

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 2025

WEEK 3: Used to and Would

*** We often use **used to** to describe past situations. In general, these situations continued for a long time and are not true now. They can be states (e.g. like, live, have) or habits (= repeated actions). However, if something happened only once we can't use '**used to**' – we must use the past simple.

Ex:

- * When I was a child, I didn't **use to like** vegetables, but now I love them.
- * When we were students, we **used to go** dancing every week.
- * He **used to be** a long distance runner when he was younger.
- * I **used to eat** meat but I became a vegetarian 5 years ago.
- * I **used to have** a dog called Charlie.

*** The negative is '**didn't use to**' and questions are formed with '**Did you use to ...?**'

There is no present tense equivalent of '**used to**'. To talk about present habits we use the present simple and an adverb of frequency (*usually, always, often, never, etc.*)

e.g. *I often eat at the Japanese restaurant in the city centre.*

*** We can also use **would** to describe past habits. Don't use would for past states:

Ex:

- * When we were students, we **would go** dancing every week.
- * Every Saturday I **would go** on a long bike ride.
- * My teachers **would always** say "Sit down and shut up!"
- * We **would go** to the same beach every summer.

*** **Would** is not used with stative verbs such as *love, be, understand, have, feel etc.* Compare these sentences :

Ex:

- * When I was a student, I **used to love** sleeping late on the weekends. (correct)
- * When I was a student, I ~~**would love**~~ sleeping late on weekends. (incorrect)
- * She **used to have** a house in the country. (correct)
- * She ~~**would have**~~ a house in the country. (incorrect)

*** We often use a mixture of **used to**, **would** and **the past simple** when talking about our past:

Ex:

- * When I was young, we **never used to go** on holiday. Instead, we **would** spend the whole summer playing in the fields near our house. We loved it.

Tip

Don't use '*used to*' or '*would*' for things that happened only once, or when we say how many times something happened in the past:

I read that book **once/a few times** when I was a teenager.

NOT ~~I used to read~~

no longer and anymore

- * We use **no longer** before a positive verb or after be:
We no longer go to the old forest. It's no longer there.
- * We use **anymore** at the end of a sentence with a negative verb:
We don't go to the old forest any more. It's not there anymore.

be /get used to + Ving / noun / pronoun

******* Don't confuse used to with be /get used to. They have very different meanings. If you **are used** to something, you are accustomed to it – you don't find it unusual. If you **get used to** something or you **are getting used to** something, you are becoming accustomed to it – it was strange, now it's not so strange.

******* After be /get used to, we use a gerund or a noun phrase:

*** **be+ used to+ noun/gerund** is used to talk about things we are/are not already familiar with.

- * **I'm used to** living alone. (It's not unusual)
- * **I'm used to** the job now. (It's normal for me. It's not difficult.)
- * Don't worry, John **is used to** driving for long hours. He has worked as a professional driver for 20 years.
- * I found Slovak food very strange at first but **I am used to** it now.
- * He **is not used to** the weather here yet. He's finding it very cold.

*** **get+ used to +noun/gerund** is used to talk about the process of becoming familiar with something.

- * **I am getting used** to working in an office. (It's becoming normal for me now.)
- * He **is getting used to** his new job. (It's becoming normal for him)
- * He doesn't like that small town, but he'll **get used to** it.
- * She found the heels too high, but she **got used to** them.
- * I **got used to** living in Canada in spite of the cold weather.
- * I **can't get used to getting up** so early. I'm tired all the time.
- * I'm getting used to driving on the right.

Tip

We can also use usually + the present simple to talk about habits in the present tense:
I usually get up at 6.30 am.

A) Tick (✓) the possible forms in each sentence.

1. She _____ good at maths when she was little.
a. used to be b. would be
2. Laura was my best friend - we _____for hours every day.
a. used to talk b. would talk
3. I _____ five swimming competitions when I was at school.
a. won b. would win
4. Our teacher, Mr Williams, was very strict. He_____ allow us to speak at all during lessons.
a. didn't use to b. wouldn't
5. I'll never forget the time I _____ my leg. I couldn't walk for weeks!
a. used to break b. broke
6. We _____ a dog but he died about five years ago.
a. used to have b. would have

B) Choose the correct form.

1. I **used to / would** be really good at football when I was young, but now I'm terrible at it.
2. I **didn't use to / didn't used to** like jazz, but now it's my favourite type of music.
3. I **am used to / used to** living on my own. It was strange at first, but now it's fine.
4. I don't think I'll ever **get used to / get use to** writing on a tablet computer - it's much easier on a laptop.
5. Where did you **use to go / used to go** on holiday when you were a child?
6. How long did it take you to **get used to / used to** working from home?

C) Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Yesterday my boss **used to come / came** to work late.
2. People **used to / would** believe the Sun went round the Earth.
3. One hundred years ago, it **couldn't / wouldn't** snow at all in winter.
4. I **would / used to** have a car, but I sold it.
5. That really **wasn't / didn't use to be** the best decision.
6. Julia **is used to working / used to work** in a shop before she started her own business.
7. Sam **got used to / used to** sharing a flat when he was a university student.
8. I **wasn't used to / got used to** getting up so early, so the first morning was a shock.

D) Underline the correct words to complete the text.

Richard Morgan lives on a boat on a canal in London. His life ¹**would / used to / was used to** be very different a few months ago. Richard ²**left / used to leave / would leave** university in 2005 and got a great job in a law firm. It was interesting and well paid, but a very hard job. Richard ³**was used to / got used to / used to** work 12-14 hours a day and sometimes he ⁴**would sleep / was used to sleeping / got used to sleeping** at the office because it was so late. Richard ⁵**used to realise / would realise / realised** that this kind of life was killing him. 'I ⁶**was used to / used to / would** spending all my time at work. It was normal for me, that was the frightening thing,' Richard says.

On Sundays, Richard ⁷**used to going / got used to go / would go** for a walk down the canal and he always enjoyed this. So one day, when he had had enough, he ⁸**decided / used to decide / was used to deciding** to change his life completely. He gave up his job, bought a boat and said goodbye to his stressful life as a lawyer. It was a big contrast, 'I still haven't ⁹**used to / got used to / been used to** the ducks waking me up, but it's a great life,' he says. 'My family and friends were shocked at first, but now they ¹⁰**get used to visiting / are used to visiting / used to visiting** me on my boat and they know I am happy.'

WEEK 7

Future perfect and future continuous

Future perfect:

Positive	Negative	Question	Short answer
We will have left	She won't have left	Will they have left?	Yes, they will No, they won't

*** **Future perfect** is used to express an action which will occur in the future and is thought to be completed in the future. It expresses a sense of completion of an action which will occur in future.

*** We use **future perfect** to describe what we expect to happen before a specific time in the future:

Ex:

* I don't know exactly when somebody will buy my car. I hope I will have sold it by the end of the month.

* By 10 o'clock I will have finished my homework. (=I will finish my homework some time before 10, but we don't know exactly when)

By the time I'm sixty, I will have retired. (= I will retire sometime before I'm sixty. We don't know exactly when, but definitely before my sixtieth birthday)

Tip

We often use future perfect with **by**.

- We'll have finished **by Friday/by the time they get here**.

Future continuous:

Positive	Negative	Question	Short answer
He'll be driving	We won't be driving.	Will you be driving?	Yes, I will No, I won't

*** We use **future continuous** for activities that will be in progress around a particular time in the future.

Ex:

* Don't phone me at 5pm. I **will still be driving** home from work at that time.

* I **will be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight.

* We'll **be flying** over the Atlantic Ocean for three hours.

* Tonight at 11p.m, we **will be dancing** at the party.

* When I arrive at the party, everybody **will be celebrating**. Some **will be dancing**. Others **will be talking**. A few people **will be eating** pizza, and several people **will be drinking** beer. They always do the same thing.

*** We can also use future continuous for things that are already planned:

Ex:

* It'll be tough in my new job - I'll **be getting up** at 4am every day.

* He **will be studying** at the library tonight, so he will not see Jennifer when she arrives.

* I **will be staying** at the Madison Hotel, if anything happens and you need to contact me.

* You'll recognize me when you get there. I'll **be wearing** jeans and a white t-shirt. I'll **be sitting** at a table at the corner and reading a newspaper.

* This time tomorrow I'll **be having** dinner at one of the New York's finest restaurants.

A) Tick (✓) the sentences which are correct. Correct the mistakes.

1. I'd prefer to visit you in August because I'll be finishing my exams then.
2. I don't want to be late - they'll have eaten all the food before we get there!
3. I can't take you to the airport at 10 because I'll have attended a very important meeting at that time.
4. The presentation is scheduled for the 15th, so I'm sure I'll be writing it then.
5. Thursday is the best day to call me at home because I'll have worked from home then.
6. I can pass the message on to Arthur - I'll be seeing him tomorrow at college.
7. A: How will I recognize you at the airport?
B: I'll have carried a sign with your name on it.
8. A: I can't access the internet right now.
B: Can you try again in 10 minutes - hopefully it'll be working again then

B) Look at Christina's calendar for tomorrow. Complete her conversation with Zofia with the future continuous or future perfect form of the verb in brackets.

Zofia: So, what time can I come and visit you tomorrow? What about 8.30?

Christina: No, sorry, (1) _____ (I / still / take) the kids to school at that time

Zofia: OK, so maybe when you're back home. (2) _____ (you / get) back by 9.30?

Christina: Yes, probably. But (3) _____ (I / still / deal) with my emails then. I've got some urgent emails that I need to reply to. But you could come at about 11. I'm sure (4) _____ (I / finish) before. Does that suit you?

Zofia: Er... not really. Could we make it a bit later? What about 14.00?

Christina: Yes, that's fine, but it'll only give us an hour. (5) _____ (I / leave) about 15.00 to pick the kids up from school.

Zofia: OK, yes, an hour should be perfect. Oh, one thing. Can you lend me that DVD you were telling me about?

Christina: Well, Hannah's got it at the moment. She wants to watch it tonight. But (6) _____ (I / see) her tomorrow, so I can ask her to bring it. (7) _____ (she / watch) it by then.

C) Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Passengers, we will **be arriving/ have arrived** at the airport by 3 o'clock.
2. Will polar bears still **be living/have lived** in the Arctic in 50 years from now?
3. We'll **be feeding/ have fed** the penguins at 2:30, so make sure you see that.
4. The team will **have completed/ be completing** their project by 2025.
5. What will we **be achieving / have achieved** after we've spent all this money on research?
6. I don't think we'll **have driven / be driving** cars in 20 years' time.
7. Fleur will **be learning/ have learned** a lot by the time she leaves Antarctica.
8. This time tomorrow, I'll **be getting/ have got** ready to go.

D) Complete the text with the future continuous or future perfect forms of the verbs in the box.

change	complain	not cook	destroy	not eat	not fall	go	not live
	replace	study	transport	turn	walk		

Let's travel to the year 2049! We ¹ _____ on Earth because pollution and wars² _____ the old planet. Instead, planet Zeus will be our home. Giant space ships ³ _____ everyone and everything from Earth before it exploded in 2045. Zeus won't be a bad place to live and some things will go on as normal. Adults ⁴ _____ to work every morning. Children ⁵ _____ at school and old people ⁶ _____ about almost everything. Many things will be different, though. Because of the different atmosphere, our hair ⁷ _____ green – at least it⁸ _____ out and we ⁹ _____ about in space suits. Special tablets ¹⁰ _____ food and drink, so we ¹¹ _____ at all and we ¹² _____ out at restaurants. Yes, life ¹³ _____ quite a lot by 2049.

WEEK 9: ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

So..... / Such:

a)so+ adjective / adverb:

so warm, so beautiful, so expensive...

so fast, so carefully, so quickly...

b) such + a/ an adjective+ a singular noun:

such a pretty girl, such a lovely day, such an absurd case

c) such+ adjective+ plural noun:

such pretty girls, such happy days, such expensive shoes.

d) such + adjective +uncountable noun:

such awful weather, such difficult vocabulary, such strong coffee...

Examples:

I liked the meal. It was so delicious.

I don't want to read this book. It's so boring.

She is a good cook. She cooks such delicious meals.

I like her very much. She is such a nice person.

A) Combine the two sentences using so.... that or such.....that

1. She was furious with him. She hit him.

_____.

2. The tickets for the play were in great demand. We had to wait in line for more than three hours to get our tickets.

_____.

3. She is very timid. She hardly ever speaks loudly enough to be heard.

_____.

4. It was a marvellous book. I couldn't put it down.

_____.

5. They gave us some terrible news. We didn't know how to break it to our parents.

_____.

The +comparative.....the +comparative

The harder you work, the more successful you will be.

The less you eat, the more quickly you will lose weight.

The more you earn, the more you can spend.

The harder the job became, the less interested I was.

The more he talked, the more annoyed I became.

B) Rewrite the sentences using "the +comparative.....the+ comparative...." Structure.

1. As I carried the box further, it seemed to become heavier.

_____.

2. As she got angrier, her voice grew louder.

_____.

3. As they went deeper into the forest, they felt more frightened.

_____.

WEEK 10

Reflexive Pronouns and Reciprocal Pronouns

- When the Subject and the Object in a sentence refer to the same person or thing we use a **Reflexive Pronoun**.

Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
You (pl)	Yourselves
They	Themselves

- If you are using **YOU** in the plural, the reflexive pronoun is **yourselves**. Examples of sentences using reflexive pronouns:
- **My daughter** likes to dress **herself** without my help.
- I taught **myself** to play the guitar.
- **My cat** always licks **itself**.

We use reflexive pronouns:

1. When the subject and the object refer to the same person or thing.

*** He accidentally cut **himself** while he was chopping the vegetables.

*** She bought a present for **herself**.

*** We helped **ourselves** to the free drinks at the launch party.

*** They injured **themselves** during the rugby match.

*** I enjoyed **myself** at the concert.

*** The dog is scratching **itself** – it must have fleas!

2. We use them for emphasis.

*** The author signed the book for me **herself**!

*** I did it **myself**.

3. In some cases we use it to have a similar meaning to 'also'.

*** Annabelle was pretty happy last night. I was pretty happy **myself**.

Each Other & One Another

1. Reciprocal Pronouns are used when two or more subjects are mutually affected.

Our neighbours were shouting at **each other** all night.

My brothers always compete with **one another** in sport.

* We normally use **each other** and **one another** interchangeably but some would argue that when there are more than two people involved, "**one another**" is preferred.

James and Jane love **each other**. (bidirectional)

James, Jane and John love **one another**. (Each of these people love the other two)

2. Take note of the difference between these two sentences:

* Mark and Sarah killed themselves. (They each committed suicide).

* Mark and Sarah killed each other. (Mark killed Sarah and she killed Mark).

Reflexive Pronouns with Objects:

We use **verb + reflexive pronoun + object** when we do something for ourselves.

* She cooked herself a quiche.

* We taught ourselves French.

** We use **verb + object + reflexive pronoun** when we want to emphasize that another person did not do the action (or assist).

* I repaired the tire myself.

* They did the homework themselves.

* My brother spoke to his boss himself about a raise.

By + Reflexive Pronouns:

We use **by + myself/yourself/himself** etc when we are alone or not with another person.

* Jacob went to the party by himself.

* Emma was sitting by herself.

A) Fill in the gaps with correct reflexive pronouns.

1. Franz always asks _____ why English is so crazy.

2. I consider _____ to be an intelligent person.

3. The computer will reboot _____ after the program installation.

4. Sonja cleans her room _____. She never asks for help.

5. We are going to repair our house by _____.

6. Tom saw a reflection of _____ in the mirror.

7. The man on the news accidentally shot _____ in the foot.

8. We enjoyed _____ at the seaside.

9. He drove _____ to the airport yesterday.

10. She lives in that big, old house _____, she lives alone.

B) Circle the correct option

1. He is so vain. He likes to talk about **himself / him** all the time.
2. Jane? Yes, I spoke to **herself / her** last week.
3. Her brother? Yes, she told me all about **him / himself**.
4. You really have to respect **you / yourself**.
5. They talk about us, but they don't really know **us / ourselves**.
6. Some actors love **them / themselves** too much and being so arrogant is not a good thing.
7. Are you going to invite **herself / her** to the concert?
8. Goodbye! Take care of **you / yourself**.
9. You have to tell **them / themselves** what has happened.
10. I was at home by **me / myself**. (No one else was with me.)

C) Circle the correct option.

1. They are in love. = They love **each other / themselves**.
2. They always meet and speak to **one another / themselves** all the time.
3. He and his wife are very arrogant. They love **each other / themselves**.
4. John baked **himself / one another** a cake.
5. We don't need any help. We'll do it **each other / ourselves**.
6. My girlfriend and I understand **each other / ourselves** very well. We have a good relationship.
7. My sister gets **herself / each other** in trouble all the time.
8. They are at home by **one another / themselves**. No one else is there.
9. Mary doesn't like Tom. Tom doesn't like Mary: Tom and Mary don't like **each other / themselves**.
10. Mary doesn't like herself. Tom doesn't like himself: Tom and Mary don't like **each other / themselves**.

D) Choose the correct option.

1. He won first prize and was very pleased with _____.
a. him b. his
c. himself d. he
2. I make lunch for us and he makes dinner for us at the weekend. We look after _____ very well.
a. each other b. ourselves
c. us d. itself
3. Both of you must be really hungry. Sit down and help _____.
a. yourself b. yourselves
c. your d. you

4. She always _____ worried before interviews so she finds it difficult to _____.
 a. feels/relax herself b. feels herself/relax
 c. feels herself/relax herself d. feels/relax
5. She always repairs her car _____. She says _____ can't afford to pay a mechanic to do it.
 a. herself/she b. herself/herself
 c. she/herself d. she/she
6. Even if the president _____ asked me, I'd still tell _____ I thought it was a bad idea.
 a. her/her b. herself/herself
 c. herself/her d. her/herself

WEEK 11: Narrative Tenses:

***The simple past is used for the main completed events of a story.**

- The thief stole the money and ran away.

***The past perfect is used to make it clear that one action happened before another action.**

- I knew I had seen him before.

***The past continuous is used for an action in progress when the main events happened. It's often a background action in the narrative.**

- When I got outside, it was raining hard.
- I was living in Paris when I married Lily. I'd met her in Australia.

A) Complete the dialogues using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

not answer	do	listen	not hear
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A: I knocked on the door last night but you 1) _____. What 2) _____ ?

B: Oh, sorry. I 3) _____ to music and I 4) _____ you.

go	have	stop
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A: 5) _____ a good weekend?

B: Yes, we 6) _____ for a picnic.

A: In the rain?

B: No! The rain 7) _____ by the time we got to the park.

get back	not go	visit
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A: Why 8) _____ to the New Year party? We missed you.

B: I was exhausted because 9) _____ from Australia that morning.

A: Really? What were you doing there?

B: I 10) _____ my cousins.

Past Perfect Continuous: When we talk about two past events, we use “the past perfect” for the earlier event. The past perfect continuous is used when the first action continued for some time.

Subject+ had been+ V ing

- * When we arrived in London, my father had been driving for more than ten hours.
- * By the time Jack got retired , he had been working for the same company for twenty years.
- * I knew by the look on their faces that they had been talking about me.

B) Complete the following story by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct tense ,past simple, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

1) _____ (just / finish) writing a letter when the doorbell 2) _____ (ring). I 3) _____ (go) immediately to answer it because a neighbour of mine 4) _____ (tell) me she was going to call round. When I 5) _____ (open) the door, I 6) _____ (see) that there was no one there although I was sure I 7) _____ (hear) the bell. After I 8) _____ (look) up and down the street for a few minutes, I 9) _____ (shut) the door again and 10) _____ (begin) to wonder if I 11) _____ (dream). I 12) _____ (decide) that I 13) _____ (mistake) a car horn for the sound of the door bell. Just as I was turning round, I 14) _____ (notice) something white on the door mat. I 15) _____ (examine) it more closely and 16) _____ (realise) that someone 17) _____ (push) a note under the door. As I 18) _____ (never / see) the handwriting before, I 19) _____ (begin) to feel slightly alarmed.

WEEK 12

Past Modals of deduction

We can use modal verbs to show that we are making a deduction, not stating a fact. We use the modal verbs **must, may, might, could** and **can't+ have+ past participle** to make deductions about the past.

*** We use **'must have + past participle'** when we are quite sure about something.

- * You must have been very pleased when you received the results of your exams.
- * He must have forgotten his phone at home again. He's not answering.
- * I must have left my keys in the car. I can't find them.

*** We use **'might have/may have/could have + past participle'** when we are not sure about something but we think it was possible.

- * Try calling them at home. They might not have gone out.(=It's possible that they haven't gone out)
- * He was supposed to be here an hour ago but he could have been stuck in a traffic jam.
- * He may have said he was coming but I can't really remember. I wasn't listening.
- * I might have been here when I was a child but I can't really remember.

*** We use **'can't have + past participle'** for things that we are sure did not happen in the past.

- * I can't have left my phone at work. You phoned me when I was walking to my car. That's it. It must be in the car.
- * You can't have seen him this morning. He was with me all the time.
- * She can't have liked the show. She hates musicals.

Deduction	Meaning
<i>They are late.</i>	I know for certain that they are late.
<i>They are never late. They must have got lost.</i>	I believe they've got lost.
<i>They may / might / could have gone the wrong way. They might not have found the right street.</i>	I believe it's possible that they've got lost.
<i>They can't have got lost. They have a satnav.</i>	I believe they haven't got lost.
<i>They haven't got lost. I can see them coming up the street now.</i>	I know for a fact that they haven't got lost.

*** The opposite of **must** for deduction is **can't**.

A) Tick (✓) the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes.

1. I said hello but he didn't reply. He mustn't have heard me.
2. Sorry, I may not have made myself clear.
3. I can't find my purse ... someone might stolen it.
4. I don't know who wrote the report - it could had been anybody.
5. They can't have just disappeared! It's impossible!
6. It might haven't been such a good idea to walk home alone.
7. They look sad. They must lose the match.
8. Wow! That's a nice car! It had to cost a fortune!

B) Complete the sentences with one of the phrases in the box and the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use some of the phrases twice.

must have	may have	can't have	might not have
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1. A: We walked all the way home in the snow.
B: Wow – that _____ (be) cold!
2. A: I think I saw Angela on the bus today.
B: No, it _____ (be) Angela - she's on holiday in the mountains this week.
3. A: I saw a beautiful sweater in the shop but I didn't buy it. It's probably too late now.
B: Maybe, but let's go back and check – they _____ (sell) it yet.
4. A: That's strange. My bicycle tyre's flat. How did that happen?
B: I'm not sure. You _____ (ride) over some broken glass or something.

5. A: Where have all the sandwiches gone? The plate's empty!

B: Tom _____ (eat) them. He was the only person who came into this room all day.

6. A: I think I've broken my arm - it really hurts.

B: I don't know... you _____ (break) it. I'm not an expert, but it doesn't look broken.

C) Underline the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. That **can't / may / must** have been Sheila in the car, but I'm not too sure as she was driving too fast.
2. The keys could be anywhere. I **can't / might / must** even have left them in the gym.
3. Wait, don't phone her yet. She **might / must / might not** have woken up.
4. Poor Andre didn't eat for 24 hours. He **could / may / must** have felt really hungry.
5. I sent him a text but he **can't / may not / must not** have received it because the reception is variable up here. I'll try again.
6. Don't be silly, there was an instructor with them. What **can't / could / must** have gone wrong?

D) Underline the correct words to complete the text.

Shergar was a very successful champion race horse; in fact he ¹ **can't / might** have been the best ever. His racing career ended in 1981 and he ² **could / must** have made a lot more money for his owners from his celebrity status if he hadn't been stolen. This happened in 1983 and Shergar was never seen again.

There are lots of theories of who took Shergar and what happened to him, but in reality anything ³ **must / may** have happened. The kidnappers ⁴ **can't / might** have been very professional, or very lucky. It ⁵ **can't / mustn't** have been easy to steal such a famous horse and make it disappear completely. People say the police ⁶ **may / must** not have done the best job of finding the horse because they could have acted a lot more quickly - the truth is, they didn't have much evidence and the horse and its kidnappers were never found.

Some people say the kidnappers ⁷ **can't / might** have killed Shergar when the owners didn't agree to pay the kidnappers. However, there ⁸ **must / may** have been a happier ending. Of course, Shergar can't be alive today because this happened so many years ago. Being optimistic, the kidnappers ⁹ **must / might not** have killed him. He ¹⁰ **must / could** have died a natural death somewhere safe. We will probably never know.

WEEK 13

Future time clauses

We use future time clauses to talk about future possibilities, future plans or to give advice. We can normally use **will**, **be going to**, or **the imperative** in the main clause. We normally use a **present tense**. In the subordinate clause with words like **if**, **when**, **as soon as**, **unless**, **as long as**, **provided**, **In case**, etc. We can also use the same time clauses to talk about facts and things which are generally true. In these sentences we often use a present tense verb in the main clause.

Ex:

- * **When** we go hiking next weekend, we will try a new path.
- * **If** you see a bear, don't run.
- * It won't attack you **provided** you're standing still.
- * **Unless** you know the way well, bring a map.
- * Always bring a snack **in case** you get hungry.
- * **As soon as** it gets too cold, we will go home.
- * **Until** it stops raining, we won't go out.
- * **Before** you leave, you should turn off the lights.
- * **After** she takes the course, she'll be a qualified teacher.

*** We use **before** and **after** to talk about the order of events in the future. With **before** and **after**, either the main clause or the subordinate clause can come first:

- * [event 1] She'll pick you up **before** [event 2] she comes here.
- * **After** [event 1] she comes here, [event 2] she'll pick you up.
- * We fasten our seat belts **before** the plane takes off.
- * You will feel better **after** you eat something .
- * We can't play loud music **after** everyone has gone to bed.

*** **Until** as a time conjunction means up to a time in the future. In the case of **until**, the main clause usually comes first:

- * *I'm going to wait **until** the January sales start to buy a new jacket.*
- * Fry the onions **until** they start to colour.
- * No decision will be made **until** we know all the facts.
- * Don't open this box **until** your father comes.

Tip:

When **if** means whether, we normally need *will or going to* to refer to the future:

I don't know **if/ whether** I **will** see any wild animals when I'm on holiday.

NOT: ... **if** I see ...

- * **As soon as** shows that something will happen immediately after another thing:

Ex:

- * **As soon as** I get home, I'll email you.
- * **As soon as** you push this button, the door will open.
- * We will go for a trip **as soon as** they have repaired our car.
- * **As soon as** we **hear** any news, we'll call you.

Tip

We can use present perfect or present simple after words like **as soon as** or **when** to talk about completed processes in the future. There is little difference in meaning:

We'll leave **when/as soon as** I have finished my work. (Or: ...I **finish** ...)

When / As soon as I retire, I'll move to the country.

When/ As soon as you make tea, invite us.

When/ As soon as you arrive there, don't forget to call us.

***Unless** means **if not**. The verb after unless is usually positive:

Ex:

* You won't see any animals **unless** you stay quiet.
(You won't see any animals if you don't stay quiet)

* I'll walk to town **unless** it rains.
(If it doesn't rain, I'll walk to town.)

* **Unless** we leave now, we'll be late.
(If we don't leave now, we'll be late.)

* You can't enter **unless** you have a ticket.
(Only if you have a ticket, you can enter.)

• **As long as and provided are similar to only if:**

Ex:

*We'll be safe **provided /as long as** we stay here. (But only if we stay here).

*You can go out tonight **as long as** you're back by 10. (But only if you're back by 10).

*You can borrow my bike **as long as** you are careful.
(You can borrow my bike if you are careful.)

*You will pass the test **as long as** you study hard.
(You will pass the test if you study hard.)

*** We use **in case** to talk about preparations for possible future situations:

Ex:

*Take your keys **in case** we're out when you get home.

*I will take some cash **in case** they don't accept credit cards.

*Take a map with you **in case** you get lost.

*He calls his wife up every day before he leaves his office **in case** she wants something else.

*He wears a helmet **in case** he has an accident.

A) Tick(✓) the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes.

1. I'll send you a postcard when we'll be on holiday. ☐ _____
2. We'll come out as soon as we've eaten dinner. ☐ _____
3. My parents don't mind if I go out as long as I will tell them where I'm going. ☐ _____
4. You won't pass the exam unless you don't study harder. ☐ _____
5. I'm going to leave my laptop at home in case it'll get damaged. ☐ _____
6. I lend you my car provided you won't drive too fast. ☐ _____

B) Join the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Maybe I'll see Joseph. I'll tell him to call you. (if)
I'll _____
2. She'll finish university. She wants to be a teacher. (when)
She _____
3. They'll be late if they don't hurry up. (unless)
They will _____
4. I'll check your work. Then I'll send it back to you immediately. (as soon as)
I'll _____
5. You can take photographs but you mustn't use a flash. (provided)
You _____
6. You should take some money because you might need to take a taxi. (in case)
You _____
7. He won't bite you but you must be careful. (as long as)
As _____
8. You'll only understand if you listen very carefully. (unless)
You _____

C) Underline the correct words to complete the conversation.

MARIO: Hi, Silvia. Are you coming camping with us?

SILVIA: (1) **If / When** you still want me to, sure.

MARIO: Great. It will be fun (2) **if / unless** the weather gets bad.

SILVIA: (3) **As long as / If** we get a couple of days of decent weather, I don't mind. What do I need to take?

MARIO: The usual stuff. (4) **When / If** I get home, I will text you the list I have made just in case. You don't need to worry about food though. I have packed enough (5) **in case / provided** you like pasta. That's the easiest thing to make.

SILVIA: Fine. (6) **When / In case** we run out of pasta, I will take some tins and rice.

MARIO: Good idea. (7) **If / Provided** you want, bring some cards. We could play at night.

SILVIA: I'll do that (8) **when / provided** I don't forget. Text me tomorrow (9) **as long as / as soon as** you get up.

MARIO: OK. Remember to buy pepper spray because we might see bears.

SILVIA: (10) **If / Unless** I see a bear, I will run all the way home.

D) Match 1-8 with a-h to make sentences.

1. Phone your mum _____
2. It's perfectly safe _____
3. I like to go for a swim _____
4. It's ideal for a holiday _____
5. Take some sun cream _____
6. I'll go on the excursion _____
7. Don't go _____
8. You can go out any time _____

- a. provided you like somewhere quiet
- b. when you get there
- c. unless you do something stupid.
- d. as long as you join us.
- e. provided you inform the boss .
- f. in case you need it.
- g. if you don't want to.
- h. if it's really warm.

WEEK 14

Causatives: Have and Get

We use a causative verb when we want to talk about something that someone else did for us or for another person. It means that the subject caused the action to happen, but didn't do it themselves. Maybe they paid, or asked, or persuaded the other person to do it. For example, we can say:

* I cleaned my house. (This means I cleaned it myself).

If I paid someone to clean it, of course I can say:

* A cleaner cleaned my house.

But, another way is to use a causative construction. So I can also say:

* I had my house cleaned.

In a sense, using a causative verb is similar to using a passive. The important thing is that the house is now clean. We don't focus on who did the cleaning.

Have + object + past participle (have something done)

We usually use 'have something done' when we are talking about paying someone to do something for us. It's often used for services. The form is 'subject + have + object + past participle'.

* I had my car washed.

* John will have his house painted.

Get + object + past participle (get something done)

We can also use 'subject + get + object + past participle'. This has the same meaning as 'have', but is less formal.

* The students get their essays checked.

* I'll get my hair cut next week.

* He got his washing machine fixed.

* We can use the structure **have + something + past participle** to talk about experiences that are caused by other people. These experiences are usually negative:

He **had his phone stolen** (= He experienced the situation where somebody stole his phone.)

A) Rewrite the phrases in bold with causative *have/get*. Don't include the words in brackets.

1. I'm going to **(pay sb) to clean my flat**.

_____.

2. I'll **(arrange for sb) to install the new programs**.

_____.

3. Can you try to **finish the project** as quickly as possible?

_____.

4. (sb) stole my email password last week.

_____.

5. Robert, would you like to start the meeting?

_____.

6. We really need to tidy the flat- it's such a mess.

_____.

B) Fill in the gaps with the correct form of have or get and the correct form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer. In one gap, you don't need have or get.

When I was a child, my family lived in an old house which always needed work, but we never (0) got things fixed (fix) by anyone. My dad liked doing everything himself, but he always got me and my brothers to help. I hated it, so now I always try to (1) _____ things _____ (do) by professionals who know what they're doing! Anyway, my husband Bill and I moved into this old cottage two months ago and we've already (2) _____ a lot of work _____ (do). Last month we (3) _____ the roof _____ (repair) and next week we're (4) _____ a new kitchen _____ (put in). Unfortunately, the boiler broke down this morning, so we haven't got any hot water at the moment! It's probably not possible to (5) _____ it _____ (fix) so we need to (6) _____ it _____ (replace) as soon as possible, which won't be cheap. Then there's all the decorating to be done. We were thinking of (7) _____ the house _____ (decorate) professionally, but it would have cost a fortune. I hate painting so I'll try (8) _____ the house _____ (paint) by my husband. There's the garden to sort out too, but I love gardening so we're (9) _____ (do) that ourselves. Actually, I will call some friends to come and help, then we can have a party afterwards to celebrate all our hard work!

C) Rewrite the sentences using the correct forms of have or get.

1. The dentist pulled out my teeth yesterday. (get)

_____.

2. A photographer is taking my picture. (have)

_____.

3. They check patients' temperature twice a day. (get)

_____.

4. A man will fix my watch (have)

_____.

5. My wife's jewellery has been stolen. (have)

_____.

D) Match the sentences with reasons A-C for using causative *have/get*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Have you had your hair done? It looks lovely. | A. The subject arranges or pays for somebody to do something. |
| 2. My boss isn't very good at getting his team motivated. | B. The subject has a bad experience caused by someone else. |
| 3. I've had my heart broken too many times-
I don't want to fall in love again. | C. The speaker focuses on the end result rather than the activity. |
| 4. I need to get my eyes checked. I can't see very well. | |
| 5. My neighbours had their car stolen last week. | |
| 6. I just want to get this work done quickly so I can relax again. | |
| 7. I had my portrait painted by a wonderful artist. | |
| 8. Last time I went to the dentist I had to have two teeth taken out. | |

WEEK 15

Past Advice

should have + past participle can mean something that would have been a good idea, but that you didn't do it. It's like giving advice about the past when you say it to someone else, or regretting what you did or didn't do when you're talking about yourself.

shouldn't have + past participle means that something wasn't a good idea, but you did it anyway.

Ex:

- * I should have studied harder! (= I didn't study hard enough and so I failed the exam. I'm sorry about this now.)
- * I should have gone to bed early (= I didn't go to bed early and now I'm tired).
- * I shouldn't have eaten so much cake! (= I did eat a lot of cake and now I don't feel good.)
- * You should have called me when you arrived (= you didn't call me and I was worried. I wish that you had called me).
- * John should have left early, then he wouldn't have missed the plane (= but he didn't leave early and so he did miss the plane).

A) Fill in the blanks with the positive or negative form of *should have+V3*

- 1) We _____ (invite) so many people to our party! I'm worried that we won't have enough room for everyone.
- 2) I _____ (start) saving money years ago!
- 3) Lucy _____ (leave) earlier. She missed her flight.
- 4) I _____ (eat) so much chocolate! I feel sick!
- 5) You _____ (be) rude to him. He's going to be really angry now.
- 6) You _____ (take) this job. I can see you're not enjoying it.
- 7) Our neighbours _____ (cut) down the tree in their garden. It was a really beautiful tree.
- 8) The children _____ (do) their homework last night. Then they wouldn't be panicking on the way to school.
- 9) I'm really cold! I _____ (bring) my coat.
- 10) You _____ (buy) some milk at the shops. We don't have any.

B) Write sentences about these situations using should have+ past participle. Use the words in brackets.

1. Oh no, they're going to be late again. [leave home earlier]
They should have left home earlier.
2. The customer was really rude. [he / not speak to me like that]

3. You've made the alarm go off! [not press that button]

4. I had no idea it was your birthday. [you / tell me]

5. That car drove across the red light. [it / stop]

6. She failed her driving test. [she / take / more driving lessons]

Wishes and regrets

When we make a wish, we imagine an unreal situation in the past, present or future.

Wishes about the future	1) We use would to make wishes about the future. Don't use <i>would</i> to make a wish about yourself - use <i>could</i> instead.	<i>I wish it would stop raining.</i> <i>I wish I could get a better job but I haven't got enough experience.</i> (= if I had more experience, I would be able to get a better job.)
	* <i>I wish / if only + would + verb</i> is also used to complain about a behavior that you disapprove.	I wish you wouldn't arrive so late all the time. (I'm annoyed because you always come late and I want you to arrive on time)
Wishes about the present	We can use the past simple to make wishes about the present. We can also make wishes about the present with <i>could</i> + infinitive.	<i>I wish I had more time.</i> (= I would like to have more time.) <i>I wish I could speak French - it's such a beautiful language.</i> (= I wish I was able to speak French, but I'm not.)
Wishes about the past	We use the past perfect to make wishes about the past.	<i>I wish I hadn't been so lazy at school.</i> (I was lazy when I was at school, and now I regret it.)

Tip

To talk about something that we see as realistic, possible or likely in the future use hope, not wish.
I **hope** you get better soon. NOT I ~~wish~~ you get better soon.

I wish / If only

If only... means the same as I wish ..., and we use it in the same way.

A) Match the sentence halves.

1. ☐ Hmm ... I don't like the look of those dark clouds.
2. ☐ I really regret leaving my old job.
3. ☐ I was sure the bank would lend us the money
if we filled in a few forms.
4. ☐ It's really annoying that you told me the match
result.
5. ☐ I don't know why they're so late.
6. ☐ I really miss you.
7. ☐ You never do any cleaning around the house.
8. ☐ It looks like a lovely place for a holiday.

a. If only it were that simple.

b. I hope nothing has happened to them.

c. I wish you'd kept quiet about it.

d. I wish you'd help out a bit more.

e. I hope it doesn't rain.

f. If only it weren't so expensive!

g. I wish I hadn't resigned from it.

h. If only I could see you again.

B) Write wishes or hopes for each of these situations. Use If only, I wish or I hope.

1. Why didn't you remind us? _____
2. I don't know what to do. _____
3. If I do this course, I might be able to speak Korean next year. _____
4. Unfortunately, they didn't warn us in advance. _____
5. Maybe Rebecca will help me. _____
6. I'm angry that they cancelled the flight. _____

C) Underline the correct words to complete the sentence

1. I wish I **would / could / should** speak another foreign language.
2. Do you ever wish you **had / have / would have** a brother instead of a sister?
3. I **wish / wished / hope** Sarah and Iain get back together again.
4. If only I **hadn't made / didn't make / haven't made** so many mistakes in the first part of the test.
5. I wish you **would / should / might** think about somebody else apart from yourself.
6. I'm sure all football managers wish they **were / are / will be** able to play themselves.
7. She wishes she **has / had / would have** spoken to the doctor a lot earlier.
8. Louise is nice, but I wish she **does / has done / did** more to help around the house.

D) Complete the sentences. Use contractions where possible.

1. It's a shame you're not with us.
I wish _____ with us.
2. Jane, please listen to me for a moment.
I wish Jane _____ for a moment.
3. I want to be ten years younger.
She wishes that _____ ten years younger.
4. Mike doesn't live very close to the centre.
Mike wishes _____ closer to the centre.
5. Why didn't I buy that dress?
I wish _____ that dress.
6. It will be great if my horse wins the race.
I _____ my horse wins the race.
7. It was wrong of me to be so rude to the shop assistant.
I wish _____ so rude to the shop assistant.

8. It makes me so embarrassed when he lies.

I wish _____ - it makes me so embarrassed.

9. I didn't study very hard at school, unfortunately.

If only _____ harder at school!

10. My husband and I are watching a really boring film.

We wish _____ this boring film.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 2025 ANSWER KEY

WEEK 3 USED TO/WOULD/BE USED TO/GET USED TO

- A)** 1. a 2. a,b 3. a 4. a,b 5.b 6.a
B) 1. used to 2. didn't use to 3. am used to 4. get used to 5. use to go 6. get used to
C) 1. came 2. used to 3. wouldn't 4. used to 5. wasn't
 6. used to work 7. got used to 8. wasn't used to
D) 1. used to 2. left 3. used to 4. would sleep 5. realised 6. was used to
 7. would go 8. decided 9. got used to 10. are used to visiting

WEEK 7 (FUTURE CONT./ FUTURE PERFECT)

- A)** 1. INCORRECT (I'll have finished) 2. CORRECT 3. INCORRECT (I'll be attending)
 4. INCORRECT (I'll have written) 5. INCORRECT (I'll be working) 6. CORRECT
 7. INCORRECT (I'll be carrying) 8. CORRECT
B) 1. I'll still be taking 2. Will you have got 3. I'll still be dealing
 4. I'll have finished 5. I'll be leaving 6. I'll be seeing 7. She will have watched
C) 1. have arrived 2. be living 3. be feeding 4. have completed
 5. have achieved 6. be driving 7. have learned 8. be getting
D) 1. won't be living 2. will have destroyed 3. will have transported 4. will be going
 5. will be studying 6. will be complaining 7. will have turned 8. won't have fallen
 9. will be walking 10. will have replaced 11. won't be cooking 12. won't be eating
 13. will have changed

WEEK 9 Adjectives and Adverbs:

A)

1. She was so furious with him that she hit him.
2. The tickets were in such great demand that we had to wait in line for more than three hours to get our tickets.
3. She is so timid that she hardly ever speaks loudly enough to be heard.
4. It was such a marvellous book that I couldn't put it down.
5. They gave us such terrible news that we didn't know how to break it to our parents.

B)

1. The further I carried the box, the heavier it seemed to become.
2. The angrier she got, the louder her voice grew.
3. The deeper they went into the forest, the more frightened they felt.

WEEK 10 (Reflexive Pronouns and Reciprocal Pronouns)

- A)** 1. himself 2. myself 3. itself 4. by herself 5. ourselves 6. himself
 7. himself 8. ourselves 9. himself 10. by herself
B) 1. himself 2. her 3. him 4. yourself 5. us 6. themselves
 7. her 8. yourself 9. them 10. myself
C) 1. each other 2. one another 3. themselves 4. himself 5. ourselves 6. each other
 7. herself 8. themselves 9. each other 10. themselves
D) 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C

WEEK 11 Narrative Tenses, Past Perfect Continuous.

A)

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. didn't answer | 2. ...were you doing | 3. was listening | 4. didn't hear |
| 5. Did you have | 6. went | 7. had stopped | |
| 8. didn't you go | 9. had got back / got back | 10. was visiting | |

B)

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. had just finished | 2. rang | 3. went | 4. had told | 5. opened | 6. saw |
| 7. had heard | 8. looked | 9. shut | 10. began | 11. had been dreaming | |
| 12. decided | 13. had mistaken | 14. noticed | 15. examined | | |
| 16. realised | 17. had pushed | 18. had never seen | 19. began | | |

WEEK 12 (PAST MODALS OF DEDUCTION)

- A) 1. can't have heard 2. TRUE 3. might have stolen 4. could have been
5. TRUE 6. might not have been 7. must have lost 8. must have cost

- B) 1. must have been 2. can't have been 3. might not have sold 4. may have ridden
5. must have eaten 6. might not have broken

- C) 1. may 2. might 3. might not 4. must
5. may not 6. could

- D) 1. might 2. could 3. may 4. might 5. can't
6. may 7. might 8. may 9. might not 10. Could

WEEK 13 (FUTURE TIME CLAUSES)

- A) 1. Incorrect (when we are on holiday) 2. Correct
3. Incorrect (as long as I tell them) 4. Incorrect (unless you study)
5. Incorrect (in case it gets) 6. Incorrect (I'll lendprovided you don't drive)

- B) 1. I'll tell Joseph to call you if I see him.
2. She will become a teacher when she finishes university.
3. They will be late unless they hurry up.
4. I'll send your work back to you as soon as I've checked it.
5. You can take photographs provided you don't use a flash.
6. You should take some money in case you need to take a taxi.
7. As long as you're careful, he won't bite you.
8. You won't understand unless you listen very carefully.

- C) 1. If 2. unless 3. As long as 4. When
5. provided 6. In case 7. If 8. provided
9. as soon as 10. If

- D) 1. b 2. c 3. h 4. a 5. f 6. d 7. g 8. e

WEEK 14 (Causatives: Have and Get)

- A)** 1. have/get my flat cleaned 2. have /get the new programs installed
3. get the project finished 4. I had my email password stolen
5. get the meeting started 6. need to have/get the flat tidied
- B)** 1 get / havedone 2 haddone 3 had / got.....repaired
4 getting / havingput in 5 get / havefixed 6 get / have replaced
7 getting / havingdecorated 8 getting.....painted 9 doing
- C)** 1. I got my teeth pulled out yesterday. 2. I'm having my picture taken.
3. Patients get their temperature checked twice a day.
4. I'll have my watch fixed. 5. My wife has had her jewellery stolen.
- D)** 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. a 8. a

WEEK 15

(SHOULD /SHOULDN'T HAVE DONE)

- A)** 1. shouldn't have invited 2. should have started 3. should have left 4. shouldn't have eaten
5. shouldn't have been 6. shouldn't have taken 7. shouldn't have cut 8. should have done
9. should have brought 10. should have bought
- B)** 2. He shouldn't have spoken to me like that. 3. You shouldn't have pressed that button.
4. You should have told me. 5. It should have stopped.
6. She should have taken more driving lessons.

(WISHES AND REGRETS)

- A)** 1. e 2.g 3.a 4.c 5.b 6.h 7.d 8.f
- B)**
1. If only / I wish you'd reminded us. 2. If only / I wish I knew what to do.
3. I hope I can do this course. 4. If only / I wish they'd warned us in advance.
5. I hope Rebecca helps me. 6. If only / I wish they hadn't cancelled the flight.
- C)**
1. could 2. had 3. hope 4. hadn't made
5. would 6. were 7. had 8. did
- D)**
1. you were 2. would listen to me 3. she was / were 4. he lived
5. I had bought 6. hope 7. I hadn't been 8. he wouldn't lie
9. I had studied 10. we weren't watching