will probably

You use will probably when you are more sure about something.

I've missed the last bus. I could get a taxi but I'll probably walk home.

Exercise 1

Match the two parts.

1 My parents probably won't pay

2 My friends may want

6 3 This hot weather could

C4 Your grandfather might enjoy

Put the correct words in each gap.

ℓ € 5 The new park will probably

6 Emma might not

- **a** be ready yet.
- **b** last all week.
- c this music.
- **d** to meet us this evening.
- e be open in the spring.
- f for my holiday.

Exercise 2

will probably be might help could call might not be may come could walk
Getting home
Lucy: Oh no! We've missed our train.
Giles: The next one ¹ soon.
Lucy: No, not till the morning.
Giles: Do you think we ² ? It's not that far.
Lucy: Or my brother ³ and ask him to come with his car.
Giles: He 5 in bed by now.
Lucy: He ⁶ He often stays up very late.
Giles: OK, let's try phoning him.

Exercise 3 V

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 I think it might raining / rain later.
- 2 Do you think you could run / to run ten miles?
- 3 My brother might not want / wants to go to the football match.
- 4 Laura probably won't be able / to be able to do all that work before Friday.
- 5 The parcel may arrives / arrive tomorrow.
- 6 I couldn't going / go to John's party.

Exercise 4

Which	can	tan	CA S	aro	cori	roct?
VVIIICII	2611	LEH	(->	416	COL	P(1 !

1	I'm sorry, but I might not able to come to your party.	-
2	Be careful: that dog could easily jump over the wall.	
3	There may not be enough time to talk to everyone.	
4	Adam won't probably want a big meal.	
5	I have to stay at work late, so I may not joining you later at the café.	
6	We couldn't get home because there were no trains.	lacksquare

Exercise 5

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 probably / the competition / won't / our team / win / .
 Our team won't probably win the competition
- 2 to buy / could / a new computer / afford / you /? Could you afford to buy a new computer?
- 3 a laptop / give / might / my parents / me / .

 My parents might give me a laptop
- 4 may / for swimming / the water / be / too cold / .
 The water may be too cold for swimming
- 5 to come / I'll probably / with me / my mum / ask / . I'll probably to ask my mum to come with me
- 6 that Alfie / I'm sure / see / couldn't / us / .

 I'm sure that Alfie coudn't see us

Exercise 6

Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

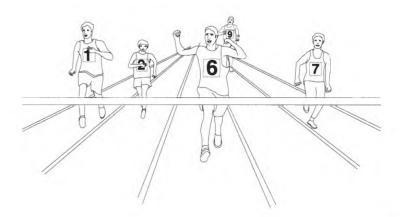
- 1 Our teacher will probably to give \(\begin{aligned} \text{us lots of homework.} \end{aligned} \)
- 2 Could you asked your dad for some money?
- 3 I might stay **1** in Paris for another day or two.
- 4 Harry may **don't** arrive in time for the concert.
- **5** There **might u** not be any tickets left now.
- **6** The keys could still **being** in Katie's bag.

Modal verbs (3)

Giving advice

should, ought to, had better

In this unit you learn about ways of giving advice using **should**, **ought to**, **had better**.



What should I do to win next time?

Well, you **should** train every day for two hours and you **shouldn't** go to bed so late or eat so many hamburgers. You also **ought to** buy some better running shoes. The next race is in two days so you'd **better** start training immediately.



Training programme	
eat hamburgers	X
buy new shoes	1
start training now	1
go to bed late	X
train for two hours a day	1

Should, ought to

You use should and ought to when you give advice or ask for advice.

You should eat more vegetables.

You shouldn't work so hard. You ought to relax a bit more.

I've lost my passport. What should I do?

Had ('d) better

You can also use had better for giving advice.

You'd better get more petrol. It's very low.

Remember!

In negative sentences you say had ('d) better not.

We're having a big meal later so you'd better not eat too much now.

Exercise 1

Which sentences are correct?

1 You shouldn't to be rude to your mother.

2 Ought you to be out of bed?

3 You'd better not call Jane while she is working.

4 I should better tidy my room.

5 You ought to send Olivia a thank-you card.

6 You don't should go to work if you are ill.

My







Exercise 2

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 You really ought not / should not to eat so much chocolate.
- 2 If you have problems with maths, you should / better talk to your teacher.
- 3 I'd better not / better not to stay much longer.
- 4 Ought we / Should we to knock if the door is closed?
- 5 There's always a long queue, so you'd **ought / better** get there early.
- 6 Should / Ought I take her some flowers?

Exercise 3

Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 I think you should to a call the police.
- 2 You really **oughtn't** 1 to read her diary.
- **3** You **should** better get a map from the tourist office.
- 4 Ought we to wear coats?
- 5 Visitors **shouldn't** \(\square\) take food into the bedrooms.
- 6 I think you better thot go to work today. —

Put the correct words in ea	ach gap.	1	3		
'd better not try oug ought to wear should	ht to ask sho dn't do	uldn't go	should rest		
Dear Diana					
I heard that you fell off you	r bike. You really ¹			$_$ so fast on it,	and I told
you that you ²	a	helmet! You	are lucky that y	ou only hurt y	our arm.
You ³	your arm fo	or a couple o	f weeks, but th	en you	
4	_ the doctor for s	some exercis	es, so that it do	esn't get too v	veak. You
5	too much thou	gh, and you	5		to ride
your bike until your arm's c	ompletely better.				

Love

Michelle

Exercise 5

- 1 I'd better hurry up, or I'll be late for work again!
- 2 It's nearly dinner time you'd better <u>not</u> eat any more crisps or you won't be hungry.
- **3** When that red light is on, you should <u>not</u> touch the machine because it's very hot.
- 4 You really ought not _____ miss the new film we saw last night.
- 5 | think | __had _____ better say sorry to Martha for shouting at her.
- **6** Ought I to invite your cousin David to my party?

Exercise 6

Choose the correct word or words.

Mum gets angry

You and your sister really ¹should / ought to do more to help at home! At your age, you ²shouldn't / better not still expect me to do everything for you. For a start, you ³ought / should make your own beds in the morning, and clear up your dirty clothes. In fact, you ⁴ought / should to do your own washing and ironing by now. And you'd ⁵oughtn't / better not let me find any more dirty plates and cups in your bedrooms!

If you don't want me to stop your pocket money, you'd better / should start helping me!

Modal verbs (4)

Making and responding to offers and promises

will, shall

In this unit you learn about using will and shall to make and respond to offers and promises.

Dan, Ben and Tom are getting ready for a camping trip.

I'll go and buy some food. Shall I get the train tickets too?

Yes, good idea. I'll give you the money when you get back. I'll check the tent is OK. Will you help me, Tom?

OK, and then I'll phone the campsite. If we haven't booked it, they won't let us stay.



Camping Trip

food train tickets check tent

Dan Ben and Tom

phone campsite

Tom

Dan

You use will when you offer or promise to do something.

I'll go and buy some food.

I'll pay you when you get back.

You can also use **Shall I ...? / Shall we ...?** to offer to do something.

Shall I get the train tickets?

To ask if someone is going to do something you can use Will you ...?

Will you help me?

You can use **won't** about people or animals to show they don't want to do something.

They won't let us stay at the campsite.

I've given the cats their food but they won't eat it.

You can also use **won't** to talk about machines that don't work.

My computer still won't start properly. I think I need a new one.

Exercise 1

Put the cor	rect word	l in <u>e</u> ach	ga	p. 7/6	_	2	1		J
would	will	come		shall		'll help	won't	-	make

Sarah goes shopping

Karl: Hi Sarah. Where are you going?

Sarah: I want to go shopping but my car ¹______ start. Stupid thing!

Karl: 2______ you like a lift?

Sarah: Oh, thanks very much. I've got to get a lot of food and drink because of my party tomorrow.

Karl: 1³______ you if you like. ⁴_____ Greg be at the party?

Sarah: No, he won't 5______. He says he's too shy.

Karl: That's a shame. ⁶______ I call him and ask him to come with me?

Sarah: Yes, please. Tell him I'll ⁷______ sure everyone is friendly to him!

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word.

- 1 I've tried and tried, but this key **won't** / **shan't** fit in the lock.
- 2 These boxes are very heavy. Shall / Will you help me carry them?
- 3 I've asked Mum to lend me some money, but I don't know if she won't / will.
- 4 If your clothes won't / will fit in that suitcase, you can use this bigger one.
- 5 You will / shall tell me all about your trip, won't you?
- 6 Shall / Will we do the washing-up for you?

Match the sentence halves.

- **21** What shall I do if
 - **2** Shall we go with you
 - 3 I don't think Charles
 - 54 I will never
 - **5** My dog won't come
- 🦞 6 | promise that I'll

- a will lend us any more money.
- **b** lie to you again.
- c when I call him.
- d to the hospital?
- e the computer won't work?
- **f** be back by 6.

Exercise 4

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 cook the / everyone tonight / shall I / dinner for /? Shall I cook the dinner for everyone tonight?
- 2 won't tell / is laughing / my brother / me why he / . My brother won't tell me why he is laughing
- 3 think Dad / to the airport / do you / take me / will / ? Do you think Dad will take me to the airport?
- 4 write to / says he / day / Ben / will / Emma every / . Ben says he will write to Emma every day
- 5 lid / come / off / this / won't / jar's / . This jar's lid won't come off
- 6 hard work for /'ll / of the / do most / he / you / . You'll do most of the hard work for he

MK



Exercise 5

Which sentences are correct?

- Shall I call a taxi for you?
 This window won't open.
 Shall you help me carry these cases, please?
- 4 My parents won't let me borrow their car.
- 5 Will I help you with your essay?6 I won't never leave you.

Exercise 6

Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 I've asked twice, but she won't dome to the party.
- 2 Ben says he will do the cooking.
- **3 Shall** we help you with the washing-up?
- **4** She says she **won't** \blacksquare never forget me.
- 5 My new printer shall print on both sides of the paper.
- **6** The horses **won't \sqrt{y}** go in the truck.

Passive

Passive verbs in the present and past

is, are, was, were + past participle

In this unit you learn about using the passive to talk about actions in the past and present.

You form the passive with the verb be and the past participle (e.g. made, told).

Passive be + past participle				
Present simple	Past simple	Present perfect		
Paper is made from wood.	The building was completed in 1853.	All the rooms have just been painted.		
A: When is the room cleaned? B: Every day.	A: When was the film made? B: In 2012.	A: Have you been served yet? B: No, I'm still waiting.		
Pineapples aren't grown in Scotland.	His homework wasn't done very well.	The book hasn't been written yet.		

You often use the passive when the object of the verb is more important than the subject, so *They completed the building in 1853*.

becomes

The building was completed in 1853.

In passive sentences, you use by before the person or thing that causes the action (the agent).

J.K. Rowling **wrote** the Harry Potter books. (active)

The Harry Potter books were written by J.K. Rowling. (passive)

If you do not know who the agent is, or it is clear who it is, you don't need to use it.

His wallet was stolen (by someone) while he was on holiday.

Letters are delivered (by the postman) every morning.

Remember!

Most past participles end in -ed. Some are irregular:

 $do \rightarrow done$

 $eat \rightarrow eaten$

 $drive \rightarrow driven$

 $write \rightarrow written$

 $see \rightarrow seen$

 $read \rightarrow read$

Match the sentences with the pictures.



1 The letters are collected twice a day.



2 Food is served from 7 to 10 p.m.



3 The grass is cut once a week.



4 Staff are paid at the end of the week.



5 The floor is cleaned every evening.



6 The towels are changed every morning.



Write the past participle of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

- 1 Karen was given (give) a scarf for her birthday.
- 2 Were you <u>taken</u> (take) to the station by taxi?
- 3 All the cake was <u>eaten</u> (eat) at the party.
- 4 I was late for work, so the beds weren't __made____ (make) before I left.
- **5** Roberto wasn't told (tell) about the meeting.
- **6** The washing-up wasn't <u>done</u> (do) last night, so I'll do it now.

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Hamid was / were given some money for his birthday.
- 2 We were / was taken to the airport by taxi.
- 3 I were / was invited to Linda's wedding.
- 4 Was / Were the windows cleaned yesterday?
- 5 What job were / was Stacey offered?
- 6 We weren't / wasn't paid last week.

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

		5	4	2	1_	6	
8	served	Has	been	haven't	Have	hasn't	
1			_ you beer	paid yet?			
2	The tables			_ been clear	ned yet. I'll	clean then	n n

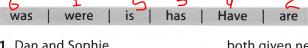
- 3 I've come to collect my car. ______ it been fixed yet?
- **4** The letters have just _____ collected from the post box.
- **5** Those customers haven't been ______ yet, so I'd better serve them now.

ow.

6 That house is still empty – it _______ been lived in for years.

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.



- 1 Dan and Sophie ______ both given new jobs last week.
- 2 The café tables ______ cleaned every evening, after customers go home.
- 3 Ahmad ______ been invited to the birthday meal, so he's happy.
- _____ you been told the news?
- **5** On her birthday, Elena ______ always given flowers by her boyfriend.
- **6** Jake's bike ______ stolen from outside the college.

Write the missing words in sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A.

1		My parents gave us a new car.	
	В	We were given a new car by my parents.	
2		Sven's boss has offered him more money.	
	В	Sven has been offered more money by his bo	SS
3	A	Someone stole Marta's mobile last week.	
	В	Marta's mobile was <u>stolen</u> last week.	
4	A	We keep all the pots in this cupboard.	
	В	All the pots are <u>keeped</u> in this cupboard. ke	pt
5	A	Someone has eaten all the sandwiches!	
	В	All the sandwiches bas been eaten! ha	VE
6	Α	Someone cleans the windows here once a month.	

B The windows are <u>cleaned</u> here once a month.

Question tags

Using question tags with present and past meanings

isn't it?, didn't you?

In this unit you learn about using and forming question tags. You also learn about using short answers to yes/no questions.

A woman is interviewing a man for a job. Try to match the woman's questions with the man's answers.

- 1 Come and sit down. It's a nice day today, isn't it?
- 2 Now, let me see. You work at MBS now, don't you?
- 3 And you've been there for five years, haven't you?
- 4 And before that you worked at GHK, didn't you?
- 5 You can drive, can't you?

- a Yes, I have.
- b Yes, I do.
- c Yes, it is.
- d No. I can't.
- e Yes, I did.

Answers: PS 97 PE 97 71

Question tags

You use question tags to check if something is true or if someone agrees with you.

You were born in London, weren't you?

The weather's been had this week, hasn't it?

Short answers with yes/no questions

It is more polite to give a short answer to a yes/no question than simply saying yes or no.

- A: Do you like living here?
- B: Yes, I do.
- A: Have you seen the film yet?
- B: No, I haven't.
- A: You don't like him, do you?
- B: Yes, I do.

Forming question tags and short answers

With the verb **be** and auxiliary and modal verbs (**be**, **have**, **will**, **can**, **could**, **must**, **should**, etc.) you form the question tag and short answer with the same verb.

Main verb	Question tag	Example	Short answer
it is	isn't it?	It's a nice day today, isn't it?	Yes, it is.
she can't	can she?	She can't drive, can she?	No, she can't.
you should	shouldn't you?	You should tell them, shouldn't you?	Yes, I should.
he has worked	hasn't he?	He's worked there a long time, hasn't he?	Yes, he has.
they were eating	weren't they?	They were eating pizza last night, weren't they?	Yes, they were
it was built	wasn't it?	It was built in 1970, wasn't it?	Yes, it was.
I'll see	won't !?	I'll see you later, won't I?	Yes, you will.

Remember!

If the main verb is positive, the question tag is negative: They aren't coming, are they?

If the main verb is negative, the question tag is positive: You haven't worked here long, have you?

With all other verbs, you form the question tag and short answer with do.

Main verb	Question tag	Example	Short answer
you live	don't you?	You live in Germany, don't you?	Yes, I do.
she likes	doesn't she?	She likes pasta, doesn't she?	Yes, she does.
he swam	didn't he?	He swam from England to France, didn't he?	Yes, he did.
we visited	didn't we	We visited them last year, didn't we?	Yes, we did.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct phrase.

- 1 You enjoy playing hockey, doesn't it / don't you?
- 2 It hasn't rained for nearly a month, did it / has it?
- **3** There aren't any more tomatoes in the fridge, **is there / are there?**
- 4 Roger went to the same school as you, didn't he / didn't you?
- 5 Your parents have been living in that house for a long time, haven't they / didn't they?
- 6 You were born in France, didn't you / weren't you?

٨	Aatc	h tha	sentence	halves
n	nacci	n une	sentence	ilaives.

- 1 Stephen hasn't changed his job,
 2 There wasn't anything to do,
- $\stackrel{\prime}{\mathcal{Q}}$ 3 Your father isn't very good at tennis,
- **4** Maggie and Tom gave each of their grandchildren a bicycle,
 - 5 There were lots of people at the festival,
 - 6 The people you work with were very friendly when you started,

- a is he?
- **b** weren't they?
- c has he?
- **d** weren't there?
- e didn't they?
- f was there?

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences by writing a phrase in each gap.

- 1 It's very warm today, isn't it ?
- 2 You've been to Sydney, <u>haven't you</u>?
- **3** Your mother's books have been sold, <u>haven't they</u>?
- 4 You don't like bananas, do you ?
- **5** Your sister is watching a film, <u>isn't she</u>?
- **6** It doesn't often snow here, <u>does it</u>?

Exercise 4

Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 Some people don't like using computers, **do they** ?
- 2 The Internet was developed in the 1960s, wasn't it ✓?
- 3 Most people send emails these days, don't they ✓?
- 4 Bill Gates and Paul Allen set up Microsoft in 1975, didn't they ✓?
- 5 There are lots of things that can be done with the computer, aren't they ?
- **6** Your laptop hasn't been scanned since last week, **is it** ?

Exercise 5

Write the short answers to the questions using the information in brackets, as shown.

- 1 Are there two major football teams in Manchester? <u>Yes, there are.</u> (Yes)
- 2 Has David Beckham ever played for Manchester City? No, he hasn't (No)
- **3** Was Manchester United the first team to win the Premier League, FA Cup and UEFA Champions League in the same season? Yes, he was (Yes)
- 4 Has Manchester United always had that name? No he hasn't (No)
- **5** Have you ever been to a Manchester United match? Yes, I have (Yes)
- When you saw Manchester United play, were there many people watching? Yes, there were (Yes)

Verbs not normally used in continuous forms

think, believe, know, understand, like, hate, have, feel, smell, taste, etc.

In this unit you learn about verbs that you do not usually use in continuous forms.

There are a few kinds of verb that you do not usually use in continuous forms. These are verbs related to

• thoughts, for example think, believe, know and understand:

A: What do you think of the new James Bond film? B: It's fantastic.

I don't believe you. It can't be true.

I didn't understand the last part. Can you explain it again?

• likes and dislikes, e.g. like, hate, prefer:

I really like that new restaurant.

I prefer hot drinks to cold drinks.

possessions, for example have, own and belong to:

This ring **belonged** to my grandmother. She doesn't **have** much money.

• senses, for example **feel**, **smell**, **taste** and **sound**:

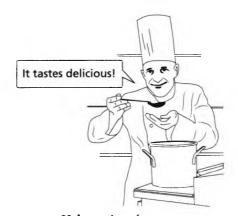
This chicken **tastes** good. Have you heard their new CD? It **sounds** really good.

Some of these verbs do have continuous forms when they have a different meaning

verbs describing senses:



She's smelling the flowers.



He's tasting the soup.

have and think

have	= to possess	He has two showers in his house.
	other meanings	A: Where's Anthony? B: He's having a shower.
		I'm having a bad day. My computer's broken and my car won't start.
think	= to believe / have an opinion	I think my car is faster than yours.
	other meanings	I'm thinking of buying a new car.
		She was thinking about her last holiday.

Exercise 1

Match the sentence halves.

1 The chef is tasting

ℓ 2 Do you believe

3 Jim doesn't really understand

🗕 4 Does Marian own

5 This soup tastes

6 Anna is feeling

- a why he's having so many problems with his computer.
- **b** all the scarves to find the softest one.
- c better than any I've ever had.
- **d** the food to make sure it's perfect.
- e what Laurel told you?
- f the flat where she lives?

Exercise 2

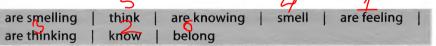
Which sentences are correct?

- 1 Frank feels tired, so he's gone to bed.
- 2 I'm knowing exactly how you feel.
- **3** Are you seeing what I mean?
- 4 Do you think it's going to be sunny tomorrow?
- **5** Are you seeing the doctor today?
- 6 Our new car was costing nearly £10,000.



Exercise 3

Complete the sentences by writing a word or phrase in each gap.



- 1 Patrick and Carol ______ happy because they've just had a baby.
- 2 A lot of people ______ where I live.
- 3 Most of my friends ______ of going to college next year.
- 4 Fresh bread and coffee both ______ delicious.
- **5** My parents ______ I should accept the job offer.
- 6 Those DVDs ______ to me.

Exercise 4
Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences?
1 Your dogs are seeming 4 quite friendly. ———
2 Why are you tasting 1 the soup?
3 Don't you think this room feels very cold?
4 The children were watching the plane so they weren't thinking \(\square \) about their lesson.
5 Listen! Are you hearing that strange noise upstairs? ———
6 Some of the staff in this shop don't seem ✓ to know anything about the products.
Exercise 5
Are the bold words correct or incorrect in this text?
Hi Ruth!
You asked me to suggest somewhere to go on holiday. Well, how about Corsica? You're liking
the sea, and Corsica is an island. There are also lots of mountains. I've found a hotel
which is having a swimming pool and entertainment, and it looks very nice. In fact, I'm
thinking of going there myself. Corsica is part of France, but I know you're understanding
French. Tell me what you decide.
Love
Tommy
Exercise 6
Write the correct present tense form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.
1 Do you see what that man is doing now? He is tasting (taste) the cheese before h
buys it.
2 don't (not understand) what's wrong with this car.
3 Sam <u>isn't thinking</u> (not think) about his work today, so he's making lots of mistakes.
4 I'm sure everyone knows (know) where New York is.
5 Cathy don't like (not like) fish, so she's having an omelette instead.

6 I <u>don't believe</u> (not believe) everything I read on the Internet.

Verbs followed by two objects

verb + object + verb

In this unit you learn about verbs which are followed by the infinitive. You also learn about verbs followed by an indirect and direct object.

Verb + **object** + **infinitive** (without *to*)

Make and let



My mum **made** my dad do the washingup. (He had no choice. He had to do the washing-up.)



She **let** me hold the baby. (She gave me permission to hold the baby.)

Verb + **object** + **infinitive** (with *to*)

	Verb	+ object	+ to + infinitive
want	I really want	you	to read this magazine.
would like	Would you like	John	to make some coffee?
help	She helped	my sister	to do her homework.
ask	Can you ask	him	to text me?
teach	He's teaching	me	to speak Japanese.
expect	l expect	him	to phone this evening

Remember!

You can use **help** with or without **to**.

I helped her (**to**) choose a dress for the party.

Verb + indirect object + direct object

Some verbs, for example **tell**, **ask**, **take** and **give** can be followed by an indirect and direct object:

My brother told my sister a story.

In this sentence, story is the direct object and sister is the indirect object.

She always asks me lots of questions.

I want to give my Mum a present.

Remember!

If the indirect object comes after the direct object, you need to put **to** before it:

My brother told a story to my sister.

I want to give a present to my Mum.

Exercise 1

Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence, as shown.

- 1 Don't let me of forget to buy some stamps at the post office.
- 2 Stephanie would like that you to play tennis with her this afternoon.
- 3 Do you think you can make the printer to start working again?
- 4 Shall we give to Helen a bunch of flowers?
- **5** Danny wants that his friends to visit him while he's in hospital.
- 6 The visitors took for Tom a box of chocolates.

Exercise 2

Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

- **1** A Let me help you carry your books upstairs.
 - **B** Let me help you to carry your books upstairs.

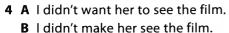


- **2** A I'd like you to cook dinner for Trudy, please.
 - **B** Trudy wants you to cook dinner for me.





- A Horgot to give the conege my email address.
 - **B** I forgot to give my email address to the college.





- **5** A When I was about 12, my parents let me go out on my own.
 - **B** When I was about 12, my parents made me go out on my own.



Choose the correct word.

- 1 The whole class agreed to let / help \ give the teacher a present.
- 2 Nobody helped / made / let the man to look for his missing laptop.
- 3 My father let / taught / made me to drive.
- 4 We would like / will let / hope the work to finish in the next few days.
- 5 The bookshop hopes / expects / thinks sales of cookery books to rise.

Exercise 4

Choose the correct word or phrase.

Johnny's parents were delighted when he was born, and while he was growing up they never made him 'to do / do anything he didn't want 'do / to do. For example, if he didn't want 'that he eat / to eat particular types of food, he didn't eat them. And they let him 'eat / to eat as many sweets as he wanted to. The result was that whenever they asked 'that he was / him to be polite to visitors, for example, he wasn't – unless the visitors gave 'him / to him some sweets! Johnny was a spoilt child.

Exercise 5

Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 Peter would like all his friends **came** to his birthday party next Saturday.
- 2 He hopes a few people will go to the party early, to help him **cook** rooms food.
- **3** If you can go early, please let Peter **to know** as soon as possible.
- 4 Please don't bring to him a present.
- **5** The party will start at 8 p.m., and he expects it **to end about** midnight.
- **6** Peter wants everyone **to have** to a good time.

Exercise 6

٧	٧h	ic	h	ser	nte	en	ces	are	cor	rect	t?

1	Don't let the cat eat our lunch!	
2	I'd like some of you wait outside the room for a few minutes.	+
3	I helped my brother carry the luggage to his car.	#
4	I'd never make you to eat something you don't like.	4
5	Do you want me tell you the answers?	1
6	Anderson's goal helped the team to win their first football match of the season.	#

Pronouns and adjectives

other, another, one/s

In this unit you learn ways of using **other** and **another** as adjectives and pronouns.

Other used as an adjective

You use other as an adjective before a singular or plural noun

• with the:

This room is quite small. **The other** room is much bigger. **The other** shops are on the second floor.

• with expressions of quantity (some, any, a few, etc.):

I've got **some other** DVDs at home. I'll bring them tomorrow. Have you got **any other** ideas?

• with possessive adjectives (my, his, your, etc.):

I lost my other shoes so I'm wearing these old ones.

Another used as an adjective

You use another

• before a singular countable noun to mean one more:

Would you like **another** cup of coffee? They had **another** house in the mountains.

before numbers:

We're going to stay there for another three weeks. (= three more weeks)

Other and another before one/ones

My phone is very old. I'm going to get **another one**. (= another phone)
I quite liked his new film but I think his **other ones** were much better. (= other films)

Others and another as pronouns

You can use **others** and **another** as pronouns. The meaning is the same as **another one** and **other ones**.

I really liked that ice cream. I'm going to get another.

A: Have we eaten all the apples?

B: No, there are some **others** in the kitchen.

A: Where are the others?

B: They're watching TV.

Remember!

You usually put **the**, a quantity word like **some** or **any**, a number or a possessive adjective (**my**, **his**, **your**, etc.) before **others**.

We've watched all the DVDs. There aren't any others to watch.

Exercise 1

Match the two parts.

- 1 That coffee was lovely, Molly!
- **2** What a beautiful photo!
- **2** I bought two dresses this one I'm wearing and a red one.
 - 4 She's written loads of books and I've only read one of them.
 - **5** She's written two books and I've read one of them. It was very good.
 - 6 Christopher has just bought another car.

- a I can lend you some of her other ones, if you like.
- Would you like to borrow the other one? I finished it last week.
- A Really? Hasn't he already got two?
- e That looks lovely on you. Can I see the other one?
- Thank you! Would you like to see the others?

Exercise 2

For each question, tick the correct answer.

- 1 Would you like
 - ☐ other coffee?
 - ☑ another coffee?
- 2 I've read that book. Have you got
 - any other?
 - any others?
- 3 My glass was dirty so I asked for
 - another one.
 - some other.
- 4 These jeans are a bit too big. Are there any
 - other one?
 - other ones?
- 5 He had one slice of cake and then
 - some other.
 - another.

Choose the correct word.

- 1 There were some **other / others** people waiting.
- 2 Could I have other / another glass of water, please?
- 3 I don't like those colours. Are there any other / others?
- 4 There were problems with the weather in another / other countries too.
- 5 There was another / other part of the film that I didn't understand.
- 6 I'm going to one party tonight and other / another one tomorrow night.

Exercise 4

Put each sentence into the correct order.	
	D 1 1

- 1 she / does / any / other / have / friends /? Does she have any other friends?
- 2 another / would / like / drink / you /? Would you like another drink?
- 3 had / few / a / other / we / problems / . We have a few other problems
- 4 any / are / other / cakes / there /? Are there any other cakes?
- 5 another / shall / try / café / we / ? Shall we try another cafe?
- 6 you / the / could / others / tell / ? <u>could you tell the others?</u>

Exercise 5

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

	-2	И	\sim		3
other	any	another	others	one	the

- 1 I didn't like the meal in the hotel but I liked the _____ meal that we had in the restaurant.
- 2 I already have this book. Do you have ______ other books on English grammar?
- 3 She showed me two apartments. One was too small and ______ other was too big.
- 4 That coffee was so good, Melissa! Could I have ______, please?
- 5 It was such a small coffee. Would you like another _____?
- 6 I've seen all these films. Do you have any _____?

Exercise 6



I was looking for a smart jacket so I asked the girl who worked in the shop to help me. I didn't like the first jacket that she showed me, so I asked to see some 1_______. She brought me two – a short, black one and 2_______ one which was dark red. The black one was too short and the 3______ one was too long. I explained the problem and asked if she had 4______ others. She then showed me another 5_____ which was far too expensive. I think I'm going to try the shops in Green Street. Do you know any other 6_____ where I might find a nice jacket?

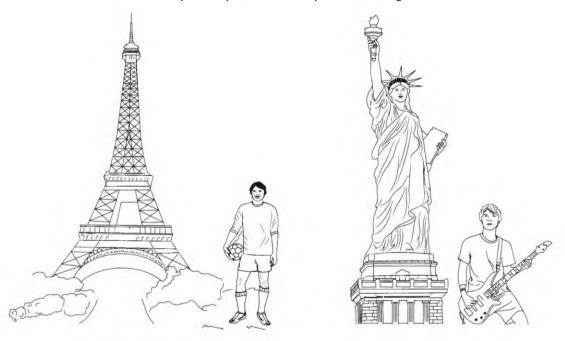
Relative pronouns and reflexive pronouns

who, which, that; myself, yourself

In this unit you learn about relative clauses with **who**, **which** and **that**. You also learn to use reflexive pronouns (**myself**, **yourself**, etc.).

Relative clauses

You use relative clauses to say exactly who or what you are talking about.



I've got two brothers. One lives in Paris and the other lives in New York.

The brother who lives in Paris loves football.

The brother who lives in New York plays the guitar.

You use who, which or that before a relative clause.

Relative pronoun	For	Example
who or that	people	That's the girl who/that works in the post office.
which or that	things	I saw a house which/that looked very old.

In these sentences, the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause.

The relative pronoun can also be the object of the relative clause.

Look at these two sentences:

I wanted to buy a computer. It was very expensive.

You can make one sentence from these two sentences using that.

The computer that I wanted to buy was very expensive.

You can use **that** to talk about things or people.

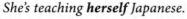
I saw a girl. She was very pretty.

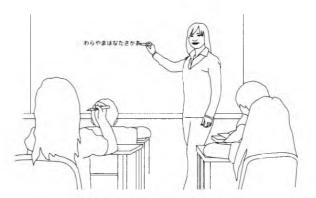
The girl that I saw was very pretty.

Reflexive pronouns

You can use a reflexive pronoun to show that you did something to yourself and not to another person or thing.







She's teaching them Japanese.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
l	me	myself
you	you	yourself (singular) yourselves (plural)
he	him	himself
she	her	herself
it	it	itself
we	us	ourselves
they	them	themselves

These are some verbs that you often use with a reflexive pronoun.

cut	She cut herself while she was preparing the vegetables.
dry	We got out of the swimming pool and dried ourselves.
enjoy	They really enjoyed themselves at the concert.
help	Help yourself to more food.
hurt	Don't climb up there. You'll hurt yourself!
look after	He's old enough to look after himself.

You also use reflexive pronouns to show that you can do something without help.

I drove the car myself.

These cakes are really nice. Did you make them yourself?

You can use by himself/themselves, etc. to mean alone.

A: Did you go to the cinema with your sister?

B: No, I went by myself.

each other

Jane emails Sunil. Sunil emails Jane.

They email each other.

Exercise 1

Which sentences are correct

1	A true friend is someone who helps you when you have a problem.	A
	The first car that I bought was 30 years old.	M
3	I know a lot of the people which live in my town.	+
4	Physics is the only subject that I found difficult at school.	Ø
5	Could you pass me the cup which is on the table behind you, please?	V
6	This is the laptop who I'm having a problem with.	

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

	each ourselves another yourselves other others
1	Kate and her brother gave each watches as a birthday present.
2	If you're hungry, please help to some food.
3	Helen's parents looked at one and smiled.
4	Is your son old enough to go out by?
5	We both asked the same question.
6	It took us quite a long time to get to know other.

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 My sister baked this bread
- **Q 2** I often go for a walk by
- **2** Sarah, I'm not sure you wrote this story
- ← 4 My uncle and aunt are very old but they can look after
- **5** I hope you and your wife enjoyed
- 6 The man lives by

- a myself.
- **b** himself.
- **c** herself.
- **d** yourselves.
- e yourself.
- f themselves.

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

		1	<u> </u>	9	
themselves yourselves	himself	yourself	itself	ourselves	-
myself herself					

- 1 Philip, you don't know anything about it you said so _____
- 2 Gary and Karen are old enough to go to school by _____
- 3 Sharon hurt _____ when she tried to move the heavy cupboard.
- 4 We never buy vegetables we grow all our vegetables _____
- 5 Now, children, be careful when you cut up your food you might cut _____
- 6 The company wants to make a car that can drive by _____

Exercise 5

Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

- **1** A Terry will look after him.
 - **B** Terry will look after himself.



- **2** A Kelly sent an email to Bill and Bill sent an email to Kelly about the party.
 - **B** Kelly and Bill sent each other emails about the party.





- **3** A I'll spend the money which I save on my next holiday.
 - **B** I'll spend the money that I save on my next holiday.
- 4 A I'd like you to take some photographs of me.



- B I'd like to take some photographs of myself.5 A The person that I spend most time with is Jane.
 - **B** Jane is the person who I spend most time with.



VVI	Ite	e the missing words in sentence B so that it means the same as sentence A.
1	Α	Patsy knows Jim and Jim knows Patsy quite well.
	В	Patsy and Jim know <u>each</u> other quite well.
2	Α	We all had a good time at the concert yesterday evening.
	В	We all enjoyed <u>ourselves</u> at the concert yesterday evening.
3	Α	I speak German, although I've never had any lessons.
	В	I've taught <u>myself</u> to speak German.
4	Α	Nobody that lives in my town wants the new road to be built.
	В	Nobody who lives in my town wants the new road to be built.
		rcise 7
(one	he correct word in each gap. e who you yourself myself which each
ne us	w ua	ssked me about clothes for your new job. I think you should buy 1 some shirts. The shirts 2 you usually wear are really old! I know you and Hazel lly give 3 other books or DVDs as presents, but why not ask her to give a shirt? And don't wait for your birthday!
Yo	u a	also asked if I need help with painting my living room. It's very kind of you, but I think I can
do	it	5, with some help from the man 6 lives next door.
We	e're	e going to start tomorrow.
Go	00	l luck with the new job!
Sc	ott	•

Phrasal verbs

Common phrasal verbs in the past and present (look after, put away, get up)

In this unit you learn the meaning of some common phrasal verbs.

Many common verbs are used in phrasal verbs:

Look

look after	I'm going to the shops. Can you look after the children?	
look up	I always look up new words in the dictionary.	
look for	Can you help me look for my keys? I've lost them.	

Put

put away	It's time for lunch now. Put away your books.	
put on	It's cold outside. Make sure you put on a coat.	
put off	Don't put off your homework until tomorrow.	

Get

get up	I usually get up late on Sundays.
get in	Get in here quickly. It's cold outside.
get out of	I'll get out of the car at the station.

Other phrasal verbs

switch on/off	Make sure you switch off the lights before you leave.	
turn on/off The programme is about to start. Turn on the		
make up	I made up the story. It wasn't true.	
run out of	Go to the garage. You don't want to run out of pe	
fill in	To get a passport you have to fill in a long form.	
find out	I'll find out the answer on the Internet.	

Remember!

With many phrasal verbs, the object pronoun (it/them/us, etc.) goes between the verb and on/off/out, etc.

Do your homework today. Don't put **it** off until tomorrow. There's a problem with my computer. I can't switch **it** on.

Match the sentences with the pictures.

- 1 He's run out of petrol.
- а
- **2** He's looking up a word.





3 He's filling in a form.



4 He's just got up.





book.





6 He's looking after his children.



Exercise 2

Match the sentence halves.



- **2** Jack looks after his
- **◯_3** Oh no! We've run out of
- **4** Ben always gets up
- **5** Izzy is looking for her
- 6 I need to look up

- a coffee I'll have to have tea.
- **b** a form to get a job.
- c three sons very well.
- **d** early in the morning.
- e car keys.
- f a phone number on the Internet.

FC	or each question, tick the correct answer.
1	I was cold, so I found my sweater and put it off. away. on.
2	I couldn't remember how to spell his name so I switched it off. made it up. filled it in.
3	Susanna didn't know anything about Belgium so she went on the Internet and found out. looked for.? turned on.
4	When you've finished on the computer, ☐ make it up. ☐ switch it off. ☐ put it on.
5	Jeff drove to his house, stopped and
6	I didn't want to tell my friend the bad news, so I looked after it. put it off. ran out of it.
	xercise 4
Pι	ut each sentence into the correct order.
1	switched / the / I / light / off / . I switched off the light
2	Gemma / clothes / puts / her / cupboard / the / away in / . Gemma puts her clothes away in the cupboard
3	made up / story / a / for / Harry / children / his / . Harry made up a story for his children
4	found / John / information / Internet / on / the / out some / . John found out some information on the Internet
5	coat / put / on in / Jill / her / the hall / . Jill put her cout on in the hall
6	children / looking / is / my / sister / after / my two / . My sister is looking after my two children

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

	off out after in away up
1	Leo is a good son: he looks his parents now that they're old.
2	You need to fill this form if you want the job.
3	I always put the things that I don't like doing.
4	I'm going to the shops because we've run of bread.

5 I usually get _____ at 7 a.m. on school days and leave home at 8.

6 I need to put _____ the clean cups and plates in the kitchen.

Exercise 6

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 I need to look after / up a word in the dictionary.
- 2 Please turn on / off the light because I can't see.
- 3 I need to get **out of / up** early tomorrow morning.
- 4 If you're cold, put on / off your sweater.
- 5 James had to look **up / for** his keys before he left.
- 6 Sarah stopped the car and switched on / off the engine.

Requests, offers and invitations

let me, shall, would you, can, could, may

In this unit you learn ways of making and responding to offers, invitations and requests.

Offering



You can use these phrases to offer to do things.

Let me carry your suitcase.	Thanks.
Shall I go to the shops with you?	Thank you.
Can I help you?	It's OK, thank you.
Do you need any more money?	No, I'm OK, thanks.

Inviting

You can invite people to do things with these phrases.

Would you like to see a film tomorrow?	Yes, I'd love to.	
What about playing tennis this afternoon?	Thanks, but I'm going shopping.	
Shall we go for a walk?	No, I'm sorry. I'm too tired.	

Requesting

To make requests you can use these phrases

• to ask someone to do something:

Can you open the window, please?	Yes, of course.
Could you tell me the time?	I'm sorry, I haven't got a watch.
Would you mind turn ing the TV down, please? It's very loud.	Not at all. (= I don't mind and I will do what you request)

• to ask if you can do something:

Can I leave early today, please?	No, I'm sorry. We're very busy.	
Could I borrow your laptop?	Yes, of course.	
May I ask you a question?	Of course.	

May and could are more polite than can.

Remember!

Most of the phrases are followed by the infinitive:

Can I help you?

But would you mind and what about are followed by -ing.

Would you mind closing the window?

Exercise 1

Matc	h th	o +w/o	nar	+c
Matc	n tne	e two) bar	τs.

- **₹1** Would you like a drink?
- C 2 Do you need anything else?
- **3** Shall I call a taxi for you?
 - Let me take your suitcase.
 - **∠ 5** Would you mind turning your music off?
- **O.6** Can you show me how to play this game?

- The instructions are in the box.
 - **b** Thanks it's really heavy!
- ✓ Do you have any extra pillows?
- **d** Yes can they pick us up in half an hour?
- ✓ No problem, sorry.
- 1've just had one, thanks.

Exercise 2

to see

For each question, tick the correct answer.

	•
1	Can I at your new phone? ☑ look ☐ looking ☐ to look
2	Let me you a drink. getting get to get
3	Shall we that new app? to download downloading download
4	Would you like out for dinner tonight? ☑ to go ☐ go ☐ going
5	What about a film this weekend? ☐ see ✓ seeing

Exercise 3 Put a cross (X) by the questions or sentences that do not belong, as shown. 1 Requesting May I use your phone? Not at all, any time. Could you close the door? What about pizza for lunch? 2 Offering Would you like some cheese? Would you mind giving me that file? Let's join the tennis club. Shall I book the holiday? 3 Inviting May I have another cake? Would you like to come round this evening? Let me take you out. Could you tell me the right answer, please? 4 Accepting offers and invitations Good idea. I'm sorry, I'm busy. Let's not do that. I'd love to. **Exercise 4** Put the correct response in each gap. No, thanks. I'm not hungry. | I'm sorry, I'm going out with Jim tonight. | Of course - but don't break it! | I've just sat down – maybe the next one! | Not at all. | Great. I can wear my new walking boots. | Thanks, but I'm busy on Saturday. | Sure. Here you are. To you want to dance to this song? What about going hiking tomorrow? 🏅 Can I get you a sandwich? _____ Could you pass me that magazine?

Shall we go to the sports centre this evening? _____

Can I borrow your MP3 player? _____

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 can / help / your / project / with / l / you /?
 - Can I help you with your project?
- 2 towel for / do / need / beach / you / the / a /? Do you need a towel for the beach?
- 3 washing-up / let / do / me / the /.
 - Let me do the washing-up
- 4 orange / about / what / a / glass / of /? Whar about a glass of orange?
- 5 afternoon / you / like / would / come / swimming this / to /? Would you like to come swimming this afternoon?
- 6 mind / you / me / helping / homework / with / my / would /? Would you mind me helping with homework?

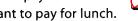
Exercise 6

Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

- 1 A Shall I do the shopping this week?
 - **B** I don't want you to do the shopping this week.
- **2** A Would you like to go swimming?
 - **B** I always enjoy swimming with you.
- 3 A What about seeing Dinosaur?
 - **B** Would you like to watch *Dinosaur*?



- 4 A Let me pay for lunch.
 - **B** I want to pay for lunch.



- **5** A Would you mind not smoking in here?
 - **B** It's OK for you to smoke in here.
- 6 A May I have a biscuit?
 - **B** Can I have a biscuit?



Exercise 7

Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence.

- 1 Shall I do shut the computer down?
- 2 What think about renting a car on holiday?
- 3 Can I do to anything to help?
- 4 Do you need for anything from the supermarket?
- 5 Would you like it some more pasta?
- 6 Can you please to close the door?

Agreeing, disagreeing and telling people what you want and need

In this unit you learn about how to agree and disagree, and how to tell people what you want or need and what they must do.

Agreeing and disagreeing

Martina That was a brilliant film.

Anna I don't agree. I think it was boring. Don't you

think that the acting was bad?

Martina No, not really. It's true that Jack Green was not

very good in it but, in my opinion, it was the best

film so far this year.

Anna I don't think so.

I agree / don't agree that	Do / Don't you agree that?	I agree / don't agree (with you).
I think / don't think that	Do / Don't you think that?	I think / don't think so.
It's true that	Is it true that?	It's true / It's not true.
In my opinion		

Expressing necessity and obligation

You can use these verbs to talk about what it is necessary or important for you to do or have.

• need to + verb; need + noun:

Can you be quiet. I **need to** finish this. It's late. **Do you need to** order a taxi? I **need** a new mobile phone. This one's really old.

must and have to:

I'm cooking dinner tonight. I must go to the shops.

A: Do you have to leave now?

B: Yes, I have to catch the next train.

You must text me when you get there.

Remember!

You use **mustn't** if it is important not to do something: You mustn't make too much noise at the party.

You use don't have to if it is not necessary to do something:

She doesn't have to bring any food to the party.

See Unit 17 for more about must and have to.

Exercise 1

Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

- 1 A In my opinion, children don't need mobile phones.
 - **B** I don't think children need mobile phones.
- 2 A It's true that if you work hard, you do well.
 - **B** You don't have to work hard to be successful.
- **3** A lagree with you.
 - **B** I think the same as you.
- **4** A Don't you think horses are nice?
 - B I like horses do you?
- **5** A In my opinion, women drive better than men.
- **B** Women are not good drivers, nor are some men.

Exercise 2

Match the phrases which mean the same.

- 1 It's true
- 2 In my opinion
- **3** I don't agree
- P A I need
 - **5** It's her opinion
 - 6 She needs to

- a It isn't true
- She has to
- ★ She believes
- d I don't have
- e I think
- f lagree

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 You must / have to / need not walk on the grass. It's wet.
- 2 Fluffy has to / needs / must a drink he's very thirsty!
- 3 You need / must / have remember your sports kit tomorrow.
- 4 He needs to / mustn't / has got wear a hard hat for work.
- 5 Visitors need / must / have leave their shoes outside.

Which sentences are correct? 1 I must a cup of tea! 2 Students must not run inside school buildings. 3 We have to catch the train in five minutes. 4 Peter needs study harder to pass the exam. 5 Victoria has to leave at 6 p.m. 6 They must to hurry or they'll miss the bus. **Exercise 5** Put the correct word in each gap. opinion agree have need true We had an interesting discussion in class today. We talked about how to become a good sportsperson. I 1_____ that it is important to get enough sleep and eat well. Some people in the class think that people are born to be footballers or runners. In my ²_____, you just ³_____ to work very hard. You don't 4_____expensive trainers or the best tennis racket, but you 5_ listen to your sports teacher. It's 6______ that they give good advice. Exercise 6 Put each sentence into the correct order. 1 agree / I / that / computer / game / easy / this / too / is /! I agree that this computer game is too easy 2 opinion / are / the / boring / my / quite / in / pictures / . The pictures are quite boring in my opinion 3 true / music's / the / it's / good / but / that /. It's true but that music's good

4 new / games / need / get / to / l / some / . I need to get some new games

6 need / I / phone / them / soon / to /. I need to phone them soon

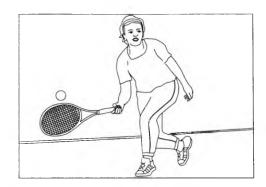
5 I'll / some / to / have / borrow / my friends / from /. I'll have to borrow some from my friens

Suggesting, advising and saying that you're sure

In this unit you learn to say how certain you are about something, how to give advice and make suggestions.

Expressing certainty





Dan Look over there. I'm sure that's Maria playing tennis.

Sam No, it can't be. I've just seen her at the library.

Dan Are you sure?

Sam Yes, I'm sure. I spoke to her there.

Dan It could be her sister, Jo, then.

Sam Of course, she's got a twin sister, hasn't she? It must

be Jo.

Are you sure?				
lt's certain	It's possible	It's not certain	It's not possible	
I'm sure / It must be	It could be	I'm not sure	It can't be	

Giving advice

In Unit 19 you looked at ways of giving advice. Here are some other ways:

Gina I need to get more exercise. What can I do?

Tim I think you should join a gym.

Gina It's too expensive.

Tim Why don't you go for a run every day? That's free.

Making suggestions

Anna and Alex are planning their weekend. Look at the phrases they use to make suggestions.

Anna What shall we do this weekend?

Alex What about going to the new shopping centre?

Anna I went there last week. Why don't we go to the park and play tennis?

Alex That's a good idea. Let's go to that new café afterwards.

Anna OK. Shall we ask Sara to come too?

Alex Yes, let's do that.

Remember!

Shall we go ...?

Let's go ...

Why don't we go ...?

BUT

What about going ...?

Exercise 1

Match the sentences that mean the same.

1 I'm sure it's true.

2 I'm sure it isn't true.

5 I think it's important to tell the truth.

4 I don't know what's true.

5 Let's tell them the truth.

6 I think it might be true.

- **a** Why don't we tell them the truth?
- **b** It can't be true.
- c I think we should tell the truth.
- **d** It must be true.
- e I think it could be true.
- f I'm not sure what the truth is.

For each question, tick the correct answer.

1	A: Who's that girl with Peter? B:, I haven't seen her before. ✓ I'm not sure ☐ It can't be ☐ It must be
2	A: go out for dinner? B: No, it's too expensive! Shall we What about Maybe
3	A: I've got toothache. B: go to the dentist. Why don't you

4	A: I'm bored.	
	B: go shopping for shoes!	
	☐ What about	
	☑ Let's	
	Could	
5	A: Your brother has sent you a text.	
	B: I guess he want a lift home.	_
	☐ can't	ע
	☐ must	٠.

should

Exercise 3

☐ You should

Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 Why don't we / It could be / I'm sure go skiing tomorrow?
- 2 This question is difficult. I think / I can't / I'm not sure what the answer is.
- 3 Petra hurt her hand yesterday. What about / She should / Perhaps she see a doctor.
- 4 Julia must / can't be / could be on holiday in Spain. I saw her in her office this morning.
- **5 What about / Shall we / Let's** going away this weekend?

Exercise 4

Put the correct word in each gap.

I'm sure I think you	should can't be could be mus	st Let's I'm sure
Eva: I can't find my cat!		
Ken: Oh, don't worry. 1	she'll come back soon.	
Eva: I don't know. She 2_	up a tree!	
Ken: When did you last s	ee her?	
Eva: Early this morning.		
Ken: Well, she 3	far away.	
Eva: 4	go and ask all the neighbours.	
Ken: 5	wait a bit longer. ⁶	she'll come home for
her dinner!		

Exercise 5 Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning. 1 A You can't be right. **B** I'm sure what you say is correct. 2 A Why don't you try this book? It's great. **B** I think you should read this book. It's very good. **3** A You must meet Ellie after school. **B** You could meet Ellie when she comes out of school. **4** A Shall we have a picnic in the park? **B** Let's have a picnic in the park. **5** A Jenny must be on holiday. **B** I'm sure Jenny is on holiday. Exercise 6 Are the bold words correct or incorrect in the sentences? 1 Steven must be about 40 years old. **2** Let's **we a** go to the beach this afternoon. 3 I must to clean my car. It's very dirty! **4** What about **have** \square pizza for lunch? 5 I'm **not** \square sure what to do. I can't decide. **6** It **could** be too late to book a table. I'll ring the restaurant to find out. Exercise 7 Which sentences are correct? 1 Let's go out tonight – it's very cold and I want to watch TV. 2 Shall we play football this weekend? 3 That woman can't be Sonia's daughter – she's too old.

4 That red bike could be George's – his is blue.

You must be hungry after eating all those sandwiches.Why don't you buy a new car – this one's so slow!

Answer key

1 Present continuous, present		Exercise 2	
simple and will		1 d	4 f
-		2 e	5 b
Exercise 1		3 c	6 a
1 are visiting or 're visiting			
2 am seeing or 'm seeing		Exercise 3	
3 are going out		1 ever	4 ever
4 is swimming or's swim	_	2 never	5 ever
5 are having <i>or</i> 're having		3 never	6 never
6 am taking <i>or</i> 'm taking		Exercise 4	
		1 d	4 e
Exercise 2 1 will	4 2m	2 b	5 f
	4 am 5 are	3 c	6 a
2 does		•	u
3 be	6 is	Exercise 5	
Exercise 3		1 gone	
1 d	4 c	2 been	
2 e	5 f	3 been	
3 b	6 a	4 gone	
		5 been	
Exercise 4		6 gone	
1 does	4 doing		
2 seeing	5 be	Exercise 6	
3 leaves	6 do	1 No	4 No
		2 Yes	5 No
Exercise 5		3 Yes	6 Yes
1 f	4 e		
2 a	5 c	2 Duanacitions	
3 b	6 d	3 Prepositions	
		Exercise 1	
Exercise 6	4 1/11	1 a	4 c
1 going		2 f	5 d
2 meeting	5 doing 6 see	3 b	6 e
3 won't	o see		
		Exercise 2	- 1
2 Present perfect		1 f	4 d
		2 c	5 e
Exercise 1	4 L	3 a	6 b
1 a	4 b		
2 e	5 d		
3 c	6 f		

Exercise 3		Exercise 6	
1 to	4 with	1 Yes	4 Yes
2 to	5 to	2 No	5 Yes
3 at	6 at	3 No	6 No
J at	o at	3 110	0 110
Exercise 4			
1 agree	4 watch	5 Possessive pron	ouns
2 ask	5 think	Exercise 1	
3 tell	6 talk	1 d	4 e
		2 f	5 a
Exercise 5	a tal	3 b	6 c
1 of	4 with		
2 to	5 at	Exercise 2	
3 about	6 from	1 his	4 yours
Exercise 6		2 mine	5 hers
1 No	4 No	3 theirs	6 ours
2 No	5 Yes		
3 Yes	6 Yes	Exercise 3	A .
		1 c	4 f
		2 a	5 e
4 A little and a fe	W	3 d	6 b
Exercise 1		Exercise 4	
1 plenty	4 hardly	1 mine	4 ours
2 a few	5 lot	2 yours	5 his
3 couple	6 little	3 hers	6 theirs
Exercise 2		Exercise 5	
1 a few X	4 lot of X	1 hers	4 one
2 a few ✓	5 Several X	2 his	5 ours
3 little X	6 Plenty. ✓	3 ones	6 yours
Francisco D		Property of	
Exercise 3 1 much	4 several	Exercise 6 1 That umbrella is mine.	
2 plenty	5 hardly	2 Is that pen yours?	
3 couple	6 a little	3 He's a friend of mine.	
3 couple	o antile	4 She's a colleague of Ar	nv's
Exercise 4		5 Is he a friend of yours?	-
1 f	4 b	6 Is that mine or yours?	
2 a	5 d	o is triat finite of yours.	or is that yours or infine.
3 e	6 c		
		6 Possessive 's and	ds'
Exercise 5		Exercise 1	
1 lots	4 a few	1 b	4 e
2 little	5 a little	2 a	5 c
3 few	6 Several	3 d	6 f
			- ·

6 the post office

Exercise 2

1 teeth2 wives5 were3 feet6 are

Exercise 3

- 1 Keith's
- 2 My parents'
- 3 end of
- 4 week's

Exercise 4

- 1 What's Alex's dog's name?
- 2 I've put your coat at the bottom of the stairs.
- 3 Wayne is starting a new job in a week's time.
- 4 What are the students' nationalities?
- **5** What's the name of the hotel where you stayed?
- **6** You can watch the world's top sportsmen and women at the Olympic Games.

Exercise 5

- 1 six months' time
- 2 of the sofa
- 3 of the swimming pool
- 4 My wife's
- 5 the back of
- 6 London's

Exercise 6

- 1 father's
- 2 of the car
- 3 students'
- 4 parents'
- 5 of the tickets

7 Articles and other words before nouns

Exercise 1

1	the	4	ªthe, ⁵a
2	ªa, ⁵The	5	a
3	a	6	the

Exercise 2

1 work2 the dentist's4 bed5 the theatre

Exercise 3

3 hospital

- 1 school yet?
- 2 the cinema.
- 3 university in the United States.
- 4 the airport.
- 5 the theatre.

Exercise 4

- 1 My brother ate all my food.
- 2 I'd like both those dresses.
- 3 I see my parents every weekend.
- 4 The boys went to Josh's house every day.
- 5 The chef broke all the eggs.
- 6 My other sister is at home.

Exercise 5

1	another	4	another
2	other	5	other
3	another	6	both

Exercise 6

1 any	4 every
2 some	5 no
3 other	6 another

8 Past continuous

Exercise 1

1 travelling2 saw3 happened4 waiting5 had6 getting

- 1 were you talking to
- 2 found
- 3 heard
- 4 listened
- 5 saying
- 6 were you doing

1	visiting	4	having
2	working	5	met
3	getting	6	dropped

Exercise 4

1 e	4 b
2 d	5 a
3 f	6 c

Exercise 5

1	Yes	4	Yes
2	No	5	No
3	No	6	۷۵٥

Exercise 6

1 was coming	4 dropped
2 saw	5 was waiting
3 was cycling	6 sat

9 There and It sentences

Exercise 1

1 wasn't	4 were
2 will	5 Did
3 Have	

Exercise 2

- 1 Is there a doctor in this building?
- 2 It has been a wonderful holiday.
- 3 It won't be easy to find the house.
- 4 There weren't any problems with the car.
- 5 Was it cold outdoors last night?
- 6 There is going to be a storm.

Exercise 3

1	lt's
2	It was
2	Thora's

3 There's been

4 there have been

5 There was

6 It isn't

Exercise 4

1	Yes	4	Yes
2	No	5	No

3 Yes

Exercise 5

1	Yes	4	No
2	No	5	No
3	Yes	6	No

Exercise 6

1	Is it raining
2	Are there

3 Will it be

4 There was

5 Wasn't there

6 it is going to be or it's going to be

10 Questions

Exercise 1

- 1 are these
- 2 the next train leaves
- 3 the door is locked
- 4 do you open
- 5 is your sister
- 6 is her new boyfriend

Exercise 2

- 1 Which books do you need to take with you?
- 2 How often do you go to the gym?
- 3 Can you tell me when the show starts?
- 4 He asked me where I work.
- 5 How long is the movie?
- 6 Why was the letter written in French?

Exercise 3

1	What	4	long
2	Which	5	How
3	How	6	why

Exercise 4

1	b	4	a
2	d	5	c
3	e	6	f

1 long	4 why
2 whose	5 like
3 who	6 Which

- 1 When was the food cooked?
- 2 How high is the wall?
- 3 How often are these computers checked?
- 4 Which pictures do you like best?
- 5 Can you tell me how to use this machine?
- 6 Whose story was read to the class?

11 Adjectives

Exercise 1

- 1 tallest
- 4 most expensive
- 2 smarter
- 5 heavy
- 3 hotter

Exercise 2

- 1 hardest
- 4 expensive
- 2 colder
- 5 difficult
- 3 smaller
- **6** better

Exercise 3

1 b

4 d

2 c

5 a

3 e

6 f

Exercise 4

- 1 busy
- 4 frightened
- 2 keen

- 5 delicious
- 3 careful

Exercise 5

- **1** Yes
- **4** No

2 Yes

5 No

3 No

6 Yes

Exercise 6

- 1 What is the best time to visit you?
- 2 I'm excited about my new car.
- 3 Nick is younger than everyone in his class.
- 4 This chair is the least comfortable.
- 5 Jo is very fond of milk chocolate.
- 6 Peaches are the sweetest fruit.

12 Link words

Exercise 1

1 or

4 so

2 nor

5 both

3 but

6 that

Exercise 2

- 1 both
- 2 not only
- **3** so

- 4 nor
- **5** or
- **6** and

Exercise 3

- Yes
 No
- **3** No

5 No6 Yes

4 Yes

Exercise 4

1 or

4 so

2 and

- 5 but
- 3 neither
- 6 nor

Exercise 5

- 1 His behaviour was neither clever nor funny.
- 2 The food was not only healthy but also delicious.
- 3 I was so tired I had to go to bed.
- 4 Both the car and the bike were stolen.
- 5 I need either a knife or some scissors.
- 6 The weather was so bad we decided to go home.

Exercise 6

1 a

4 b

2 e

5 f

3 d

6 c

13 Time clauses

Exercise 1

1 e

4 a

2 f

5 c

3 b

6 d

Exercise 2

1 to

4 although

- 2 while
- **5** to
- 3 when

- 1 although it rained a lot.
- 2 if you want to watch the news?
- 3 although it was Saturday.
- 4 after you had dinner?
- 5 while you were out.

Exercise 4

1 when

4 before

2 to

- 5 If
- 3 although
- **6** to

Exercise 5

- 1 Marion can sing while Jeffrey plays the piano.
- 2 Please make some tea after you've washed the cups.
- 3 Call this number if you want to make an appointment.
- 4 Angela texted her parents to give them the good
- 5 Simona didn't take her gloves although it was snowing.
- 6 Will you buy me a car when you're rich?

Exercise 6

- 1 Billy, what did you do with the dictionary after you used it?
- 2 Although I didn't like James, I helped him with his homework.
- 3 If there is a fire, ring 999.
- 4 What will you do if I give you all this money?
- 5 When I am old, I will stay in expensive hotels.
- **6** Jeremy sent this card to wish me happy birthday.
- 7 Before you can watch football on television you have to tidy your room.

Exercise 7

- 1 while
- **3** if
- 2 after he has
- 4 to

14 Zero and first conditionals

Exercise 1

1 e

4 f

2 c

5 b

3 a

6 d

Exercise 2

- 1 need
- 4 cook
- 2 don't work
- 5 won't have
- 3 will buy
- 6 will want

Exercise 3

1 Yes

4 Yes

2 No

5 No

3 No

6 Yes

Exercise 4

- 1 gives ✓
- 4 offers ✓
- 2 he'll make X
- 5 be X
- 3 cooks ✓
- 6 meet X

Exercise 5

- 1 will be
- 4 gets
- 2 invites
- 5 fail
- 3 don't eat
- **6** I'll be

Exercise 6

- 1 Your jacket will get wet if you leave it outside.
- 2 If you don't work, you don't earn money.
- 3 You'll get too hot if you sit in the sun.
- 4 If I see Julia I'll talk to her.
- 5 Will you sing if I play the guitar?
- 6 Will you come to the beach tomorrow if it's sunny?

15 Adverbs

Exercise 1

1 b

4 a

2 c

5 f

3 e

6 d

Exercise 2

- 1 basically
- 4 in fact
- 2 these days
- 5 down the road
- 3 practically
- 6 kindly

Exercise 3

1 in

4 around

2 over

5 here

3 next

6 along

Exercise 4 1 a

4 c **5** b

2 f **3** e

6 d

Exercise 5

- 1 afterwards
- 4 normally

5 occasionally

- 2 finally 3 at once
- 6 soon

Exercise 6

- 1 suddenly
- 4 luckily
- 2 in town
- 5 afterwards
- 3 all the way
- 6 along the river

16 Adverb position

Exercise 1

- 1 always goes
- 2 usually plays
- 3 see you tomorrow
- 4 sometimes go
- 5 never forgets
- 6 often have

Exercise 2

- 1 f **2** a
- **5** b
- **3** c

6 e

4 d

Exercise 3

1 Yes **2** No

4 No 5 Yes

3 No.

6 Yes

Exercise 4

- 1 Yesterday our family moved
- 2 a great view over the city
- 3 see the beach clearly
- 4 will never
- 5 Today | put
- 6 always like

Exercise 5

- 1 Heft my shoes near the door.
- 2 Can you drive me to the station tomorrow?
- 3 Make sure you cross the road very carefully.
- 4 She keeps the cookies on the top shelf.
- 5 Boris always eats his food very slowly.
- 6 Did you speak to Beth unkindly yesterday?

Exercise 6

- 1 yesterday
- 4 never
- **2** badly
- 5 afterwards
- 3 always
- 6 politely

17 Modal verbs (1)

Exercise 1

1 Yes

4 No

2 Yes

5 No

3 No

6 Yes

Exercise 2

- 1 have to
- 4 mustn't
- 2 must not 3 don't have
- 5 have 6 have to
- Exercise 3 1 have to
- 4 must not
- 2 can

5 have to

- 3 must
- 6 able to

Exercise 4

1 No

4 No

2 Yes

5 Yes

3 Yes

- **6** No
- Exercise 5

- 1 must X
- 4 were not able ✓
- 2 could ✓
- 5 must X
- 3 don't have to ✓
- 6 couldn't X

- 1 mustn't ✓
- 4 not able 🗸
- 2 must ✓
- 5 haven't X
- 3 aren't X
- 6 can ✓

18 Modal verbs (2)

Exercise 1

1 f 4 c 2 d 5 e 3 b 6 a

Exercise 2

1 may come
2 could walk
3 might help
4 could call
5 will probably be
6 might not be

Exercise 3

rain
 run
 arrive
 want
 go

Exercise 4

1 No 4 No 2 Yes 5 No 3 Yes 6 Yes

Exercise 5

- 1 Our team probably won't win the competition.
- 2 Could you afford to buy a new computer?
- 3 My parents might give me a laptop.
- 4 The water may be too cold for swimming.
- 5 I'll probably ask my mum to come with me.
- 6 I'm sure that Alfie couldn't see us.

Exercise 6

to give X
 asked X
 might ✓
 stay ✓
 being X

19 Modal verbs (3)

Exercise 1

1 No 4 No 2 Yes 5 Yes 6 No

Exercise 2

1 ought not	4 Ought we
2 should	5 better
3 better not	6 Should

Exercise 3

1	to 🗶	4	Ought 🗸
2	oughtn't ✓	5	shouldn't 🗸
3	should X	6	better 🗶

Exercise 4

1 shouldn't go	4 ought to ask
2 ought to wear	5 shouldn't do
3 should rest	6 'd better not try

Exercise 5

1 better	4 to
2 not	5 had
3 not	6 Ought

Exercise 6

1 ought	4 ought
2 shouldn't	5 better not
3 should	6 better

20 Modal verbs (4)

Exercise 1

1	won't	5	come
2	Would	6	Shall
3	'll help	7	make
4	Will		

Exercise 2

1	won't	4	won't
2	Will	5	will
3	will	6	Shall

Exercise 3

1	e	4	b
2	d	5	c
3	a	6	f

- 1 Shall I cook the dinner for everyone tonight?
- 2 My brother won't tell me why he is laughing.
- 3 Do you think Dad will take me to the airport?
- 4 Ben says he will write to Emma every day.
- 5 This jar's lid won't come off.
- 6 He'll do most of the hard work for you.

- 1 Yes 4 Yes **2** Yes **5** No
- 3 No 6 No

Exercise 6

- 1 won't ✓
- 2 will 🗸
- 3 Shall ✓
- 4 won't X
- 5 shall X
- 6 won't ✓

21 Passive

Exercise 1

- 1 a **4** c **2** f **5** e
- **3** b

Exercise 2

4 made 1 given 5 told 2 taken 6 done

6 d

3 eaten

Exercise 3

4 Were **1** was 2 were **5** was 3 was 6 weren't

Exercise 4

4 been 1 Have 2 haven't 5 served 3 Has 6 hasn't

Exercise 5

1 were 4 Have **5** is 2 are 3 has 6 was

Exercise 6

- 1 given 5 have 6 cleaned 2 been 3 stolen
- 4 kept

22 Question tags

Exercise 1

- 1 don't you
- 2 has it
- 3 are there
- 4 didn't he
- 5 haven't they
- 6 weren't you

Exercise 2

1 c **4** e **5** d **2** f **6** b **3** a

Exercise 3

- 1 isn't it
- 2 haven't you
- 3 haven't they
- 4 do you
- 5 isn't she
- 6 does it

Exercise 4

- 1 do they ✓
- 2 wasn't it 🗸
- 3 don't they ✓
- 4 didn't they ✓
- 5 aren't they X
- 6 is it X

Exercise 5

- 1 Yes, there are.
- 2 No, he hasn't.
- 3 Yes, it was.
- 4 No, it hasn't.
- 5 Yes, I have.
- 6 Yes, there were.

23 Verbs not normally used in continuous forms

Exercise 1

1 d 4 f **2** e **5** c **3** a **6** b

Exercise 2 Exercise 2 1 Yes 4 Yes 1 Yes 4 No **5** Yes **2** No **2** No **5** No 3 No **6** No 3 Yes Exercise 3 Exercise 3 4 smell 1 give 4 would like 1 are feeling 2 know 5 think 2 helped 5 expects **3** are thinking **6** belong 3 taught **Exercise 4 Exercise 4 1** do 1 are seeming X 4 eat 2 are you tasting ✓ **2** to do 5 him to be 3 feels ✓ 3 to eat 6 him 4 weren't thinking ✓ **Exercise 5** 5 Are you hearing X 1 came X 6 don't seem ✓ 2 cook ✓ Exercise 5 3 to know X 1 You're liking X 4 to him X 2 are ✓ 5 to end ✓ 6 to have 🗸 3 is having X 4 looks ✓ Exercise 6 5 I'm thinking ✓ 1 Yes 4 No 6 you're understanding X **2** No **5** No Exercise 6 3 Yes 6 Yes 1 's tasting or is tasting 2 don't understand or do not understand 3 isn't thinking or is not thinking

25 Pronouns a	and ad	jectives
---------------	--------	----------

4 a

5 b

Exercise 1

1 c

2 f

	3 e	6 d
24 Verbs followed by two objects	Exercise 2	
Exercise 1	1 another coffee?	4 other ones?
1 Don't let me forget to buy some stamps at the	2 any others?	5 another.
post office.	3 another one.	
2 Stephanie would like you to play tennis with her		
this afternoon.	Exercise 3	
3 Do you think you can make the printer start	1 other	4 other
working again?	2 another	5 another
4 Shall we give Helen a bunch of flowers?	3 others	6 another
5 Danny wants his friends to visit him while he's in		

4 knows

5 doesn't like or does not

6 don't believe or do not believe

6 The visitors took Tom a box of chocolates.

- 1 Does she have any other friends?
- 2 Would you like another drink?
- 3 We had a few other problems.
- 4 Are there any other cakes?
- 5 Shall we try another café?
- 6 Could you tell the others?

Exercise 5

- 1 other 4 another 5 one 2 anv
- 3 the
- 6 others

Exercise 6

1 others 4 any 2 another 5 one 3 other 6 ones

26 Relative pronouns and reflexive pronouns

Exercise 1

4 Yes 1 Yes 2 Yes 5 Yes **3** No **6** No

Exercise 2

4 himself 1 other 2 yourselves 5 ourselves 3 another 6 each

Exercise 3

1 c **4** f **2** a **5** d **6** b **3** e

Exercise 4

4 ourselves 1 yourself 2 themselves 5 yourselves 3 herself 6 itself

Exercise 5

- 1 No 4 No 5 Yes 2 Yes
- 3 Yes

Exercise 6

1 each 3 myself 2 ourselves 4 who

Exercise 7

1 yourself 4 you 2 which 5 myself 3 each 6 who

27 Phrasal verbs

Exercise 1

1	a	4	f
2	e	5	d
3	С	6	b

Exercise 2

1	b	4	d
2	С	5	e
3	a	6	f

Exercise 3

1 on.	4 switch it off.
2 made it up.	5 got out of his car.
3 found out.	6 put it off.

Exercise 4

- 1 I switched off the light.
- 2 Gemma puts her clothes away in the cupboard.
- 3 Harry made up a story for his children.
- 4 John found out some information on the Internet.
- 5 Jill put her coat on in the hall.
- 6 My sister is looking after my two children.

Exercise 5

3	off	6	away
2	in	5	up
1	after	4	out

1 up	4 on
2 on	5 for
3 up	6 off

28 Requests, offers and invitations

Exercise 1

1	f	4	b
2	С	5	e
3	d	6	а

Exercise 2

1	look	4	to go
2	get	5	seeing

3 download

Exercise 3

- 1 Not at all, any time. What about pizza for lunch?
- 2 Would you mind giving me that file? Let's join the tennis club.
- **3** May I have another cake? Could you tell me the right answer, please?
- 4 I'm sorry, I'm busy. Let's not do that.

Exercise 4

- 1 I've just sat down maybe the next one!
- 2 Great. I can wear my new walking boots.
- 3 No, thanks. I'm not hungry.
- 4 Sure. Here you are.
- 5 Not at all.
- 6 Thanks, but I'm busy on Saturday.
- 7 Of course but don't break it!
- 8 I'm sorry, I'm going out with Jim tonight.

Exercise 5

- 1 Can I help you with your project?
- 2 Do you need a towel for the beach?
- 3 Let me do the washing-up.
- 4 What about a glass of orange?
- **5** Would you like to come swimming this afternoon?
- **6** Would you mind helping me with my homework?

Exercise 6

1	No	4	Yes
2	No	5	No
3	Yes	6	Yes

Exercise 7

- 1 Shall I shut the computer down?
- 2 What about renting a car on holiday?
- 3 Can I do anything to help?
- 4 Do you need anything from the supermarket?
- 5 Would you like some more pasta?
- 6 Can you please close the door?

29 Agreeing, disagreeing and telling people what you want and need

Exercise 1

1	Yes	4	Yes
2	No	5	No

3 Yes

Exercise 2

1	f	4	d
2	e	5	c
3	a	6	b

Exercise 3

1	must	4	needs to
2	needs	5	must

3 must

Exercise 4

1	No	4	No
2	Yes	5	Yes
3	Yes	6	No

Exercise 5

1 agree	4 need
2 opinion	5 must
3 have	6 true

- 1 I agree that this computer game is too easy!
- 2 In my opinion the pictures are quite boring.
- 3 But it's true that the music's good.
- 4 I need to get some new games.
- 5 I'll have to borrow some from my friends.
- 6 I need to phone them soon.

30 Suggesting, advising and saying that you're sure

Exercise 1

1 d **4** f **2** b **5** a **6** e

3 c

Exercise 2

1 I'm not sure 4 Let's 2 Shall we 5 must

3 You should

Exercise 3

1 Why don't we 4 can't be 2 I'm not sure 5 What about

3 She should

Exercise 4

1 I'm sure

2 could be

3 can't be

4 Let's

5 I think you should

6 I'm sure

Exercise 5

1 No 4 Yes 5 Yes 2 Yes

3 No

Exercise 6

1 be ✓

2 we X

3 to X

4 have X

5 not **√**

6 could ✓

Exercise 7

1 No **4** No **2** Yes **5** No 3 Yes 6 Yes

Collins English for Life

Bring your studies to LIF

Prepare for the English you will come across in real I

online reviews tweets job applications

interrupting

phone calls
star

starting

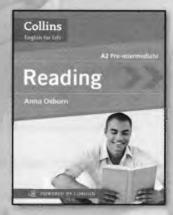


978-0-00-749776-8

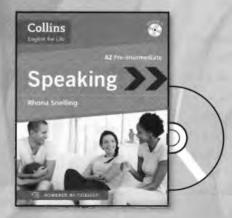


978-0-00-749775-1

Level: A2 Pre-intermediate



978-0-00-749774-4



978-0-00-749777-5

If you need help finding our books, please e-mail us at collins.elt@harpercollins.co.uk.

www.collinselt.com

■ POWERED BY COBL

Collins Work on your Grammar – Pre-intermediate is a new practice book that will help you to improve your spoken and written English. Work through the exercises and see the difference good grammar can make to your success in English.

The book features:

- Simple explanations of the grammar you need to know at this level
- Remember! boxes which give you helpful tips for natural and accurate English
- A clear design with lots of space for your answers
- Illustrations to help you understand
- An answer key so you can check your progress

CEF level A2 Suitable for self-study and classroom use



Collins 'Work on your...' is a new series for learners of English from Elementary to Advanced level.

You can trust Collins COBUILD

The 4.5-billion-word Collins Corpus is the world's largest database of the English language. It is updated every month and has been at the heart of Collins COBUILD publishing for over 20 years. Our experts have carefully selected the grammar points in this book, so you can trust Collins to help you speak and write accurate and up-to-date English.

