

Present simple, present continuous, stative verbs

Present simple		
statement	negative	question
I/you/we/they play ... He/she/it plays ...	I/you/we/they do not (don't) play ... He/she/it does not (doesn't) play ...	Do I/you/we/they play ...? Does he/she/it play ...?
Use		
Present habits	Example Marsha goes to dance lessons every Saturday.	Helpful hints The present simple is often used with the following words and phrases: adverbs ◦ always ◦ usually ◦ often ◦ sometimes ◦ rarely ◦ never phrases ◦ every Monday/week/etc ◦ each Monday/week/etc ◦ once/twice a week/month/etc ◦ three times a week/month/etc Remember that these adverbs usually go before the verb, but after the verb be. ◦ I am often late for my piano lessons.
Permanent situations	Example Does Dan work at the cinema?	
States	Example I like the new James Bond film.	
General truths	Example You play chess with 32 pieces.	







The verbs be and have have irregular present forms.
See page 182.

Present continuous		
statement	negative	question
I am (I'm) playing ... He/she/it is (s) playing ... You/we/they are (I've) playing ...	I am not (I'm not) playing ... He/she/it is not (isn't) / 's not playing ... You/we/they are not (aren't) / 're not playing ...	Am I playing ...? Is he/she/it playing ...? Are you/we/they playing ...?
Use		
Actions happening now	Example Jan is watching a DVD upstairs.	Helpful hints The present continuous is often used with the following words and phrases: ◦ now ◦ right now ◦ at the moment ◦ today ◦ this week/month/etc
Temporary situations	Example She is working at the museum until the end of the month.	
Annoying habits (usually with always)	Example My brother is always borrowing my CDs without asking!	

Stative verbs	
Stative verbs do not usually describe actions. They describe states (feelings, thoughts, etc). They are not normally used in continuous tenses.	Some common stative verbs:
✓ I like reading books in my free time. ✗ I am liking reading books in my free time.	appear include see be know seem believe like taste belong to love think hate need understand have prefer want

Some of these verbs (such as be, have and think) are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions.
✓ What **do you think** about his new song?
✓ I **'m thinking** about last night's match.

A Look at the pictures of Helen and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple.

 every day / get up / at half past seven	 once a week / watch a film at the cinema	1 Every day, Helen gets up at half past seven.
 often / eat fast food for lunch	 rarely / go to the gym	2
 in the evening / usually / meet her friends for coffee	 have a driving lesson / twice a week	3
		4
		5
		6

B Complete using the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- Gordon? I think he (write) a letter at the moment.
- Yes, the match is on TV now, but we (lose).
- Right now, Margaret (have) a shower. Do you want to ring later?
- Sally (stay) with her aunt for a few days.
- I (lie)! It's true! I did see Madonna at the supermarket.
- Josh (always / use) my bike! It's so annoying.
- We (have) lunch, but I can come round and help you later.
- (you / play) music up there? It's really noisy!

C Rewrite correctly. Change the words or phrases in bold.

- Are top musicians studying** for many years?
- What's going on? I hope you **don't touch** my things!
- It's a small business, so each person is **doing** lots of different jobs.
- Does Christine listen** to the radio, or is that the TV I can hear?
- I **am usually buying** a special ticket each week for the bus because it's cheaper.
- Our washing machine **is starting** when you press this button.
- How's the match going? **Does our team win**?
- Many people **are enjoying** spending time on the beach on holiday.

D Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I **work** / **am working** at the local library for the summer.
- 2 We **don't go** / **aren't going** to the theatre very often.
- 3 Stacy **gets** / **is getting** ready for school, so she can't come to the phone.
- 4 **Does Gary ever talk** / **Is Gary ever talking** about his expedition to the Amazon jungle?
- 5 In squash, you **hit** / **are hitting** a ball against a wall.
- 6 I **read** / **am reading** a newspaper at least once a week.
- 7 **Do you practise** / **Are you practising** the piano for two hours every day?
- 8 Nadine and Claire **do** / **are doing** quite well at school at the moment.
- 9 A good friend **knows** / **is knowing** when you're upset about something.
- 10 How **do you spell** / **are you spelling** your name?

E Complete using the correct present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

belong • do • have • help • hold • move • use • watch

- 1 In Monopoly, you around the board, buying houses and hotels.
- 2 you this programme or can I turn the TV off?
- 3 Regular exercise you to stay healthy.
- 4 I my brother's guitar until I get a new one.
- 5 Simon always the washing-up after lunch?
- 6 you any sweaters in a larger size?
- 7 You the kite right. Let me show you.
- 8 Dad to the local astronomy club.

F Underline ten verbs in the wrong tense and rewrite them correctly.

One game I am loving is backgammon. You are throwing the dice and then you move your pieces around the board. It is seeming quite easy, but in fact you are needing to be quite careful. When your piece lands on one of the other person's pieces, you are taking it off the board and you send it back to the beginning. You are winning by getting all your pieces to the end and off the board. Some people are preferring chess, but I am not understanding that game. Right now, I wait to have a game with my brother. He does his homework. I usually win, so I think he doesn't want to play a game with me!

- 1 4 7
- 2 5 8
- 3 6 9
- 10

Unit 2

Grammar

Past simple, past continuous, used to

Past simple

statement
I/you/he/she/it/we/they
played ...

negative
I/you/he/she/it/we/they
did not (didn't) play ...

question
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they
play ...?

Use

Example

Completed actions
I **saw** the new James Bond film yesterday.
Repeated actions in the past
I **went** to the theatre four times last month.
General truths about the past
Fifty years ago, people **didn't spend** as much on entertainment as they do today.
Main events in a story
Josh **pushed** the door open and **looked** inside the room.

Helpful hints

The past simple is often used with the following words and phrases:
• yesterday
• last week/summer/year/etc
• in January/2001/etc
• an hour/a week/a year ago

Past continuous

statement

I/he/she/it **was playing** ...
You/we/they **were playing** ...

negative

I/he/she/it **was not (wasn't) playing** ...
You/we/they **were not (weren't) playing** ...

question

Was I/he/she/it playing?
Were you/we/they playing?

Use

Example

Actions happening at a moment in the past
At nine o'clock last night, I **was watching** TV.
Two actions in progress at the same time
I **was reading** a book while you **were doing** the washing-up.
Background information in a story
It **was raining** so Wendy decided to go to the cinema.

Helpful hints

The past continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:
• at that moment
• at one/two/etc o'clock
• while

Watch out!

- When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple and the past continuous together.
✓ The phone **rang** while I **was watching** a DVD.
- We do not use the past continuous for regular or repeated actions in the past.
✗ Last year, I **was going** to the cinema every weekend.

Form

used to

used to + bare infinitive
statement
I/you/he/she/it/we/they
used to ...

negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they
never used to ...

question

**Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they
use to ...?**

Use

Example

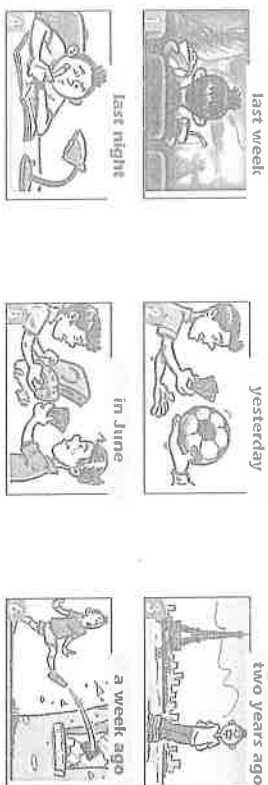
Distant past habits and states
When I was four, I **used to** eat ice cream every day.

- A** Complete using the correct past simple form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

come • give • go • have • know • make • send • take

- I got to the post office just before it closed and the letter.
- We invited Stephanie to the party, but she
- Jack lost his job because he too many mistakes.
- Everyone that it was Bill's fault, but nobody said anything.
- Karen the keys from the kitchen table and ran out the door.
- I was bored, so Mum me some money to go shopping.
- Do you remember the time we to India on holiday?
- It started raining, but luckily I an umbrella in my bag.

- B** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple.



- I don't want to go and see the film because I saw it last week
- I don't need a football because
- I know a lot about Paris because
- I don't need to worry about my homework because
- I haven't got a PlayStation any more because
- Mum is angry with me because

- C** Complete using the correct past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ted (play) his guitar at half past seven.
- At midnight, I (sleep), but Jane (listen) to music.
- Luke (stand) outside the bank when suddenly two robbers ran past him.
- I know Doug (work) late at the office because I saw him when I (leave).
- you (have) a shower when the earthquake happened?
- Penny (run) to catch the bus when she slipped and fell.
- When you saw Eugene he (go) home?
- At midnight? Erm ... we (watch) a DVD, I think.

- D** Circle the correct word or phrase.

- When we were in Canada, we **went** / **were going** skiing almost every day.
- About four years ago, I **decided** / **was deciding** to become a chef.
- Georgia **had** / **was having** a shower when someone knocked at the door.
- Holly and I ran from the house to the taxi because it **rained** / **was raining** heavily.
- Two men **argued** / **were arguing** outside, so I went to see what was happening.
- Daniel **called** / **was calling** you at one o'clock yesterday, but you were here with me.
- We **ate** / **were eating** breakfast when a letter came through the letter box.
- As I walked past the window, I saw that Paula **made** / **was making** a cake.
- I **dreamt** / **was dreaming** about my favourite band when the alarm clock went off.
- While I **practised** / **was practising** the trumpet late last night, a neighbour came to complain.

- E** Complete using the correct past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

answer • be • continue • get • go • have • open • practise • put
ring • say • shine • sing • wake

Amber's Big Match

One morning, Amber (1) up early. The sun (2) and the birds (3) Amber (4) very excited because it was the day of the big tennis match.

Amber (5) downstairs and into the kitchen, where her father (6) breakfast.

'Morning, Amber. Today's the day!' he (7) Amber smiled nervously. 'Don't worry!' he (8) 'You'll be fine.'

Amber (9) some toast into the toaster and (10) the fridge. Just as she (11) the butter out, the phone (12) Her father (13) it. After a few minutes, he put the phone down.

'Bad news, I'm afraid. The other player (14) yesterday when she had an accident. The match is off.'

Amber ate her toast slowly. She was surprised she didn't feel disappointed.

- F** Complete using the correct form of *used to*. You may have to use some negative forms.

- When I was younger, I eat pizza almost every day!
- there be a supermarket on the corner?
- Bradley is a teacher, but he want to be a train driver.
- I like eating cabbage, but now I love it!
- Rick have blond hair when he was a little boy?
- I know Lily cook much, but now I think she makes dinner every day.

Unit 4

Grammar

Present perfect simple, present perfect continuous

Present perfect simple

have/has + past participle	negative	question
statement		
I/you/we/they have (ve) learnt ...	I/you/we/they have not (haven't) learnt ...	Have I/you/we/they learnt ...?

Use

Situations that started in the past and are still true	Example
Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned	Mrs Jenkins has been the head teacher for three years.
Completed actions where the important thing is the result now	I've already read that book.
	They've all done their homework.

Helpful hints

The present perfect simple is often used with the following words and phrases:	
for	She's taught German here for over five years.
since	Mr Gray has taught French here since 2006.
just	We've just done this exercise.
already	We've already done this exercise.
yet	We haven't checked the answers yet .
ever	Have you ever had guitar lessons?
never	I've never understood why they give us so much homework!
it's the first time	It's the first time we've watched a video in class.

Watch out!

- We don't use the present perfect simple when we want to say **when** something happened in the past. We use the past simple.
- ✓ **I did my homework last night.**
- We don't use the past simple when we want to show that something happened **before now** or is **still important now**. We use the present perfect simple.
- ✓ **I've finished!** Can I go home now?
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Present perfect continuous

have/has + been + -ing	negative	question
statement		
I/you/we/they have (ve) been studying ...	I/you/we/they have not (haven't) been studying ...	Have I/you/we/they been studying ...?
He/she/it has (s) been studying ...	He/she/it has not (hasn't) been studying ...	Has he/she/it been studying ...?
Use	Example	Helpful hints
Actions continuing up to now or just before now	We've been doing grammar exercises for over an hour.	The present perfect continuous is often used with the following words:
they've been working so hard.	Can we have a break now?	for I've been learning English for over three years.
	They're having a break now because	since He's been learning Chinese since 2004.
		just I've just been reading the school newspaper.

Watch out!

- The present perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
- ✓ **She's written** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's finished it.)
- The present perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
- ✓ **She's been writing** an article for the school newspaper. (= She's started, but she hasn't finished it yet.)

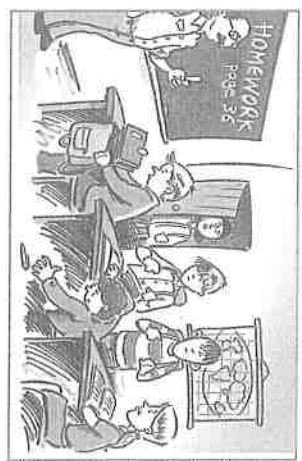
A Complete using the correct present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- I (see) this film already.
- John and Julie (had) their car for about a year.
- She (not / take) her driving test yet.
- Sue (be) a tour guide since she left university.
- (you / ride) into town on your new bike yet?
- This new computer (make) my life a lot easier.
- We (not / decide) what to get Mark for his birthday yet.
- (Paul / ever / meet) a famous person?

B Choose the correct answer.

- never played this game before.
A I've B I
- Adam his room last night.
A has tidied B tidied
- here since 2005?
A Have you lived B Did you live
- Carol and I to the cinema three nights ago.
A have been B went
- the baby a name yet.
A They B didn't give
- to New York when you went to the States last summer?
A Have you been B Did you go
- an email before?
A Have you ever sent B Did you ever send

C Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple.



- lesson / not / start / yet
- teacher / already / write / on the board
- Joe and Tim / just / come / into the classroom
- Tony / not / finished / getting / books ready
- Christine / already / open / book
- Dave / drop / pen / on the floor
- he / not / pick it up / yet

D Complete using the correct present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

Mandy: Hi Matt. How are you? What (1) (you / do) recently?

Matt: Oh, hi Mandy! Well, (2) (I / study) for my exams.

Mandy: That sounds boring! (3) (you / work) hard?

Matt: Very! Basically, (4) (I / just / sit) at my desk in my bedroom for the past three weeks and (5) (I / not / go) out at all.

(6) (I / work) with Michael, my best friend, some of the time, though, so at least I've had some company. How about you?

Mandy: Well, my mum and (7) (I / paint) my bedroom for the last few days. That has been fun! And (8) (we / also / plan) our summer holiday.

Matt: Great! Where are you going?

Mandy: Well, we haven't decided yet. (9) (We / look) at different places to see which we like best.

Matt: I'm sure you'll have a great time, wherever you go. Oh, by the way, (10) (I / think) of having a party when I finish my exams. Would you like to come?

Mandy: Sure! That would be great!

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I think I've **heard** / **been hearing** that song before.
- 2 They haven't **arrived** / **been arriving** yet, but they should be here soon.
- 3 You've **written** / **been writing** that e-mail for over an hour. How long is it going to take you?
- 4 Have you **talked** / **been talking** on the phone since eight o'clock?
- 5 Jo has already **invited** / **been inviting** Shirley to dinner.
- 6 I've **read** / **been reading** an interview with Brad Pitt, but I haven't finished it yet.
- 7 Have the boys **played** / **been playing** computer games since this morning?

F Complete using the words in the box.

already • ever • for • just • never • since • yet

- 1 I haven't listened to their new CD Is it any good?
- 2 We've been waiting for you over an hour. Where have you been?
- 3 Have you been to the UK before?
- 4 I'm afraid we've made plans for this weekend, so we won't be free.
- 5 Pedro has been having English lessons he was five years old.
- 6 It's strange that you mention the film *Crash*. I've been reading about it in the paper.
- 7 I've heard of a 'sudoku'. What is it?

Unit 5

Grammar

Past perfect simple, past perfect continuous

Past perfect simple

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they had (I'd) written ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had not (hadn't) written ...	Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they written ...?

Use

Actions and states before a moment in the past

Example
I'd finished my homework a few minutes before the lesson started.
Mrs Cross **had been** a teacher for twenty years before she became a head teacher.

Finished actions and states where the important thing is the result at a moment in the past

Example
We were happy because we'd all **done** our homework.

Helpful hints

The past perfect simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- by I'd finished my homework **by** eight o'clock.
- by the time I got to class, the lesson **had started**.
- before The teacher **had checked** the answers **before** the lesson.
- after I left **after** I'd finished the test.
- just Simon **had just finished** the test when the bell rang.
- when I left **when** I'd finished the test.

Written drill

- Whether we use the past simple or the past perfect simple can change the meaning of a sentence.
- ✓ The lesson **started** when I arrived. (= I arrived and then the lesson started.)
- ✓ The lesson **had started** when I arrived. (= The lesson started and then I arrived.)
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Past perfect continuous

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they had (I'd) been writing ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had not (hadn't) been writing ...	Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they been writing ...?

Use

Actions continuing up to, or stopping just before, a moment in the past

Example
We'd **been doing** grammar exercises for over an hour, so we were really bored!
They **had a break** because they'd **been working** so hard.

Helpful hints

The past perfect continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:

- for Tony **had been studying** for hours, so he had a headache.
- since She'd **been hoping** to win the competition **since** the summer.
- before We'd **been talking** about the internet **before** the lesson started.
- all day/night/etc I'd **been studying** **all day**.

Written drill

- The past perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
✓ She'd **written** an article for the school newspaper. (= She'd finished it.)
- The past perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
✓ She'd **been writing** an article for the newspaper. (= She'd started, but she hadn't finished it.)

A Complete using the correct past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- By the time I arrived, everyone (leave).
- Steve (already / see) the film, so he didn't come with us to the cinema.
- Tina (not / finish) doing the housework by seven o'clock, so she called Andrea to tell her she would be late.
- (you / just / speak) to Billy when I rang?
- The car broke down just after (we / set off).
- I didn't eat anything at the party because (I / already / eat) at home.
- (you / hear) about the accident before you saw it on TV?

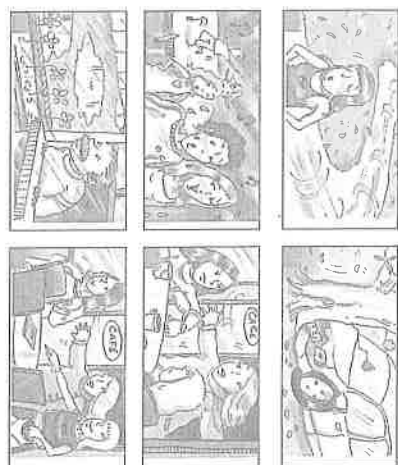
B Choose the sentence (A or B) which means the same as the first sentence.

- We'd had dinner when Wendy arrived.
A Wendy arrived and then we had dinner.
B We had dinner and then Wendy arrived.
- I read the book after I'd seen the film.
A I saw the film and then I read the book.
B I read the book and then I saw the film.
- By the time Dad came home, I'd gone to bed.
A I went to bed before Dad came home.
B I went to bed after Dad came home.
- She didn't go to bed until her mum had come home.
A She went to bed and then her mum came home.
B Her mum came home and then she went to bed.
- Mr Banks hadn't arrived at the office by the time I got there.
A I arrived before Mr Banks.
B Mr Banks arrived before me.
- They'd bought the plane tickets before they heard about the cheaper flight.
A They bought the plane tickets and later they heard about the cheaper flight.
B They heard about the cheaper flight and then they bought the plane tickets.
- The girls had tidied the house when the visitors arrived.
A The visitors arrived and later the girls tidied the house.
B The girls tidied the house and then the visitors arrived.

C Write sentences using the prompts. One of the verbs must be in the past perfect simple.

- we / just / hear / the news / when / you / ring
- I / already / think of / that / before / you / suggest / it
- when / I / turn on / the TV / the programme / already / start
- she / be / hungry / because / she / not / eat / anything / all day
- by the time / I leave / school / I / decide / to become / a musician

D Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect continuous.



- She was tired because (run).
- They were hot because (dance).
- The garden was flooded because (it / rain / all night).
- Did they crash because (drive / too fast)?
- When I arrived, (they / wait / for over half an hour).
- When I got there, (they / not / wait / long).

E Choose the correct answer.

- I'd only the washing-up for a few minutes when Clare came home, so she offered to finish it.
A done B been doing
- Had you already James his birthday present when we gave him ours?
A given B been giving
- Gail hadn't me that she would help me, so I wasn't angry when she didn't.
A told B been telling
- Mum had her cup of tea for several minutes before she realised it had salt in it!
A drunk B been drinking
- We'd ready all day when they called to say the party had been cancelled.
A got B been getting
- It was a fantastic experience because I'd never in a plane before.
A flown B been flying

F If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

Dear Diary,

- had
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- This morning my exam results finally ~~had~~ came. I'd been expecting them for the last week. I knew I'd been done quite well, but I was still nervous as I had opened the envelope. Before I'd had a chance to look at them, my sister ran up and pulled them out of my hand! She had read them out one by one. 'English A, maths A, biology A, French A ...' This was the news I'd been waiting for. I'd got As in every subject – even geography, which I hadn't been making sure about! When Mum and Dad heard the news, they immediately started been shouting with joy. By the time I'd had breakfast, Mum had already called Grandma and Grandpa and had yet told the neighbours!

Future time (present continuous, will, be going to, present simple)

Present continuous

For the form of the present continuous, see Unit 1.

Use **Example**

Arrangements **We're driving to Berlin this weekend.**



Things we want to do in the future but have not arranged are called 'intentions'. We do not use the present continuous for intentions. We use **be going to** instead.

X I'm becoming an explorer when I grow up.

We do not use the present continuous for predictions. We use **will** or **be going to** instead.

X Do you think you're enjoying your trip to Berlin next week?

Will

will + bare infinitive

statement

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will ('ll)** go ...

negative

I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will not (won't)** go ...

question

Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they go ...?

Use

Example

Facts about the future The new airport **will** be the biggest in Europe.

Predictions You'll have a great time in the Bahamas.

Offers and requests We'll help you get ready for your holiday.

Decisions made now I know! I'll go to China this summer.



With offers which are questions, we use **Shall** with I and we.

✓ **Shall** I drive you to the airport?

We do not use **will** for arrangements. **X We'll visit my grandma this weekend.**

be going to

be going to + bare infinitive

statement

I am ('m) **going to** travel ...
He/she/it is ('s) **going to** travel ...

negative

I am ('m) **not going to** travel ...
He/she/it is **not (isn't / 's not)** going to travel ...

question

Am I going to travel ...?
Is he/she/it **going to** travel ...?

You/we/they **are ('re)** going to travel ...
You/we/they **are not (aren't / 're not)** going to travel ...

Use

Example

Intentions I'm going to become an explorer when I grow up.

Predictions (often with evidence we can see) It's going to rain, so take an umbrella.

Facts about the future The new airport is going to be the biggest in Europe.

Present simple

For the form of the present simple, see Unit 1.

Use

Example

Timetables My plane leaves at six.

A Look at Shelley's diary and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present continuous.

1 <input type="checkbox"/> meet Alison - Friends Café	1 On Monday, she
2 <input type="checkbox"/> go shopping - Mum	2 On Tuesday, she
3 <input type="checkbox"/> catch train - Brighton	3 On Wednesday, she
4 <input type="checkbox"/> spend day - Charlie in Brighton	4 On Thursday, she
5 <input type="checkbox"/> catch train - home - 10 am	5 On Friday, she
6 <input type="checkbox"/> work - Dad's shop - all morning	6 On Saturday, she

B Complete using **will** or **shall** and the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

be • come • find • have • lend • live • take • visit

- This year, more than a million tourists our local area.
- I'm sure we your bag soon. Where did you last see it?
- you me some money until Saturday?
- Everything on the menu looks delicious! Erm ... I Chicken Kiev, please.
- I you to the bus station, if you like.
- One day, people on Mars in special buildings.
- No, there any problems with delivering your new furniture next week.
- We at six to help you get things ready for dinner?

C Complete using the correct form of **be going to** and the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- When I grow up, I (play) guitar in a rock group!
- Rick and Mark (start) going to the gym twice a week.
- Lauren (tell) her mum about what happened?
- I (look) on the Internet for information about snowboarding.
- No, Nadine (invite) everyone from class - just her close friends.
- Harry (be) ready on time or not?
- Careful! You (break) something with that ball! Go outside!
- I (lie down) for half an hour. Call me at six o'clock.

B Complete using the correct present simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive • come • leave • take

'I'm so excited about my holiday! My plane (1) the airport here at nine o'clock and we (2) in Paris two hours later. We then (3) the train from the airport to the city. We'll have a great week, and then we (4) back on the 17th. I can't wait!'

C Circle the correct word or phrase.

- Oscar says he **is doing** / **will do** the washing-up after dinner.
- I'm a bit scared because I **am seeing** / **will see** the dentist this afternoon.
- What **are you going to do** / **do you do** this evening?
- Shall you tell** / **Will you tell** Rupert I'm sorry about yesterday?
- My dad **will grow** / **is going to grow** a beard, but my mum doesn't like the idea.
- I have to revise tonight because we **are having** / **will have** an exam tomorrow.
- I **am remembering** / **will remember** this day for the rest of my life!
- Do you go** / **Are you going** to Australia next Christmas?
- I'm sure you **are passing** / **will pass** your driving test. Don't worry.
- If you want me to, I **will complain** / **am going to complain** to the manager about it.

E Choose the correct answer.

- 'Have you made plans for the summer?'
'Yes, to Spain.'
A We'll go B We're going C We go
- 'We're moving house tomorrow.'
'Really?' you with the furniture.'
A I help B I'm helping C I'll help
- 'Do you need this paintbrush?'
'Ah, yes, it to me, please?'
A Do you pass B Will you pass C Are you passing
- 'What do you want to be when you grow up, Stevie?'
'I a scientist. That's what I want to do, anyway.'
A I be B I'm going to be C I'm being
- 'John is a better player than Martin, isn't he?'
'Oh, yes, the match tomorrow, I expect.'
A He'll win B He wins C He's winning
- 'The weather has been terrible, hasn't it?'
'Yes, I think again later.'
A it's going to rain B it's raining C it rains

Unit 8

Grammar
Prepositions of time and place

in

Time	Place
months	Paris is wonderful in April.
years	I first went to Russia in 2005.
seasons	We often go skiing in winter.
parts of the day	My train leaves in the afternoon.

Helpful hints

We also use **in** in the following phrases:
• in a minute/an hour • in front of
• in the middle (of) • in the future

Watch out!

With verbs of motion (come, go, move, run, walk, etc), we usually use **to** instead of **in**, **on** or **at**.
✓ Was it hot when you went **to** Japan?

on

Time	Place
days	I got a new car on Saturday.
dates	My birthday is on 19th March.

Helpful hints

We also use **on** in the following phrases:
• on the beach • on the left/right
• on my birthday

Watch out!

• We say **in** the morning/afternoon/evening, but **on** Monday morning/Wednesday evening/etc.
✓ We're flying to Washington **in** the morning / **on** Tuesday morning.
• We don't use a preposition with tomorrow, yesterday, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening, etc.
✓ We're flying to Washington **tomorrow afternoon**.

at

Time	Place
clock times	There's a bus at ten past three.
holiday periods	What are you doing at Christmas?

Helpful hints

We also use **at** in the following phrases:
• at the moment • at night • at the top/bottom
• at the door/window

Watch out!

Compare how we use **in** and **at** for places. We use **in** for larger areas that are all around us when we are there. We use **at** for smaller places and points on a journey.
✓ We're spending our next holiday **in** the countryside. ✓ Let's meet **at** the train station.

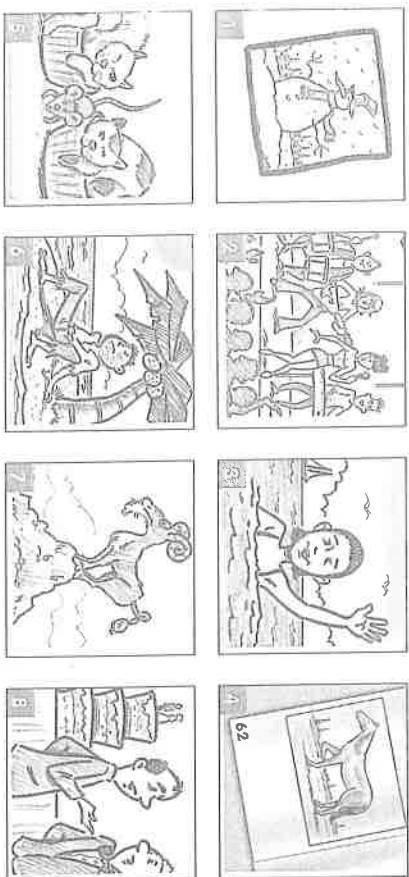
A If the word in **bold** in each sentence is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct word.

- 1 We first visited China **on** 2006.
- 2 My birthday is **at** the second of July.
- 3 Let's meet **on** five o'clock, shall we?
- 4 School starts again **in** September.
- 5 There's a party at Emily's **at** Saturday.
- 6 What do you want to do **on** the morning?
- 7 Let's go and see Grandma **on** Easter.
- 8 Where do you usually go **in** Christmas Day?

B Complete using **on**, **in** or **at**.

- 1 There are lots of people the restaurant.
- 2 The people who live number 44 are away on holiday.
- 3 You should go to the Louvre when you're Paris.
- 4 Gorillas live forests in Africa and eat fruit.
- 5 What does that sign the wall say?
- 6 What did Ethan say his letter?
- 7 Have you heard of the strange statues Easter Island?
- 8 Do you really want to spend the whole day the beach?

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 This photo was taken winter.
- 2 We're a concert.
- 3 She's the sea.
- 4 It's page 62.
- 5 It's the middle.
- 6 He's an island.
- 7 It's the mountain.
- 8 They're a wedding.

D Complete using the words in the box.

at • in • on • to

- 1 My aunt and uncle have decided to move New Zealand.
- 2 Do you want to go the theatre tomorrow?
- 3 We stayed a great hotel in Dubai.
- 4 Wait the end of the street and I'll come and meet you.
- 5 You can come my house for dinner, if you like.
- 6 Connor was walking the corner shop when he realised he'd lost his wallet.
- 7 We drove all night and finally arrived Lisbon at eight o'clock.
- 8 Did you leave your book the teacher's desk, so she can see it?
- 9 Look at those sheep that field over there.
- 10 It takes about six hours to fly Asia from here.

E Circle the correct word.

- 1 I'm meeting Andy **at** / **on** the cinema in an hour.
- 2 Have you seen the new building **at** / **in** front of the school?
- 3 My new job starts **in** / **on** the first day of August.
- 4 We're going to Martin's to see their new baby **in** / **on** Wednesday evening.
- 5 See if there are any tomatoes **at** / **in** the fridge, will you?
- 6 We'll all have computers connected to our brains **at** / **in** the future.
- 7 I don't feel like playing chess **at** / **on** the moment.
- 8 I think there's someone **at** / **in** the door. I'll go and check.

F Write one word in each gap.

Jetlag

When you travel (1) the other side of the world, jetlag is a real problem. You find yourself awake (2) the middle of the night and you feel like going to bed (3) the morning, just when everyone around you is getting up. Jetlag happens when you go (4) a country where the time is very different. For example, you might leave London (5) midday and fly (6) Los Angeles. The flight takes about eleven hours, so when you arrive (7) Los Angeles airport, your body thinks you're there (8) 11 pm. But Los Angeles is eight hours behind London, so you actually get there (9) 3 pm local time. So, (10) midnight Los Angeles time, your body (which still thinks it's (11) London) says it's 8 am. It takes a few days for your body clock to change.

The passive 1

The passive (present simple, past simple, will)

Form

be in the right form + past participle		
statement	negative	question
Everyone is invited !	Some people aren't (are not) invited .	Is everyone invited ?

	Active	Passive
present simple	They always invite Grandma.	Grandma is always invited .
past simple	They invited Uncle Adrian.	Uncle Adrian was invited .
will	They will / won't invite the neighbours.	The neighbours will / won't be invited .

Use

When we don't know who does something **My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.**

When we don't want or need to say who does something **Was Simon invited?**

Phrasal verbs

If you are not sure how to form a passive sentence, think of the active sentence first.

Active sentence: **Someone stole my sister's bike yesterday.**

Passive sentence: **My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.**

Look at the active sentence. The verb is stole and the object is my sister's bike.

The object of the active sentence (my sister's bike) becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

My sister's bike ...

Then we need the verb be in the same tense as the verb in the active sentence. Here, stole is past simple, so we need was.

My sister's bike was ...

Then we need the past participle of the verb in the active sentence. The past participle of steal is stolen.

My sister's bike was stolen ...

Finally, we finish the sentence in the right way.

My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

Warning

When the verb in a passive sentence is a phrasal verb, don't forget to include the particle.

They **picked up** the broken glass. → The broken glass **was picked up**.

Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

A The words and phrases in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

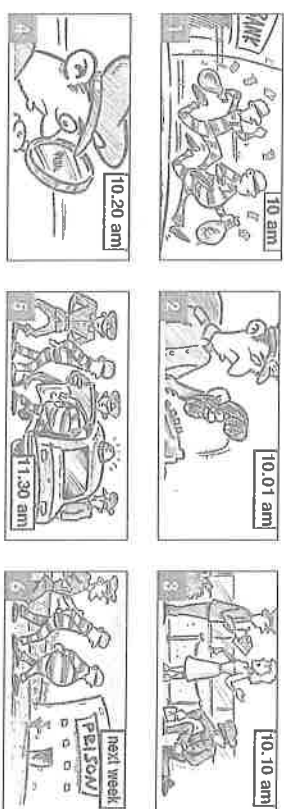
- Every year, several prizes are **giving** to the best students.
- When the pizza was **delivering**, it was cold.
- You will be **telling** when you can come in.
- That song **doesn't** played on the radio very often, is it?
- Your money** was **stealing** out of your bag?
- We **haven't** allowed to use a dictionary in the exam yesterday.
- That film won't **have** shown in our local cinema for a long time.
- I will be** picked up from the station on Saturday?

B Complete using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- When people (arrest), they (take) to the police station.
- Milk (usually / keep) in the fridge.
- (we / tell) what's in next week's test?
- How did people communicate over long distances before the phone
- You (you / allow) to come to the party next Saturday? (invent)?
- You (give) your exam results next Monday.
- (Aidan's bike / find) yesterday?

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. Add any other words you need.

call • catch • find • investigate • rob • send



- At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the local bank in the high street
- At one minute past ten, the police
- A few minutes later, the police arrived at the bank. The crime scene
- At twenty past ten, the robbers' fingerprints
- At half past eleven, the robbers
- Next week, they

D Answer the questions using your own ideas.

- Where are cars usually fixed?
They
- Where will the next Olympic Games be held?
They
- Who are Oscars usually awarded to?
They
- What are you not allowed to do at school?
I
- What were you given for your birthday last year?
I
- What will you be given for your next birthday?
I'll probably

E Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- Will they send the letters first class? sent
Will first class?
- I'm not sure if they eat pizza in China. is
I'm not sure if in China.
- Someone told me that they don't make cars in the UK anymore. made
Someone told me that in the UK anymore.
- Do they usually feed the animals three times a day? fed
Are three times a day?
- Mr Jones is ill, so he won't give us a geography test today! be
Mr Jones is ill, so a geography test today!
- Did they take her to hospital in an ambulance? she
Was to hospital in an ambulance?

F Write one word in each gap.

The National Trust

There are lots of beautiful, large houses in Britain. Many of them (1) built hundreds of years ago. In the past, they (2) owned by very rich families. Today, many of them (3) owned by an organisation called The National Trust, which (4) created to look after them. The houses (5) kept in perfect condition, and visitors (6) allowed to look round them. It's interesting to learn how different life was in an old house. Milk was (7) kept in the fridge, because they didn't have fridges! Washing machines (8) only invented very recently, so washing (9) done by hand. In some cases, the house (10) still lived in today. When this happens, visitors (11) only shown part of the house. The private rooms (12) kept closed to the public. These houses often have beautiful gardens, too. The gardens (13) looked after by professional gardeners.

You usually have to pay to look round National Trust houses. Members of the National Trust (14) given a discount. This year, millions of people (15) be given the chance to see what life in an old country house was like.

Unit

11

Grammar

The passive 2

The passive (present continuous, present perfect simple, past continuous, past perfect simple, be going to, modals)

be in the right form + past participle

statement

The pizzas **are being**

negative

The pizzas **aren't (are not) being**

question

Are the pizzas being

present continuous

My aunt **is doing** the washing-up.

Active

Passive

present perfect simple

My cousin **has sent** the invitations.

Active

The washing-up **is being done** by my aunt.

past continuous

My uncle **was cleaning** the car.

Active

The invitations **have been sent** by my cousin.

past perfect simple

Our neighbours **had taken** the twins to the zoo.

Active

The car **was being cleaned** by my uncle.

be going to

They're **going to invite** Phil to the party.

Active

The twins **had been taken** to the zoo by our neighbours.

modals

They **might invite** Kyle to the party.

Active

Phil **is going to be invited** to the party.

We **should tell** Jenny about the party.

Active

Kyle **might be invited** to the party.

We **must tell** Dominic about the concert.

Active

Jenny **should be told** about the party.

We **can hold** the party at Jack's house.

Active

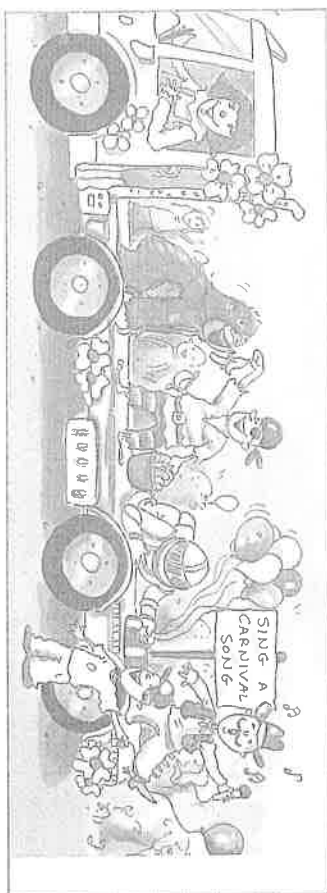
Dominic **must be told** about the concert.

For the passive form of the present simple, past simple and will, see Unit 10.
For the uses of the passive, see Unit 10.



- We can use **by** to emphasise who does something.
✓ My sister's bedroom **was painted by** my parents. (= My parents painted my sister's bedroom.)
- We can use **with** to emphasise what someone uses.
✓ Soup is usually eaten **with** a spoon. (= You usually use a spoon to eat soup.)
- We don't use **by** or **with** when we don't need to say, or don't know, who does something.
✓ Mrs Fisher **was taken** to hospital yesterday.

A Look at the picture and match to make sentences.



- 1 The carnival lorry is
- 2 The lorry has
- 3 The gorilla has
- 4 Everyone watching is
- 5 The best song might
- 6 Have the costumes

- A been given a banana by the pirate.
- B going to be given a balloon by the astronaut.
- C be sung by the cowboy.
- D being driven by a clown.
- E been bought from a fancy-dress shop?
- F been decorated with lots of flowers.

B Look at the picture again and circle the correct word.

- 1 The balloons had all been **blowing** / **blown** up before the carnival started.
- 2 The bananas **haven't** / **aren't** all been eaten yet.
- 3 The lorry isn't **been** / **being** driven by the gorilla.
- 4 A young boy **was** / **has** just taken a balloon from the astronaut.
- 5 A prize is going to **have** / **be** given to the person in the best fancy dress.
- 6 The prize might not be **awarding** / **awarded** to the clown.
- 7 **Has** / **Is** the lorry been decorated well?
- 8 Can songs be sung **by** / **with** people in the crowd, too?

C Complete using *by* or *with*.

- 1 That book was written my uncle!
- 2 Are the best photos usually taken digital cameras?
- 3 That song has been sung lots of famous singers.
- 4 Is your hair cut a professional hairdresser?
- 5 Should the paper be cut a pair of scissors?
- 6 All the candles had been lit the same match.
- 7 The film isn't going to be directed Steven Spielberg after all.

D Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than four words.

- 1 I think John has taken my jacket.
I think my jacket John.
- 2 You should cook the chicken for at least an hour.
The chicken for at least an hour.
- 3 They're showing that film at the cinema in town.
That film at the cinema in town.
- 4 They hadn't invented digital cameras when we took that photo.
Digital cameras when that photo was taken.
- 5 When I got there, Carly was doing the ironing, so I didn't have to do it!
When I got there, the ironing Carly, so I didn't have to do it!
- 6 They were using hot soapy water to wash all the cars.
All the cars hot soapy water.

E Read the text and answer the questions. Use the correct form of the passive.

Doing the housework

by Lisa Porter, Class 4b

At home, we all share the housework. My dad loves cooking, so he cooks all the food. Sometimes we help him, though. Next weekend, for example, we're having a party so I'm going to help him. In the past, my mum did all the shopping. She started a new job last year though, so I've done most of the shopping since then. It's easy, because I shop online. That means I order everything on the Internet (my dad lets me use his credit card!) and someone from the supermarket delivers it to our house.

My brother, Andy, cleans the bathroom nearly every day. He didn't do it yesterday, so he might do it later today. My sister Angelina sweeps the floors. She uses a really old brush. I think she should use a vacuum cleaner! You can save time if you use electrical equipment.

- 1 Does only one person do the housework in Lisa's house?
No, the housework
- 2 Who cooks the food?
The food
- 3 Who is going to help Lisa's dad next weekend?
Lisa's dad
- 4 Who did all the shopping until about a year ago?
Until about a year ago, the shopping
- 5 Who has done most of the shopping since then?
Since then, most of the shopping
- 6 Does Lisa take the shopping home from the supermarket?
No, it
- 7 How often does someone clean the bathroom?
It
- 8 When might someone next clean the bathroom?
It
- 9 How does Angelina sweep the floors?
The floors
- 10 What does Lisa think Angelina should use?
Lisa thinks a vacuum cleaner

Unit 13 Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form and take a singular or plural verb.

Countable nouns

Example

shop / shops

There are over 100 **shops** in the new shopping centre.

baby / babies

They've got some great toys for **babies** in there.

dish / dishes

We need to get some new **dishes** for this evening.

Helpful hints

We use these words with countable nouns:

- a, an • many
- a few • one, two, etc

Uncountable nouns

A few countable nouns have irregular plurals. They include:

- one child, two children
- one person, two people
- one foot, two feet
- one tooth, two teeth
- one man, two men
- one woman, two women

Uncountable nouns

We cannot count some nouns (uncountable nouns). They do not have a plural form and take a singular verb, even if they end in -s.

Some uncountable nouns

Example

advice, bread, fruit, furniture, hair, homework, information, money, news, paper, rice, work

*My **money** is in my wallet.*
*Your **hair** is really long!*
*The **news** was a complete shock.*

Helpful hints

We use these words with uncountable nouns:

- a little • much
 - a bit of • a piece of
- We use these words with both countable and uncountable nouns:
- a lot of • some • lots of • the

We can use *any* in questions and negative statements with both uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns:

- Have we got **any** homework today?
- There aren't **any** eggs left.

Useful words

There are a few uncountable nouns that are plural and are followed by a plural verb. Be careful with the following words.

- clothes
- ✓ Your clean **clothes** **are** on the bed.
- jeans
- ✓ Your new **jeans** **look** great!

Some nouns are uncountable with one meaning and countable with another meaning.

- ✓ Get me some **Paper** when you go to the shops. (= a packet of paper to write on)
- ✓ Get me a **paper** when you go to the shops. (= a newspaper)

A Complete using the plural form of the words in the box.

child • foot • man • person • puppy • tooth • watch • woman

- 1 Did you know that Jason's dog has had three beautiful ?
- 2 The *Spice Girls* was an all-girl band, so there weren't any
- 3 It's a bit strange that Victor wears two – one on each arm.
- 4 If do the same jobs as their husbands, they should be paid the same.
- 5 The dentist says I have to have two taken out!
- 6 How many were there at the show?
- 7 We've walked miles! My are hurting!
- 8 Mrs Jenkins has just had a baby, so she's got three now.

B Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 Your money **is** / **are** on the table in the dining room.
- 2 The advice you gave me **was** / **were** really useful. Thanks!
- 3 The cakes in that shop **looks** / **look** absolutely delicious.
- 4 There **has** / **have** been a lot of bad news recently.
- 5 Your homework **was** / **were** late. Please do it sooner next time.
- 6 **Does** / **Do** the information about the museum include the opening times?
- 7 We need new furniture in the dining room. **It's** / **They're** very old and scratched.
- 8 The fish in this tank all **seems** / **seem** to be ill.
- 9 I love your hair. **It's** / **They're** really soft.
- 10 Oh, no! The rice **has** / **have** gone all over the floor!

C Complete using the phrases in the box. You have to use some phrases more than once. Where there is more than one answer, write all the answers.

a few • a little • a piece of • some



sugar



bread



bottles



water



fruit



toys



butter



music

D Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than three words.

- 1 We don't know anything about the problem. **information**
We don't about the problem.
- 2 Is it okay if I have some cheese? **bit**
Is it okay if I have cheese?
- 3 There's only a little coffee left in the jar. **much**
There coffee left in the jar.
- 4 I try not to drink too much Coca-Cola in a week. **cans**
I try not to drink too of Coca-Cola in a week.
- 5 Would you like some more chocolate? **piece**
Would you like chocolate?
- 6 I don't want a lot of cream on my strawberries. **cream**
I only want on my strawberries.

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Be careful with that vase because it's made of
A glass B a glass
- 2 I started coughing because I had at the back of my throat.
A hair B a hair
- 3 Don't put your hot cup on my new table! It's and I don't want you to burn it.
A wood B a wood
- 4 We should all recycle so that it can be used again.
A paper B a paper
- 5 My dad gets every day on his way to work.
A paper B a paper
- 6 Of course you can have some milk. Get out of the cupboard.
A glass B a glass

F Write one word in each gap.

Open-air markets

Even if you only have a (1) money, you can still have a great time at your local open-air market. The clothes (2) cheap, and the fruit (3) cheap, too! Often, the food in your local supermarket (4) travelled a long way, but at the market you know that you're buying food which has been produced locally. The vegetables (5) fresh, even if you go late in the day when there are only a (6) left. Support your local market and help local farmers. Contact your Town Hall to find out if there are (7) open-air markets in your area.

Unit 14

Grammar

Articles

a (indefinite article)

Use

singular countable nouns (not specific)

Example

I need to get **a** new coat.

an (indefinite article)

Use

instead of a when the next word begins with a vowel sound

Example

I don't have enough money for **an** expensive dress.



Whether we use **a** or **an** with a word depends on the sound, not the spelling. Be careful with the following words and phrases.

- an honest person • an hour • a euro • a uniform

the (definite article)

Use

singular countable nouns (specific)
plural countable nouns (specific)
uncountable nouns (specific)

Example

Let's go to **the** new shopping centre.

Where are **the** books I ordered?

I gave the shop assistant **the** money and then left.

No article (zero article)

Use

plural countable nouns (general)
uncountable nouns (general)

Example

Prices have **gone** up a lot recently.

Fresh fruit is really good for you.

Special rules

Use

Example

places

the: seas (the Atlantic), rivers (the Amazon), areas (the Antarctic), some countries (the USA, the UK), public buildings (the theatre), the Earth, the world, the sky, the moon, the sun, the sea, the environment
no article: towns and cities (Moscow), most countries (France), continents (Europe), streets (Baker Street), planets (Mars)

activities

a/an: have a job, work as a ...
the: on the radio, the media, play the piano
no article: go to work, on TV, go shopping, play tennis, listen to music, go to work, go to school, be at school, be at university, school subjects (maths)
the: in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the 20th March, in the 1950s
no article: days (Thursday), months (May), years (2009), at night

time

the: the King, the Prime Minister, the army, the navy, the police, the Germans, the English
no article: become king, he's English, speak English

A Complete using a, an or the.

- 1 We had really good science lesson at school today.
- 2 I found unusual insect on the wall outside our house.
- 3 It's your birthday next week. Are you going to have party?
- 4 We waited for hours, but we finally saw Queen.
- 5 Why don't we listen to radio?
- 6 Have you got euro I could borrow?
- 7 Mum has gone to bank, but she'll be back soon.
- 8 Where have you been? I've been waiting for over hour!

B Write an article in each gap where necessary. If an article is not necessary, put a dash (-).

I had (1) Tuesday.
 really bad day on (2)
 I bought (3) new game on CD-ROM for my computer,
 but (4) game didn't work properly. I took it back to
 (5) shop on (6) North Street, but
 (7) manager blamed me! He pointed to
 (8) CD-ROM
 and said I'd done it. I couldn't believe it! I had
 to buy (10) new one!

C Circle the extra word in each sentence.

- 1 Do you think we will ever send a person to the Mars?
- 2 When you go to the London, don't forget to see the London Eye.
- 3 When we use the cars, we damage the environment.
- 4 I'm not telling a lies! It's the truth.
- 5 I'm looking for a teacher who can teach me the German.
- 6 Ray needs a warm hat and a new coat for his visit to the Russia.
- 7 Dad has gone to a work and forgotten the car keys.
- 8 Some people have an unusual pets, such as lions or tigers.

D In each sentence there is a word missing. Put an arrow (→) to show where the missing word should go and write the word.

- 1 English music was popular in America in 1960s.
- 2 Would you prefer to read book or watch television?
- 3 We had maths at school yesterday and our teacher gave us surprise test!
- 4 Peter joined police and caught ten thieves in his first month!
- 5 Gordon wanted to be writer, so he studied English at university.
- 6 Suddenly, two UFOs appeared in sky over Washington.

E Rewrite the sentences correctly, adding articles where necessary.

- 1 We had great time in USA.
- 2 Let's go to Belgium for week this summer.
- 3 Where's money I gave you on fifteenth of last month?
- 4 I'd like to join army and become soldier.
- 5 For Christmas, I got book, DVD and latest CD by my favourite band.
- 6 They say that English drink lot of tea.
- 7 I heard song on radio that I really liked.
- 8 Do Japanese and other people in Asia eat cheese?

F Underline ten mistakes in the dialogue and correct them.

- Gary:** It's the lovely day, isn't it? Let's walk down to a shops and look around.
- Helen:** That's an good idea. I'll just have a look in a kitchen and see what we need.
- Gary:** I got a milk yesterday, so we don't need any more. We might need a bread, though.
- Helen:** Okay. Bread ... oh, and the packet of sugar. After shopping, we could go to a new market in a town centre and see what they have.
- Gary:** Right. You get your coat and I'll get a car keys.

Modals 1: ability, permission, advice

Introduction to modals

The modal verbs are:

statement	negative	statement	negative
can	can't / cannot	could	couldn't / could not
may	may not	might	mightn't / might not
will	won't / will not	would	wouldn't / would not
shall	shan't / shall not	should	shouldn't / should not
must	mustn't / must not		

All modal verbs:

- have only one form
I/you/he/she/it/we/they **may** write an e-mail.
- are followed by the bare infinitive
You should **call** Stella.
- do not have an infinitive

Semi-modals

There are also some phrases that we use like modals:

- ought to (ought not to)
- have to (don't have to)
- need to (don't need to / needn't)
- Like modals, **ought** to doesn't change.
- Have to and need to change for person and tense like normal verbs and have infinitives.

Use these words

- We form questions with modal verbs like this:
✓ **Can you** understand what he's saying?
- We use modals with the passive voice like this:
✓ The address **should be written** clearly on the front of the envelope.

Ability

Use	Modal	Example
Ability now or generally	can	Can you use a fax machine?
Ability in the past	could	Tom could read when he was two years old.

Use these words

- We use **be able to** to form other tenses.
- ✓ It's **useful to be able to** order things by e-mail. (infinitive)
- ✓ Soon, I'll **be able to** speak Italian quite well. (future)
- ✓ Have you **been able to** speak English for a long time? (present perfect)

Permission

Use	Modal	Example
Asking for permission	can / could / may	Can / Could / May I use the phone?
Giving permission	can / may	You can / may send the fax when you like.

Use these words

- May is more polite than **could** and **could** is more polite than **can**.

Advice

Use	Modal	Example
Asking for and giving advice	should	Liam ought to / should watch less TV.
	ought to	

A Underline the mistake in each sentence and write the correct words.

- My older brother can to ride a motorbike, but I can't.
- He'll has his dinner early today because he's going out.
- Do you can come to my party?
- You should to see a doctor about your foot.
- I couldn't bought any bread because the baker's was closed.
- You needn't to do the washing-up. I've already done it.
- The school ought listen to pupils' opinions.
- People shouldn't to drop their rubbish in the street.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using **can**, **could** or the correct form of **be able to**. You may have to use some negative forms.

- Any really loves playing chess and she (1) play very well. When she was a baby she (2) play chess. She thinks that when she's older, she'll (3) win the national championships!
- Amy has (4) ride a bicycle since she was three. She wants to learn to drive when she grows up, though. When she's eighteen, she hopes she'll (5) do her driving test. She (6) drive a car now though. It's against the law!

C Write what they say using the word given.

- Tony wants to borrow his friend's pencil. **could**
..... ?
- Alex wants to allow her friend to use her dictionary. **can**
..... ?
- Julie wants permission from her teacher to leave the classroom. **may**
..... ?
- Lou wants to wear his brother's new trainers. **can**
..... ?
- Terry wants to ask her boss for permission to take the day off work. **could**
..... ?
- Diane wants to use her dad's car this weekend. **can**
..... ?
- A teacher wants to give her students five extra minutes to finish the test. **may**
..... ?

D Rewrite the sentences using *should* or *ought to* and the words in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 'I need to earn more money.' (a, get, job, new, you)
You should/ought to get a new job.
- 2 'Brenda is angry about what I said.' (are, say, sorry, you, you)
- 3 'Tom doesn't understand his homework.' (about, ask, it, he, his, teacher)
- 4 'I'd like to learn to play the piano.' (having, lessons, start, you)
- 5 'Tina is often tired at work.' (at, late, night, she, TV, watch)
- 6 'I don't seem to have much energy at the moment.' (exercise, get, some, you)

E Circle the correct word or phrase.



- 1 I've been having swimming lessons and now I **can** / **could** swim really well.
- 2 Please **could** / **should** I use your mobile phone? Mine doesn't have any power.
- 3 Sam **could** / **ought to** get a job instead of complaining about having no money.
- 4 Okay, yes – you **can** / **should** leave five minutes early today.
- 5 Do you think I **must** / **should** tell Michael the truth about what happened?
- 6 I **can't** / **couldn't** read until I was five years old.
- 7 I'm sorry, but you **can't** / **couldn't** leave your car there.
- 8 If you want to pass the exam, you **can** / **ought to** do some revision.
- 9 I know John lived in Tokyo, but I don't think he **can** / **may** speak Japanese.
- 10 Tracy **can** / **could** sing really well now that she's had a few lessons.

F Watch to make sentences.

- 1 There's a lot of washing-up; I think we should
- 2 It's getting quite late and we ought
- 3 I don't have much money, but you can
- 4 It's amazing that Andrew could
- 5 Passengers travelling in first class may

A wait for their flight in the VIP area.

B borrow some if you need it.

C to think about getting a taxi.

D offer to do it.

E walk when he was just six months old.

Modals 2: obligation, probability, possibility

For general information about modals, see Unit 19.

Obligation

Use	Modal	Example
Present or future obligation	must / mustn't have to need to	All visitors must turn off their mobile phones. You have to/need to press send.
No present or future obligation	don't have to don't need to needn't	You don't have to/don't need to/needn't pay to send an e-mail.
Past obligation	had to	Yesterday, Sam had to buy more stamps.
No past obligation	didn't have to didn't need to	I learnt a little Italian, but everyone spoke English, so I didn't have to/didn't need to use it.

Helpful hints

In spoken English, *have to* is more common than *must*. *Must* is often used in written notices and instructions.
✓ We **have to** pay the phone bill today, Rita said.
✓ Passengers **must** turn off all mobile phones.

Watch out!

Mustn't and *don't have to* do not mean the same.
✓ You **mustn't** do that! (= Don't do that!)
✓ You **don't have to** do that. (= You can do that if you want to, but it's not necessary.)

Probability and possibility

Use	Modal	Example
Present strong probability	must can't	The phone is ringing – it must be Simon. This letter can't/couldn't be from Japan because it's got a French stamp.
Present and future probability	should ought to	We ought to/should hear from Cheryl this weekend.
Present and future possibility	could may might	I'm not sure what language it is – it could/may/might be Polish.

Helpful hints

We often use *must*, *can't* and *couldn't* for probability when we have some evidence for our opinion.
✓ I just rang Paul, but there's no answer. He **must** be out.

Watch out!

To talk about possibility and probability about the past, we use a modal and the perfect infinitive.
See Unit 22.

A Choose the sentence (A, B or C) which means the same as the first sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 We have to pay the electricity bill before Friday.
A We can pay it if we want to.
B We must pay it.
C We've already paid it. | 5 Students mustn't run in school buildings.
A They can run if they want to.
B Students don't like running.
C Running isn't allowed. |
| 2 You don't need to buy me a birthday present.
A You must buy me a birthday present.
B It's not necessary to buy me a birthday present.
C You mustn't buy me a birthday present. | 6 All passengers must fasten their seatbelts.
A They have to fasten their seatbelts now.
B They don't have to fasten their seatbelts.
C They can fasten their seatbelts. |
| 3 I have to do some work on my project this evening.
A I haven't got time to do the work.
B I've already done the work.
C I need to do the work. | 7 Mr Reed had to go to the police station to answer some questions.
A Mr Reed was able to go to the police station.
B Mr Reed forgot to go to the police station.
C Mr Reed was obliged to go to the police station. |
| 4 Lenny didn't have to see the head teacher after all.
A It wasn't necessary for Lenny to see the head teacher.
B Lenny went to see the head teacher.
C Lenny is waiting to see the head teacher. | 8 It's kind of you to offer to help, but you really don't need to.
A I don't want you to help me.
B Your help isn't necessary.
C You won't be able to help me. |

B Circle the correct word or phrase.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 'Smoking isn't allowed in the airport.'
You mustn't / don't have to smoke in the airport. | 5 'You can contact us by either phone or e-mail.'
You mustn't / don't have to phone them. |
| 2 'It's not necessary to come to the train station to meet me.'
You have to / don't have to meet her at the train station. | 6 'In my country, you can carry your passport with you if you want, but it's not necessary.'
In her country, you don't need to / mustn't carry your passport with you. |
| 3 'We were forced to wait for over two hours in the rain!'
They had to / didn't need to wait for over two hours in the rain. | 7 'My grandfather was made to start work when he was just fourteen years old.'
He had to / must start work when he was just fourteen years old. |
| 4 'The instructions tell you to write in pencil.'
You must / needn't write in pencil. | 8 'It's not necessary to book a hotel; you can stay in our spare room.'
You mustn't / don't have to stay in a hotel. |

C Complete using the correct form of *have to*. You may have to use some negative forms.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Jade can't come out tonight. She | look after her little brother. |
| 2 I didn't have enough money, so I | borrow some from Yuri. |
| 3 It's raining really hard, but luckily we | go out this evening. |
| 4 To start the laptop you | press the power button. |
| 5 Robbie worked last weekend, but I | |
| 6 you | go to piano lessons when you were younger? |

D Match the sentences with the explanations. You have to use some of the explanations more than once.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 'Someone is at the door. It must be Mrs Johnson from next door.' | ..... |
| 2 'Lena might not know where the cinema is.' | ..... |
| 3 'Dad should know what the capital of New Zealand is.' | ..... |
| 4 'Greg can't be in the final! He's a terrible player!' | ..... |
| 5 'The dog is wet. It must be raining outside.' | ..... |
| 6 'We may go to the Canary Islands for Easter.' | ..... |
| 7 'Ken must like that film. He's seen it six times!' | ..... |
| 8 'Barry ought to be able to cook Chinese food. He lived there for two years.' | ..... |

E Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 You're expecting David to ring. The phone rings. must | ..... |
| 2 Anna is a better runner than Rula. You think Anna will probably win the race tomorrow. should | ..... |
| 3 A letter arrives. It's possible that it's from your cousin, Janice. could | ..... |
| 4 There's a knock at the door. Your mum says it might be Colin, but you know Colin is on holiday. can't | ..... |
| 5 You see someone wearing a costume. You think there's a strong probability that she's going to a fancy-dress party. must | ..... |
| 6 Your sister is looking for her hairbrush. You think it's possible that it's in the living room. might | ..... |
| 7 You're waiting for Harriet to arrive. You think she'll probably be there in half an hour. should | ..... |
| 8 You're talking about why James seems to be sad. You think it's possible he's in trouble at school. could | ..... |

Modals 3: the modal perfect

Modals + the perfect infinitive

Form	statement	negative	question
	You should have told me you were going shopping.	You shouldn't (should not) have told Liz what Bill said.	Should I have invited Carol to the party?

Usage note Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Ability

Use	Modal	Example
To say that someone had the opportunity or ability to do something, but didn't do it	could	We could have gone to the party, but we decided not to in the end.

Criticism

We use this for things that someone didn't actually do. For general ability in the past, we use **could** + bare infinitive (see Unit 19).
 ✓ I **could play** the guitar when I was seven. (= I knew how to play the guitar.)
 ✓ I **could have played** the guitar. (= I had the opportunity to play the guitar, but I didn't actually play it.)

Criticism

Use	Modal	Example
To say that someone's past behaviour was bad or wrong	ought to / should	You should have invited Carol to your party. (= You didn't invite Carol and that was wrong.)

Probability and possibility

Use	Modal	Example
Strong probability	must / can't	They must have had a lovely holiday! (= It's almost certain that they had a lovely holiday.) They can't have had any sleep! (= It's almost certain that they didn't have any sleep.)
Possibility	could / may / might	Helen might have found a new house. (= It's possible, but I'm not certain.)

Expectation

Use	Modal	Example
To show you expected the past to be different from what actually happened	ought to / should	Jim should have arrived half an hour ago. I wonder where he is.

A Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- We could (take) the bus, but in the end we decided to walk.
- Although I could (buy) the DVD, I actually got the video.
- Alan could (go) to the concert with Sindy, but he stayed at home instead.
- They could (catch) an earlier plane, but they decided to get the later one.
- Could you (stay) longer or did you have to leave then?

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the correct form of the verbs in the box.

eat • get • kick • take • tidy • wear



- Mr Appleby an umbrella with him.
- Jenny her room.
- Alex the ball so hard.
- Tim a fancy-dress costume.
- They there earlier.
- They so much!

C Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- I expect Adrian did a lot of revision. **must**
Adrian a lot of revision.
- I don't believe that Jim stole the money. **can't**
Jim the money.
- It's possible that I have made a mistake. **could**
I a mistake.
- There's a chance that someone saw us. **may**
Someone us.
- It's possible that Tim hasn't arrived yet. **might**
Tim yet.
- I'm sure that Irene wasn't at the party because she was ill. **have**
Irene at the party because she was ill.

D Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 We were expecting Dave to call, but he hasn't.
Dave should have called.
- 2 They said they were going to deliver the computer at lunchtime, but they didn't.
They should have delivered it.
- 3 I was expecting the film to come out at the cinema last week.
The film ought to have come out.
- 4 The shop wasn't supposed to close so early.
The shop shouldn't have closed so early.
- 5 Was the programme supposed to start at eight o'clock?
Should it have started at eight o'clock?

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Ronny have gone to Switzerland, but I'm not totally sure.
A must
B could
C can't
D should
- 2 You have lied to me! Why didn't you tell me the truth?
A mustn't
B might not
C shouldn't
D couldn't
- 3 Helen to have seen a doctor weeks ago. Why didn't she?
A ought
B should
C must
D can't
- 4 They have seen the play last night as they went to a football match instead.
A could
B must
C might
D can't
- 5 Carl have been here by now. Maybe he got stuck in traffic.
A might
B must
C should
D can't
- 6 You have been really excited when you heard you'd won the competition!
A must
B should
C might
D could

F Write one word in each gap.

My cousin Tina

My cousin Tina is a professional dancer. Her mum – my aunt – says that Tina (1) dance really well even before she was able to walk! When Tina was ten, she could (2) gone to a special school for dancers in New York, but she decided not to because she didn't want to leave her friends. Even today, Tina's mum thinks that Tina (3) have gone to the school. I'm sure it (4) have been a very difficult decision for Tina to make, but she says that she doesn't regret not going. She carried on dancing in her spare time, often getting up at five o'clock in the morning for a dance lesson before school. That can't have (5) much fun! Today, she's really successful. She's been in lots of shows and she's even appeared on TV a few times. In fact, she (6) have got the main part in a new show in London. She's not sure yet. They (7) to have contacted her yesterday about it, but they didn't. Hopefully, she'll hear in the next few days. Whether she gets the part or not, I'm really proud of my cousin!

Unit 23

Grammar

Questions, question tags, indirect questions

Questions

Form	
Normal main verbs	Simple tenses Continuous tenses Perfect tenses
Be as a main verb	Do you feel cold ? Am I annoying you? Were they waiting for you? Have you seen this film? Had it started ?
Have as a main verb	Am I late ? Were you all right ? Did they have lunch at one o'clock? Should I call the police? Could you call me later?
Modals	Who was in prison? What's your name? Where do they live?
Question words	Who did you do that?

Watch out!

- To form questions in the passive, we put the auxiliary verb before the subject. If there is more than one auxiliary verb, only the first one goes before the subject.
✓ Was Mr Jenkins arrested yesterday?
✓ Has Mr Jenkins been arrested?
- With the question words *who* and *what*, we use *do* as an auxiliary verb if the question word refers to the **object** of the verb.
✓ Who **told** you? (= Someone told you. Who?)
✓ Who **did** you **tell**? (= You told someone. Who?)

Questions tags

Use	Example
To ask someone to agree with us	It's confusing, isn't it ?
To check whether something is true	You haven't been to prison, have you ?
Normal main verbs	Phil works here, doesn't he ? You are coming, aren't you ? They weren't looking, were they ?
Continuous tenses	They ve gone , haven't they ? You hadn't seen it, had you ?
Perfect tenses	
Be as a main verb	He's new here, isn't he ? You weren't old enough, were you ?
Have as a main verb	They have a car, haven't they ? You didn't have a shower every day, did you ?
Modals	Jan should be here by now, shouldn't she ? You won't make a mess, will you ?

Helpful hints

In sentences with *I am*, we use **aren't I**? In sentences with *I'm not*, we use **am I**?
✓ I'm **right**, **aren't I**?
✓ I'm **not** stupid, **am I**?

Watch out!

With *Let's*, we use *shall* in the question tag.
✓ Let's do the washing-up later, **shall we**?

Indirect questions

Form	
Use	Phrase + clause with normal word order
To ask questions politely	Can/Could you tell me where the bank is? Can/Could you let me know what time the film starts? Do you know if Alison lives there? I wonder if you could tell me where the toilets are. I wonder if you know how much this costs.

Watch out!

We don't use question word order in the second half of the sentence.

Conditionals 1: (zero, first, second)

Introduction to conditional

Some sentences with the word *if* are called conditional sentences. With every conditional sentence, there are two parts: a situation and the result of that situation. It is the situation that starts with *if*. There are different types of conditional sentence, depending on what the situation is.

Helpful hints

- When we start the sentence with *if*, we separate the situation and the result with a comma.
✓ *If you join a gym, I'll join too.*
- When we start the sentence with the result, we don't use a comma.
✓ *I'll join too if you join a gym.*

Zero conditional

if + present simple, present simple

Use

General or scientific facts

Example

If people eat too much, they often get fat.

First conditional

if + present simple, *will* + bare infinitive

Use

Real or likely situations in the present or future and their results

Example

If you take these pills, you'll start to feel better very soon.

Helpful hints

- We can also use other modals instead of *will*, depending on the meaning.
✓ *If you get some rest, you might feel better tomorrow.*
- We can also use an imperative instead of *will* to give instructions.
✓ *If you don't feel well, go home!*

Second conditional

if + past simple, *would* + bare infinitive

Use

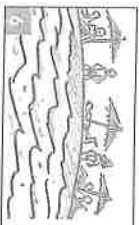
Impossible or unlikely situations in the *if* my legs were longer, I would be a much faster runner! present or future and their results

Example

Helpful hints

We can also use the second conditional to give advice. We use the phrases *if I were you ...* or *if I was you ...* for this. *If I were you ...* is more formal than *if I was you ...*
✓ *If I were you, I would eat less chocolate.* (more formal)
✓ *If I was you, I'd eat less chocolate!* (more informal)

- A Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the zero conditional.



- If you heat water, it boils
heat / water / it / boil
- If you send / an e-mail / it / be / free
- If ... be / dangerous / you / not / wear / a seatbelt
- If you have / an injection / it / not / usually hurt
- If you not / water / plants and flowers / they die
- If the sea not / be / calm / not / be / safe / to swim

- B The words and phrases in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

- If we **will** go shopping tomorrow, I'll probably buy a new top.
- If Mum is tired tonight, I **cook** dinner.
- John will tell us if there **will** be any news.
- If I **won't** get a good mark in the geography test, I'll be very annoyed.
- You **are** tired in the morning if you don't go to bed soon.
- If you see Karen, **do** you ask her to call me?
- Does** Frank come with us if we go to the beach at the weekend?
- If you need help, **will** tell me!

- C Complete using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If I (do) well in the exam, my parents will buy me an MP3 player.
- If my sister borrows my clothes again, I (scream)!
- We'll leave at six o'clock if the weather (be) bad.
- They (not / mind) if we're a bit late this afternoon.
- Sarah will be very annoyed if Dave (not / call) her this evening.
- Will you still go to the concert if the tickets (cost) 60 euros?
- If Rania doesn't come to the party, (Greg / be) upset?
- I'll be surprised if Doug and Dana (not / get) a new car soon.

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

- 1 If I **win** / **won** a million euros, I'd buy my mum and dad a new house.
- 2 If Steve paid more attention in class, he **will** / **would** learn more.
- 3 **They'll** / **They'd** go on a cruise if they had enough money.
- 4 You'd feel a lot healthier if you **don't** / **didn't** eat so much fast food.
- 5 If I **have** / **had** a bike, it wouldn't take me so long to get to school.
- 6 If you met Tom Hanks, what **will** / **would** you ask him?
- 7 **Will** / **Would** Bobby be upset if I didn't invite him?
- 8 If I **am** / **were** you, I'd get a haircut.

F Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write no more than three words.

- 1 Sylvia doesn't have enough money, so she can't buy a new computer.
If Sylvia enough money, she'd buy a new computer.
- 2 The twins don't see their friends often because they're very busy.
If the twins weren't so busy, they their friends more often.
- 3 I don't live in a city, so there's not much to do in the evening.
If I in a city, there would be lots to do in the evening.
- 4 Grandma won't get a dog because she lives in a small flat.
If Grandma in a small flat, she'd get a dog.
- 5 You use your mobile a lot, so you have large phone bills.
If you didn't use your mobile so much, you large phone bills.
- 6 I think you should tell your parents the truth.
If I you, I'd tell your parents the truth.

F Choose the correct answer.

Dear Marsha,
I'm not sure what to do. I'm thinking of becoming a vegetarian, but some of my friends say it's a bad idea. They say that if I
(1) eating meat my body won't get all the things it needs to stay healthy. Are my friends right?
Thanks,
Yuri, age 14

Dear Yuri,
Millions of people are vegetarians and they're perfectly healthy. You have to be careful, though. If you (2) up eating meat completely, and only (3) chocolate and crisps, that would obviously be very bad for you! If people don't eat properly, they (4) ill. It's that simple. If you eat lots of fruit and salad and beans, you (5) get all the things you need to stay healthy. But — you're only 14 years old. If you (6) at home with your parents — and you probably do — you'll have to ask them what they think too. If your mum cooks for you, (7) it think about difficult for her to make you special meals. If I were you, I (8) be this carefully and maybe wait until you're a bit older before making such a big decision.
Marsha

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 A stop | B stopped | 5 A will | B would |
| 2 A give | B gave | 6 A live | B will live |
| 3 A will eat | B ate | 7 A will | B would |
| 4 A get | B would get | 8 A will | B would |

Grammar

Conditionals 2: (third)



Third conditional

if + past perfect simple, would + have + past participle

Use

Unreal situations in the past and their unreal past results

Example

- If the chemist **had been** open, I **would have bought** some aspirin.
(= The chemist wasn't open, so I didn't buy any aspirin.)
If I **hadn't listened** to you, I **would have cooked** the chicken for too long.
(= I listened to you, so I didn't cook the chicken for too long.)
If he **had seen** the doctor, he **wouldn't have been** ill for such a long time.
(= He didn't see the doctor, so he was ill for a long time.)
If you **hadn't eaten** a giant pizza, you **wouldn't have been** sick!
(= You ate a giant pizza, so you were sick.)

Helpful hints

We can also use **could** and **might** instead of **would**, depending on the meaning.

- ✓ If you **had eaten** a giant pizza, you **might** have been sick!
(= It's possible, but not certain, that you would have been sick.)
- ✓ If Mary **had told** me she was coming, I **could** have cooked a nice meal.
(= I would have been able to cook a nice meal.)

Watch out!

- The third conditional is the only conditional that refers to the past.
- ✓ If I **had had** a headache, I **would have taken** an aspirin. (= in the past)
- We use past simple in the second conditional, but that does **not** refer to the past.
- ✓ If I **had** a headache, I **would take** an aspirin. (= now or generally)
- For more information on the second conditional, see Unit 28.

A Circle the correct answer.

If Charles had had enough money, he'd have bought the CD.

Paul wouldn't have made a mistake if he'd listened to Lee.

- 1 Did Charles have enough money? Yes / No
2 Did he buy the CD? Yes / No

- 7 Did Paul make a mistake? Yes / No
8 Did Paul listen to Lee? Yes / No

Cilla would have called Andrea if she'd taken her mobile with her.

Jo wouldn't have gone to the party if she hadn't been invited.

- 3 Did Cilla call Andrea? Yes / No
4 Did she take her mobile with her? Yes / No

- 9 Did Jo go to the party? Yes / No
10 Was Jo invited to the party? Yes / No

If we hadn't been late, we'd have seen the start of the film.

Tom would have forgotten his keys if Lisa hadn't reminded him.

- 5 Were they late? Yes / No
6 Did they see the start of the film? Yes / No

- 11 Did Tom forget his keys? Yes / No
12 Did Lisa remind him about his keys? Yes / No

B Complete using the correct form of the words in brackets.

- If you (tell) me you were going to the beach, I'd have come with you.
- If Dan had missed the plane, he (be) very annoyed.
- I'd have got you a present if I (know) it was your birthday.
- We (not / get) lost if we'd taken a map with us.
- If the car (not / break down), I wouldn't have been late.
- If you (not / help) me, I wouldn't have finished in time.
- If Baz (not / show) you what to do, what (you / do)?

C Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- It wasn't cold, so we didn't light a fire.
If it cold, we'd have lit a fire.
- John didn't come, so we didn't do any painting.
If John , we'd have done some painting.
- Claire didn't buy any clothes because she didn't see anything she liked.
Claire some clothes if she'd seen something she liked.
- The audience laughed because the joke was very funny.
If the joke very funny, the audience wouldn't have laughed.
- We decided to leave because it was really noisy.
We to leave if it hadn't been really noisy.

D Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.



break • fall over • look • pick up • reply • see • stood

- If Kevin hadn't just got a text message, he at his mobile phone.
- If he hadn't looked at his mobile, he the banana skin.
- If someone the banana skin earlier, it wouldn't have been there.
- If Kevin had seen the banana skin, he on it.
- If he hadn't stood on it, he
- If he hadn't fallen over, he his mobile.
- If he hadn't broken his mobile, he to the text message.

E Read the story and complete the sentences.

Vida loved to keep fit. Whenever she could, she went to the gym after work. But one evening, Vida got home late. 'It's too late to go to the gym now,' she said to herself. 'I'll just watch TV instead.'

She made herself a nice, fresh, healthy salad and sat down in front of the TV. Suddenly, she saw something on TV that caught her attention. It was an advert for an exercise bike called the Fitmaster 5000.

'That looks fantastic!' thought Vida. 'I think I'll buy that!'

She phoned the number and ordered the machine. It came the next day.

It was much bigger than it looked on TV, and the only place Vida could put it was at the top of the stairs.

She loved the Fitmaster 5000 so much, though, that from that day on, she only exercised at home. She didn't go to the gym any more. She spent hours every evening on her exercise bike, and every evening she went faster and faster. One evening, she was going so fast that the exercise bike began to move forwards. Before she knew what had happened, she – and the bike – fell down the stairs. All sixteen of them. Right to the bottom. Ouch!

The Fitmaster 5000 was broken, and so was Vida's leg.

'I think that's enough exercise for a while,' thought Vida, as she lay in her hospital bed. 'And that's enough watching adverts on TV too.'

- If Vida had got home earlier,
- If she'd gone to the gym that evening,
- If she hadn't watched TV,
- She wouldn't have bought the Fitmaster 5000
- She wouldn't have put it at the top of the stairs
- She'd have continued going to the gym
- If she hadn't gone so fast,
- If she hadn't fallen down the stairs,

Reported speech

Use Example
To report what someone else said My dad said that he'd written a song.

Form

Direct speech

present simple
I want to build a new house,' said Jill.

Reported speech

past simple
Jill said she wanted to build a new house.

present continuous
We are making a dress,' they said.

past continuous
They said they were making a dress.

present perfect continuous
I have been drawing all day,' said Debbie.

past perfect continuous
Debbie said she had been drawing all day.

past simple
'Jim made a card for me yesterday,' Amy said.

past perfect simple
Amy said Jim had made a card for her the day before.

past continuous
'I was writing a poem,' said Tina.

past perfect continuous
Tina said she had been writing a poem.

will
'I will make you a scarf,' my grandma said.

would
My grandma said she would make me a scarf.

am/is/are going to
They are going to make a new one,' said Joe.

was/were going to
Joe said they were going to make a new one.

can
'I can draw quite well,' Emma said.

could
Emma said she could draw quite well.

must / have to
'You have to visit the fashion show,' she said.

had to
She said we had to visit the fashion show.

may
'I may visit the White House next week,' said Polly.

might
Polly said she might visit the White House the following week.

Reported time

We often have to change other words apart from the verb form.

pronouns

I → he/she
you → I/me/they/them
we → they
us → them
my → his/her
your → my/their

time and place

here → there
now → then/at that moment
tomorrow → the next day
tonight → that night
next week → the following week
yesterday → the day before
last week → the week before
ago → before

Things can

- We only make tense changes when the reporting verb (say, etc.) is in the past.
- ✓ Tony says he is going to study architecture.
- x Tony says he was going to study architecture.
- We don't change the past perfect simple and the past perfect continuous.
- ✓ I had seen the picture before. → He said he had seen the picture before.
- We also don't change would, should, could and might.
- ✓ I might take up painting. → She said she might take up painting.
- We can use verbs like apologise, deny, promise, refuse and suggest in reported speech.
- ✓ Jan apologised for losing the picture.
- ✓ He denied breaking the statue.
- ✓ Terence promised to help me decorate the house.
- ✓ My dad suggested going to an art gallery.

A Choose the correct answer.

- 'I'm a big fan of U2,' Derek said.
Derek said he a big fan of U2.
A was
B has been
C had been
- 'We're watching TV,' said the twins.
The twins said they TV.
A watched
B were watching
C had watched
- 'You've been annoying me all day!' my mum said.
My mum said I her all day.
A annoyed
B was annoying
C had been annoying
- 'The dog ate my homework!' said Ivan.
Ivan said the dog his homework.
A was eating
B had eaten
C has eaten
- 'At one o'clock, I was having lunch,' said Molly.
Molly said she lunch at one o'clock.
A had been having
B has had
C is having
- 'You'll get wet without an umbrella,' Dad said.
Dad said I wet without an umbrella.
A will be getting
B got
C would get
- 'He can juggle five balls!' said Angie.
Angie said he five balls.
A juggled
B would juggle
C could juggle
- 'You must give me your essays,' Mrs Vine said.
Mrs Vine said we give her our essays.
A were having to
B had to
C would have to

B Complete using the words and phrases in the boxes.

his • their • them • there

before • that night • the day before • the next day

- 'I'm seeing Simon tomorrow,' Mary said.
Mary said she was seeing Simon
- 'We moved into the area two years ago,' Bella said.
Bella said they had moved into the area two years
- 'Our teacher is giving us a test!' said Michelle.
Michelle said their teacher was giving a test.
- 'My dad gave me fifty pounds!' said Neil.
Neil said dad had given him fifty pounds.
- 'I scored a great goal yesterday,' Marina said.
Marina said she had scored a great goal
- 'We saw our cousin at the fair,' said Ben.
Ben said they had seen cousin at the fair.
- 'I left my wallet here,' Frank said.
Frank said he had left his wallet
- 'I'll sleep well tonight!' said Arnie.
Arnie said he would sleep well

C Underline the mistake in each second sentence and write the correct words.

- 1 'There's a mouse in the kitchen!' said Martha.
Martha said there had been a mouse in the kitchen.
- 2 'We've won every match this year,' Amy said.
Amy said they won every match that year.
- 3 'I broke my leg two weeks ago,' said Spencer.
Spencer said he had broken his leg two weeks ago.
- 4 'We'd heard the song before,' Rory said.
Rory said he had heard the song before.
- 5 'I've been working since four o'clock,' said Dad.
Dad said he was working since four o'clock.
- 6 'We're spending tomorrow by the swimming pool,' Belinda said.
Belinda said they have spent the next day by the swimming pool.

D Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 'I'm going to bake a cake,' said Mum. **she** to bake a cake.
- 2 'Richard has passed his driving test,' Andy said. **passed** his driving test.
- 3 'We're staying in tonight to watch TV,' Jim said. **that** to watch TV.
- 4 'I'm thinking of going on a diet,' said George. **he** of going on a diet.
- 5 'My sister lived in Russia for a year,' Carol said. **lived** in Russia for a year.
- 6 'I went snowboarding last year,' Jill said. **year** before.
- 7 'I'll call you tomorrow,' Karl said to me. **next** day.
- 8 'We're flying home next week,' said Arthur. **the** week.

E Rewrite the sentences in reported speech using the verb given.

- 1 'I'm sorry I told everyone your secret,' my sister said. **apologised**
- 2 'I didn't give the money to John,' said Ali. **denied**
- 3 'I'll love you forever!' Francis said to Elizabeth. **promised**
- 4 'No, I won't open the door!' said Mandy. **refused**
- 5 'Why don't we give Jenny a call?' Albert said. **suggested**

Unit 32

Grammar
Reported questions, orders, requests

Reported questions, orders, requests

Use

To report what someone else asked/ordered/requested

Example

Pat asked me if I had tried the jeans on in the shop.

Form

Direct question/order/request

Reported question/order/request

questions beginning with **have**, **do** or **be**
Have you been to the gallery? he asked her.
Do you want a sweater? my mum asked.
Are you making a skirt? I asked Anne.

He asked her **if she had been** to the gallery.
My mum asked **if I wanted** a sweater.
I asked Anne **if she was making** a skirt.

questions beginning with a modal

Can you paint? Mary asked her friend.
Will you make me one? I asked Terry.
Shall I wear a jacket? I asked Mum.
May I borrow your coat? Mr Jones asked me.

Mary asked her friend **if he could paint**.
I asked Terry **if he would make me one**.
I asked Mum **if I should wear a jacket**.
Mr Jones asked me **if he might borrow my coat**.

questions beginning with a question word

What kind of shoes are in fashion now? my mum asked me.
Who did you see at the fashion show? asked Ben.
Which one do you want? Sarah asked Liam.
When will they finish the house? I asked.
Why did you say that? my sister asked me.
How much did your hat cost? Ed asked Carl.

My mum asked me **what kind of shoes were in fashion at that moment**.
Ben asked **who I had seen at the fashion show**.
Sarah asked Liam **which one he wanted**.
I asked **when they would finish the house**.
My sister asked me **why I had said that**.
Ed asked Carl **how much his hat had cost**.

orders

Put your clothes in the drawer, Mum said.
Don't wear the red one, Alice said.

Mum **told me to put my clothes in the drawer**.
Alice **told me not to wear the red one**.

requests

Will you make me one? I asked Terry.
Please don't move my pictures, said Olga.

I **asked Terry to make me one**.
Olga **asked me not to move her pictures**.

Helpful hints

We can also use **whether** instead of **if** in reported questions.
✓ He asked her **whether** she had been to the gallery.

Watch out!

Remember not to use question word order in reported questions.
✓ I asked when **they would finish the house**.
✗ I asked when **would they finish the house**.

A Circle the correct answer.

- 1 'Has your brother gone out?' Mum asked me.
Mum asked me if my brother **has gone / had gone** out.
- 2 'Do you know the answer?' Miss Smith asked Ruby.
Miss Smith asked Ruby if she **knew / had known** the answer.
- 3 'Is this your car?' the police officer said to the man.
The police officer asked the man if it **is / was** his car.
- 4 'Have you been to see the exhibition?' I asked Benjamin.
I asked Benjamin if he **went / had been** to see the exhibition.
- 5 'Does your laptop need a new battery?' Jerry asked me.
Jerry asked me if my laptop **needed / will need** a new battery.
- 6 'Are you having a barbecue?' I asked the Browns.
I asked the Browns if they **were having / had been having** a barbecue.

B Write one word in each gap.

- 1 'Will you be at the party?' Richard asked me.
Richard asked me if I be at the party.
- 2 'May I ask you a few questions?' the woman asked Ted.
The woman asked Ted if she ask him a few questions.
- 3 'Can we go to the zoo tomorrow?' Jane asked her father.
Jane asked her father if they go to the zoo the following day.
- 4 'Shall I study maths or English?' Sally asked her best friend.
Sally asked her best friend whether she study maths or English.
- 5 'Can you write with your left hand?' Val asked me.
Val asked me whether I write with my left hand.
- 6 'Shall we play tennis or volleyball?' Debbie asked her sister.
Debbie asked her sister if they play tennis or volleyball.
- 7 'May I leave the table?' Samantha asked her parents.
Samantha asked her parents if she leave the table.
- 8 'Will our bus leave on time?' Mum asked the driver.
Mum asked the driver whether our bus leave on time.

C Complete each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

- 1 'When did your brother join the army?' Rudy asked me.
Rudy asked me the army.
- 2 'How was your trip to Turkey?' I asked Katherine.
I asked Katherine how been.
- 3 'How will we find your keys in the dark?' Ashley asked Susie.
Ashley asked Susie keys in the dark.
- 4 'Why was Rob on TV?' Denise asked me.
Denise asked me on TV.
- 5 'Who saw you at the park?' the police officer asked me.
The police officer asked me at the park.
- 6 'Who did you see at the park?' the police officer asked me.
The police officer asked me at the park.

D Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 My mum told
2 I
3 The man
- 4 The parrot
5 Jenny's grandma
6 The magician

E Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'Could you pass me the salt, please?' I asked the man next to me.
I asked the man next to me me the salt.
A pass B if he passes C to pass
- 2 'Would you mind waiting a moment?' the shop assistant asked the woman.
The shop assistant asked the woman for a moment.
A to wait B waiting C she wait
- 3 'Please don't leave your dirty football boots in the hall,' Mum said to Doug.
Mum told Doug his dirty football boots in the hall.
A that he doesn't leave B not to leave C don't leave
- 4 'Could you tell us where you were at six o'clock?' the police officers asked Barry.
The police officers asked Barry he had been at six o'clock.
A telling them where B where he tells them C to tell them where
- 5 'Could I have your e-mail address?' I asked Mariella.
I asked Mariella e-mail address.
A to give me her B give me your C give me her
- 6 'Can I have a new Xbox for my birthday?' I asked my mum.
I asked my mum a new Xbox.
A that she get me B get me C to get me

F If the word or phrase in bold is correct, put a tick (✓). If it is wrong, write the correct word or phrase.

- 1 I asked Toni why **had she taken** my CD without asking me.
.....
- 2 Roger told Isabelle **don't make** any plans for the weekend.
.....
- 3 Madison asked me how much my new jeans **had cost**.
.....
- 4 Alexander asked his dad **giving** him some money for his school trip.
.....
- 5 I told Jeremy **you don't move** while I took his photograph.
.....
- 6 Annie told her dog **to sit**, but it didn't.
.....

ANSWER KEY

Unit 1

A

- 2 Helen often eats fast food for lunch.
- 3 In the evening, Helen usually meets her friends for coffee.
- 4 Once a week, Helen watches a film at the cinema.
- 5 Helen rarely goes to the gym.
- 6 Helen has a driving lesson twice a week.

B

- 1 is writing
- 2 are losing
- 3 is having
- 4 is staying
- 5 am not lying
- 6 is always using
- 7 are having
- 8 Are you playing

C

- 1 Do top musicians study
- 2 aren't touching
- 3 does
- 4 Is Christine listening
- 5 usually buy
- 6 starts
- 7 Is our team winning?
- 8 enjoy

D

- 1 am working
- 2 don't go
- 3 is getting
- 4 Does Gary ever talk
- 5 hit
- 6 read
- 7 Do you practise
- 8 are doing
- 9 knows
- 10 do you spell

E

- 1 move
- 2 Are/watching
- 3 helps
- 4 am using
- 5 Does/do
- 6 Do/have
- 7 aren't holding
- 8 belongs

F

- 1 am loving/love
- 2 are throwing/throw
- 3 is seeming/seems
- 4 are needing/need
- 5 are taking/take
- 6 are winning/win
- 7 are preferring/prefer
- 8 am not understanding/don't understand
- 9 wait/am waiting
- 10 does/is doing

Unit 2

A

- 1 sent
- 2 didn't come
- 3 made
- 4 knew
- 5 took
- 6 gave
- 7 went
- 8 had

B

- 2 I bought one yesterday
- 3 I was/went there two years ago
- 4 I did/finished it last night
- 5 I sold it in June
- 6 I broke a/the window a week ago

C

- 1 was playing
- 2 was sleeping/was listening
- 3 was standing
- 4 was working/was leaving
- 5 Were/having
- 6 was running
- 7 was/going
- 8 were watching

D

- 1 went
- 2 decided
- 3 was having
- 4 was raining
- 5 were arguing
- 6 called
- 7 were eating
- 8 was making

- 9 was dreaming
- 10 was practising

E

- 1 woke
- 2 was shining
- 3 were singing
- 4 was
- 5 went
- 6 was having
- 7 said
- 8 continued
- 9 put
- 10 opened
- 11 was getting
- 12 rang
- 13 answered
- 14 was practising

F

- 1 used to
- 2 Did/use to
- 3 used to
- 4 Didn't use to/never used to
- 5 Did/use to
- 6 didn't use to/ never used to

Unit 4

A

- 1 have seen
- 2 have had
- 3 hasn't taken
- 4 has been
- 5 Have you ridden
- 6 has made
- 7 haven't decided
- 8 Has Paul ever met

B

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 A
- 7 B
- 8 A

C

- 1 The lesson hasn't started yet.
- 2 The teacher has already written on the board.
- 3 Joe and Tim have just come into the classroom.
- 4 Tony hasn't finished getting his books ready.
- 5 Christine has already opened her book.
- 6 Dave has dropped his pen on the floor.
- 7 He hasn't picked it up yet.

D

- 1 have you been doing
- 2 I've been studying
- 3 Have you been working
- 4 I've just been sitting
- 5 I haven't been going
- 6 I've been working
- 7 I've been painting
- 8 we've also been planning
- 9 We've been looking
- 10 I've been thinking

E

- 1 heard
- 2 arrived
- 3 been writing
- 4 been talking
- 5 invited
- 6 been reading
- 7 been playing

F

- 1 yet
- 2 for
- 3 ever
- 4 already
- 5 since
- 6 just
- 7 never

Unit 5**A**

- 1 had left
- 2 had already seen
- 3 hadn't finished
- 4 Had you just spoken
- 5 we'd set off
- 6 I'd already eaten
- 7 Had you heard

B

- 1 B
- 2 A
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 A
- 7 B

C

- 1 We'd just heard the news when you rang.
- 2 I'd already thought of that before you suggested it.
- 3 When I turned on the TV, the programme had already started.
- 4 She was hungry because she hadn't eaten anything all day.
- 5 By the time I left school, I'd decided to become a musician.

D

- 1 she'd been running
- 2 they'd been dancing
- 3 it had been raining all night
- 4 they'd been driving too fast
- 5 they'd been waiting for over half an hour
- 6 they hadn't been waiting long

E

- 1 B
- 2 A
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 B
- 6 A

F

- 2 been
- 3 had
- 4 ✓
- 5 had
- 6 ✓
- 7 making
- 8 ✓
- 9 been
- 10 yet

Unit 7**A**

- 1 is meeting Alison at Friends Café
- 2 is going shopping with her mum
- 3 is catching the train to Brighton
- 4 is spending the day with Charlie in Brighton
- 5 is catching the train home at 10 am
- 6 is working in her dad's shop all morning

B

- 1 will visit
- 2 will find
- 3 Will/lend
- 4 will have
- 5 will take
- 6 will live
- 7 won't be
- 8 Shall/come

C

- 1 am going to play
- 2 are going to start
- 3 Is/going to tell
- 4 am going to look
- 5 isn't going to invite
- 6 Is/going to be
- 7 are going to break
- 8 am going to lie down

D

- 1 leaves
- 2 arrive
- 3 take
- 4 come

E

- 1 will do
- 2 am seeing
- 3 are you going to do
- 4 Will you tell
- 5 is going to grow
- 6 are having
- 7 will remember
- 8 Are you going
- 9 will pass
- 10 will complain

F

- 1 B
- 2 C
- 3 B
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 A

Unit 8

A

- 1 in
- 2 on
- 3 at
- 4 ✓
- 5 on
- 6 in
- 7 at
- 8 on

B

- 1 in
- 2 at
- 3 in
- 4 in
- 5 on
- 6 in
- 7 on
- 8 on

C

- 1 in
- 2 at
- 3 in
- 4 on
- 5 in
- 6 on
- 7 on
- 8 at

D

- 1 to
- 2 to
- 3 at/in
- 4 at
- 5 to
- 6 to
- 7 in
- 8 on
- 9 in
- 10 to

E

- 1 at
- 2 in
- 3 on
- 4 on
- 5 in
- 6 in
- 7 at
- 8 at

F

- 1 to
- 2 in
- 3 in
- 4 to
- 5 at
- 6 to
- 7 at
- 8 at
- 9 at
- 10 at
- 11 in

Unit 10

A

- 1 given
- 2 delivered
- 3 told
- 4 isn't
- 5 Was your money stolen
- 6 weren't
- 7 be
- 8 Will I be

B

- 1 are arrested/are taken
- 2 is usually kept
- 3 Will we be told
- 4 was invented
- 5 Will you be allowed
- 6 will be given
- 7 Was Aidan's bike found

C

- 1 was robbed
- 2 were called
- 3 was investigated
- 4 were found
- 5 were caught
- 6 will be sent to prison

D

Example answers

- 1 are usually fixed at a/the garage
- 2 will be held in Beijing in China
- 3 are usually awarded to film stars
- 4 am not allowed to eat in class
- 5 was given a new computer
- 6 be given some new clothes

E

- 1 the letters be sent
- 2 pizza is eaten
- 3 cars aren't made
- 4 the animals usually fed
- 5 we won't be given
- 6 she taken

F

- 1 were
- 2 were
- 3 are
- 4 was
- 5 are
- 6 are
- 7 not/never
- 8 were
- 9 was
- 10 is
- 11 are
- 12 are
- 13 are
- 14 are
- 15 will

Unit 11

A

- 1 D
- 2 F
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 C
- 6 E

B

- 1 blown
- 2 haven't
- 3 being
- 4 has
- 5 be
- 6 awarded
- 7 Has
- 8 by

C

- 1 by
- 2 with
- 3 by
- 4 by
- 5 with
- 6 with
- 7 by

D

- 1 has been taken by
- 2 should be cooked
- 3 is being shown
- 4 hadn't been invented
- 5 was being done
- 6 were being washed with

E

- 1 is shared (by everyone)
- 2 is cooked by Lisa's dad
- 3 is going to be helped by Lisa
- 4 was done by Lisa's mum
- 5 has been done by Lisa
- 6 is delivered (by someone from the supermarket)
- 7 is cleaned nearly every day
- 8 It might (next) be cleaned later today.
- 9 are swept with a really old brush
- 10 should be used

Unit 13**A**

- 1 puppies
- 2 men
- 3 watches
- 4 women
- 5 teeth
- 6 people
- 7 feet
- 8 children

B

- 1 is
- 2 was
- 3 look
- 4 has
- 5 was
- 6 Does
- 7 It's
- 8 seem

- 9 It's
- 10 has

C

- 1 some
- 2 a little/a piece of/some
- 3 a few/some
- 4 a little/some
- 5 a little/a piece of/some
- 6 a few/some
- 7 a little/some
- 8 a little/a piece of/some

D

- 1 have any information
- 2 a bit of
- 3 isn't much
- 4 many cans
- 5 another piece of
- 6 a little cream

E

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 A
- 5 B
- 6 B

F

- 1 little
- 2 are
- 3 is
- 4 has
- 5 are
- 6 few
- 7 any/some

Unit 14**A**

- 1 a
- 2 an
- 3 a
- 4 the
- 5 the
- 6 a
- 7 the
- 8 an

B

- 1 a
- 2 -
- 3 a
- 4 the
- 5 the
- 6 -
- 7 the
- 8 a
- 9 the
- 10 a

C

- 1 the
- 2 the
- 3 the
- 4 a
- 5 the
- 6 the
- 7 a
- 8 an

D

- 1 ... in the sixties
- 2 ... read a book
- 3 ... gave us a surprise test
- 4 ... joined the police
- 5 ... to be a writer
- 6 ... in the sky

E

- 1 We had a great time in the USA.
- 2 Let's go to Belgium for a week this summer.
- 3 Where's the money I gave you on the fifteenth of last month?
- 4 I'd like to join the army and become a soldier.
- 5 For Christmas, I got a book, a DVD and the latest CD by my favourite band.
- 6 They say that the English drink a lot of tea.
- 7 I heard a song on the radio that I really liked.
- 8 Do the Japanese and other people in Asia eat cheese?

F

Gary: It's the/a lovely day, isn't it?
Let's walk down to a/the shops and look around.

Helen: That's an/a good idea. I'll just have a look in a/the kitchen and see what we need. Gary: I got a/some milk yesterday, so we don't need any more. We might need a/some bread, though.

Helen: Okay. Bread...oh, and the/a

packet of sugar. After shopping, we could go to a/the new market in a/the town centre and see what they have.

Gary: Right, you get your coat and I'll get a/the car keys.

Unit 19**A**

- 1 to ride/ride
- 2 has/have
- 3 Do you can/Can you
- 4 should to see/should see
- 5 couldn't bought/couldn't buy
- 6 needn't to do/needn't do
- 7 ought listen/ought to listen
- 8 shouldn't to drop/shouldn't drop

B

- 1 can
- 2 couldn't
- 3 be able to
- 4 been able to
- 5 be able to
- 6 can't

C

- 2 You can use my dictionary
- 3 May I leave the classroom
- 4 Can I wear your new trainers
- 5 Could I take the day off work
- 6 Can I use your car this weekend
- 7 You may have five extra minutes to finish the test.

D

- 2 You should/ought to say you're sorry
- 3 He should/ought to ask his teacher about it.
- 4 You should/ought to start having lessons
- 5 She shouldn't/oughtn't to watch TV late at night.
- 6 You should/ought to get some exercise

E

- 1 can
- 2 could
- 3 ought
- 4 can
- 5 should
- 6 couldn't
- 7 can't
- 8 ought to
- 9 can
- 10 can

F

- 1 D
- 2 C
- 3 B
- 4 E
- 5 A

Unit 20**A**

- 1 B
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 C
- 6 A
- 7 C
- 8 B

B

- 1 mustn't
- 2 don't have to
- 3 had to
- 4 must
- 5 don't have to
- 6 don't need to
- 7 had to
- 8 don't have to

C

- 1 has to
- 2 had to
- 3 don't have to
- 4 have to
- 5 didn't have to
- 6 Did/have to

D

- 1 A
- 2 C
- 3 B
- 4 A
- 5 A
- 6 C
- 7 A
- 8 B

E

- 1 It/That must be David
- 2 Anna should win the race tomorrow
- 3 It/The letter could be from (my cousin) Janice
- 4 It can't be Colin
- 5 She must be going to a fancy-dress party
- 6 It/Your hairbrush might be in the living room
- 7 Harriet/She should be here in half an hour
- 8 James/He could be in trouble at school

Unit 22**A**

- 1 have taken
- 2 have bought
- 3 have gone
- 4 have caught
- 5 have stayed

B

- 1 should have taken
- 2 should have tidied
- 3 shouldn't have kicked
- 4 should have worn
- 5 should have got
- 6 shouldn't have eaten

C

- 1 must have done
- 2 can't have stolen
- 3 could have made
- 4 may have seen
- 5 might not have arrived
- 6 can't have been

D

- 2 have delivered the computer at lunchtime
- 3 to have come out at the cinema last week
- 4 shouldn't have closed so early
- 5 the programme have started at eight o'clock

E

- 1 B
- 2 C
- 3 A
- 4 D
- 5 C
- 6 A

F

- 1 could
- 2 have
- 3 should
- 4 must
- 5 been
- 6 might/could/may
- 7 ought

Unit 28**A**

- 2 send an e-mail, it's free
- 3 is dangerous if you don't wear a seatbelt
- 4 have an injection, it doesn't usually hurt
- 5 don't water plants and flowers, they die
- 6 isn't calm, it isn't safe to swim

B

- 1 go
- 2 I'll cook
- 3 is
- 4 don't
- 5 will be
- 6 will
- 7 Will
- 8 tell

C

- 1 do
- 2 'll scream
- 3 is
- 4 won't mind
- 5 doesn't call
- 6 cost
- 7 will Greg be
- 8 don't get

D

- 1 won
- 2 would
- 3 They'd
- 4 didn't
- 5 had
- 6 would
- 7 Would
- 8 were

E

- 1 had
- 2 would see
- 3 lived
- 4 didn't live
- 5 wouldn't have
- 6 were

F

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 B
- 4 A
- 5 A
- 6 A
- 7 A
- 8 B

Unit 29**A**

- 1 No
- 2 No
- 3 No
- 4 No
- 5 Yes
- 6 No
- 7 Yes
- 8 No
- 9 Yes
- 10 Yes
- 11 No
- 12 Yes

B

- 1 had told
- 2 would have been
- 3 had known
- 4 wouldn't have got
- 5 hadn't broken down
- 6 hadn't helped
- 7 had/hadn't shown/would you have done

C

- 1 had been
- 2 had come
- 3 would have bought
- 4 hadn't been
- 5 wouldn't have decided

D

- 1 wouldn't have looked
- 2 would have seen
- 3 had picked up
- 4 wouldn't have stood
- 5 wouldn't have fallen over
- 6 wouldn't have broken
- 7 would have replied

E

- 1 she'd have gone to the gym
- 2 she wouldn't have watched TV
- 3 she wouldn't have seen the advert
- 4 if it hadn't looked fantastic
- 5 if it had been smaller
- 6 if she hadn't loved the Fitmaster 5000 so much
- 7 she wouldn't have fallen down the stairs
- 8 she wouldn't have broken her leg

Unit 31**A**

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 C
- 7 C
- 8 B

B

- 1 the next day
- 2 before
- 3 them
- 4 his

- 5 the day before
- 6 their
- 7 there
- 8 that night

C

- 1 had been/was
- 2 won/had won
- 3 ago/for
- 4 he/they
- 5 was/had been
- 6 have spent/were spending

D

- 1 she was going
- 2 Richard had passed
- 3 were staying in that night
- 4 he was thinking
- 5 her sister had lived
- 6 had been snowboarding the year
- 7 would call me the next
- 8 were flying home the following

E

- 1 My sister apologised for telling everyone my secret.
- 2 Ali denied giving the money to John.
- 3 Francis promised to love Elizabeth for ever.
- 4 Mandy refused to open the door.
- 5 Albert suggested giving Jenny a call.

Unit 32**A**

- 1 had gone
- 2 knew
- 3 was
- 4 had been
- 5 needed
- 6 were having

B

- 1 would
- 2 might
- 3 could
- 4 should
- 5 could
- 6 should
- 7 might
- 8 would



- 1 when my brother had joined
- 2 her trip to Turkey had
- 3 how they would find her
- 4 why Rob had been
- 5 who had seen me
- 6 who I had seen



- 1 me to tidy my room
- 2 told the dog to stop following me
- 3 told the woman to listen carefully
- 4 told Tom/the boy to shut up
- 5 told her to push harder
- 6 told the girl to pick a card



- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 B
- 4 C
- 5 A
- 6 C



- 1 she had taken
- 2 not to make
- 3 ✓
- 4 to give
- 5 not to move
- 6 ✓