

# Present continuous (I am doing)

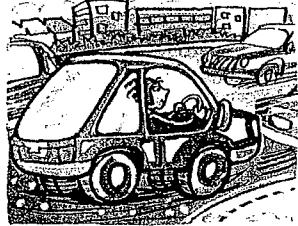
Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.  
She is driving to work.

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking.  
The action is not finished.

Am/is/are + -ing is the *present continuous*:

I	am (= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is (= he's etc.)	working
we/you/they	are (= we're etc.)	doing etc.



I am doing something = I'm in the middle of doing it; I've started doing it and I haven't finished yet:

- ☐ Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying to work. (*not* I try)
- ☐ 'Where's Mark?' 'He's having a shower.' (*not* He has a shower)
- ☐ Let's go out now. It isn't raining any more. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- ☐ (*at a party*) Hello, Jane. Are you enjoying the party? (*not* Do you enjoy)
- ☐ What's all that noise? What's going on? (= What's happening?)

The action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm reading a really good book at the moment.  
It's about a man who ...

Steve is not reading the book at the time of speaking.  
He means that he has started it, but has not finished it yet.  
He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

- ☐ Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian. (*but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking*)
- ☐ Some friends of mine are building their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

You can use the present continuous with today / this week / this year etc. (periods around now):

- ☐ A: You're working hard today. (*not* You work hard today)
- B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- ☐ The company I work for isn't doing so well this year.

We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now, especially with these verbs:

- get   change   become   increase   rise   fall   grow   improve   begin   start
- ☐ Is your English getting better? (*not* Does your English get better)
  - ☐ The population of the world is increasing very fast. (*not* increases)
  - ☐ At first I didn't like my job, but I'm beginning to enjoy it now. (*not* I begin)

## Exercises

1.1 Complete the sentences with the following verbs in the correct form:

get   happen   look   lose   make   start   stay   try   work

- 1 'You 're working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
- 2 I ..... for Christine. Do you know where she is?
- 3 It ..... dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- 4 They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They ..... with friends until they find somewhere.
- 5 Things are not so good at work. The company ..... money.
- 6 Have you got an umbrella? It ..... to rain.
- 7 You ..... a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I ..... to concentrate.
- 8 Why are all these people here? What ..... ?

1.2 Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative (I'm not doing etc.).

- 1 Please don't make so much noise. I 'm trying (try) to work.
- 2 Let's go out now. It isn't raining (rain) any more.
- 3 You can turn off the radio. I ..... (listen) to it.
- 4 Kate phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She ..... (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
- 5 I want to lose weight, so this week I ..... (eat) lunch.
- 6 Andrew has just started evening classes. He ..... (learn) German.
- 7 Paul and Sally have had an argument. They ..... (speak) to each other.
- 8 I ..... (get) tired. I need a rest.
- 9 Tim ..... (work) this week. He's on holiday.

1.3 Complete the conversations.

- 1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.  
B: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)  
A: He's at university.  
B: ..... ? (what / he / study)  
A: Psychology.  
B: ..... it? (he / enjoy)  
A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.
- 2 A: Hi, Liz. How ..... in your new job? (you / get on)  
B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but ..... better now. (things / get)  
A: What about Jonathan? Is he OK?  
B: Yes, but ..... his work at the moment. (he / not / enjoy)  
He's been in the same job for a long time and ..... to get bored with it. (he / begin)

1.4 Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

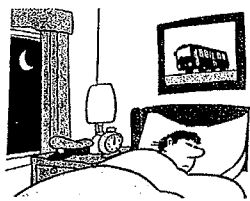
begin   change   get   increase   rise

- 1 The population of the world is increasing very fast.
- 2 The world ..... . Things never stay the same.
- 3 The situation is already bad and it ..... worse.
- 4 The cost of living ..... . Every year things are more expensive.
- 5 The weather ..... to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't as strong.

# Present simple (I do)

A

Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep.  
He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)  
*but* He drives a bus. (He is a bus driver.)  
Drive(s)/work(s)/do(es) etc. is the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they drive/work/do etc.
he/she/it drives/works/does etc.

B

We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general:

- ☐ Nurses look after patients in hospitals.
- ☐ I usually go away at weekends.
- ☐ The earth goes round the sun.
- ☐ The café opens at 7.30 in the morning.

Remember:

I work ... *but* He works ... They teach ... *but* My sister teaches ...

For spelling (-s or -es), see Appendix 6.

C

We use do/does to make questions and negative sentences:

do	I/we/you/they	work?	I/we/you/they	don't	work
does	he/she/it	drive?	he/she/it	doesn't	drive
		do?			do

- ☐ I come from Canada. Where do you come from?
- ☐ I don't go away very often.
- ☐ What does this word mean? (*not* What means this word?)
- ☐ Rice doesn't grow in cold climates.

In the following examples, do is also the main verb (do you do / doesn't do etc.):

- ☐ 'What do you do?' 'I work in a shop.'
- ☐ He's always so lazy. He doesn't do anything to help.

D

We use the present simple to say how often we do things:

- ☐ I get up at 8 o'clock every morning.
- ☐ How often do you go to the dentist?
- ☐ Julie *doesn't drink* tea very often.
- ☐ Robert usually goes away two or three times a year.

I promise / I apologise etc.

Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you *promise* to do something, you can say 'I promise ...'; when you *suggest* something, you can say 'I suggest ...':

- ☐ I promise I won't be late. (*not* I'm promising)
- ☐ 'What do you suggest I do?' 'I suggest that you ...'

In the same way we say: I apologise ... / I advise ... / I insist ... / I agree ... / I refuse ... etc.

## Exercises

Unit 2

2.1 Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

- cause(s) connect(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) ~~speaks~~ take(s)
- 1 Tanya *speaks* German very well.
  - 2 I don't often ..... coffee.
  - 3 The swimming pool ..... at 7.30 every morning.
  - 4 Bad driving ..... many accidents.
  - 5 My parents ..... in a very small flat.
  - 6 The Olympic Games ..... place every four years.
  - 7 The Panama Canal ..... the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

2.2 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 Julie *doesn't drink* (not / drink) tea very often.
- 2 What time ..... (the banks / close) here?
- 3 I've got a computer, but I ..... (not / use) it much.
- 4 'Where ..... (Martin / come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'
- 5 'What ..... (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'
- 6 It ..... (take) me an hour to get to work. How long ..... (it / take) you?
- 7 Look at this sentence. What ..... (this word / mean)?
- 8 David isn't very fit. He ..... (not / do) any sport.

2.3 Use the following verbs to complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the negative:

- believe eat flow ~~go~~ ~~grow~~ make rise tell translate
- 1 The earth *goes* round the sun.
  - 2 Rice *doesn't grow* in Britain.
  - 3 The sun ..... in the east.
  - 4 Bees ..... honey.
  - 5 Vegetarians ..... meat.
  - 6 An atheist ..... in God.
  - 7 An interpreter ..... from one language into another.
  - 8 Liars are people who ..... the truth.
  - 9 The River Amazon ..... into the Atlantic Ocean.

2.4 You ask Liz questions about herself and her family. Write the questions.

- 1 You know that Liz plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.  
How often *do you play tennis* ..?
- 2 Perhaps Liz's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Liz.  
..... your sister ..?
- 3 You know that Liz reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.  
..... ?
- 4 You know that Liz's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Liz.  
..... ?
- 5 You know that Liz goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.  
..... ?
- 6 You don't know where Liz's grandparents live. You want to know. Ask Liz.  
..... ?

2.5 Complete using the following:

- I apologise I insist I promise I recommend ~~I suggest~~
- 1 It's a nice day. *I suggest* we go out for a walk.
  - 2 I won't tell anybody what you said. ....
  - 3 (*in a restaurant*) You must let me pay for the meal. ....
  - 4 ..... for what I did. It won't happen again.
  - 5 The new restaurant in Hill Street is very good. .... it.

## A Compare:

*Present continuous (I am doing)*

We use the continuous for things happening at or around the time of speaking. The action is not complete.



- ☐ The water is boiling. Can you turn it off?
- ☐ Listen to those people. What language are they speaking?
- ☐ Let's go out. It isn't raining now.
- ☐ 'I'm busy.' 'What are you doing?'
- ☐ I'm getting hungry. Let's go and eat.
- ☐ Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian.
- ☐ The population of the world is increasing very fast.

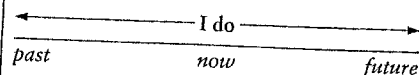
We use the continuous for *temporary* situations:

- ☐ I'm living with some friends until I find a place of my own.
- ☐ A: You're working hard today.  
B: Yes, I have a lot to do.

See Unit 1 for more information.

*Present simple (I do)*

We use the simple for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.



- ☐ Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- ☐ Excuse me, do you speak English?
- ☐ It doesn't rain very much in summer.
- ☐ What do you usually do at weekends?
- ☐ I always get hungry in the afternoon.
- ☐ Most people learn to swim when they are children.
- ☐ Every day the population of the world increases by about 200,000 people.

We use the simple for *permanent* situations:

- ☐ My parents live in London. They have lived there all their lives.
- ☐ John isn't lazy. He works hard most of the time.

See Unit 2 for more information.

## B

## I always do and I'm always doing

I always do (something) = I do it every time:

- ☐ I always go to work by car. (*not* I'm always going)

'I'm always doing something' has a different meaning. For example:



I've lost my pen again. I'm always losing things.

I'm always losing things = I lose things very often, perhaps too often, or more often than normal.

Two more examples:

- ☐ You're always watching television. You should do something more active.  
(= You watch television too often)
- ☐ Tim is never satisfied. He's always complaining. (= He complains too much)

3.1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. OK
- 2 The water boils. Can you turn it off? is boiling
- 3 Look! That man tries to open the door of your car. is trying
- 4 Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? are talking
- 5 The moon goes round the earth in about 27 days. goes
- 6 I must go now. It gets late. is getting
- 7 I usually go to work by car. go
- 8 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, I come.' am coming
- 9 I hear you've got a new job. How do you get on? are you getting on
- 10 Paul is never late. He's always getting to work on time. gets
- 11 They don't get on well. They're always arguing. are arguing

## 3.2 Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- 1 Let's go out. It isn't raining (not / rain) now.
- 2 Julia is very good at languages. She speaks (speak) four languages very well.
- 3 Hurry up! Everybody is waiting (wait) for you.
- 4 '..... (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
- 5 '..... (you / listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
- 6 The River Nile flows (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- 7 The river is flowing (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- 8 We usually grow (grow) vegetables in our garden, but this year we are growing (not / grow) any.
- 9 A: How's your English?  
B: Not bad. I think it is improving (improve) slowly.
- 10 Rachel is in London at the moment. She is staying (stay) at the Park Hotel.  
She always stays (stay) there when she's in London.
- 11 Can we stop walking soon? I am starting (start) to feel tired.
- 12 A: Can you drive?  
B: I am learning (learn). My father teaches (teach) me.
- 13 Normally I finish (finish) work at five, but this week I am working (work) until six to earn a little more money.
- 14 My parents live (live) in Manchester. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where do your parents live (your parents / live)?
- 15 Sonia is looking (look) for a place to live. She stays (stay) with her sister until she finds somewhere.
- 16 A: What do you do (your brother / do)?  
B: He's an architect, but he isn't working (not / work) at the moment.
- 17 (at a party) I usually enjoy (enjoy) parties, but I am not enjoying (not / enjoy) this one very much.

## 3.3 Finish B's sentences. Use always -ing.

- 1 A: I've lost my pen again.  
B: Not again! You're always losing your pen.
- 2 A: The car has broken down again.  
B: That car is useless. It is always breaking down.
- 3 A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.  
B: Oh no, not again! I am always making the same mistake.
- 4 A: Oh, I've forgotten my glasses again.  
B: Typical! You're always forgetting your glasses.

A

We use continuous forms for actions and happenings that have started but not finished (they are eating / it is raining etc.). Some verbs (for example, know and like) are not normally used in this way. We don't say 'I am knowing' or 'they are liking'; we say 'I know', 'they like'.

The following verbs are not normally used in the present continuous:

like love hate want need prefer

know realise suppose mean understand believe remember

belong fit contain consist seem

- ☐ I'm hungry. I want something to eat. (*not* I'm wanting)
- ☐ Do you understand what I mean?
- ☐ Ann doesn't seem very happy at the moment.

B

Think

When think means 'believe' or 'have an opinion', we do not use the continuous:

- ☐ I think Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure. (*not* I'm thinking)
- ☐ What do you think about my plan? (= What is your opinion?)

When think means 'consider', the continuous is possible:

- ☐ I'm thinking about what happened. I often think about it.
- ☐ Nicky is thinking of giving up her job. (= she is considering it)

C

He is selfish and He is being selfish

He's being = He's behaving / He's acting. Compare:

- ☐ I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.  
(being selfish = behaving selfishly at the moment)
- ☐ He never thinks about other people. He is very selfish. (*not* He is being)  
(= He is selfish generally, not only at the moment)

We use am/is/are being to say how somebody is *behaving*. It is not usually possible in other sentences:

- ☐ It's hot today. (*not* It is being hot)
- ☐ Sarah is very tired. (*not* is being tired)

D

See hear smell taste

We normally use the present simple (not continuous) with these verbs:

- ☐ Do you see that man over there? (*not* Are you seeing)
- ☐ This room smells. Let's open a window.

We often use can + see/hear/smell/taste:

- ☐ I can hear a strange noise. Can you hear it?

E

Look feel

You can use the present simple or continuous to say how somebody looks or feels now:

- ☐ You look well today. *or* You're looking well today.
- ☐ How do you feel now? *or* How are you feeling now?

but

- ☐ I usually feel tired in the morning. (*not* I'm usually feeling)

Present continuous and simple 1 → Unit 3 Have → Unit 17 Present tenses for the future → Unit 19

- 4.1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.
- Nicky is thinking of giving up her job. OK
  - Are you believing in God? \_\_\_\_\_
  - I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat? \_\_\_\_\_
  - This sauce is great. It's tasting really good. \_\_\_\_\_
  - I'm thinking this is your key. Am I right? \_\_\_\_\_

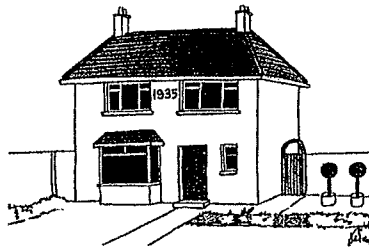
- 4.2 Use the words in brackets to make sentences. (You should also study Unit 3 before you do this exercise.)

1  (you / not / seem / very happy today) You <u>don't seem</u> very happy today.	2  (what / you / do?) Be quiet! (I / think) _____
3  (who / this umbrella / belong to?) I have no idea.	4  (the dinner / smell / good) _____
5  Excuse me. (anybody / sit / there?) No, it's free.	6  (these gloves / not / fit / me) They're too small.

- 4.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.
- Are you hungry? Do you want (you / want) something to eat?
  - Don't put the dictionary away. I \_\_\_\_\_ (use) it.
  - Don't put the dictionary away. I \_\_\_\_\_ (need) it.
  - Who is that man? What \_\_\_\_\_ (he / want)?
  - Who is that man? Why \_\_\_\_\_ (he / look) at us?
  - Alan says he's 80 years old, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_
  - She told me her name, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / remember) (believe) him.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) you should sell your car. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not / use) it very often.
  - Air \_\_\_\_\_ (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
- 4.4 Complete the sentences using the most suitable form of be. Sometimes you must use the simple (am/is/are) and sometimes the continuous is more suitable (am/is/are being).
- I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
  - Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ very nice to me at the moment. I wonder why.
  - You'll like Debbie when you meet her. She \_\_\_\_\_ very nice.
  - You're usually very patient, so why \_\_\_\_\_ so unreasonable about waiting ten more minutes?
  - Why isn't Steve at work today? \_\_\_\_\_ ill?

## Passive 1 (is done / was done)

A Study this example:



This house was built in 1935.

Was built is *passive*.

Compare active and passive:

Somebody built this house in 1935. (*active*)  
subject object

This house was built in 1935. (*passive*)  
subject

When we use an active verb, we say *what the subject does*:

- ☐ My grandfather was a builder. He built this house in 1935.
- ☐ It's a big company. It employs two hundred people.

When we use a passive verb, we say *what happens to the subject*:

- ☐ This house is quite old. It was built in 1935.
- ☐ Two hundred people are employed by the company.

B

When we use the passive, who or what causes the action is often unknown or unimportant:

- ☐ A lot of money was stolen in the robbery. (somebody stole it, but we don't know who)
- ☐ Is this room cleaned every day? (does somebody clean it? – it's not important who)

If we want to say who does or what causes the action, we use by ... :

- ☐ This house was built by my grandfather.
- ☐ Two hundred people are employed by the company.

C

The passive is be (is/was etc.) + *past participle* (done/cleaned/seen etc.):

(be) done (be) cleaned (be) damaged (be) built (be) seen etc.

For irregular past participles (done/seen/known etc.), see Appendix 1.

Study the active and passive forms of the *present simple* and *past simple*:*Present simple**active*: clean(s) / see(s) etc.Somebody cleans this room every day.*passive*: am/is/are + cleaned/seen etc.This room is cleaned every day.

- ☐ Many accidents are caused by careless driving.
- ☐ I'm not often invited to parties.
- ☐ How is this word pronounced?

*Past simple**active*: cleaned/saw etc.Somebody cleaned this room yesterday.*passive*: was/were + cleaned/seen etc.This room was cleaned yesterday.

- ☐ We were woken up by a loud noise during the night.
- ☐ 'Did you go to the party?' 'No, I wasn't invited.'
- ☐ How much money was stolen in the robbery?

## Exercises

22.1 Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past:

~~cause~~ damage hold invite make  
 overtake show surround translate write

- 1 Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
- 2 Cheese is made from milk.
- 3 The roof of the building was damaged in a storm a few days ago.
- 4 You are invited to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
- 5 A cinema is a place where films are shown.
- 6 In the United States, elections for president are held every four years.
- 7 Originally the book was written in Spanish, and a few years ago it was translated into English.
- 8 Although we were driving quite fast, we were not overtaken by a lot of other cars.
- 9 You can't see the house from the road. It is surrounded by trees.

22.2 Write questions using the passive. Some are present and some are past.

- 1 Ask about glass. (how / make?) How is glass made?
- 2 Ask about television. (when / invent?) When was television invented?
- 3 Ask about mountains. (how / form?) How were mountains formed?
- 4 Ask about Pluto (*the planet*). (when / discover?) When was Pluto discovered?
- 5 Ask about silver. (what / use for?) What is silver used for?

22.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present simple or past simple, active or passive.

- 1 It's a big factory. Five hundred people are employed (employ) there.
- 2 Did somebody clean (somebody / clean) this room yesterday?
- 3 Water covers (cover) most of the earth's surface.
- 4 How much of the earth's surface is covered (cover) by water?
- 5 The park gates are locked (lock) at 6.30 p.m. every evening.
- 6 The letter was posted (post) a week ago and it arrived (arrive) yesterday.
- 7 The boat hit a rock and sank (sink) quickly. Fortunately everybody was rescued (rescue).
- 8 Richard's parents died (die) when he was very young. He and his sister were brought up (bring up) by their grandparents.
- 9 I was born in London, but I grew up (grow up) in Canada.
- 10 While I was on holiday, my camera was stolen (steal) from my hotel room.
- 11 While I was on holiday, my camera disappeared (disappear) from my hotel room.
- 12 Why did Sue resign (Sue / resign) from her job? Didn't she enjoy it?
- 13 Why did Bill sack (Bill / sack) from his job? What did he do wrong?
- 14 The company is not independent. It is owned (own) by a much larger company.
- 15 I saw an accident last night. Somebody called (call) an ambulance but nobody needed (not / need).
- 16 Where are these photographs taken (these photographs / take)? In London?
- 17 Sometimes it's quite noisy living here, but it's not a problem for me – I am not bothered (not / bother) by it.

22.4 Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using somebody, they, people etc., write a passive sentence.

- 1 Somebody cleans the room every day. The room is cleaned every day.
- 2 They cancelled all flights because of fog. All flights were cancelled because of fog.
- 3 People don't use this road much. This road is not used much.
- 4 Somebody accused me of stealing money. I was accused of stealing money.
- 5 How do people learn languages? How are languages learned?
- 6 Somebody warned us not to go out alone. We were warned not to go out alone.



A

Study the following active and passive forms:

Infinitive

active: (to) do/clean/see etc.

Somebody will clean the room later.

passive: (to) be + done/cleaned/seen etc.

The room will be cleaned later.

- ☐ The situation is serious. Something must be done before it's too late.
- ☐ A mystery is something that can't be explained.
- ☐ The music was very loud and could be heard from a long way away.
- ☐ A new supermarket is going to be built next year.
- ☐ Please go away. I want to be left alone.

B

Perfect infinitive

active: (to) have + done/cleaned/seen etc.

Somebody should have cleaned the room.

passive: (to) have been + done/cleaned/seen etc.

The room should have been cleaned.

- ☐ I haven't received the letter yet. It might have been sent to the wrong address.
- ☐ If you hadn't left the car unlocked, it wouldn't have been stolen.
- ☐ There were some problems at first, but they seem to have been solved.

C

Present perfect

active: have/has + done etc.

The room looks nice. Somebody has cleaned it.

passive: have/has been + done etc.

The room looks nice. It has been cleaned.

- ☐ Have you heard? The concert has been cancelled.
- ☐ Have you ever been bitten by a dog?
- ☐ 'Are you going to the party?' 'No, I haven't been invited.'

Past perfect

active: had + done etc.

The room looked nice. Somebody had cleaned it.

passive: had been + done etc.

The room looked nice. It had been cleaned.

- ☐ The vegetables didn't taste very good. They had been cooked too long.
- ☐ The car was three years old but hadn't been used very much.

D

Present continuous

active: am/is/are + (do)ing

Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment.

passive: am/is/are + being (done)

The room is being cleaned at the moment.

- ☐ There's somebody walking behind us. I think we are being followed.
- ☐ (in a shop) 'Can I help you?' 'No, thank you. I'm being served.'

Past continuous

active: was/were + (do)ing

Somebody was cleaning the room when I arrived.

passive: was/were + being (done)

The room was being cleaned when I arrived.

- ☐ There was somebody walking behind us. We were being followed.

Passive 1, 3 → Units 42, 44

43.1 What do these words mean? Use it can ... or it can't ... Use a dictionary if necessary.

If something is

- |                                     |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 washable, <u>it can be washed</u> | 4 unusable, .....  |
| 2 unbreakable, it .....             | 5 invisible, ..... |
| 3 edible, .....                     | 6 portable, .....  |

43.2 Complete these sentences with the following verbs (in the correct form):

arrest carry cause ~~do~~ make repair ~~send~~ spend wake up

Sometimes you need have (might have, should have etc.).

- 1 The situation is serious. Something must be done before it's too late.
- 2 I haven't received the letter. It might have been sent to the wrong address.
- 3 A decision will not ..... until the next meeting.
- 4 Do you think that more money should ..... on education?
- 5 This road is in very bad condition. It should ..... a long time ago.
- 6 The injured man couldn't walk and had to .....
- 7 It's not certain how the fire started, but it might ..... by an electrical fault.
- 8 I told the hotel receptionist I wanted to ..... at 6.30 the next morning.
- 9 If you hadn't pushed the policeman, you wouldn't .....

43.3 Rewrite these sentences. Instead of using somebody or they etc., write a passive sentence.

- 1 Somebody has cleaned the room. The room has been cleaned.
- 2 They have postponed the meeting. The .....
- 3 Somebody is using the computer at the moment.  
The computer .....
- 4 I didn't realise that somebody was recording our conversation.  
I didn't realise that .....
- 5 When we got to the stadium, we found that they had cancelled the game.  
When we got to the stadium, we found that .....
- 6 They are building a new ring road round the city.  
.....
- 7 They have built a new hospital near the airport.  
.....

43.4 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

- 1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.
- 2 This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls?
- 3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It .....
- 4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody .....
- 5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He .....
- 6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It .....
- 7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / repair)  
It ..... It .....
- 8 When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place.  
(the furniture / move) The .....
- 9 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)  
He .....
- 10 I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)  
I .....
- 11 A friend of mine was mugged on his way home a few nights ago. (you / ever / mug?)  
.....

## Passive 3

A I was offered ... / we were given ... etc.

Some verbs can have two objects. For example, give:

- ☐ Somebody gave the police the information. (= Somebody gave the information to the police)
- object 1      object 2

So it is possible to make two passive sentences:

- ☐ The police were given the information.    or  
The information was given to the police.

Other verbs which can have two objects are:

ask   offer   pay   show   teach   tell

When we use these verbs in the passive, most often we begin with the *person*:

- ☐ I was offered the job, but I refused it. (= they offered me the job)  
☐ You will be given plenty of time to decide. (= we will give you plenty of time)  
☐ Have you been shown the new machine? (= has anybody shown you?)  
☐ The men were paid £400 to do the work. (= somebody paid the men £400)

B I don't like being ...

The passive of doing/seeing etc. is being done / being seen etc. Compare:

*active:* I don't like people telling me what to do.*passive:* I don't like being told what to do.

- ☐ I remember being taken to the zoo when I was a child.  
 (= I remember somebody taking me to the zoo)  
☐ Steve hates being kept waiting. (= he hates people keeping him waiting)  
☐ We managed to climb over the wall without being seen. (= without anybody seeing us)

C I was born ...

We say 'I was born ...' (*not* I am born):

- ☐ I was born in Chicago.  
☐ Where were you born? (*not* Where are you born?) } *past*

*but*

- ☐ How many babies are born every day?      *present*

D Get

You can use get instead of be in the passive:

- ☐ There was a fight at the party, but nobody got hurt. (= nobody was hurt)  
☐ I don't often get invited to parties. (= I'm not often invited)  
☐ I'm surprised Liz didn't get offered the job. (= Liz wasn't offered the job)

You can use get only when things *happen*. For example, you cannot use get in the following sentences:

- ☐ Jill is liked by everybody. (*not* gets liked – this is not a 'happening')  
☐ He was a mystery man. Very little was known about him. (*not* got known)

We use get mainly in informal spoken English. You can use be in all situations.

We also use get in the following expressions (which are not passive in meaning):

- get married, get divorced      get lost (= not know where you are)  
 get dressed (= put on your clothes)      get changed (= change your clothes)

## Exercises

44.1 Write these sentences in another way, beginning in the way shown.

1 They didn't give me the information I needed.

I wasn't given the information I needed.

2 They asked me some difficult questions at the interview.

I .....

3 Linda's colleagues gave her a present when she retired.

Linda .....

4 Nobody told me about the meeting.

I wasn't .....

5 How much will they pay you for your work?

How much will you .....

6 I think they should have offered Tom the job.

I think Tom .....

7 Has anybody shown you what to do?

Have you .....

44.2 Complete the sentences using being + the following (in the correct form):

give   invite   ~~keep~~   knock down   stick   treat1 Steve hates being kept waiting.

2 We went to the party without .....

3 I like giving presents and I also like ..... them.

4 It's a busy road and I don't like crossing it. I'm afraid of .....

5 I'm an adult. I don't like ..... like a child.

6 You can't do anything about ..... in a traffic jam.

44.3 When were they born? Choose five of these people and write a sentence for each.

(Two of them were born in the same year.)

Beethoven	Galileo	Elvis Presley	1452	1869	1929
Agatha Christie	Mahatma Gandhi	Leonardo da Vinci	1564	1890	1935
<del>Walt Disney</del>	Martin Luther King	William Shakespeare	1770	1901	

1 Walt Disney was born in 1901.

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 And you? I .....

44.4 Complete the sentences using get/got + the following verbs (in the correct form):

ask   damage   ~~hurt~~   pay   steal   sting   stop   use1 There was a fight at the party, but nobody got hurt.

2 Alex ..... by a bee while he was sitting in the garden.

3 These tennis courts don't ..... very often. Not many people want to play.

4 I used to have a bicycle, but it ..... a few months ago.

5 Rachel works hard but doesn't ..... very much.

6 Last night I ..... by the police as I was driving home. One of the lights on my car wasn't working.

7 Please pack these things very carefully. I don't want them to .....

8 People often want to know what my job is. I often ..... that question.

A Study this example situation:



Henry is very old. Nobody knows exactly how old he is, but:

It is said that he is 108 years old.

or He is said to be 108 years old.

Both these sentences mean: 'People say that he is 108 years old.'

You can use these structures with a number of other verbs, especially:

alleged believed considered expected known reported thought understood

Compare the two structures:

□ Cathy works very hard.

It is said that she works 16 hours a day. or She is said to work 16 hours a day.

□ The police are looking for a missing boy.

It is believed that the boy is wearing a white pullover and blue jeans. or The boy is believed to be wearing a white pullover and blue jeans.

□ The strike started three weeks ago.

It is expected that it will end soon. or The strike is expected to end soon.

□ A friend of mine has been arrested.

It is alleged that he hit a policeman. or He is alleged to have hit a policeman.

□ The two houses belong to the same family.

It is said that there is a secret tunnel between them. or There is said to be a secret tunnel between them.

These structures are often used in news reports. For example, in a report about an accident:

□ It is reported that two people were injured in the explosion. or Two people are reported to have been injured in the explosion.

B

(Be) supposed to

Sometimes (it is) supposed to ... = (it is) said to ... :

□ I want to see that film. It's supposed to be good. (= it is said to be good)

□ Mark is supposed to have hit a policeman, but I don't believe it.

But sometimes supposed to has a different meaning. We use supposed to to say what is intended, arranged or expected. Often this is different from the real situation:

□ The plan is supposed to be a secret, but everybody seems to know about it. (= the plan is intended to be a secret)

□ What are you doing at work? You're supposed to be on holiday. (= you arranged to be on holiday)

□ Our guests were supposed to come at 7.30, but they were late.

□ Jane was supposed to phone me last night, but she didn't.

□ I'd better hurry. I'm supposed to be meeting Chris in ten minutes.

You're not supposed to do something = it is not allowed or advisable:

□ You're not supposed to park your car here. It's private parking only.

□ Jeff is much better after his illness, but he's still not supposed to do any heavy work.

Write these sentences in another way, beginning as shown. Use the underlined word each time.

- 1 It is expected that the strike will end soon. The strike is expected to end soon.
- 2 It is expected that the weather will be good tomorrow. The weather is expected to be good tomorrow.
- 3 It is believed that the thieves got in through a window in the roof. The thieves are believed to have got in through a window in the roof.
- 4 It is reported that many people are homeless after the floods. Many people are reported to be homeless after the floods.
- 5 It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over a wall. The prisoner is thought to have escaped by climbing over a wall.
- 6 It is alleged that the man was driving at 110 miles an hour. The man is alleged to have been driving at 110 miles an hour.
- 7 It is reported that the building has been badly damaged by the fire. The building is reported to have been badly damaged by the fire.
- 8 a It is said that the company is losing a lot of money. The company is said to be losing a lot of money.
- b It is believed that the company lost a lot of money last year. The company is believed to have lost a lot of money last year.
- c It is expected that the company will make a loss this year. The company is expected to make a loss this year.

45.2 There are a lot of rumours about Alan. Here are some of the things people say about him:

- 1 Alan speaks ten languages.
- 2 He knows a lot of famous people.
- 3 He is very rich.
- 4 He has twelve children.
- 5 He was an actor when he was younger.



Alan

Nobody is sure whether these things are true. Write sentences about Alan using supposed to.

- 1 Alan is supposed to speak ten languages.
- 2 He is supposed to know a lot of famous people.
- 3 He is supposed to be very rich.
- 4 He is supposed to have twelve children.
- 5 He is supposed to have been an actor when he was younger.

45.3 Complete the sentences using supposed to be + the following:

on a diet a flower my friend a joke ~~a secret~~ working

- 1 Everybody seems to know about the plan, but it is supposed to be a secret.
- 2 You shouldn't criticise me all the time. You are supposed to be a flower.
- 3 I shouldn't be eating this cake really. I am supposed to be on a diet.
- 4 I'm sorry for what I said. I was trying to be funny. It was supposed to be a joke.
- 5 What's this drawing? Is it a tree? Or maybe it is supposed to be my friend.
- 6 You shouldn't be reading the paper now. You are supposed to be working.

45.4 Write sentences with supposed to + the following verbs:

arrive block ~~park~~ phone start

Use the negative (not supposed to) where necessary.

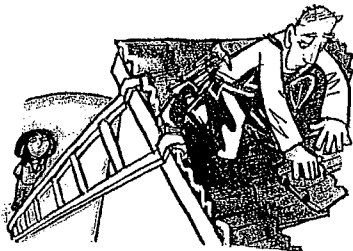
- 1 You are not supposed to park here. It's private parking only.
- 2 We are not supposed to arrive work at 8.15, but we rarely do anything before 8.30.
- 3 Oh, I am not supposed to block Helen, but I completely forgot.
- 4 This door is a fire exit. You are not supposed to phone it.
- 5 My train is not supposed to start at 11.30, but it was an hour late.



## Have something done

A

Study this example situation:



LISA

The roof of Lisa's house was damaged in a storm. Yesterday a workman came and repaired it.

Lisa had the roof repaired yesterday.

This means: Lisa arranged for somebody else to repair the roof. She didn't repair it herself.

We use **have something done** to say that we arrange for somebody else to do something for us. Compare:

- ☐ Lisa repaired the roof. (= she repaired it herself)  
 Lisa had the roof repaired. (= she arranged for somebody else to repair it)
- ☐ 'Did you make those curtains yourself?' 'Yes, I enjoy making things.'  
 'Did you have those curtains made?' 'No, I made them myself.'

B

Be careful with word order. The *past participle* (repaired/cut etc.) is after the *object*:

have	object	past participle
Lisa had	the roof	repaired yesterday.
Where did you have	your hair	cut?
Your hair looks nice. Have you had	it	cut?
Our neighbour has just had	a garage	built.
We are having	the house	painted at the moment.
How often do you have	your car	serviced?
I think you should have	that coat	cleaned.
I don't like having	my photograph	taken.

C

Get something done

You can also say 'get something done' instead of 'have something done' (mainly in informal spoken English):

- ☐ When are you going to get the roof repaired? (= have the roof repaired)  
☐ I think you should get your hair cut really short.

D

Sometimes **have something done** has a different meaning. For example:

- ☐ Paul and Karen had all their money stolen while they were on holiday.

This does not mean that they arranged for somebody to steal their money. 'They had all their money stolen' means only: 'All their money was stolen from them'.

With this meaning, we use **have something done** to say that something happens to somebody or their belongings. Usually what happens is not nice:

- ☐ Gary had his nose broken in a fight. (= his nose was broken)  
☐ Have you ever had your passport stolen?

## Exercises

46.1 Tick (✓) the correct sentence, (a) or (b), for each picture.

1  SARAH	2  BILL	3  JOHN	4  SUE
(a) Sarah is cutting her hair. (b) Sarah is having her hair cut.	(a) Bill is cutting his hair. (b) Bill is having his hair cut.	(a) John is cleaning his shoes. (b) John is having his shoes cleaned.	(a) Sue is taking a photograph. (b) Sue is having her photograph taken.

46.2 Answer the questions using **To have something done**. Choose from the boxes:

~~my car~~   my eyes   my jacket   my watch   clean   repair   ~~service~~   test

- 1 Why did you go to the garage? To have my car serviced.  
 2 Why did you go to the cleaner's? To  
 3 Why did you go to the jeweller's?   
 4 Why did you go to the optician's?

46.3 Write sentences in the way shown.

- 1 Lisa didn't repair the roof herself. She had it repaired.  
 2 I didn't cut my hair myself. I   
 3 They didn't paint the house themselves. They   
 4 John didn't build that wall himself.   
 5 I didn't deliver the flowers myself.

46.4 Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure **have something done**.

- 1 We are having the house painted (the house / paint) at the moment.  
 2 I lost my key. I'll have to  (another key / make).  
 3 When was the last time you  (your hair / cut)?  
 4  (you / a newspaper / deliver) to your house every day, or do you go out and buy one?  
 5 A: What are those workmen doing in your garden?  
 B: Oh, we  (a garage / build).  
 6 A: Can I see the photographs you took when you were on holiday?  
 B: I'm afraid I  (not / the film / develop) yet.  
 7 This coat is dirty. I must  (it / clean).  
 8 If you want to wear earrings, why don't you  (your ears / pierce)?  
 9 A: I heard your computer wasn't working.  
 B: That's right, but it's OK now. I  (it / repair).

In these items, use 'have something done' with its second meaning (see Section D).

- 10 Gary was in a fight last night. He had his nose broken (his nose / break).  
 11 Did I tell you about Jane? She  (her handbag / steal) last week.  
 12 Did you hear about Pete? He  (his car / vandalise) a few nights ago.

## Reported speech 1 (He said that ...)

A Study this example situation:



PAUL

You want to tell somebody what Paul said.  
There are two ways of doing this:  
You can repeat Paul's words (*direct speech*):  
Paul said, 'I'm feeling ill.'  
Or you can use *reported speech*:  
Paul said that he was feeling ill.

Compare:  
*direct*

Paul said, 'I am feeling ill.'

*reported*

Paul said that he was feeling ill.

In writing we use these quotation marks to show direct speech.

B When we use reported speech, the main verb of the sentence is usually past (Paul said that ... / I told her that ... etc.). The rest of the sentence is usually past too:

- ☐ Paul said that he was feeling ill.  
☐ I told Lisa that I didn't have any money.

You can leave out *that*. So you can say:

- ☐ Paul said that he was feeling ill. or Paul said he was feeling ill.

In general, the *present* form in direct speech changes to the *past* form in reported speech:

am/is → was	do/does → did	will → would
are → were	have/has → had	can → could
want/like/know/go etc. → wanted/liked/knew/went etc.		

Compare direct speech and reported speech:

You met Jenny. Here are some of the things she said in *direct speech*:

'My parents are very well.'

'I'm going to learn to drive.'

'I want to buy a car.'

'John has a new job.'

'I can't come to the party on Friday.'

'I don't have much free time.'

'I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you when I get back.'



JENNY

Later you tell somebody what Jenny said.  
You use *reported speech*:

- ☐ Jenny said that her parents were very well.  
☐ She said that she was going to learn to drive.  
☐ She said that she wanted to buy a car.  
☐ She said that John had a new job.  
☐ She said that she couldn't come to the party on Friday.  
☐ She said she didn't have much free time.  
☐ She said that she was going away for a few days and would phone me when she got back.

C The *past simple* (did/saw/knew etc.) can usually stay the same in reported speech, or you can change it to the *past perfect* (had done / had seen / had known etc.):

- ☐ *direct* Paul said: 'I woke up feeling ill, so I didn't go to work.'  
☐ *reported* Paul said (that) he woke up feeling ill, so he didn't go to work. or  
Paul said (that) he had woken up feeling ill, so he hadn't gone to work.

## EXERCISES

47.1 Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn't seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you:

- 1 I'm living in London.  
2 My father isn't very well.  
3 Rachel and Mark are getting married next month.  
4 My sister has had a baby.  
5 I don't know what Frank is doing.  
6 I saw Helen at a party in June and she seemed fine.  
7 I haven't seen Diane recently.  
8 I'm not enjoying my job very much.  
9 You can come and stay at my place if you're ever in London.  
10 My car was stolen a few days ago.  
11 I want to go on holiday, but I can't afford it.  
12 I'll tell Chris I saw you.

Steve

Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech.

- 1 Steve said that he was living in London.  
2 He said that .....  
3 He .....  
4 .....  
5 .....  
6 .....  
7 .....  
8 .....  
9 .....  
10 .....  
11 .....  
12 .....

47.2 Somebody says something to you which is the opposite of what they said earlier. Complete the answers.

- 1 A: That restaurant is expensive.  
B: Is it? I thought you said it was cheap.  
2 A: Sue is coming to the party tonight.  
B: Is she? I thought you said she .....  
3 A: Sarah likes Paul.  
B: Does she? Last week you said .....  
4 A: I know lots of people.  
B: Do you? I thought you said .....  
5 A: Jane will be here next week.  
B: Will she? But didn't you say .....  
6 A: I'm going out this evening.  
B: Are you? But you said .....  
7 A: I can speak a little French.  
B: Can you? But earlier you said .....  
8 A: I haven't been to the cinema for ages.  
B: Haven't you? I thought you said .....

## Reported speech 2

A

It is not always necessary to change the verb in reported speech. If you report something and the situation *hasn't changed*, you do not need to change the verb to the past:

- ☐ *direct* Paul said, 'My new job is very interesting.'
- reported* Paul said that his new job is very interesting.  
(The situation hasn't changed. His job is still interesting.)
- ☐ *direct* Helen said, 'I want to go to New York next year.'
- reported* Helen told me that she wants to go to New York next year.  
(Helen still wants to go to New York next year.)

You can also change the verb to the past:

- ☐ Paul said that his new job was very interesting.
- ☐ Helen told me that she wanted to go to New York next year.

But if you are reporting a finished situation, you *must* use a past verb:

- ☐ Paul left the room suddenly. He said he had to go. (*not* has to go)

B

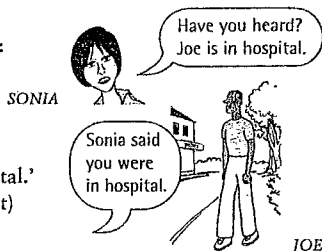
You need to use a past form when there is a difference between what was said and what is really true. For example:

You met Sonia a few days ago.

She said: 'Joe is in hospital.' (*direct speech*)

Later that day you meet Joe in the street. You say:

'I didn't expect to see you, Joe. Sonia said you were in hospital.'  
(*not* 'Sonia said you are in hospital', because clearly he is not)



C

Say and tell

If you say *who* somebody is talking to, use tell:

- ☐ Sonia told me that you were in hospital. (*not* Sonia said me)
- ☐ What did you tell the police? (*not* say the police)

TELL SOMEBODY

Otherwise use say:

- ☐ Sonia said that you were in hospital. (*not* Sonia told that ...)
- ☐ What did you say?

SAY SOMEBODY

But you can 'say something to somebody':

- ☐ Ann said goodbye to me and left. (*not* Ann said me goodbye)
- ☐ What did you say to the police?

D

Tell/ask somebody to do something

We also use the infinitive (to do / to stay etc.) in reported speech, especially with tell and ask (for orders and requests):

- ☐ *direct* 'Stay in bed for a few days,' the doctor said to me.
- reported* The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.
- ☐ *direct* 'Don't shout,' I said to Jim.
- reported* I told Jim not to shout.
- ☐ *direct* 'Please don't tell anybody what happened,' Jackie said to me.
- reported* Jackie asked me not to tell anybody what (had) happened.

You can also say 'Somebody said (not) to do something':

- ☐ Jackie said not to tell anyone. (*but not* Jackie said me)

Reported speech → Unit 47 Reported questions → Unit 50B

## EXERCISES

48.1 Here are some things that Sarah said to you:



I've never been to the United States.

I don't have any brothers or sisters.

I can't drive.

I don't like fish.

Jane has a very well-paid job.

I'm working tomorrow evening.

Jane is a friend of mine.

Dave is lazy.

But later Sarah says something different to you. What do you say?

Sarah

You

- 1 Dave works very hard.
- 2 Let's have fish for dinner.
- 3 I'm going to buy a car.
- 4 Jane is always short of money.
- 5 My sister lives in Paris.
- 6 I think New York is a great place.
- 7 Let's go out tomorrow evening.
- 8 I've never spoken to Jane.

But you said he was lazy.

But

48.2 Complete the sentences with say or tell (in the correct form). Use only one word each time.

- 1 Ann said goodbye to me and left.
- 2 tell us about your holiday. Did you have a nice time?
- 3 Don't just stand there! say something!
- 4 I wonder where Sue is. She said she would be here at 8 o'clock.
- 5 Dan told me that he was bored with his job.
- 6 The doctor told that I should rest for at least a week.
- 7 Don't say anybody what I said. It's a secret just between us.
- 8 'Did she say you what happened?' 'No, she didn't say anything to me.'
- 9 Gary couldn't help me. He asked me to ask Caroline.
- 10 Gary couldn't help me. He asked to ask Caroline.

48.3 The following sentences are direct speech:

Don't wait for me if I'm late.

Mind your own business.

Don't worry, Sue.

Please slow down!

Can you open your bag, please?

Could you get a newspaper?

Hurry up!

Will you marry me?

Do you think you could give me a hand, Tom?

Now choose one of these to complete each of the sentences below. Use *reported speech*.

- 1 Bill was taking a long time to get ready, so I told him to hurry up.
- 2 Sarah was driving too fast, so I asked .....
- 3 Sue was nervous about the situation. I told .....
- 4 I couldn't move the piano alone, so I asked .....
- 5 The customs officer looked at me suspiciously and asked .....
- 6 Tom was going to the shop, so I asked .....
- 7 The man started asking me personal questions, so I asked .....
- 8 John was very much in love with Mary, so he asked .....
- 9 I didn't want to delay Helen, so I asked .....

→ Additional exercise 25 (page 316)

## Exercises

In questions we usually put the subject after the first verb:

Tom	will	→	will	Tom?
you	have	→	have	you?
the house	was	→	was	the house?

- ☐ Will Tom be here tomorrow?
- ☐ Have you been working hard?
- ☐ When was the house built?

Remember that the subject comes after the *first* verb:

- ☐ Is Catherine working today? (*not* Is working Catherine)

In *present simple* questions, we use **do/does**:

you	live	→	do	you live?
the film	begins	→	does	the film begin?

- ☐ Do you live near here?
- ☐ What time does the film begin?

In *past simple* questions, we use **did**:

you sold → did you sell?  
the train stopped → did the train stop?

- ☐ Did you sell your car?
- ☐ Why did the train stop?

But do not use do/does/did if who/what etc. is the subject of the sentence. Compare:

who *object*

Emma telephoned somebody.

Who <sup>object</sup> did Emma telephone?

who *subject*

**Somebody** telephoned Emma.

subject — Who telephoned Emma?

In these examples, who/what etc. is the *subject*:

- ☐ Who wants something to eat? (*not* Who does want)
- ☐ What happened to you last night? (*not* What did happen)
- ☐ How many people came to the meeting? (*not* did come)
- ☐ Which bus goes to the centre? (*not* does go)

Note the position of prepositions in questions beginning Who/What/Which/Where ... ?:

- ☐ Who do you want to speak to?
- ☐ Which job has Ann applied for?
- ☐ What was the weather like yesterday?
- ☐ Where are you from?

You can use *preposition* + whom in formal style:

- ☐ To whom do you wish to speak?

Isn't it ... ? / Didn't you ... ? etc. (negative questions)

We use negative questions especially to show surprise:

- Didn't you hear the doorbell? I rang it three times.
- or when we expect the listener to agree with us:
- 'Haven't we met somewhere before?' 'Yes, I think we have.'

Note the meaning of yes and no in answers to negative questions:

- Don't you want to go to the party? { Yes. (= Yes, I want to go)  
No. (= No, I don't want to go)

Note the word order in negative questions beginning Why ... ?:

- ☐ Why don't we go out for a meal tonight? (*not* Why we don't go)
- ☐ Why wasn't Mary at work yesterday? (*not* Why Mary wasn't)

19.1 Ask Joe questions. (Look at his answers before you write the ques

- 1 (where / live?) Where do you live?  
2 (born there?) .....  
3 (married?) .....  
4 (how long / married?) .....  
5 (children?) .....  
6 (how old / they?) .....  
7 (what / do?) .....  
8 (what / wife / do?) .....

In Manchester.  
No, I was born in London.  
Yes.  
17 years.

Yes, two boys.

12 and 15.  
I'm a journalist.  
She's a doctor.



49.2 Make questions with who or what.

- 1                         Somebody hit me.  
2                         I hit somebody.  
3                         ♪ Somebody paid the bill.  
4                         Something happened.  
5                         ♪ Diane said something.  
6                         This book belongs to somebody.  
7                         ♪ Somebody lives in that house.  
8                         I fell over something.  
9                         Something fell on the floor.  
10                         ♪ This word means something.  
11                         I borrowed the money from somebody.  
12                         I'm worried about something.

Who hit you?  
Whom did you hit?  
Who .....  
What .....

49.3 Put the words in brackets in the correct order. All the sentences are questions.

- 1 (when / was / built / this house) When was this house built?
- 2 (how / cheese / is / made) .....
- 3 (when / invented / the computer / was) .....
- 4 (why / Sue / working / isn't / today) .....
- 5 (what time / coming / your friends / are) .....
- 6 (why / was / cancelled / the concert) .....
- 7 (where / your mother / was / born) .....
- 8 (why / you / to the party / didn't / come) .....
- 9 (how / the accident / did / happen) .....
- 10 (why / this machine / doesn't / work) .....

49.4 Write negative questions from the words in brackets. In each situation you are surprised.

1 A: We won't see Liz this evening.

- 1 A: We won't see Liz this evening.  
B: Why not? (she / not / come / to the party?) Isn't she coming to the party?
- 2 A: I hope we don't meet David tonight.  
B: Why? (you / not / like / him?) .....
- 3 A: Don't go and see that film.  
B: Why not? (it / not / good?) .....
- 4 A: I'll have to borrow some money.  
B: Why? (you / not / have / any?) .....

## Questions 2 (Do you know where ... ? / He asked me where ...)

**A** Do you know where ... ? / I don't know why ... / Could you tell me what ... ? etc.

We say: ~~Where has Tom gone?~~

*but* Do you know where Tom has gone? (*not* Do you know where has Tom gone?)

When the question (Where has Tom gone?) is part of a longer sentence (Do you know ... ? / I don't know ... / Can you tell me ... ? etc.), the word order changes. We say:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> What time is it?        | <i>but</i> Do you know what time it is?     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Who are those people?   | I don't know who those people are.          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Where can I find Linda? | Can you tell me where I can find Linda?     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> How much will it cost?  | Do you have any idea how much it will cost? |

Be careful with do/does/did questions. We say:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> What time does the film begin? | <i>but</i> Do you know what time the film begins? |
|   | ( <i>not</i> does the film begin)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What do you mean?              | Please explain what you mean.                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Why did she leave early?       | I wonder why she left early.                      |

Use *if* or *whether* where there is no other question word (what, why etc.):

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Did anybody see you? | <i>but</i> Do you know if anybody saw you? |
|   | or ... whether anybody saw you?            |

**B** He asked me where ... (reported questions)

The same changes in word order happen in reported questions. Compare:

☐ *direct* The police officer said to us, 'Where are you going?'  
*reported* The police officer asked us where we were going.

☐ *direct* Clare said, 'What time do the banks close?'  
*reported* Clare wanted to know what time the banks closed.

In reported speech the verb usually changes to the past (were, closed etc.). See Unit 47.

Study these examples. You had an interview for a job and these were some of the questions the interviewer asked you:



- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Are you willing to travel?                          | Why did you apply for the job?       |
| What do you do in your spare time?                  | Can you speak any foreign languages? |
| How long have you been working in your present job? | Do you have a driving licence?       |

Later you tell a friend what the interviewer asked you. You use *reported* speech:

- ☐ She asked if (*or whether*) I was willing to travel.
- ☐ She wanted to know what I did in my spare time.
- ☐ She asked how long I had been working in my present job.
- ☐ She asked why I had applied for the job. (*or ... why I applied*)
- ☐ She wanted to know if (*or whether*) I could speak any foreign languages.
- ☐ She asked if (*or whether*) I had a driving licence.

Reported speech → Units 47–48

## Exercises

Make a new sentence from the question in brackets.

- 1 (Where has Tom gone?) Do you know where Tom has gone?
- 2 (Where is the post office?) Could you tell me where \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 (What's the time?) I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 (What does this word mean?) I want to know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 (What time did they leave?) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 (Is Sue going out tonight?) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 (Where does Caroline live?) Do you have any idea \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 (Where did I park the car?) I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 (Is there a bank near here?) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 (What do you want?) Tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11 (Why didn't Kate come to the party?) I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 (How much does it cost to park here?) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13 (Who is that woman?) I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14 (Did Liz get my letter?) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15 (How far is it to the airport?) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

50.2 You are making a phone call. You want to speak to Sue, but she isn't there. Somebody else answers the phone. You want to know three things:

(1) Where has she gone? (2) When will she be back? and (3) Did she go out alone?

Complete the conversation:

- A: Do you know where \_\_\_\_\_ ? (1)  
B: Sorry, I've got no idea.  
A: Never mind. I don't suppose you know \_\_\_\_\_ . (2)  
B: No, I'm afraid not.  
A: One more thing. Do you happen to know \_\_\_\_\_ ? (3)  
B: I'm afraid I didn't see her go out.  
A: OK. Well, thank you anyway. Goodbye.

50.3 You have been away for a while and have just come back to your home town. You meet Tony, a friend of yours. He asks you a lot of questions:

- |                                |                          |   |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 How are you?                 | 5 Why did you come back? | 6 Where are you living?                   |
| 2 Where have you been?         |                          | 7 Are you glad to be back?                |
| 3 How long have you been back? |                          | 8 Do you have any plans to go away again? |
| 4 What are you doing now?      |                          | 9 Can you lend me some money?             |



Tony

Now you tell another friend what Tony asked you. Use *reported* speech.

- 1 He asked me how I was.
- 2 He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_.



In each of these sentences there is an auxiliary verb and a main verb:

I	have	lost	my keys.
She	can't	come	to the party.
The hotel	was	built	ten years ago.
Where	do you	live?	

In these examples **have/can't/was/do** are auxiliary (= helping) verbs.

You can use an auxiliary verb when you don't want to repeat something:

- 'Have you locked the door?' 'Yes, I have.' (= I have *locked the door*)
- George wasn't working, but Janet was. (= Janet was *working*)
- She could lend me the money, but she won't. (= she won't *lend me the money*)

Use **do/does/did** for the present and past simple:

- ☐ 'Do you like onions?' 'Yes, I do.' (= I *like* onions)  
☐ 'Does Simon live in London?' 'He did, but he **doesn't** any more.'

You can use auxiliary verbs to deny what somebody says (= say it is not true):

- ☐ 'You're sitting in my place.' 'No, I'm not.' (= I'm not *sitting in your place*)
- ☐ 'You didn't lock the door before you left.' 'Yes, I did.' (= I *locked the door*)

We use **have you?** / **isn't she?** / **do they?** etc. to show interest in what somebody has said or to show surprise:

- 'I've just seen Simon.' 'Oh, have you? How is he?'
- 'Liz isn't very well today.' 'Oh, isn't she? What's wrong with her?'
- 'It rained every day during our holiday.' 'Did it? What a pity!'
- 'Jim and Nora are getting married.' 'Are they? Really?'

We use auxiliary verbs with **so** and **neither**:

- 'I'm feeling tired.' 'So am I.' (= I'm feeling tired too)
- 'I never read newspapers.' 'Neither do I.' (= I never read newspapers either)
- Sue hasn't got a car and **neither** has Martin.

Note the word order after **so** and **neither** (verb before subject):

- ☐ I passed the exam and so did Paul. (*not so Paul did*)

Instead of **neither**, you can use **nor**. You can also use **not ... either**:

- 'I don't know.' **'Neither do I.'** or **'Nor do I.'** or **'I don't either.'**

**I think so / I hope so etc.**

**After some verbs you can use so when you don't want to repeat something:**

- 'Are those people English?' 'I think so.' (= I think *they are English*)
- 'Will you be at home this evening?' 'I expect so.' (= I expect *I'll be at home ...*)
- 'Do you think Kate has been invited to the party?' 'I suppose so.'

In the same way we say: I hope so, I guess so and I'm afraid so.


**The usual negative forms are:**

I think so / I expect so	→	I don't think so / I don't expect so
I hope so / I'm afraid so / I guess so	→	I hope not / I'm afraid not / I guess not
I suppose so	→	I don't suppose so or I suppose not

- 'Is that woman American?' 'I think so. / I don't think so.'
- 'Do you think it will rain?' 'I hope so. / I hope not.' (*not* I don't hope so)

- 1 I wasn't tired, but my friends were .  
2 I like hot weather, but Ann doesn't .  
3 'Is Colin here?' 'He was five minutes ago, but I think he's gone home now.'  
4 Liz said she might phone later this evening, but I don't think she will .  
5 'Are you and Chris coming to the party?' 'I am , but Chris isn't .'  
6 I don't know whether to apply for the job or not. Do you think I should ?  
7 'Please don't tell anybody what I said.' 'Don't worry. I won't .'  
8 'You never listen to me.' 'Yes, I do !'  
9 'Can you play a musical instrument?' 'No, but I wish I could .'  
10 'Please help me.' 'I'm sorry. I can't if I have to , but I will .'


51.2 You never agree with Sue. Answer in the way shown.

  
 Sue

I'm hungry.  
I'm not tired.  
I like football.  
I didn't enjoy the film.  
I've never been to Australia.  
I thought the exam was easy.

Are you? I'm not.  
Aren't you? I am.

51.3 You are talking to Tina. If you're in the same position as Tina, reply with *So ...* or *Neither ...* as in the first example. Otherwise, ask questions as in the second example.

1	 <p>Tina</p>	I'm feeling tired.	So am I.
2		I work hard.	Do you? What do you do?
3		I watched television last night.	
4		I won't be at home tomorrow.	
5		I like reading. I read a lot.	
6		I'd like to live somewhere else.	
7		I can't go out tonight.	

51.4 In these conversations, you are B. Read the information in brackets and then answer with I think so, I hope not etc.

- 1 (You don't like rain.)  
A: Do you think it will rain? B: (hope) I hope not.
- 2 (You need more money quickly.)  
A: Do you think you'll get a pay rise soon? B: (hope) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (You think Diane will probably get the job that she applied for.)  
A: Do you think Diane will get the job? B: (expect) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (You're not sure whether Barbara is married – probably not.)  
A: Is Barbara married? B: (think) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 (You are the receptionist at a hotel. The hotel is full.)  
A: Have you got a room for tonight? B: (afraid) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 (You're at a party. You have to leave early.)  
A: Do you have to leave already? B: (afraid) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 (Ann normally works every day, Monday to Friday. Tomorrow is Wednesday.)  
A: Is Ann working tomorrow? B: (suppose) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 (You are going to a party. You can't stand John.)  
A: Do you think John will be at the party? B: (hope) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 (You're not sure what time the concert is – probably 7.30.)  
A: Is the concert at 7.30? B: (think) \_\_\_\_\_

# Question tags (do you? isn't it? etc.)

**A** Study these examples:

You haven't seen Kate today, have you?

No, I'm afraid not.



It was a good film, wasn't it?

Yes, it was great.



Have you? and wasn't it? are *question tags* (= mini-questions that we often put on the end of a sentence in spoken English). In question tags, we use an auxiliary verb (have/was/will etc.).

We use *do/does/did* for the present and past simple (see Unit 51):

□ 'Karen plays the piano, doesn't she?' 'Well, yes, but not very well.'

□ 'You didn't lock the door, did you?' 'No, I forgot.'

**B** Normally we use a *negative* question tag after a *positive* sentence:

*positive sentence* + *negative tag*

Kate will be here soon, won't she?

There was a lot of traffic, wasn't there?

Michael should pass the exam, shouldn't he?

... and a *positive* question tag after a *negative* sentence:

*negative sentence* + *positive tag*

Kate won't be late, will she?

They don't like us, do they?

You haven't got a car, have you?

Notice the meaning of *yes* and *no* in answer to a negative sentence:

□ You're not going out today, are you? { Yes. (= Yes, I am going out)  
No. (= No, I am not going out)

**C** The meaning of a question tag depends on how you say it. If your voice goes *down*, you are not really asking a question; you are only inviting the listener to agree with you:

□ 'It's a nice day, isn't it?' 'Yes, beautiful.'

□ 'Tim doesn't look well today, does he?' 'No, he looks very tired.'

□ She's very funny. She's got a great sense of humour, hasn't she?

But if the voice goes *up*, it is a real question:

□ 'You haven't seen Lisa today, have you?' 'No, I'm afraid I haven't.'

(= Have you by chance seen Lisa today?)

You can use a *negative sentence* + *positive tag* to ask for things or information, or to ask somebody to do something. The voice goes *up* at the end of the tag in sentences like these:

□ 'You haven't got a pen, have you?' 'Yes, here you are.'

□ 'You couldn't do me a favour, could you?' 'It depends what it is.'

□ 'You don't know where Karen is, do you?' 'Sorry, I have no idea.'

**D** After *Let's ...* the question tag is *shall we*:

□ Let's go for a walk, shall we? (the voice goes *up*)

After *Don't ...*, the question tag is *will you*:

□ Don't be late, will you? (the voice goes *down*)

After *I'm ...*, the negative question tag is *aren't I?* (= am I not?):

□ I'm right, aren't I? 'Yes, you are.'

Auxiliary verbs (have/do/can etc.) → Unit 51

## Exercises

52.1 Put a question tag on the end of these sentences.

- 1 Kate won't be late, will she?
- 2 You're tired, aren't you?
- 3 You've got a camera, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 You weren't listening, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 Sue doesn't know Ann, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Jack's on holiday, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 Kate's applied for the job, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 You can speak German, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9 He won't mind if I use his phone, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 10 There are a lot of people here, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 11 Let's go out tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 12 This isn't very interesting, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 13 I'm too impatient, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 14 You wouldn't tell anyone, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 15 Helen has lived here a long time, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 16 I shouldn't have lost my temper, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 17 He'd never met her before, \_\_\_\_\_?
- 18 Don't drop that vase, \_\_\_\_\_?

No, she's never late.  
Yes, a little.  
Yes, I've got two actually.  
Yes, I was!  
No, they've never met.  
Yes, he's in Portugal.  
Yes, but she won't get it.  
Yes, but not very fluently.  
No, of course he won't.  
Yes, more than I expected.  
Yes, that would be great.  
No, not very.  
Yes, you are sometimes.  
No, of course not.  
Yes, 20 years.  
No, but never mind.  
No, that was the first time.  
No, don't worry.

52.2 Read the situation and write a sentence with a question tag. In each situation you are asking your friend to agree with you.

- 1 You look out of the window. The sky is blue and the sun is shining. What do you say to your friend? (nice day) It's a nice day, isn't it?
- 2 You're with a friend outside a restaurant. You're looking at the prices, which are very high. What do you say? (expensive) It \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You and a colleague have just finished a training course. You really enjoyed it. What do you say to your colleague? (great) The course \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Your friend's hair is much shorter than when you last met. What do you say to her/him? (have / your hair / cut) You \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 You and a friend are listening to a woman singing. You like her voice very much. What do you say to your friend? (a good voice) She \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 You are trying on a jacket in a shop. You look in the mirror and you don't like what you see. What do you say to your friend? (not / look / very good) It \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 You and a friend are walking over a small wooden bridge. The bridge is very old and some parts are broken. What do you say? (not / very safe) This bridge \_\_\_\_\_

52.3 In these situations you are asking for information, asking people to do things etc.

- 1 You need a pen. Perhaps Jane has got one. Ask her.  
Jane, you haven't got a pen, have you?
- 2 Joe is just going out. You want him to get some stamps. Ask him.  
Joe, you \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You're looking for Diane. Perhaps Kate knows where she is. Ask her.  
Kate, you \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You need a bicycle pump. Perhaps Helen has got one. Ask her.  
Helen, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Ann has a car and you need a lift to the station. Perhaps she'll take you. Ask her.  
Ann, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 You're looking for your keys. Perhaps Robert has seen them. Ask him.  
Robert, \_\_\_\_\_

Relative clauses 1:  
clauses with who/that/which

A

Look at this example sentence:

The woman who lives next door is a doctor.  
relative clause

A *clause* is a part of a sentence. A *relative clause* tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- ☐ The woman who lives next door ... ('who lives next door' tells us which woman)
- ☐ People who live in the country ... ('who live in the country' tells us what kind of people)

We use *who* in a relative clause when we are talking about people (not things):

the woman – she lives next door – is a doctor  
↓  
→ The woman who lives next door is a doctor.  
  
we know a lot of people – they live in the country  
↓  
→ We know a lot of people who live in the country.

- ☐ An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- ☐ What was the name of the person who phoned you?
- ☐ Anyone who wants to apply for the job must do so by Friday.

You can also use *that* (instead of *who*), but you can't use *which* for people:

- ☐ The woman that lives next door is a doctor. (*not* the woman which)

Sometimes you must use *who* (*not that*) for people – see Unit 95.

B

When we are talking about things, we use *that* or *which* (*not who*) in a relative clause:

where is the cheese? – it was in the fridge  
↓  
→ Where is the cheese that/which was in the fridge?

- ☐ I don't like stories that have unhappy endings. (*or* stories which have ...)
- ☐ Barbara works for a company that makes furniture. (*or* a company which makes furniture)
- ☐ The machine that broke down is working again now. (*or* The machine which broke down)

*That* is more usual than *which*, but sometimes you must use *which* – see Unit 95.

C

What = 'the thing(s) that'. Compare *what* and *that*:

- ☐ What happened was my fault. (= the thing that happened)
- ☐ Everything that happened was my fault. (*not* Everything what happened)
- ☐ The machine that broke down is now working again. (*not* The machine what broke down)

D

Remember that in relative clauses we use *who/that/which*, not *he/she/they/it*:

- ☐ I've never spoken to the woman who lives next door. (*not* the woman she lives)

## Exercises

92.1 In this exercise you have to explain what some words mean. Choose the right meaning from the box and then write a sentence with *who*. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>steals from a shop</li> <li>designs buildings</li> <li>doesn't believe in God</li> <li>is not brave</li> </ul>	he/she	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>buys something from a shop</li> <li>pays rent to live in a house or flat</li> <li>breaks into a house to steal things</li> <li>expects the worst to happen</li> </ul>
--------	---	--------	--

- 1 (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- 2 (a burglar) A burglar is someone .....
- 3 (a customer) .....
- 4 (a shoplifter) .....
- 5 (a coward) .....
- 6 (an atheist) .....
- 7 (a pessimist) .....
- 8 (a tenant) .....

92.2 Make one sentence from two. Use *who/that/which*.

- 1 A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.  
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
- 2 A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.  
The .....
- 3 A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.  
The .....
- 4 Some people were arrested. They have now been released.  
The .....
- 5 A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.  
The .....

92.3 Complete the sentences. Choose the best ending from the box and change it into a relative clause.

he invented the telephone	<del>it makes furniture</del>
she runs away from home	it gives you the meaning of words
they stole my car	it can support life
they were on the wall	it cannot be explained

- 1 Barbara works for a company that makes furniture.
- 2 The book is about a girl .....
- 3 What happened to the pictures ..?
- 4 A mystery is something ..
- 5 The police have caught the men ..
- 6 A dictionary is a book ..
- 7 Alexander Bell was the man ..
- 8 It seems that the earth is the only planet ..

92.4 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 I don't like stories who have unhappy endings. stories that have
- 2 What was the name of the person who phoned you? OK
- 3 Where's the nearest shop who sells newspapers? ..
- 4 The driver which caused the accident was fined £500. ....
- 5 Do you know the person that took these photographs? ..
- 6 We live in a world what is changing all the time. ....
- 7 Dan said some things about me that were not true. ....
- 8 What was the name of the horse it won the race? ..

Relative clauses 2  
clauses with and without who/that/which

A Look at these example sentences from Unit 92:

- The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor. (or The woman that lives ...)

**The woman** lives next door.      who (= the woman) is the *subject*

- Where is the cheese **that** was in the fridge? (or the cheese which was ...)

**The cheese** was in the fridge.      that (= the cheese) is the *subject*

You must use who/that/which when it is the subject of the relative clause. So you cannot say 'The woman lives next door is a doctor' or 'Where is the cheese was in the fridge?'.

B

Sometimes who/that/which is the *object* of the verb. For example:

- The woman **who** I wanted to see was away on holiday.

I wanted to see **the woman**      who (= the woman) is the *object*  
I is the *subject*

- Have you found the keys **that** you lost?

You lost **the keys**      that (= the keys) is the *object*  
you is the *subject*

When who/that/which is the *object*, you can leave it out. So you can say:

- The woman I wanted to see was away. or The woman who I wanted to see ...  
□ Have you found the keys you lost? or ... the keys that you lost?  
□ The dress Liz bought doesn't fit her very well. or The dress that Liz bought ...  
□ Is there anything I can do? or ... anything that I can do?

Note that we say:

the keys you lost (not the keys you lost them)  
the dress Liz bought (not the dress Liz bought it)

C

Note the position of prepositions (in/to/for etc.) in relative clauses:

Tom is talking **to** a woman – do you know her?

→ Do you know the woman (who/that) Tom is talking **to** ?

I slept **in** a bed last night – it wasn't very comfortable

→ The bed (that/which) I slept **in** last night wasn't very comfortable.

- Are these the books you were looking for? or ... the books that/which you were ...  
□ The woman he fell in love with left him after a month. or The woman who/that he ...  
□ The man I was sitting next to on the plane talked all the time. or  
The man who/that I was sitting next to ...

Note that we say:

the books you were looking for (not the books you were looking for them)

D

You cannot use what in sentences like these (see also Unit 92C):

- Everything (that) they said was true. (not Everything what they said)  
□ I gave her all the money (that) I had. (not all the money what I had)

What = 'the thing(s) that':

- Did you hear what they said? (= the things that they said)

## Exercises

93.1 In some of these sentences you need who or that. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 The woman lives next door is a doctor. The woman who lives next door
- 2 Have you found the keys you lost? OK
- 3 The people we met last night were very nice. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The people work in the office are very nice. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The people I work with are very nice. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What have you done with the money I gave you? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What happened to the money was on the table? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What's the worst film you've ever seen? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 What's the best thing it has ever happened to you? \_\_\_\_\_

93.2 What do you say in these situations? Complete each sentence with a relative clause.

- 1 Your friend lost some keys. You want to know if he has found them. You say:  
Have you found the keys you lost ?
- 2 A friend is wearing a dress. You like it. You tell her:  
I like the dress \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 A friend is going to see a film. You want to know the name of the film. You say:  
What's the name of the film \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 You wanted to visit a museum. It was shut when you got there. You tell a friend:  
The museum \_\_\_\_\_ was shut when we got there.
- 5 You invited some people to your party. Some of them couldn't come. You tell someone:  
Some of the people \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't come.
- 6 Your friend had to do some work. You want to know if she has finished. You say:  
Have you finished the work \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 7 You hired a car. It broke down after a few miles. You tell a friend:  
The car \_\_\_\_\_ broke down after a few miles.
- 8 You stayed at a hotel. Tom had recommended it to you. You tell a friend:  
We stayed at a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ .

93.3 Complete each sentence using a relative clause with a preposition. Choose from the box.

we went to a party last night	you can rely on Gary	we were invited to a wedding
I work with some people	I applied for a job	you told me about a hotel
<del>you were looking for some books</del>	I saw you with a man	

- 1 Are these the books you were looking for ?
- 2 Unfortunately we couldn't go to the wedding \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 I enjoy my job. I like the people \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 What's the name of that hotel \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5 The party \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't very enjoyable.
- 6 I didn't get the job \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 7 Gary is a good person to know. He's somebody \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 8 Who was that man \_\_\_\_\_ in the restaurant?

93.4 Put in that or what where necessary. If the sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.

- 1 I gave her all the money \_\_\_\_\_ I had. (all the money that I had is also correct)
- 2 Did you hear what they said?
- 3 They give their children everything \_\_\_\_\_ they want.
- 4 Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you want and I'll try to get it for you.
- 5 Why do you blame me for everything \_\_\_\_\_ goes wrong?
- 6 I won't be able to do much, but I'll do \_\_\_\_\_ I can.
- 7 I won't be able to do much, but I'll do the best \_\_\_\_\_ I can.
- 8 I don't agree with \_\_\_\_\_ you've just said.
- 9 I don't trust him. I don't believe anything \_\_\_\_\_ he says.

## Relative clauses 3: whose/whom/where

## A

## Whose

We use **whose** in relative clauses instead of **his/her/their**:

we saw some people – **their** car had broken down

→ We saw some people **whose** car had broken down.

We use **whose** mostly for people:

- ☐ A widow is a woman **whose** husband is dead. (her husband is dead)
- ☐ What's the name of the man **whose** car you borrowed? (you borrowed his car)
- ☐ I met someone **whose** brother I went to school with. (I went to school with his/her brother)

Compare **who** and **whose**:

- ☐ I met a man **who** knows you. (he knows you)
- ☐ I met a man **whose** sister knows you. (his sister knows you)

## B

## Whom

**Whom** is possible instead of **who** when it is the *object* of the verb in the relative clause (like the sentences in Unit 93B):

- ☐ The woman **whom** I wanted to see was away. (I wanted to see her)

You can also use **whom** with a preposition (to whom / from whom / with whom etc.):

- ☐ The people **with whom** I work are very nice. (I work with them)

But we do not often use **whom** in spoken English. We usually prefer **who** or **that**, or nothing (see Unit 93). So we usually say:

- ☐ The woman I wanted to see ... or The woman **who/that** I wanted to see ...
- ☐ The people I work with ... or The people **who/that** I work with ...

## C

## Where

You can use **where** in a relative clause to talk about a place:

the restaurant – we had dinner **there** – it was near the airport

→ The restaurant **where** we had dinner was near the airport.

- ☐ I recently went back to the town **where** I grew up.  
(or ... the town I grew up in or ... the town **that** I grew up in)
- ☐ I would like to live in a place **where** there is plenty of sunshine.

## D

We say:

the day / the year / the time etc. { something happens or  
that something happens

- ☐ Do you remember the day (that) we went to the zoo?
- ☐ The last time (that) I saw her, she looked fine.
- ☐ I haven't seen them since the year (that) they got married.

## E







We say:

the reason { something happens or  
that/why something happens

- ☐ The reason I'm phoning you is to ask your advice.  
(or The reason that I'm phoning / The reason **why** I'm phoning)

## Exercises

## 94.1 You met these people at a party:

1  My mother writes detective stories.	2  My wife is an English teacher.	3  I own a restaurant.
4  My ambition is to climb Everest.	5  We've just got married.	6  My parents used to work in a circus.

The next day you tell a friend about these people. Complete the sentences using **who** or **whose**.

- 1 I met somebody **whose** mother writes detective stories.
- 2 I met a man .....
- 3 I met a woman .....
- 4 I met somebody .....
- 5 I met a couple .....
- 6 I met somebody .....

94.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **where**.

- 1 You grew up in a small town. You went back there recently. You tell someone this.  
I recently went back to the small town **where** I grew up.
- 2 You want to buy some postcards. You ask a friend where you can do this.  
Is there a shop near here .....
- 3 You work in a factory. The factory is going to close down next month. You tell a friend:  
The factory ..... is going to close down next month.
- 4 Sue is staying at a hotel. You want to know the name of the hotel. You ask a friend:  
Do you know the name of the hotel .....
- 5 You play football in a park on Sundays. You show a friend the park. You say:  
This is the park ..... on Sundays.

94.3 Complete each sentence using **who/whom/whose/where**.

- 1 What's the name of the man **whose** car you borrowed?
- 2 A cemetery is a place ..... people are buried.
- 3 A pacifist is a person ..... believes that all wars are wrong.
- 4 An orphan is a child ..... parents are dead.
- 5 What was the name of the person to ..... you spoke on the phone?
- 6 The place ..... we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
- 7 This school is only for children ..... first language is not English.
- 8 The woman with ..... he fell in love left him after a month.

## 94.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. They are like the examples in Sections D and E.

- 1 I'll always remember the day **I first met you**.
- 2 I'll never forget the time .....
- 3 The reason ..... was that I didn't know your address.
- 4 Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening .....
- 5 The reason ..... is that they don't need one.
- 6 ..... was the year .....



A There are two types of relative clause. In these examples, the relative clauses are underlined. Compare:

## Type 1

- ☐ The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
- ☐ Barbara works for a company that makes furniture.
- ☐ We stayed at the hotel (that) you recommended.

In these examples, the relative clause tells you which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

'The woman who lives next door' tells us *which* woman.

'A company that makes furniture' tells us *what kind of* company.

'The hotel (that) Ann recommended' tells us *which* hotel.

We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:

- ☐ We know a lot of people who live in London.

## Type 2

- ☐ My brother Rob, who lives in Australia, is a doctor.
- ☐ Colin told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much.
- ☐ We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses do not tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We already know which thing or person is meant: 'My brother Rob', 'Colin's new job' and 'the Park Hotel'.

The relative clauses in these sentences give us *extra information* about the person or thing.

We use commas (,) with these clauses:

- ☐ My brother Rob, who lives in London, is a doctor.

B In both types of relative clause we use *who* for people and *which* for things. But:

## Type 1

You can use that:

- ☐ Do you know anyone who/that speaks French and Italian?
- ☐ Barbara works for a company which/that makes furniture.

You can leave out *who/which/that* when it is the object (see Unit 93):

- ☐ We stayed at the hotel (that/which) you recommended.
- ☐ This morning I met somebody (who/that) I hadn't seen for ages.

We do not often use *whom* in this type of clause (see Unit 94B).

## Type 2

You cannot use that:

- ☐ John, who (not that) speaks French and Italian, works as a tourist guide.
- ☐ Colin told me about his new job, which (not that) he's enjoying very much.

You cannot leave out *who* or *which*:

- ☐ We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.
- ☐ This morning I met Chris, who I hadn't seen for ages.

You can use *whom* for people (when it is the object):

- ☐ This morning I met Chris, whom I hadn't seen for ages.

In both types of relative clause you can use *whose* and *where*:

- ☐ We met some people whose car had broken down.
- ☐ Liz, whose car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.
- ☐ What's the name of the place where you went on holiday?
- ☐ Jill has just been to Sweden, where her daughter lives.

95.1 Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in brackets to make a relative clause (Type 2). You will need to use *who(m)/whose/which/where*.

1 Catherine is very friendly. (She lives next door.)

Catherine, who lives next door, is very friendly.

2 We stayed at the Park Hotel. (A friend of ours had recommended it.)

We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours had recommended.

3 We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (It is not very far away.)

4 I went to see the doctor. (He told me to rest for a few days.)

5 John is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)

John \_\_\_\_\_

6 Sheila is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travelling.)

7 The new stadium will be opened next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)

8 Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. (My brother lives there.)

9 A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.)

95.2 Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2. Use commas where necessary.

1 There's a woman living next door to me. She's a doctor.

The woman who lives next door to me is a doctor.

2 I've got a brother called Rob. He lives in Australia. He's a doctor.

My brother Rob who lives in Australia, is a doctor.

3 There was a strike at the car factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over.

The strike at the car factory \_\_\_\_\_

4 I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.

I've found \_\_\_\_\_

5 London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.

The population of London \_\_\_\_\_

6 A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.

Few of \_\_\_\_\_

7 Amy has a son. She showed me a photograph of him. He's a policeman.

Amy showed me \_\_\_\_\_

95.3 Correct the sentences that are wrong and put in commas where necessary. If the sentence is correct, write 'OK'.

1 Colin told me about his new job that he's enjoying very much.

Colin told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much.

2 My office that is on the second floor is very small.

3 The office I'm using at the moment is very small.

4 Ben's father that used to be a teacher now works for a TV company.

5 The doctor that examined me couldn't find anything wrong.

6 The sun that is one of millions of stars in the universe provides us with heat and light.

## A Prepositions + whom/which

You can use a *preposition* before *whom* (for people) and *which* (for things). So you can say:  
to whom / with whom / about which / without which etc. :

- ☐ Mr Lee, to whom I spoke at the meeting, is very interested in our proposal.
- ☐ Fortunately we had a map, without which we would have got lost.

In informal English we often keep the preposition after the verb in the relative clause. When we do this, we normally use *who* (*not whom*) for people:

- ☐ This is my friend from Canada, who I was telling you about.
- ☐ Yesterday we visited the City Museum, which I'd never been to before.

## B All of / most of etc. + whom/which

Study these examples:

Mary has three brothers. All of them are married. (2 sentences)

→ Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married. (1 sentence)

They asked me a lot of questions. I couldn't answer most of them. (2 sentences)

→ They asked me a lot of questions, most of which I couldn't answer. (1 sentence)

In the same way you can say:

none of / neither of / any of / either of	} + whom (people) + which (things)
some of / many of / much of / (a) few of	
both of / half of / each of / one of / two of etc.	

- ☐ Martin tried on three jackets, none of which fitted him.
- ☐ Two men, neither of whom I had seen before, came into the office.
- ☐ They've got three cars, two of which they rarely use.
- ☐ Sue has a lot of friends, many of whom she was at school with.

You can also say the cause of which / the name of which etc. :

- ☐ The building was destroyed in a fire, the cause of which was never established.
- ☐ We stayed at a beautiful hotel, the name of which I can't remember now.

## C Which (not what)

Study this example:

Joe got the job. This surprised everybody. (2 sentences)

Joe got the job, which surprised everybody. (1 sentence)  
relative clause

In this example, which = 'the fact that he got the job'. You must use *which* (*not what*) in sentences like these:

- ☐ Sarah couldn't meet us, which was a pity. (*not what was a pity*)
- ☐ The weather was good, which we hadn't expected. (*not what we hadn't expected*)

For what, see Units 92C and 93D.

## Exercises

96.1 Write the relative clauses in a more formal way using a preposition + whom/which.

- 1 Yesterday we visited the City Museum, which I'd never been to before.  
Yesterday we visited the City Museum, to which I'd never been before.
- 2 My brother showed us his new car, which he's very proud of.  
My brother showed us his new car, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 This is a photograph of our friends Chris and Sam, who we went on holiday with.  
This is a photograph of our friends Chris and Sam, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The wedding, which only members of the family were invited to, took place on Friday.  
The wedding, \_\_\_\_\_,  
took place on Friday.

96.2 Use the information in the first sentence to complete the second sentence. Use all of / most of etc. or the ... of + whom/which.

- 1 All of Mary's brothers are married.  
Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married.
- 2 Most of the information we were given was useless.  
We were given a lot of information, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Jane has received neither of the letters I sent her.  
I sent Jane two letters, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 None of the ten people who applied for the job was suitable.  
Ten people applied for the job, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Kate hardly ever uses one of her computers.  
Kate has got two computers, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Mike gave half of the £50,000 he won to his parents.  
Mike won £50,000, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Both of Julia's sisters are teachers.  
Julia has two sisters, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 I went to a party - I knew only a few of the people there.  
There were a lot of people at the party, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 The sides of the road we drove along were lined with trees.  
We drove along the road, the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 The aim of the company's new business plan is to save money.  
The company has a new business plan, \_\_\_\_\_.

96.3 Join sentences from the boxes to make new sentences. Use which.

- 1 ~~Laura couldn't come to the party.~~
- 2 Jane doesn't have a phone.
- 3 Neil has passed his exams.
- 4 Our flight was delayed.
- 5 Kate offered to let me stay at her house.
- 6 The street I live in is very noisy at night.
- 7 Our car has broken down.

This was very kind of her.  
This means we can't go away tomorrow.  
This makes it difficult to contact her.  
This makes it difficult to sleep sometimes.  
~~This was a pity.~~  
This is good news.  
This meant we had to wait three hours at the airport.

- 1 Laura couldn't come to the party, which was a pity.
- 2 Jane \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_