# Full Blast! Grammar Elementary

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**Irregular verbs** ................................................................................................................................. 101
Marion Jenkins is a reporter for CHANNEL 3. She’s doing a survey on 'Teenage lives' and she’s asking Dina Myers some questions. Match the questions (1-3) with the answers (a-c).

1. How often do you hang out with your friends? What do you usually do?
   - a. No way! I always help my brother with his homework in the afternoons and he tidies my room for me!
   - b. Every day after school. But I never do homework on Sundays!
   - c. Twice a week we go to our favourite fast food restaurant or to the cinema. We enjoy it a lot!

---

**Grammar**

### Present Simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I play</td>
<td>I do not play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It plays</td>
<td>He/She/It does not play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They play</td>
<td>We/You/They do not play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do I play?</td>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he/she/it play?</td>
<td>Yes, he/she/it does.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do we/you/they play?</td>
<td>Yes, we/you/they do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, I don’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, he/she/it doesn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, we/you/they don’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
  
  *I watch TV every evening.*

- for permanent situations.
  
  *He works at a restaurant.*

**Time Expressions**

- on Monday/Tuesday, etc.
- in the morning/afternoon/evening, etc.
- every day/week/month/year, etc.
- at the weekend / at 8:00, etc.
- always, usually, often, sometimes, never once/twice/three times a week/day, etc.
Formation of the third person singular:

- In the **third person singular** (he-she-it) the verb takes the ending -s.
  
  He works        She writes        It eats
  
  **BUT**

- Verbs which end in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, take -es.
  
  I relax         He relaxes        I go          She goes       I watch          It watches

- Verbs which end in a **consonant + y** change the y to i and take -es.
  
  I study         He studies

- Verbs which end in a **vowel + y** simply take -s.
  
  I play          She plays

---

**Prepositions of Time**

We use:

- **at:** to tell the time: at six o'clock / at half past two
  
  in the expressions: at noon / at night / at midnight
  
  at the weekend

- **on:** before the days of the week: on Monday / on Monday morning / on weekdays
  
  before dates: on 16 May

- **in:** before months and seasons: in July / in (the) winter
  
  before years and centuries: in 1989 / in the 21st century

  before periods of time: in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

  **but**

    on Friday morning/afternoon/evening

    in my free time

**NOTE:**

- till / until
- before
- after

We usually work till/until 5pm.

Jack always has a shower before dinner.

My dad takes the dog for a walk after breakfast.

---

**Adverbs of frequency**

| always | usually | often | sometimes | never |

- We use **adverbs of frequency** to talk about how often we do something. We use them mainly with the **Present Simple**.

- They usually go **before** the main verb, but **after** the verb **be**.

  He often plays football.        but       He is always at home on Sundays.

  She doesn't usually watch TV.

- In interrogative sentences with the verb **be**, **adverbs of frequency** go after the subject.

  Is school always closed on Sundays?

**NOTE:**

With **never** we always use the affirmative form of the verb.

He never goes to the theatre.
Activities

A. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Lucy ________________ (not watch) TV in the afternoon.
2. __________________ your brother ________________ (ride) his bike in the park on Sundays?
3. We sometimes ________________ (have) dinner at a restaurant.
4. John ________________ often ________________ (not work) until 7pm.
5. I ________________ (not tidy) my room at the weekend.
6. Tina and Rita usually ________________ (hang out) with their friends in the afternoon.
7. Susan ________________ (do) the washing-up in the evenings.
8. My brother ________________ (make) dinner every Friday.

B. Choose a, b or c.

1. Tony goes home _______ school.  
   a. until   b. before   c. after
2. My mum goes shopping _______ Saturday mornings.  
   a. on   b. in   c. at
3. The baby wakes up _______ 8:30.  
   a. at   b. on   c. until
4. My brother usually studies Maths _______ the weekend.  
   a. in   b. after   c. at
5. Tom always works _______ 5 o'clock.  
   a. on   b. until   c. in
6. We always play in the snow _______ the winter.  
   a. in   b. on   c. at

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.

1. How often / James / take out the rubbish / ? (twice a week)
   How often does James take out the rubbish?
   He takes out the rubbish twice a week.

2. What / Peter / do / Sunday morning / ? (wash / car)

3. How often / you / study / English / ? (three times a week)
4. What / Peter / do / Saturdays / ? (practise / piano)  

5. What / your cousins / do / every Friday / ? (clean / windows)  

6. Where / your parents / go / every day / ? (go / work)  

D. Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

1. Mark has a shower in the morning. (always)  

2. I don't do the washing-up. (usually)  

3. The children are tired after school. (sometimes)  

4. Does your mother iron the clothes in the evening? (often)  

5. My sister tidies her room on weekdays. (never)  

E. Complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use prepositions of time to complete the boxes.

1. Where _____________ (Nelly / go) _________ the weekend?  

2. My brothers __________________ (not play) football _________ Sundays.  

3. __________________ (you / often / hang out) with your friends _________ the afternoon?  

4. What time __________________ (Stuart / have) lunch _________ weekdays?  

5. Kylie and Rob __________________ (usually / watch) TV _________ 11 pm. Then they __________________ (go) to bed.  

6. James __________________ (sometimes / hoover) the carpets _________ Wednesday afternoon.  

7. Debbie __________________ (never / be) bored _________ the summer.  

8. I __________________ (usually / have) breakfast _________ 8 o'clock _________ the morning.  

9. I __________________ (always / brush) my teeth _________ breakfast.
F. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What do you usually do in the afternoon?

2. What do you often do at the weekend?

3. What do you always do in the morning?

4. What time do you usually go to bed?

5. How often do you watch TV?

6. When do you do your homework?

---

**Speaking**

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the things you do during the week, when you do them and how often you do them. Report your findings to the rest of the class.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>Your partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watch TV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do washing-up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take out rubbish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go out with friends</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play football</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go to cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you watch TV on weekdays?
No, I don't. I usually watch TV at the weekend.

When do you do the washing-up?
I do the washing-up every evening.

How often do you take out the rubbish?
I take out the rubbish twice a week.

---

**Writing**

Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above does during the week.

... usually ...
Unit 2
Present Simple vs Present Progressive
Stative verbs

Read the dialogue.

Jake: Donna, hi, it's Jake. Where are you now?
Donna: I'm at the youth club. I'm playing a board game with Nicole. What's up?
Jake: Well, I'm not playing football tonight because I'm going to a concert. Do you want to come?
Donna: Who's playing?
Jake: The Spears! I love them!
Donna: I know. I like them, too.
Jake: The concert is at 9 o'clock. What do you think?
Donna: OK, see you there. Bye!

Write J for Jake, D for Donna or N for Nancy.
1. Who plays football? [ ]
2. Who's playing a board game at the moment? [ ] and [ ]
3. Who likes the Spears a lot? [ ] and [ ]
4. Who's going to the concert? [ ] and [ ]

Grammar

Present Progressive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Short forms</th>
<th>Full forms</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Short forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am playing</td>
<td>I'm playing</td>
<td>I am not playing</td>
<td>I'm not playing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is playing</td>
<td>He/She/It's playing</td>
<td>He/She/It is not playing</td>
<td>He/She/It isn't playing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They are playing</td>
<td>We/You/They're playing</td>
<td>We/You/They are not playing</td>
<td>We/You/They aren't playing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions | Short answers
---|---
Am I playing? | Yes, I am.
Is he/she/it playing? | Yes, he/she/it is.
Are we/you/they playing? | Yes, we/you/they are.

Spelling

- Verbs that end in -e drop the e and take -ing.
  write – writing
Spelling

- Verbs with one syllable which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**.
  - *swim* – *swimming*, *but* *eat* – *eating*
- Verbs with two or more syllables which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing. only** when the last syllable is stressed.
  - *begin* – *beginning*, *but* *visit* – *visiting*
- Verbs which end in **one vowel + I** double the **-l** before the **-ing**.
  - *travel* – *travelling*, *but* *feel* – *feeling*
- Verbs which end in **-ie** change the **ie** to **-y** before the **-ing**.
  - *die* – *dying*

We use the **Present Progressive**:  

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.
  - *Listen! Scott is playing the guitar.*
- for actions that are happening temporarily or at the present period of time.
  - *She’s working at a supermarket these days.*
- for future arrangements (we mention when).
  - *Peter is going to Paris next week.*

Time Expressions

- **now**, **right now**, at the moment, **at present**, these days, **today**
- **this week/year, etc.**
- **tonight, tomorrow, on Wednesday, etc.**
- **next week/year, etc.**

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

**Present Simple is used:**

- for actions we do every day, for actions which are repeated regularly or permanent states.
  - *I visit my grandparents every weekend.*

**Present Progressive is used:**

- for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking, for actions that are happening temporarily at the present period of time or for future arrangements.
  - *I’m visiting my grandparents next week.*

Time Expressions

- **usually, always, often, etc.**
  - *every day/week, etc.*
  - *in the morning/afternoon, etc.*
  - *on Mondays/Monday morning, etc.*
  - *at the weekend, etc.*
- **once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.**
  - **now, at the moment, today, these days, this week/year, etc.**
  - **tonight, tomorrow, etc.**
  - **next week/year, etc.**

Stative Verbs

- The following verbs are **not** normally used in the **Present Progressive**.
- They are called **stative verbs**:
  - *smell, taste, hear, etc.*
  - *love, like, hate, want, etc.*
  - *know, think, understand, etc.*
  - *cost, own, seem, appear, etc.*
A. Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Use the Present Progressive and the phrases in the box to write sentences.

1. Tamara ________________.
2. Peter and Tom ________________.
3. Maria ________________.
4. Tim and Mary ________________.
5. Terry ________________.
6. Jane ________________.
7. Jonathan ________________.

B. Complete the dialogue with the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Mandy Hey Jane, it's me, Mandy! What (1) ________________ you ________________ (do)?

Jane Hi, Mandy. Well, I (2) ________________ (surf) the Net at the moment. Why (3) ________________ you ________________ (ask)?

Mandy Well, Tom and I (4) ________________ (go) to the youth club. Do you want to come with us?

Jane I'd love to come but my parents (5) ________________ (go) out tonight and I (6) ________________ (stay) at home with my younger brother.

(7) ________________ you ________________ (play) tennis tomorrow? Maybe, I can come and watch your game.

Mandy No, I'm not because my sister (8) ________________ (have) a birthday party so I must be there.

Jane OK, see you next week then.
C. Choose a or b.

1. Philip ______ football with Mark at the moment.
   a. plays  b. is playing
2. We ______ to the skatepark every afternoon.
   a. go  b. are going
3. This soup ______ really bad.
   a. smells  b. is smelling
4. ______ Tanya ______ her new boots today?
   a. Is...wearing  b. Does...wear
5. Kate ______ her aunt in London next Saturday.
   a. visits  b. is visiting
6. Shh! The baby ______.
   a. sleeps  b. is sleeping
7. Sonia always ______ nice belts.
   a. is wearing  b. wears
8. I ______ this Maths problem.
   a. don't understand  b. I'm not understanding

D. Look and write what the people usually do on Saturday afternoon and what they are doing now, as in the example.

1. wash the car / play table tennis
   Jane ______ usually washes the car but today she is playing table tennis.

2. watch TV / go to the cinema
   Tom ______

3. listen to music / paint
   Tina ______

4. go rollerblading / ride bikes
   Betty and Mark ______

5. do homework / play the guitar
   Brian ______

6. play board games / watch a DVD
   Nancy and Lee ______
E. Make sentences using the Present Simple or the Present Progressive.

1. Ben / study / at the moment
2. Julie / not know / Mrs Giles
3. We / work / at my dad's shop / these days
4. Philip / usually / go skatepark / at the weekend
5. Mum / want to go / concert / tonight
6. Lucy and Tom / not go shopping / tomorrow
7. Mark / ride his bike / every day
8. James / not like / working / on Saturdays

F. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

1. What does your brother usually do in the evening?
   a. I'm going camping.
2. What's Mark doing at the moment?
   b. Never. I hate it.
3. What are you doing this summer?
   c. He goes out with his friends.
4. What do you think of chess?
   d. He's having a shower.
5. How often do you play tennis?
   e. I think it's boring.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the picture of the children. Choose one of them but don't tell your partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions to find out which child your partner has chosen.

Is it a boy or a girl?
It's a...
Is he/she playing/eating, etc?
Yes, ... / No, ...
Is he/she wearing...?
Yes, ... / No, ...

Writing

Look at the picture above. Write a few sentences about what the children are doing now. Use the Present Progressive.

Mary is listening to music.
Read the dialogue.

Mike: Hey, Jack! **Would** you **like** to go to a party with me tonight?
Jack: No, I don’t think so. I **want** to study for my Maths test on Monday.
Mike: Come on, it’s Saturday!
Jack: Whose party is it?
Mike: Tina’s. It’s her birthday. I **love** her parties!
Jack: Yeah, I **enjoy** going to her parties, too.
Mike: Well, why aren’t you coming then?
Jack: You’re right. I **can’t stand** studying at the weekend, anyway.

Now, answer the questions.

1. Who likes going to Tina’s parties?

2. Why doesn’t Jack want to go to Tina’s party?

3. Is Jack going to Tina’s party in the end?

Grammar

**like / love / enjoy / hate / can’t stand + ing form or noun**
**would like / want + to or noun**

- **like / love / enjoy / hate / can’t stand + -ing or noun**
  I like rock music. Sam hates pop.
- **would like / want + to**
  Beth wants to go to the cinema.

**NOTE:**
- We use **like + -ing** to say what we like in general: I like going to the cinema.
- We use **would like to** to say what we want to do and to make offers, invitations and requests. Would you like to play tennis with me this afternoon?

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and write what the people would like to do / want to do, as in the example.

**eat / burger**

1. **He would like to**
   eat a burger. He
   wants to eat a
   burger.

**go / concert**

2. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

**play / table tennis / friends**

3. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

**visit / Rome**

4. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
B. Look at the table and write sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adam</th>
<th>Nancy</th>
<th>Tim and Lucy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chat / Net</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>like</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>can't stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read / magazines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go / cinema</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play / tennis</td>
<td></td>
<td>like</td>
<td>hate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adam

Nancy

Tim and Lucy

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

1. A: Would you like ____________ (watch) a DVD tomorrow night?
   B: Sorry, I like ____________ (go) out on Saturday evenings.

2. Mum, I don't want ____________ (go) to the dentist.

3. In my free time I enjoy ____________ (surf) the Net.

4. I can't stand ____________ (download) songs from the Net. It's boring.

5. Kim wants ____________ (join) a karaoke club.

6. A: Do you like ____________ (do) arts and crafts?
   B: No, I hate it.

D. Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. What would you like to do next weekend?

2. Where do you enjoy going with your friends?

3. What do you hate doing at home?

4. What do you want to do now?

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing in your free time. Use some of the ideas below:

- listen / music
- go / concerts
- hang out / friends
- chat / Internet
- do / homework
- talk / phone
- tidy / room

Do you like listening to music in your free time?
   Yes, I love listening to music in my free time. / No, I hate listening to music in my free time but I like chatting on the Internet.

Writing

Write a few sentences about what you and your friend like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing in your free time.

In my free time I love listening to music but my friend hates it. He likes chatting on the Internet.
A. Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Jane and Mary ____________ (often / wake up) early on Saturdays. They ____________ (clean) the house.
2. My dad ____________ (finish) work at 3 p.m.
3. A: How often ____________ (Mike / spend) time with his friends?
   B: Well, he ____________ (usually / go) out with them at the weekend.
4. My parents ____________ (not read) magazines but I ____________ (enjoy) reading them.
5. Mike ____________ (sometimes / practise) the piano in the afternoon.
6. What time ____________ you ____________ (start) work every morning?

B. Complete with the Present Progressive of the verbs in the box.

- meet
- not have
- paint
- take
- go
- hoover
- make

1. Chris ____________ dinner with us tonight. He ____________ to a concert.
2. A: ____________ you ____________ Jack today?
   B: Yes, I am. At the library.
   A: Say hello to him.
3. A: Where's Beth?
   B: She ____________ out the rubbish.
4. My parents ____________ the house this week.
5. My mum is in the kitchen at the moment.
   She ____________ dinner.
6. Maria ____________ the carpet again.

C. Complete with prepositions of time.

1. We always go to the beach ____________ the summer.
2. I always have a shower ____________ six o'clock ____________ the morning.
3. Lucy goes to the youth club ____________ Saturday afternoons.
4. Ben sometimes watches TV late ____________ night.
5. I never go to the cinema ____________ weekdays, only ____________ the weekend.
6. ____________ the moment I'm talking on the phone.
7. Do you often play football ____________ your free time?
8. Sally's birthday is ____________ May. I think it's ____________ 16th May.

D. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. My brother ____________ (not know) how to use a computer but he ____________ (want) to learn.
2. Every Saturday Betty ____________ (go) to a restaurant but this Saturday she ____________ (stay) at home. Her cousins from Canada ____________ (visit) her.
3. A: Hey, kids. What ____________ you ____________ (do)?
   B: We ____________ (surf) the Net.
   A: I ____________ (need) some help in the kitchen.
   B: OK, we ____________ (come).
4. A: Where are you?
   B: In my room. I ____________ (download) songs from the Net.
5. Chris ____________ (always / help) her mum with the housework. At the moment, she ____________ (clean) the windows.

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

1. Jimmy never wants ____________ (play) board games with us.
2. I can't stand ____________ (do) the washing-up.
3. My parents love ____________ (go) to the theatre.
4. Stephen would like ____________ (travel) by plane.
5. I enjoy ____________ (chat) with my friends on the Net.
6. Tina hates ____________ (get) up early in the morning.
7. Do you like ____________ (watch) comedies?
8. Would you like ____________ (have) dinner with me tonight?
Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

John  Nicky, where were you on Sunday afternoon? I called you three times!
Nicky  I was at the Internet café. I had a Science project and the Internet at home didn't work so I went there for information. You didn't call me on my mobile.
John  Well, I didn't think of that. Anyway, did you find any information?
Nicky  Yes, I found a lot of information and I also sent a few e-mails to my friends. I sent an e-mail to you, too.
John  Oh, sorry. I didn't see it.

Now, answer the questions.
1. Where was Nicky on Sunday afternoon? __________________________________________________________________________
2. Why did she go there? __________________________________________________________________________
3. Did John call her on her mobile? __________________________________________________________________________

Grammar

a) Past Simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/He/She/It</td>
<td>I/He/She/It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They</td>
<td>We/You/They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>played/ate</td>
<td>did not play/eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>didn't play/eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did I/he/she/it</td>
<td>Yes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we/you/they play/</td>
<td>I/he/she/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat?</td>
<td>did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, I/he/she/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>didn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- We form the **Past Simple** of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the base form of the main verb. The Past Simple form is the same for **all** persons in the singular and in the plural.
  
  - work ➔ worked  
  - walk ➔ walked  
  - clean ➔ cleaned

- Each irregular verb forms the **affirmative form** of the **Past Simple** in a different way. You can find these verbs in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 101.
  
  - go ➔ went  
  - buy ➔ bought  
  - sit ➔ sat
Spelling

- Verbs ending in -e, take only -d.
  dance - danced
- Verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the -ed.
  stop - stopped
- Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a stressed vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the -ed.
  prefer - preferred  but  visit - visited (the last syllable isn't stressed.)
- Verbs ending in a consonant + -y, change the y to i before the -ed.
  try - tried  but  play - played
- Verbs ending in one vowel + l, double the -l before the -ed.
  travel - travelled  but  sail - sailed (the verb ends in two vowels + -l)

We use the Past Simple:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.
  We bought our house five years ago.
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past.
  I always went to bed early when I was a student.
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
  Yesterday, I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.

Past Simple of the verb be

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/He/She/It were</td>
<td>I/He/She/It wasn't</td>
<td>Was I/he/she/it?</td>
<td>Yes, I/he/she/It was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They were</td>
<td>We/You/They weren't</td>
<td>Were we/you/they?</td>
<td>Yes, we/you/they were.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. I ____________ (not go) to the cinema last night.
   I ____________ (go) to Mary's birthday party.

2. My parents ____________ (not sleep) in a hotel room last summer. They ____________ (sleep) in a tent.
3. Jane and Lucy
(not ride) camels. They (ride) horses.

4. We (not visit) Rome last summer. We (visit) Paris.

5. My dad (not read) a magazine yesterday. He (read) a newspaper.

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.

1. Jack / visit / grandparents / last Sunday / ?
No → stay / home

Did Jack visit his grandparents last Sunday? No, he didn't.
He stayed at home.

2. girls / walk / in / forest / yesterday morning / ?
No → ride bikes / in / forest

3. Karen and Jim / eat / restaurant / last night / ?
Yes

4. James / go / cruise / three weeks ago / ?
Yes

5. Andrew and Fin / go / hiking / two days ago / ?
No → explore / cave

6. Mark and Alice / watch / DVD / yesterday / ?
No → go / cinema
C. Complete with the Past Simple of the verb be.

1. A: Where _________ you last night, Paul?
   B: I _________ at the cinema with John. We saw Spider 5.
   A: _________ it scary? Frank saw it too and that's what he told me.
   B: No, it _________ . It _________ really boring!

2. A: _________ you and Betty at home yesterday evening?
   B: No, we _________ . We _________ at the school party.
   A: _________ it good?
   B: Yes, it _________ .
   A: _________ there a band?
   B: Yes, and they _________ brilliant.

D. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter ____________(leave) his house at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He ____________(try) to find a taxi but there ____________(be) a lot of traffic so he ____________(take) the underground.

2. I ____________(have) a party for my birthday. All my friends ____________(come). My sister ____________(make) a cake and ____________(buy) a lot of soft drinks and snacks. But, she ____________(forget) something. My birthday present!

3. A: What ____________(do) you ____________(do) last weekend?
   B: My family and I ____________(visit) Carlton Forest.
   A: _________ you ____________(go) hiking?
   B: No, but we ____________(go) horse riding.

E. Complete the dialogue with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Jack How ____________(be) your weekend?
Kim Oh, I ____________(not do) much. I ____________(spend) my Saturday at home and Sunday at Mary's house. What about you?

Jack Tim ____________(come) to my house on Saturday and we ____________(not want) to go out.
   So, we ____________(stay) at home and ____________(watch) a DVD. On Sunday
   I ____________(study) for a Maths test.

---

**Speaking**

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you did last weekend.

**Writing**

Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above did last weekend. Write about what he/she did, who he/she was with and if it was fun or not.
Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Peter  I had a bad dream last night.

Angela  What did you dream about?

Peter  I was in the forest when I heard a noise. I couldn’t see well because it was dark so I started running quickly and came to a lake. Suddenly, a big fish jumped out of the lake and ate me. I was very scared!

Angela  I remember a scary dream, too. I was at the top of a building when I slipped and fell off. When I woke up, I couldn’t walk very well.

Peter  Wow, that’s strange!

Now, answer the questions.

1. Where was Peter in his dream? ____________________________

2. What did Peter do when he heard a noise? ____________________________

3. What happened to Angela in her dream? ____________________________

Grammar

The verb *could*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/He/She/It could walk</td>
<td>I/He/She/It couldn’t (= could not) walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They could walk</td>
<td>We/You/They couldn’t (= could not) walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions**

- Could I/he/she/it walk? Yes, I/he/she/it could. No, I/he/she/it couldn’t.

**Short Answers**

- Could is the past tense of *can*. We use it to express ability in the past.

*My sister could play the piano when she was seven.*
Adverbs of manner

- Adverbs of manner describe the way in which something happens and usually answer questions beginning with how.

**Spelling:**

- We form most adverbs of manner by adding -ly to the corresponding adjective.
  
  quiet ➔ quietly  
  careful ➔ carefully

- Adjectives ending in a consonant + y, drop the -y and take -ily.
  
  easy ➔ easily

- Adjectives ending in -le, drop the -e and take -y.
  
  terrible ➔ terribly

**Irregular Adverbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activities**

A. Complete with could or couldn't.

1. A: ______________ you ride a bike when you were young?
   
   B: Yes, I ______________ .

2. When I was ten years old, I ______________ draw very well but now I can.

3. Yesterday I wanted to go swimming but I ______________ find my swimsuit.

4. My sister ______________ ride a horse when she was seven years old but I ______________ because I was afraid.

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Where are my sunglasses? I can't / could find them.

2. A: Can / Could you play a musical instrument?
   
   B: Yes, I can / could play the piano, but I can't / couldn't play any musical instrument five years ago.

3. My brother can't / couldn't speak French two years ago, but now he can / could.

4. We can't / couldn't go to the beach yesterday because there was something wrong with our car.

C. Complete with can, can't, could or couldn't.

1. Sorry. Janet ______________ come to the phone right now. She's sleeping.

2. Three years ago I ______________ skateboard very well, but I ______________ now. I need to practise.

3. Lee is only ten months old but he ______________ walk. I ______________ walk when I was his age.

4. My mum ______________ find any strawberries this morning, so she ______________ make a strawberry cake now.
D. Write the adverbs, as in the example.
1. She’s a careful driver. She drives ____________ carefully.
2. James and Grace are terrible dancers. They dance _______________.
3. The baby is very quiet. He sleeps ___________________.
4. Maria is a good singer. She sings _________________.
5. Tim is a fast runner. He runs _________________.
6. All the children were very happy about the trip. They all sang ________________ in the car.
7. This is an easy exercise. You can do it _________________.
8. Sam is very lazy. He sits ___________________ around the house surfing the Net all day.

E. Complete the blanks with the adverbs of the adjectives in brackets.
Last month, Julia entered the talent contest at school. She chose her song (1) ________________ (careful) and practised (2) ________________ (hard) every evening. On the day of the contest, she arrived at school (3) ________________ (early), but the contest started (4) ________________ (late) and she was on last. So she waited a long time. Luckily, the students before her sang (5) ________________ (terrible) but Julia sang very (6) ________________ (good). At the end of the contest, Mr Philips walked on the stage (7) ________________ (slow) and read out the winner’s name, ‘Julia!’ All the students shouted ‘Hurray!’ (8) ________________ (loud). It was a great night!

Speaking
Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you could or couldn’t do when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

dance
speak a foreign language
ride a bike
use a computer
sing
draw

Could you ride a bike when you were four?
Yes, I could. / No, I couldn’t but I can now.

Writing
Think about how well you can do some things. Write five sentences using the adverbs of the adjectives in the box.
good bad careful quick slow

I can ... well.

I don’t ... quickly.

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________
Read the dialogue.

Terry Hi, Jane! What's up?
Jane Not much. What are you doing here?
Terry Well, I want to ask you something about your brother.
Jane What is it?
Terry You see, I want to buy him a present for his birthday and I need your help. Does he like computer games?
Jane Well, when he was younger, he used to like them a lot but now he doesn’t.
Terry What about music? I can buy him a CD.
Jane Well, he used to buy a lot of CDs but now he downloads all his favourite songs from the Internet. You can buy him a skateboard. He didn’t use to like skateboarding in the past but now he loves it.
Terry That’s a good idea.

Now, answer the questions.

1. What does Terry want to buy Jane’s brother? ____________________________
2. What did Jane’s brother use to like in the past? ____________________________
3. Does Jane’s brother buy CDs now? ____________________________
4. What does Terry decide to buy Jane’s brother? ____________________________

**Grammar**

The verb **used to**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/He/She/It used to play</td>
<td>I/He/She/It didn’t use to play</td>
<td>Did I/he/she/it use to play?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They</td>
<td>We/You/They</td>
<td>we/you/they</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The verb **used to** is followed by the base form of a verb. It describes actions that happened often or regularly in the past, but they no longer happen. We form the interrogative and negative with **did / didn’t**.

*We used to go skateboarding every afternoon when we were young. (We don’t go now).*
Personal Pronouns

- **Subject personal pronouns** are used to show who or what does something. They replace proper nouns or common nouns and go before the verb as subjects.
  
  Look at that girl! She's beautiful.

- **Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.
  
  Scott is so funny.
  Look at him!

Subject Pronouns | Object Pronouns
---|---
I | me
you | you
he | him
she | her
it | it
we | us
you | you
they | them

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and make sentences using *used to*, as in the example.

1. John / not be / slim \(\rightarrow\) chubby
   
   John didn't use to be slim.
   
   He used to be chubby.

2. They / not live / London \(\rightarrow\) Paris

3. Martin and I / not drive / school \(\rightarrow\) walk / school

4. The building / not be supermarket \(\rightarrow\) hospital

5. Stella / not have / fair hair \(\rightarrow\) dark hair

6. My parents / go hiking / in mountains \(\rightarrow\) play football
B. Look at the table and write sentences about Mr and Mrs Grant. Use used to and didn't use to, as in the examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ride a bike to work</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go camping</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel abroad</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mr Grant used to ride a bike to work, but he doesn't now.
2. Mrs Grant didn't use to ride a bike to work, but she does now.
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

C. Complete with object pronouns to refer to the words in bold.

1. He is talking to you. Listen to ________.
2. Tina is my best friend. I love ________.
3. I asked my brother to help ________ with my homework but he didn't.
4. I love reading about the history of Egypt. I know a lot about ________.
5. A: Where are my sunglasses?
   B: I gave ________ to your sister.
6. I never go camping. I hate ________!
7. We want to see your holiday pictures. Can you show ________?

D. Complete the text with subject or object personal pronouns.

Dear Tom,

How are (1) ________? (2) ________ am writing to (3) ________ from Rome.
(4) ________ 'm staying at Carla's house. Do you remember (5) ________? (6) ________ went to summer school in the UK together.
(7) ________ lives with her parents near the city centre. (8) ________ are archaeologists so (9) ________ know a lot about the sights in Rome. Today (10) ________ am visiting the Colosseum with (11) ________ and tomorrow her cousins are joining (12) ________ too.

Well, that's all for now. (13) ________ promise to write back soon.
Love,
Zoe
E. Circle the correct words.
1. When I was young, I used to / used go horse riding but now I don’t.
2. A: Who’s William Bart?
    B: I don’t know he’s / him.
3. This hat is really beautiful. When did you buy it / them?
4. Jessica didn’t use / used to take the underground to go to work, but now she does.
5. Maria, where did you put my books? I can’t find they / them.
6. This is a picture of my grandmother. She / Her was very beautiful.
7. I don’t / didn’t use to wear glasses, but now I wear them all the time.

F. Answer the questions about yourself.
1. What did you use to do in your free time when you were younger?
   _____________________________________________

2. What time did you use to wake up and go to bed when you were five years old?
   _____________________________________________

3. What did you use to be scared of when you were younger?
   _____________________________________________

4. What did you use to look like when you were younger?
   _____________________________________________

5. Did you use to hang out with your friends when you were younger?
   _____________________________________________

---

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you and your partner used to do when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

- speak English
- use a computer
- do the washing-up
- read newspapers
- tidy your room

Did you use to speak English when you were younger?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn’t.

---

Writing

Write a few sentences about things that you used to or didn’t use to do when you were younger. You can use some of the ideas from the Speaking activity or your own.
A. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in the boxes.

| go | travel | have | visit | not buy | go | explore | do | sunbathe \\
|-----|--------|------|-------|--------|----|---------|----|----------|
| 1. A: _______ John _______ on holiday in Paris? 
B: Yeah, he _______ a great time. 
A: I _______ abroad, too. I _______ my grandparents in Australia. 

2. A: So, what _______ you _______ in Spain? 
B: Lots of things. We _______ sightseeing and we _______ on the beach. We even _______ a cave. Unfortunately, we _______ any souvenirs. 

3. A: How _______ Eric's party? 
B: We _______. 
A: Why not? 
B: Well, we _______ to find a taxi but we _______ find one, so we _______ at home. 

B. Complete with the correct form of used to and the verbs in brackets.

1. A: ______ the Smiths _______ (live) in Manchester? 
B: No, they _______ (live) in Bristol. 

2. My friends and I _______ (not hang) out at the shopping centre together, but we do now. 

3. Laura _______ (not take) the bus to work in the past. She _______ (drive). 

4. A: _______ you _______ (spend) your holidays abroad when you were young? 
B: No, I _______ (go) to my mum's hometown. 

C. Complete the sentences with the adjective or the adverb of the words in brackets.

1. My car is really old. It goes very _______. 
2. John is a _______ (fast) driver. He drives very _______ (fast). 
3. Marisa speaks English very _______ (good). 
4. She found €100 in the street. She is very _______ (lucky). 
5. My daughter plays the piano _______ (terrible). 
6. This exercise is very _______ (easy). 

D. Complete with personal pronouns.

1. Hey, give _______ my MP3 player. I know you took _______. 
2. These jeans are great. I want to buy _______. 
3. Beth is new in town. _______'s really nice. 
4. Mum, why is daddy shouting at _______? We didn't do anything wrong. 
5. A: Where are my keys? I can't find _______. 
B: _______re on the kitchen table. 
6. A: Mr Smith is our new neighbour. _______'s a teacher. 
B: I know, I saw _______ at school. 

4. Vanessa went hiking two weeks _______. 
   a. last b. ago 
   a. use to b. used to 
6. We didn't _______ at a restaurant. We ordered. 
   a. eat b. ate 

E. Choose a or b.

1. When I was eight years old, I _______ ride a bike, but now I can. 
   a. can't b. couldn't 
2. Gerard told _______ a funny story last night. 
   a. my b. me 
3. Captain Cook was a famous explorer. Do you know _______? 
   a. him b. he
Read Leo's e-mail to his friend Alice.

Dear Alice,
Happy Birthday! I'm sorry I didn't come to your party, but I had an accident! Here's what happened!
It was 8am. I was going to school when suddenly I saw the bus and started running to the bus stop. While I was running, something hit me very hard and I fell down. It was my friend Rob on his bike!
Rob's alright, but I'm writing this e-mail from the hospital. I hurt my head and broke my leg. Ouch!
Take care,
Leo

Now, choose a or b.
1. Did Leo go to Alice's birthday party?
   a. Yes, he did.
   b. No, he didn't.
2. Where was Leo going at 8am?
   a. He was going to school.
   b. He was going to the hospital.
3. What was Leo doing before he fell down?
   a. He was riding his bike.
   b. He was running to the bus stop.
4. What happened to Leo?
   a. He hurt his hand and broke his arm.
   b. He hurt his head and broke his leg.

Grammar

Past Progressive

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<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was playing</td>
<td>I was not playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You were playing</td>
<td>You were not playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was playing</td>
<td>He was not playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was playing</td>
<td>She was not playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was playing</td>
<td>It was not playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were playing</td>
<td>We were not playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>You were playing</td>
<td>You were not playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>They were playing</td>
<td>They were not playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>I wasn’t playing</td>
<td>You weren’t playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>You weren’t playing</td>
<td>He wasn’t playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>He wasn’t playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>She wasn’t playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>It wasn’t playing</td>
<td>We weren’t playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>We weren’t playing</td>
<td>You weren’t playing</td>
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<tr>
<td>You weren’t playing</td>
<td>They weren’t playing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They weren’t playing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We use the Past Progressive:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past. *I was watching TV at seven o'clock yesterday evening.*
- to describe background scenes in a story. *It was raining and Jill was walking in the forest.*
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use *while.* *While Mum was cooking, Jane was reading a book.*

**NOTE:** We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action that was happening in the past was interrupted by another. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action that interrupted the longer one. We usually use **while**+Past Progressive and **when**+Past Simple. *While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.* *I was sleeping when the telephone rang.*

Activities

A. Look at the picture and complete the blanks with the Past Progressive of the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sleep</th>
<th>not play</th>
<th>run</th>
<th>cry</th>
<th>cook</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>watch</th>
<th>listen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Yesterday afternoon...*

1. Mike **__________** his homework.
2. John **__________** the piano, he **__________** to music.
3. While Lucy and Maria **__________** TV, Gemma **__________** lunch.
4. The dog and the cat **__________** around the house.
5. Jimmy **__________** on the sofa.
6. Mr and Mrs Smith **__________** magazines.
7. Baby Joe **__________** because he was hungry.
B. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. __________________ you __________________ (ride) your bike when the accident ________________ (happen)?
2. George __________________ (drive) to work when he __________________ (crash) into a car.
3. While my brother __________________ (climb) Old Mountain, it __________________ (start) snowing.
4. My mother __________________ (brush) her teeth when I __________________ (arrive) home.
5. Mr Firth __________________ (sit) under a big tree when he __________________ (see) a snake.
6. What __________________ you __________________ (do) in the hospital when I __________________ (see) you?
7. My father __________________ (read) his newspaper when the ball __________________ (hit) him.
8. Who __________________ Mary __________________ (meet) while she __________________ (go) to school?
9. Lucy __________________ (rollerblade) when she __________________ (slip) and __________________ (fall) in the middle of the street.
10. Last night at the party I __________________ (dance) while my friends __________________ (eat) snacks.

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the Past Simple or the Past Progressive and while or when, as in the example.

1. Brian / drive / hospital / see / old friend (while)
   While Brian was driving to the hospital, he saw an old friend.

2. They / walk in the forest / start raining (when)
   __________________

3. Jack / sit / garden / find a gold coin (when)
   __________________

4. Donna / clean / basement / she / find / old map (while)
   __________________

5. Bill / have dinner / someone / call (while)
   __________________

6. Robert / watch TV / friends / arrive / (when)
   __________________
D. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Sandy Hey, Dawn. How are you?
Dawn Not very well. You see, I 1) ____________ (fall) off my bike and I 2) ____________ (break) my arm and leg three days ago.
Sandy What? How 3) ____________ you 4) ____________ (do) that?
Dawn Well, it 5) ____________ (happen) while I 6) ____________ (go) to my grandmother’s house. You see, she 7) ____________ (have) a party for her 70th birthday.
Sandy And?
Dawn I 8) ____________ (ride) my bike when suddenly I 9) ____________ (see) a boy in the middle of the street. I 10) ____________ (try) not to hit him and 11) ____________ (fall) off.
Sandy Does it hurt you now?
Dawn Well, yes! You see, I can’t walk.

E. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.
1. What was Sally doing at 10pm last night?
   a. I sprained my ankle.
2. Were you sleeping when I called you?
   b. No, I didn’t like it.
3. What happened to you?
   c. She was cooking.
4. Did you have fun at the party?
   d. To a party.
5. Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?
   e. No, I was watching TV.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and put them in order. Then use the prompts and take turns to say what happened. Begin the story with “Yesterday evening I went to the cinema with my sister Mary”.

Writing

Look at the pictures and the prompts in the Speaking activity above and write what happened. Begin like this:

Yesterday evening I went to the cinema with my sister Mary.
Unit 8 Some - Any - No - Every and their compounds

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubble.

I’m Joey and this is my sister Mona. We’re family but we’re very different. Mona’s room is always tidy. There’s nothing on the floor, her clothes are in the wardrobe and everything is nice and clean. My room is always a mess. There are things everywhere and I can’t find anything. I’ve got no time to tidy my room. But you know what? No one wants to be in my room because my pet snake Crawly is in there!

Now, complete the sentences with Joey or Mona.

1. ___________ has got a pet snake.
2. ___________ has got a very clean room.
3. ___________ has got no time to tidy his/her room.
4. ___________ never leaves things on the floor.

Grammar

Some - Any - No - Every

- We use some, any, no with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

We use some:

- in affirmative sentences. There are some books on the desk.
  There is some milk on the table.
- in questions, when we offer or ask for something politely. Would you like some water?
  Can I have some milk, please?

We use any:

- in questions. Is there any milk on the table?
- in negative sentences. There aren’t any books on the table.

We use no:

- in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning (= not any). There’s no milk in the glass. (= There isn’t any milk in the glass).
• We use **every** with **singular countable nouns**.
  *Every family in this town has got a car.*

### Compounds of some, any, no and every

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SOME</th>
<th>ANY</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>EVERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>someone</td>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>no one</td>
<td>everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>somebody</td>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>everybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things</td>
<td>something</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places</td>
<td>somewhere</td>
<td>anywhere</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• These **compounds** always take **singular** verbs.
  *Someone is behind the door.*

• We use the **compounds** of **some, no and every** in **affirmative** sentences.
  *Everybody here works very hard.*

• We use the **compounds** of **any** in **questions** and **negative** sentences.
  *I can’t find my glasses anywhere.*

### Activities

#### A. Complete the sentences with **some, any, no and every**.

1. There are __________ very nice restaurants in my town.
2. When I visited Spain, I didn’t buy __________ souvenirs.
3. When Mary’s got __________ free time, she hangs out with her friends.
4. I can’t go on the ferris wheel. I’ve got __________ money.
5. __________ student at my school has got a mobile phone.
6. **A:** Would you like __________ tea?
   **B:** No, thank you.
7. __________ house in my neighbourhood has got a garden.
8. Are there __________ oranges in the fridge?
9. Ted is very lonely. He’s new in the neighbourhood and he’s got __________ friends.
10. There isn’t __________ sugar in my coffee. Can I have __________, please?

#### B. Look at the pictures and write sentences using **some, any or no**, as in the example.

1. hot dogs / doughnuts
   **There are some hot dogs but there aren’t any doughnuts / there are no doughnuts.**

2. popcorn / candy floss
3. crisps / biscuits

4. cats / dogs

5. posters / paintings

6. lemonade / orange juice

C. Complete the dialogue with the compounds in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anyone</th>
<th>something</th>
<th>anywhere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>somewhere</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mum Is (1) ________________ home? I need help!

Fred What are you doing here, Mum? You're late for work.

Mum I'm looking for my glasses. I can't go (2) ________________ without them.

Fred I think I saw them (3) ________________.

Let me look in the living room. Oh, there's (4) ________________ on the shelf.

There they are. Can you see them?

Mum Fred, when I'm not wearing my glasses, I can see (5) ________________!

Fred OK, Mum! Here you are! Now, you've got (6) ________________ you need.

Mum Thanks, dear.

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. It's a mess in here! There are clothes _____.
   a. anywhere  b. somewhere  c. everywhere

2. There are so many people. You can't sit _____.
   a. nowhere  b. anywhere  c. something

3. _____ likes Jim! He is very nice.
   a. Anybody  b. Everybody  c. Everybody

4. I'm not going to the party. I've got _____ to wear.
   a. nothing  b. something  c. anything

5. We never buy milk. _____ in my family likes it.
   a. Someone  b. Everybody  c. No one

6. Do you want _____ to eat?
   a. nothing  b. something  c. everything

7. _____ told me that there are wolves in that forest, but I don't believe it.
   a. Everyone  b. No one  c. Someone
E. There is one mistake in each of the sentences below. Find it and correct it.

1. Have we got no orange juice?
2. There isn't nobody at home.
3. Would you like any cake?
4. I can't find my cat somewhere.
5. There aren't no people at the cinema.
6. Everyone student has got a bag.
7. There's nothing water in the fridge.
8. Ann, come here! Something wants to talk to you.
9. There's everything on my bed. What is it?
10. OK class, is every here? Great, let's go!

Speaking

Work in pairs. Student A ask Student B to close his/her eyes and imagine that he/she is somewhere he/she likes. Student A ask Student B questions to find out where he/she is, who is with him/her, what things there are in that place etc. Use some, any, no, every and their compounds. Then swap roles.

Where are you?
I'm in a room ...
Is anyone with you?
Yes. / No.
Are there any ...?
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
Is there a(n) ...?
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Writing

Write a few sentences about your room (think about what is on the walls, in the bookcases, on your desk, etc). Use some, any, no, every and their compounds.
A. Complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: I couldn’t sleep because the baby ___________________ (cry) all night.
   B: He ___________________ (not cry), he ___________________ (scream)!
   A: Yeah, I know!

2. While my mum ___________________ (cook), I ___________________ (study) for my Maths test.

3. A: What _______________ you ___________________ (do) at ten o’clock last night?
   B: Well, I ___________________ (watch) the news on TV with my husband.

4. Pam ___________________ (wash) the car while Sam ___________________ (clean) the windows.

5. Kate ___________________ (not study) yesterday afternoon. She ___________________ (sit) in the kitchen and she ___________________ (talk) with her mother all afternoon.

B. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Sue (1) ___________________ (read) her book in the park last week when suddenly it (2) ___________________ (start) raining. She (3) ___________________ (not can) stay there, so she (4) ___________________ (take) her books and (5) ___________________ (leave).

While she (6) ___________________ (run) back home, she (7) ___________________ (slip), (8) ___________________ (fall) down and (9) ___________________ (hurt) her leg. Luckily, her mum’s best friend (10) ___________________ (drive) home at that time. She (11) ___________________ (see) Sue and (12) ___________________ (take) her to hospital. The doctor (13) ___________________ (tell) her to stay in bed for three days. Sue (14) ___________________ (not be) happy.

C. Circle the correct words.


2. I love the people in this town. Someone / Everyone is polite and friendly.

3. Susan has got any / no time to help me.

4. Can I have some / any extra ketchup on my hot dog?

   B: Sorry, there’s everything / nothing in the fridge.

6. Hello! Is anybody / somebody here?

7. I went to the food stand to buy no / some candy floss, but they didn’t have no / any.

8. My town was beautiful in the winter. There was snow somewhere / everywhere.


10. Jack says he saw an alien last night, but no one / nowhere believes him.
Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.

Jim: Dad, **could** I ask you something? The Tigers are playing tomorrow and Bill's going. **Can** I go, too?

Dad: No, Jim. I don't think so. It **might** not be a good idea. Two kids alone at a match...

Jim: Come on, Dad. We're not kids.

Dad: OK you're not kids, but you **may** get lost or get hurt.

Jim: Oh, Dad. Come with us then.

Dad: Hmm, that's a good idea. I always enjoy a good match.

Jim: Yeah!

**Now, match the two halves of the sentences.**

1. Jim asks  a. is going to the match.
2. His father thinks  b. for permission to go to a football match.
3. Bill  c. it might not be a good idea.
4. Jim's father likes  d. watching football.
5. Jim wants  e. his father to join them.

**Grammar**

**Can - Could - May - Might**

**Can, could, may and might** are **modal verbs** and:

- they are followed by the base form of a verb, **without to**.
- they are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- they form the interrogative and negative **without do**.
We use *Can I...?*, *Could I...?*, *May I...?*

- to ask for permission.
  
  *Can/Could/May I go to the theatre?*
  
- we use *can / may* to give or refuse permission.
  
  *Can/Could/May I go to the theatre?*
  
  *Yes, you can/may.*
  
  *No, you can’t/may not.*
  
- to offer help politely.
  
  *Can/Could/May I help you?*

We use *Can I/you...?*, *Could I/you...?*

- to make polite requests. It is more polite to use *could* instead of *can* in requests.
  
  *Can/Could I have a glass of water?*
  
  *Can/Could you give me a glass of water?*

- to ask for a favour.
  
  *Can/Could you help me with my homework?*

We use *may, might and could:*

- to express possibility in the present or future.
  
  *It may/might/could rain today.*

  **NOTE:** *Might* expresses slight possibility.
  
  *Fred may not/might not go out with me tonight.*

### Activities

**A.** Look at the pictures and the prompts and use *can* or *could* to make requests or ask for a favour, as in the example.

1. help / find / mobile phone
   
   *Can/Could you help me find my mobile phone?*

2. borrow / these books

3. see / your ticket

4. post / these letters

5. call / Steve

---

37
B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences expressing possibility. Use *may, might or could*, as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>buy / T-shirt</th>
<th>join / team</th>
<th>get / haircut</th>
<th>have / accident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>travel abroad / this year</td>
<td>visit / tomorrow</td>
<td>become famous</td>
<td>go to / stadium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Dan wants to go on holiday. He **may**, **might** or **could** travel abroad this year. [Image of a globe and a phone]
2. Julie's hair is very long. She **may** or **might** or **could** have a haircut tomorrow. [Image of a girl with long hair]
3. Diane doesn't drive carefully so she **may** or **might** or **could** have an accident. [Image of a car accident]
4. Paul is at the souvenir shop. He **may** or **might** or **could** buy a T-shirt. [Image of a souvenir shop]

5. I want to see my best friend Clara so I **may** or **might** or **could** visit her tomorrow. [Image of a woman smiling]
6. Brian is a great artist so he **may** or **might** or **could** become famous. [Image of a painting]
7. Peter is crazy about football. He **may** or **might** or **could** go to the stadium this weekend. [Image of a football game]
8. Tom and Jim's favourite football team is in town so they **may** or **might** or **could** go to the game. [Image of a football stadium]

C. Complete with the correct form of can, could, may or might.

1. **__________** you tell me the time, please?
2. **__________** I help you?
3. **__________** I go out, Miss Harper?
4. It's very cold today. It **__________** snow.
5. A: Mum, I need your car! **__________** I take it?
   B: No, you **__________**.
6. I **__________** visit my grandparents at the weekend but I'm not sure.
7. We need some vegetables. **__________** you go to the market, please?
8. **__________** I use your computer for a minute?
9. The weather is really nice. We **__________** go swimming later.
10. Mary is studying for a test. She **__________** come to the party.
D. Choose a, b or c.

1. Oh, no! It ________ rain and I haven’t got an umbrella with me.
   a. might          b. might to        c. can’t

2. This exercise is really difficult. ________ me, please?

3. Jack ________ come to the cinema with us, but he isn’t sure.
   a. may not        b. couldn’t        c. can’t

4. ________ a doughnut, please?
   a. Could I have    b. I could have  c. Could you have

5. The weather is terrible. The climbers may ________ lost.
   a. getting        b. get            c. to get

Speaking

Work in pairs. Imagine that Ben and Lorraine are going to the Summer Festival. Read the information about them and the poster of the festival. Then take turns to talk about what Ben and Lorraine may/may not or might/might not do at the festival and give reasons for your choices.

Ben Dale
- likes wild animals
- plays the electric guitar
- likes skateboarding

Lorraine Dale
- likes going to the theatre
- likes table tennis
- likes drawing

Ben might go to the All-Star Circus because he likes wild animals.
You’re right.
He might not go to the Body Painting because he doesn’t like art.

Writing

Imagine that you are going to the Summer Festival. Write what you may/might/could do at the festival.

I may / might / could ...
Read Maria’s e-mail to Sam.

Dear Sam,
I’m afraid I can’t pick you up from the station on Friday. But my house isn’t far from there. Here are the directions:
When you get out of the station, turn right and walk down Smithson Street. Turn left at the museum into Glenn Street. Go up the street and at the newsagent’s turn right into Gavin Street. My house is at number 32, next to a shoe shop and opposite a bookshop. I’m sending you a map too, so you can’t miss it!
Maria

Grammar

Prepositions of place (next to – in front of – opposite – between – behind)

- Prepositions of place show where something or someone is situated.

- next to
  There is a ball next to the box.

- in front of
  There is a ball in front of the box.

- opposite
  There is a ball opposite the box.

- between
  There is a ball between the two boxes.

- behind
  There is a ball behind the box.
Prepositions of movement (up – down – into – out of – through – towards – past – from...to – around)

- **up**
  He is running up the hill.

- **down**
  He is running down the hill.

- **into**
  She is jumping into the pool.

- **out of**
  The cat is jumping out of the window.

- **through**
  The train is going through the tunnel.

- **towards**
  The children are running towards the lake.

- **past**
  The girl is walking past the shoe shop.

- **from...to**
  He is driving from London to Brighton.

- **around**
  She is riding her bike around the castle.

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Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with **prepositions of place** (next to – in front of – opposite – between – behind).

1. The shopping centre is ________________ the theatre.
2. The bank is ________________ the bookshop and the shopping centre.
3. The post office is ________________ the library.
4. The bookcase is ____________ the sofa.
5. The table is ____________ the sofa.

B. Look at the pictures and complete with the *prepositions of movement* in the box.

around  towards  into  out of  past  down  up  from...to  through

1. Yesterday afternoon Tina was walking ____________ the bank while her friend John was going ____________ the bank, but they didn’t see each other.

2. The girl climbed ____________ the ladder and ran ____________ her friends.

3. Ted drove ____________ the mountain and went ____________ the tunnel.


5. Jack and I love taking our dog for a walk ____________ the lake. It takes us half an hour.

6. Tina walked ____________ me and didn’t speak to me!
C. Choose a, b or c.
1. The petrol station is _______ the bank and the police station.
   a. front of    b. next     c. between
2. The bus stop is _______ of the museum.
   a. behind    b. in front  c. opposite
3. The students ran _______ the classroom quickly when the teacher arrived.
   a. out       b. through  c. into
4. The cat climbed _______ the tree and didn’t come down.
   a. through    b. up      c. from
5. There is a supermarket _______ to the cinema.
   a. behind    b. opposite  c. next
6. Look! That car is coming _______ us!
   a. to         b. past    c. towards
7. Pam and I ride our bikes _______ the park every Sunday morning.
   a. up         b. down    c. around
8. A: Where’s my skateboard, Mum?
   B: It’s _______ the door.
   a. behind    b. between  c. opposite

D. Look at the map and circle the correct words in the e-mail.

Dear Jenny,
I am really happy that you are coming to my party! We are going to have a great time. Well, here is what you are going to do:
Walk down / out of the train station and turn right into / to Pine Street. Go down / through this street and then turn left at the supermarket. That’s Elm Street. Walk up / into Elm Street and then turn left at the bank. There’s a library opposite / next to the bank. My house is on your right between / opposite the library. See you tomorrow at 7pm.
Mark

Speaking
Play a guessing game in pairs. Look at the map above. Choose a house and give directions how to get to a place. Your partner must guess where you are.
I’m at house A. Go down .... Where am I?
You are at the supermarket.
That’s right!

Writing
Choose a house to start from. Write directions how to get to two places.
Unit 11
Comparative Form - Superlative Form
as...as / Which...?

Look at the pictures and read the texts.

Do you like where you live?

It's true. The city is noisy, dirty and crowded. But I love it! It's the best place in the world to live in. It's more exciting than living in a village. Country life is more boring.

(Clara)

I like it a lot here. It isn't as noisy as in the city and the air is cleaner. There aren't many things to do, of course, but I don't mind. The most important thing for me is nature and I really enjoy it here.

(Dennis)

Now, answer the questions.

1. Which is the best place in the world for Clara to live in?

2. Why does Clara like living in the city?

3. Why doesn't Dennis like the city?

4. What is the most important thing for Dennis?

Grammar

Comparative - Superlative Form

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. An adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**.
  
  Ben is older than Kate.

- We use the **superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**.
  
  Dennis is the oldest student in the class / of all.
Formation of **Comparative Form**:
- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take -er.
  
  *tall* - *taller*  
  *Jane is taller than Mary.*
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with more + adjective.
  
  *expensive - more expensive*  
  *The green jacket is more expensive than the black jacket.*

Formation of **Superlative Form**:
- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take -est.
  
  *tall* - *tallest*  
  *George is the tallest in the class.*
- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables with most + adjective.
  
  *difficult - most difficult*  
  *This is the most difficult exercise of all.*

**Spelling**
- Adjectives which end in -e take -r (comparative) or -st (superlative).
  
  *large - larger - largest*  
- One syllable adjectives which end in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and take -er (comparative) or -est (superlative).
  
  *big - bigger - biggest*  
- Adjectives which end in a consonant + y change the y to i and take -er (comparative) or -est (superlative).
  
  *happy - happier - happiest but shy - shyer - shyest*

### Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Comparative Form</th>
<th>Superlative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther / further</td>
<td>farthest / furthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many / much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other ways of Comparison**
- as + adjective + as
  
  *Debbie’s as tall as her brother.*
- not as + adjective + as
  
  *Geography isn’t as interesting as History.*

**Which...?**
- We use **Which...?** when we want to select one thing or person from a group of things or people.
  
  *Which mountain is higher? Mt Everest or Mt Kilimanjaro?*
A. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Form</th>
<th>Comparative Form</th>
<th>Superlative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>busy</td>
<td></td>
<td>largest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>more modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important</td>
<td></td>
<td>farthest/furthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slim</td>
<td>more peaceful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friendlier</td>
<td>most expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.

1. popcorn / candy floss

   € 1.50 [cheap]

2. candy floss / three

   € 2.00 [expensive]

3. popcorn / crisps

   € 1.00 [expensive]

4. Tom / Charlie

   (tall)

5. Bob / Tom

   (short)

6. Bob / three

   (short)
7. Blue Sea Hotel / three (old)

8. Waterside Hotel / three (new)

9. Lakeview Hotel / Blue Sea Hotel (new)

10. plane / motorbike (fast)

11. plane / three (fast)

12. tram / plane (slow)

C. Look at the information and write sentences. Use as...as or not as...as, as in the example.

1. National Museum: 3000 visitors a month
   National Gallery: 3000 visitors a month (popular) _The National Museum is as popular as the National Gallery._

2. Brian: 15 years old
   Lucy: 15 years old (old)

3. ferry: ticket €5
   bus: ticket €1.50 (expensive)

4. November: 20° C
   August: 35° C (hot)

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. This is _____ noisiest café in my neighbourhood.
   a. as b. the c. most

2. My sister’s room is always cleaner _____ my room.
   a. as b. than c. the

3. I think that the _____ dangerous means of transport is the motorbike.
   a. more b. most c. as

4. The new sofa isn’t _____ comfortable as the old sofa.
   a. as b. more c. most

5. My house is the _____ from school.
   a. further b. most far c. furthest

6. Pam’s hair is as _____ as Jane’s.
   a. longer b. long c. longest
E. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Tim is the ____________ (good) driver in the family.
2. My old neighbourhood was ____________ (peaceful) than my new neighbourhood.
3. The caravan isn’t as ____________ (expensive) as the houseboat.
4. The underground is one of the ____________ (fast) means of transport.
5. Jack is the ____________ (bad) student in my class.
6. August is ____________ (hot) than June, but it isn’t as ____________ (hot) as July.
7. The book is ____________ (interesting) than the film.
8. This exercise is ____________ (easy) than I thought.
9. Karen isn’t as ____________ (beautiful) as Kathy.
10. I think that the ____________ (important) thing in life is my family.

F. Circle the correct words.

Tom I’m really bored. Why don’t we play a board game?
Kate OK. Let’s play the World Atlas game. I love Geography.
John Oh, come on Kate. Tom and I aren’t as (1) better / good as you at Geography.
Kate But I think it’s (2) the most interesting / most interesting game.
Tom Oh, OK then. Let’s play.
Kate Which is the (3) higher / highest mountain in Asia, Tom?
Tom Erm... Mt Everest?
Kate That’s right! Good for you! Now, John, which is the longest river in North and South America?

John It’s the Mississippi in the USA!
Kate Well, the Mississippi is (4) the longest / as long as river in the USA but it isn’t as (5) longer than / long as the Amazon in Brazil.
Tom Oh, yes I forgot about the Amazon. OK, Kate, I’ve got one for you. Where does the (6) most famous / more famous bicycle race take place?
Kate In France, of course.
Tom That’s right. But how did you know that? You aren’t good at sports.
Kate Well, I’m Lance Armstrong’s (7) biggest / bigger fan!

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the activities below and compare them using the words in the box.

reading  watching TV  swimming  playing tennis
life in the city  life in the country  doing the washing-up  washing the car

I think that reading is more ... than watching TV. What do you think?
I think that reading isn’t as ... as watching TV.

easy  difficult  exciting  interesting  boring  bad  good  safe  dangerous

Writing

Think about two of your friends. Compare them and write a few sentences about them. Use some of the words in the box.

tall  short  slim  chubby  old  young  beautiful  clever

... is taller than ...
A. Complete with the correct form of *can, could, may or might.*

1. ________ you wait for me? I can be there in 5 minutes.

2. ________ I have a glass of orange juice?

3. A: ________ I speak to Reggie, please?  
   B: He's not here at the moment. He ________ be at Penny's house.  
   A: Thank you very much. I ________ call him later.

4. A: Dad, ________ I please go to Irma's party?  
   B: Sure you ________ but be back before midnight.

5. A: ________ I borrow your car for tonight?  
   B: No, I'm afraid you ________. Your dad and I need it for tonight.

B. Complete with the *prepositions of movement* in the box.

- into  
- from…to  
- out of  
- through  
- past  
- up  
- down

1. When they were on holiday last year, they travelled ________ Dover ________ Calais by ship.

2. Last year, James climbed ________ a mountain and came ________ feeling very happy.

3. Turn ________ Devon Street. The library is on your right.

4. You need to drive ________ the tunnel to get to Jordan City.

5. I think we just drove ________ the chemist's. Stop the car.

6. Take the books ________ that box and put them on the shelf.

C. Look at the map and complete with the *prepositions of place* in the box.

- behind  
- opposite  
- in front of  
- next to  
- between

1. The hospital is ________ the library and the post office.

2. The bus stop is ________ the school.

3. The park is ________ the museum.

4. The cinema is ________ the car park.

5. The petrol station is ________ the car park.

D. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Is Iceland the ________ (cold) country in the world?

2. The mobile phone was ________ (expensive) than the watch.

3. The film wasn't as ________ (good) as the book.

4. Julie's house is ________ (far) from the city centre than Nigel's house.

5. Which is the ________ (large) lake in Africa?

6. There are ________ (many) islands in Greece than in Spain.

7. Gregg isn't as ________ (interested) in art as Keith.

8. Wow! James won 1 million euros in the lottery! He's the ________ (lucky) person on earth.

9. Life in the country is ________ (healthy) than life in the city.

10. Your brother is as ________ (annoying) as my brother.

11. The roller coaster is the ________ (exciting) ride in the funfair.

12. Eating with chopsticks isn't as ________ (difficult) as most people think.
Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Luke: I read something really interesting in a magazine yesterday and I’m going to do an experiment. When you keep a goldfish in a dark room for days, it turns white! Isn’t it amazing?

Doris: Oh, no! Are you going to try it on your fish? Poor Goldie!

Luke: Don’t worry, she’s going to be all right. We’re just going to call her Snowy after the experiment!

Write T for True or F for False.

1. Luke is going to do an experiment.  

2. A goldfish turns white when you keep it in a room without any light.  


4. Goldie is going to become white.  

5. After the experiment, Goldie’s going to have a new name.

Grammar

Future going to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am going to travel</td>
<td>I’m not going to travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is going to travel</td>
<td>He/She/It isn’t going to travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They are going to travel</td>
<td>We/You/They aren’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions:

| Am I going to travel? | Yes, I am. |
| Is he/she/it going to travel? | Yes, he/she/it is. |
| Are we/you/they going to travel? | Yes, we/you/they are. |

Short Answers:

| No, I’m not. | No, he/she/it isn’t. |
| No, we/you/they aren’t. | |

We use the Future going to:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future.  
  I’m going to travel to Australia this summer.
- for predictions based on evidence.  
  Look at the clouds! It’s going to rain.

Time Expressions

- tomorrow / tonight
- next month/year/week/week/Tuesday, etc.
- this weekend/week/month, etc.
- in an hour/year, etc.
- soon

NOTE: It is not necessary to say or write to go with the Future going to.

Ted’s going (to go) swimming next weekend.
A. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the Future going to, as in the example.

1. Dennis / travel / car ✗
   plane ✓
   
   Dennis isn’t going to travel by car. He is going to travel by plane.

2. They / clean / room ✗
   paint / room ✓
   

3. They / ride / bikes ✗
   horses ✓
   

4. Laura / buy / a pair of shoes ✗
   a pair of trousers ✓
   

5. Liam / play / basketball ✗
   tennis ✓
   

6. They / have / coffee ✗
   lunch ✓
   

B. Write questions and answers using the prompts and the Future going to.

1. What / Kate / do / tomorrow / ?
   (hang out / cousins)

2. Where / they / meet / ?
   (shopping centre)

3. How long / they / stay / there / ?
   (three hours)

4. Where / they / have / lunch / ?
   (Italian restaurant)

5. When / they / go home / ?
   (in the afternoon)
C. Complete the dialogue with the Future going to of the verbs in brackets.

Alice  Hey, Alex! What (1) ______________ you ______________ (do)
       this weekend?

Alex  I (2) ______________ (organise) a surprise birthday party for my
       friend Anna.

Alice  That’s nice! Where (3) ______________ the party ______________
       (take) place?

Alex  I don’t know. I (4) ______________ (call) John. Maybe we can have the
       party at his house.

Alice  He (5) ______________ (not be) here at the weekend. He
       (6) ______________ (visit) his aunt in Oxford.

Alex  Really? Then he (7) ______________ (not come) to the party.

Alice  No, he isn’t. So, (8) ______________ you ______________
       (look for) another place?

Alex  Yes, I am! Can you help me?

Alice  Sure!

Speaking

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about what you are going to do on Friday afternoon. You can use some of the ideas in the box.

play volleyball
play computer games
play chess
have a ... lesson
go shopping
go to a concert
go to a café
hang out with friends

Writing

Complete the sentences. Use the Future going to.

Tomorrow afternoon...

At the weekend...

Next summer...

On Friday afternoon...
Unit 13
Future will
Conditional Sentences Type 1

Read the dialogue.

Angela  Hey, Laura! What's wrong?
Laura   Hmm! I'm thinking about the future.
Angela  What do you mean?
Laura   Well, in a few years I will finish school and go to university. I will become a famous astronaut and travel to the moon. I will get married and have three children.
Angela  I'm sorry, Laura, but if you become a famous astronaut, you won't have time for your family. Who will take care of your children if you are away all the time?
Laura   You're right about that. Maybe, I'll become a doctor and stay here.

Now, answer the questions.

1. What is Laura thinking about?

2. Will Laura be in university in a few years?

3. Where will Laura travel to if she becomes an astronaut?

4. Will Laura become an astronaut?

Grammar

Future will

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/He/She/It will play</td>
<td>I/He/She/It won't (will not) play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They will play</td>
<td>We/You/They won't (will not) play</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Short Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will I/he/she/it we/you/they play?</td>
<td>Yes, I/he/she/it we/you/they will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, I/he/she/it we/you/they won't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We use the **Future Will**: 

- **predictions**, usually with the verbs **think** and **believe**.
  
  *I believe / think he won’t come tonight.*

- **spontaneous decisions** that we make at the moment of speaking.
  
  *I like these sunglasses. I’ll buy them!*

- **offers**.
  
  *I’ll help you with the washing-up.*

- **warnings** and **threats**.
  
  *Be quiet or I’ll tell your mum.*

- **promises**.
  
  *I won’t lie to you again, I promise.*

- **requests**.
  
  *Will you help me with my homework?*

---

### Time Expressions

- tomorrow / tonight
- next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
- this weekend/week/month, etc.
- in an hour/year, etc.
- soon

---

### Conditional Sentences Type 1

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 1** to express something which is possible to happen in the present or future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If-clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **If + Present Simple**  
*If you go to John’s party,* | **Future will**  
you’ll have a good time.  
**Modal Verbs** (may, might, can, must)  
*you must buy a present.*  
**Imperative**  
call me. |

---

### Activities

**A. Match.**

1. I haven’t got any money to buy this CD.  
   a. I promise I’ll bring them back tomorrow.

2. Daniel is crazy about music.  
   b. I’ll buy it for you.

3. I think I’m ill.  
   c. Yes, I know. I think he’ll become a singer.

4. My room is a mess but I am very tired.  
   d. Buy me a new one or I’ll tell Dad.

5. I’m sorry I broke your CD player.  
   e. Will you help me tidy it up?

6. I didn’t do my homework.  
   f. I’ll go on a trip around the world.

7. I won a lot of money.  
   g. The teacher won’t be happy.

8. I need to borrow your speakers.  
   h. Lie down. I’ll make you some tea.
B. Complete the dialogue with the Future will of the verbs in brackets.

Tony  Hey Mum, look at that red bike. It's cool. (1) **you** (buy) it for my birthday?

Mum No, I (2) **(not buy)** it. You don't need a new bike.

Tony Oh, come on Mum, please. I promise I (3) **(take)** out the rubbish for a month.

Mum I said 'no'.

Tony Oh, Mum. I (4) **(wash)** your car for two months.

Mum Tony, stop it or I (5) **(not get)** you a birthday present at all.

Tony Oh, OK. But I think I (6) **(need)** some new clothes for the party.

Mum Mmm.. That's a good idea. We (7) **(go)** shopping and buy some clothes.

C. Read the sentences and make Conditional Sentences Type 1.

1. Bill must run very fast or he won't win the race.
   *If Bill runs very fast, he will win the race. / If Bill doesn’t run very fast, he won’t win the race.*

2. Do you feel tired? You must go on holiday.

3. Take a taxi or you’ll be late for work.

4. The mobile phone might be expensive so Patty might not buy it.

5. Are you cold? Take a jacket with you.

6. Don’t write on the desk! The teacher will be angry.
D. Choose a or b.
1. If you continue to lie to me, I _____ speak to you again.
   a. don't 
   b. won't
2. If it rains, _____ an umbrella.
   a. will take 
   b. take
3. If we _____ water, there won't be any left.
   a. won't save 
   b. don't save
4. What will happen if everyone _____ rubbish in the streets?
   a. throws 
   b. will throw
5. I _____ you to the airport if you are ready.
   a. take 
   b. will take
6. If you see an animal in danger, you _____ for help.
   a. must call 
   b. will call
7. _____ you _____ with me if I go shopping tomorrow?
   a. Will... come 
   b. Do... come
8. If there's a good film on at the cinema, we _____ see it.
   a. go 
   b. may go

E. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
1. If we _________ (continue) to cut down trees, the forests _________ (disappear).
2. I'm hungry. I _________ (make) a sandwich.
3. We can go to the cinema tonight if you _________ (like).
4. If Mark _________ (go) to the zoo, I _________ (go) with him.
5. Don't do the washing-up Mum. I _________ (do) it.
6. I think John _________ (become) a doctor.
7. This party is boring. I think I _________ (go) home.
8. If you _________ (be) bored, _________ (come) to the youth club with me.
9. I need information about endangered species. _________ you _________ (help) me find some on the Net?
10. If Tina _________ (not study) hard, she _________ (not do) well at school.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Use the prompts to make questions and discuss with your partner.

What / do / next / Sunday / if / rain / ?
What / do / this afternoon / if / parents / not be / home / ?

Writing

Write a few sentences about what you think schools will be like in the future. Think about the following:

- teachers
- books / computers
- homework
- transport to school

In the future, all the teachers will ...

...
Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Andy  Liz, dear, don't wait for me tonight. I **have to** work late.
Liz   Oh, no, not again! You **had to** work late all week and I **had to** eat dinner all alone every night.
Andy  Please, darling, try to understand. It's for the best... and the money's good! You know how important money is for us.
Liz   We **have to** spend more time together. You **must** do something about it, Andy!
Andy  OK, I'll talk to Mr Jones tomorrow. You **don't have to** get angry.

Now, complete the sentences. Write Liz or Andy.

1. ____________ spends a lot of time at work.
2. ____________ doesn't want to be alone.
3. ____________ believes they need more money.
4. ____________ believes they have to be together more.

---

**Grammar**

**Must**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFFIRMATIVE</th>
<th>I/He/She/It/We/You/They must go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEGATIVE</td>
<td>I/He/She/It/We/You/They mustn't go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUESTIONS</td>
<td>Must I/he/she/it/we/you/they go?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| SHORT ANSWERS | Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they must.  
No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they mustn't. |

- **Must** is a modal verb.
We use **must**: 
- in the affirmative and interrogative to express **obligation** in the present and future. 
  *You must finish your project today.*
- in the negative (**mustn’t**) to express **prohibition**. 
  *You mustn’t eat in class.*

### Have to

| AFFIRMATIVE | I have to go 
He/She/It has to go 
We/You/They have to go |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| NEGATIVE    | I don’t have to go 
He/She/It doesn’t have to go 
We/You/They don’t have to go |
| QUESTIONS   | Do I have to go? 
Does he/she/it have to go? 
Do we/you/they have to go? |
| SHORT ANSWERS | Yes, I do. 
Yes, he/she/it does. 
Yes, we/you/they do. 
No, I don’t. 
No, he/she/it doesn’t 
No, we/you/they don’t. |

We use **have to**: 
- in the affirmative and interrogative to express **obligation** in the present and future. 
  *Students have to do their homework every day.*
- in the negative to express **absence of obligation** (when something is not necessary). 
  *Don’t / doesn’t have to* is not a synonym of **mustn’t**. 
  *You don’t have to come to work so early. You mustn’t be late for work.*

**NOTE:**
- **Had to** is the past tense of must / have to and expresses obligation in the **past**. 
  *She didn’t come to the party because she had to study for the Maths test.*
- The negative form **didn’t have to** expresses absence of obligation in the **past**. 
  *I borrowed Paul’s camera, so I didn’t have to buy a new one.*

### Activities

**A. Complete with must or mustn’t.**

1. Betty has got problems with her teeth. She _________ eat lots of sweets.
2. You _________ turn off the lights if you want to save energy.
   B: Yes, and you _________ use your mobile phone during the lesson.
4. Children _________ drink lots of milk. It’s good for them.
5. You _________ drive fast. It’s dangerous.
6. In the summer you _________ stay in the sun for too long.
7. Scott _________ study hard for the Geography test. It’s going to be difficult.
B. Complete with don’t / doesn’t have to or mustn’t.

1. I _________________ wake up early at the weekend. There’s no school.

2. It’s cloudy outside. You _________________ wear sunglasses.

3. The baby is sleeping. You _________________ shout.

4. John _________________ take a taxi to work. I’ll drive him there.

5. People _________________ talk on the phone while they’re driving. They might have an accident.

6. Beth _________________ buy a sleeping bag. She can borrow my sister’s.

7. You _________________ wash that glass. It’s clean.

8. You _________________ feed the animals. Look at the sign!

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write questions and answers, as in the example. Use have to.

1. Mary / work / afternoon / ?
   ➔ No / morning
   Does Mary have to work in the afternoon?
   No, she doesn’t. She has to work in the morning.

2. Jill / stay / in bed / ?
   ➔ Yes

3. Carol / study / History / tonight / ?
   ➔ No / Geography

4. John / buy / ticket / ?
   ➔ Yes

5. your brothers / clean / room / every day / ? ➔ No / weekend

6. Jim / take out / rubbish / every morning / ? ➔ Yes
D. Read the prompts below and write sentences. Use **have to** in the correct tense.

1. Martha / drive / mother / airport / yesterday
   
   Martha **had to drive her mother to the airport yesterday.**

2. Peter / take / dog for a walk / every evening

3. Judy / buy / new printer / last week

4. Mrs Robertson / not work / every Saturday

5. We / not cook / last Saturday

6. Jane / stay / bed / last weekend

---

E. Choose a, b or c.

1. Students ______ go to school at the weekend.
   a. mustn't  
   b. don't have to  
   c. doesn't have to

2. Maria ______ to study for a test. That's why she didn't come to the cinema yesterday.
   a. have  
   b. had  
   c. must

3. At school, we ______ keep our desks clean.
   a. must to  
   b. has to  
   c. must

4. You ______ to be quiet in the library.
   a. have  
   b. had  
   c. must

5. When I was younger, I ______ do any housework, but now I do.
   a. mustn't  
   b. don't have to  
   c. didn't have to

6. You ______ use the laptop. There's something wrong with it.
   a. don't have to  
   b. mustn't  
   c. didn't have to

---

**Speaking**

Talk in pairs about:

- two things you must do every day
- two things you don't have to do at home
- two things you had to do when you were younger
- two things you mustn't do at school / in class

I must do my homework every day. I don't have to do the washing-up at home.

---

**Writing**

Look at the Speaking activity above and write sentences.

Every day I must ...

At home ...

When I was younger ...

At school ...
A. Complete the dialogues with the Future will of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: It's raining! How ___________ I ___________ (get) to school?
   B: Don't worry! I ___________ (drive) you there.

2. I think you ___________ (become) an amazing singer one day.

3. A: When ___________ I ___________ (find) time to take out the rubbish and do the washing-up?
   B: Well, I'm leaving now so I ___________ (take) the rubbish out for you.
   A: Thank you.

4. A: Don't be so rude or I ___________ (not speak) to you again.
   B: I'm sorry, I promise I ___________ (not do) it again.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form Conditional Sentences Type 1.

1. If you ___________ (want), we can go out for dinner.

2. If John ___________ (do) his homework in the afternoon, he ___________ (come) to the cinema with us tonight.

3. If we ___________ (not leave) now, we ___________ (miss) the train.

4. Lucy ___________ (not hang) out with her friends tonight if she ___________ (be) in a bad mood.

5. We ___________ (go) hiking if it ___________ (not rain) tomorrow.

C. Look at the poster and expand the notes to write sentences about what's going to happen on Science-Earth Day.

Dr Everwood is going to show us how to save energy. We are going to do

dr Everwood shows us how to save energy
Do experiments and find out how you can help the environment
Plant trees
Collect rubbish from the lake and streets
Make your own recycling bins
Go on a nature walk
Brian Donaldson sings our favourite songs at the end of the day

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. You ___________ throw rubbish in the streets.
   a. mustn't
   b. must
   c. don't have to

2. If you want to help the environment, you ___________ recycle paper, metal and glass.
   a. have to
   b. must to
   c. had to

3. Last summer Brenda ___________ work at her parents' restaurant.
   a. has to
   b. must
   c. had to

4. When I was young, I ___________ take the bus to school. It wasn't far.
   a. don't have to
   b. mustn't
   c. didn't have to

5. I ___________ study tonight because I don't have school tomorrow.
   a. didn't have to
   b. don't have to
   c. mustn't
Unit 15 Present Perfect Simple

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Tina: Hey Mina! Do you want to come to the cinema with me tonight?
Mina: Mmm... That's a good idea. What's on?
Tina: Well, The magic is on at the Odeon. Have you seen it yet?
Mina: No, I haven't. To be honest, I've never heard of it. What kind of film is it?
Tina: It's a comedy. My brother has seen it twice and he says it's great.
Mina: OK then. Hey... wait a minute. Let's call Helen, too.
Tina: I don't think she can come. She has gone to Paris for the weekend.
Mina: Oh, lucky Helen.

Now, match the two halves of the sentences.
1. Tina's brother
2. Mina
3. Helen
4. Tina

a. is going to the cinema with a friend.
b. is in Paris now.
c. has seen The magic.
d. wants to invite Helen to the cinema.

Grammar
Present Perfect Simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FULL FORMS</td>
<td>SHORT FORMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>I have played</td>
<td>I've played</td>
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<td>You have played</td>
<td>You've played</td>
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Questions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Have I played?</th>
<th>Yes, I have.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Have you played?</td>
<td>Yes, you have.</td>
<td>No, you haven't.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has it played?</td>
<td>Yes, it has.</td>
<td>No, it hasn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have we played?</td>
<td>Yes, we have.</td>
<td>No, we haven't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you played?</td>
<td>Yes, you have.</td>
<td>No, you haven't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have they played?</td>
<td>Yes, they have.</td>
<td>No, they haven't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short answers

- We form the Present Perfect Simple with have / has and the past participle of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs is formed in the same way as the Past Simple (by adding the ending -ed to the verb). Each irregular verb forms the past participle in a different way. You can find these in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 101.
We use the **Present Perfect Simple:**

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don’t mention when exactly.
  
  *I have visited Rome twice.*

- for actions which happened in the past but their results are obvious in the present.
  
  *Ted has sprained his ankle so he can’t walk very well.*

**Time Expressions**

- *ever:* It is used in questions.
  
  *Have you ever visited Portugal?*

- *never:* It is used in affirmative sentences, but with a negative meaning.
  
  *She’s never seen a snake.*

- *already:* It is used in affirmative sentences and questions. It is placed between have / has and the past participle, or at the end of the sentence.
  
  *He has already bought a car. / He has bought a car already. Has he already bought a car? / Has he bought a car already?*

- *yet:* It is used in questions and negative sentences. It is placed at the end of the sentence.
  
  *He hasn’t finished his homework yet.*

  *Has he finished his homework yet?*

**NOTE:**

- *have / has gone* means that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.
  
  *Ann has gone to the airport. (= She is still there.)*

- *have / has been* means that someone has gone somewhere but has returned.
  
  *Ann has been to Madrid. (= Now she’s back.)*

## Activities

### A. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base Form</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td></td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>did</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>learnt/learned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Circle the correct words.

1. Can you believe it? Mark *has / have* entered a talent show and will appear on TV!
2. Lisa has *saw / seen* this film twice.
3. My sister isn’t here at the moment. She’s *been / gone* to the cinema with her friends.
4. Have / Has you ever played chess?
5. John hasn’t *finish / finished* work yet.
6. I’ve / ’s broken my leg and now I can’t walk.
7. My parents have *been / gone* to Paris twice.
C. Complete the blanks with the **Present Perfect Simple** of the verbs in brackets.

1. Charlie __________ (travel) to Africa three times.
2. __________ you ever __________ (be) camping?
3. My sister __________ (not taste) Chinese food before.
4. Martha __________ always __________ (want) to have a pet.
5. Jack and Nelly __________ (not write) to us from Mexico yet.
6. Julie __________ (not decide) what to do yet.
7. I __________ (invite) twenty people to my party.

D. Circle the correct words.

1. Clara has **already** / **yet** had dinner.
2. Mike has **never** / **ever** been to England.
3. Have you sent an e-mail **ever** / **before**?
4. Julie hasn’t visited Rome **just** / **so far**.
5. Bruce has **always** / **before** wanted to become an actor.
6. My brother hasn’t watched Angelina Jolie’s new film **already** / **yet**.
7. Have you **ever** / **once** sprained your ankle?

E. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write questions and answers. Use the **Present Perfect Simple**.

1. Jenny / just / buy / new MP3 player?  
   No ➔ camera  
   **Has Jenny just bought a new MP3 player? No, she hasn’t. She has just bought a new camera.**

2. Thomas and Kim / win / science competition?  
   No ➔ dance competition  
   **Has Thomas and Kim won a science competition? No, they haven’t. They have won a dance competition.**

3. Peter and Mary / ever / travel / helicopter?  
   Yes  
   **Has Peter and Mary ever traveled by helicopter? Yes, they have.**

4. Helen / ever / ride / horse?  
   Yes  
   **Has Helen ever ridden a horse? Yes, she has.**

5. Brad / just / meet / famous actor?  
   No ➔ famous cyclist  
   **Has Brad just met a famous actor? No, he hasn’t. He has met a famous cyclist.**

6. Sam / ever / try / bungee-jumping?  
   No ➔ windsurfing  
   **Has Sam ever tried bungee-jumping? No, he hasn’t. He has tried windsurfing.**

F. Complete the dialogue with the **Present Perfect Simple** of the verbs in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>say</th>
<th>buy</th>
<th>think</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>not answer</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>want</th>
<th>ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Barry**  
Hey Wendy, where are you going on holiday this summer? **(1)** __________ you __________ about it yet?  

**Wendy** Yes, I have. I’m going to Spain.  

**Barry** Wow! You __________ always __________ to go to Spain, right?  

**Wendy** It’s my favourite country. I __________ a lot of books about it but I __________ never __________ there.  

**Barry** Who’s coming with you?  

**Wendy** I __________ Mary and Sally, my two best friends. Mary __________ already __________ yes, but Sally __________ yet. She’s not sure.  

**Barry** What about the tickets?  

**Wendy** No, not yet. Next week.  

**Barry** Well, have a nice holiday!
G. Below is a list of exciting things John wants to do. What has he already done and what hasn’t he done yet? Write sentences.

**Exciting things to do**
- try scuba-diving ✓
- taste snake soup
- travel around the Mediterranean ✓
- try surfing
- stay in the jungle for a week ✓

1. John has already tried scuba-diving.

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

**Speaking**

Work in pairs. Imagine that you and your partner are going camping for the weekend. Before you leave, you must do everything on the list below. Tick ✓ three things that you have done, but don’t show your partner. Then take turns to ask and answer questions about what each of you has done.

- find tent
- buy sleeping bag
- buy bottles of water
- make sandwiches
- find camera
- take a torch
- put everything in car

**Writing**

Make a list of 5 activities you think are interesting or exciting. Then write sentences saying whether you have done these activities or not.

I have been sailing but I haven’t tried scuba-diving.
WAKEboard UP!

It's the coolest sport around. It's like skateboarding on water with a boat pulling you along! Richard Stevens, 16, has had this hobby for six months and he's already become one of the best wakeboarders!

1. Since last May. My friend Don talked to me about wakeboarding a few months ago. When I tried it for the first time, I loved it!

2. No, never. Wakeboarding isn't really dangerous.

3. Because, I've always liked adventure and I love the sea, too!

   a. Have you ever had an accident?

   b. How long have you been a wakeboarder?

   c. Why did you decide to take up wakeboarding?

Grammar

a. Present Perfect Simple (How long...?, for, since)

We use the Present Perfect Simple with for, since and how long...? for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

A: How long have you been a secretary?
B: For five years. / Since 2001.

We use:

• How long...?: when asking about the duration of an action.
  How long have you lived in London?

• for: to refer to the duration of an action.
  I have lived in London for 6 months.

• since: to refer to the time when an action started.
  I have lived in London since last April.
Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

The Present Perfect Simple is used:
• for actions that happened in the past, but we don’t mention when exactly.
  I have visited Africa.

Time Expressions
ever, never, before, always, just, how long, so far, since, for, already, yet

The Past Simple is used:
• for actions which happened at a specific time in the past.
  I visited Africa last summer.

Time Expressions
last week/month/year, ago, yesterday, in 1990, etc.

ago is always used with the Past Simple.
I went hiking two weeks ago.

before is used with the Present Perfect Simple.
I’ve been hiking before.

Activities
A. Use the prompts below to write sentences. Use the Present Perfect Simple and for or since, as in the example.

1. Lorraine / be / photographer / ten years
   Lorraine has been a photographer for ten years.

2. Michael / work / in / Germany / February

3. My sister / not eat / anything / 11 am

4. Wendy / know / about / party / days

5. I / not travel / abroad / two months

6. Linda / read / two history books / last Monday

7. Paul / not play / football / last month

8. We / not see / Kevin / yesterday

B. Circle the correct words.

1. I haven’t visited Laura for / since last week.

2. I bought some new clothes two weeks ago / before.

3. Tim hasn’t tried surfing ago / before.

4. My parents have had this house for / since a long time.

5. We haven’t been on holiday in / since 2003.

6. I saw Mr Harris an hour ago / before.


8. Betty has wanted to become a singer for / last years.
C. Circle the correct words.

1. A: How long have you lived / did you live in this house?
   B: Well, I have lived / lived here since 1990 but I have bought / bought it in 1989.

2. I have travelled / travelled to Paris two years ago but I haven't been / wasn't there since then.

3. Eric and Megan have tried / tried water skiing last May, but they haven't tried / tried sailing yet.

4. Brenda has always wanted / always wanted to explore a cave but she hasn't done / didn't do that yet.

5. A: So, have you gone / did you go to Africa last year?
   B: Yes, it has been / was great.
   A: Have you seen / Did you see any wild animals?
   B: Of course. I have seen / saw lots of animals and I really have liked / liked the zebras.
   A: You're lucky. I have never seen / never saw any wild animals.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers using the Past Simple and the Present Perfect Simple, as in the example.

1. Ann / ever / visit / Egypt / ?
   Yes ➔ two years ago

   Has Ann ever visited Egypt?
   Yes, she has. She visited Egypt two years ago.

2. Your sister / break / leg / before / ?
   Yes ➔ in 2006

3. You / ever / eat / Japanese food / ?
   Yes ➔ last week

4. Donna and Stephanie / try / surfing / ?
   Yes ➔ yesterday

5. Your brothers / travel / by ship / before / ?
   Yes ➔ last Saturday

6. Kevin / ever / cook / ?
   Yes ➔ three days ago
E. Complete the dialogues with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Fred Hey Kelly, where (1) __________ you __________ (be)? I (2) _______________ (not see) you around since June!
   Kelly Well, a month ago my family and I (3) _______________ (go) to Italy and we (4) _______________ (visit) my aunt Gabriella.
   Fred (5) _______________ you _______________ (have) a good time?
   Kelly Yes, it (6) _______________ (be) great. We (7) _______________ (not spend) a lot of time by the sea though because my mum (8) _______________ (want) to visit all the museums and art galleries. What about you?
   Fred Actually, I’m going on holiday to Tenerife next week. I (9) _______________ (never / be) to the Canary Islands before. My brother (10) _______________ (be) there twice and he says it’s wonderful.
   Kelly Well, enjoy your holiday!

2. Lucy Hey, Kevin. (11) _______________ you _______________ (hear) about the band Cool Guys? They’re giving a concert at the end of the month.
   Kevin Really? I (12) _______________ (not know) that! How (13) _______________ you _______________ (find out)?
   Lucy My brother (14) _______________ (tell) me last night. He (15) _______________ (hear) it on the radio while he was driving to work.
   Kevin I love their songs. I (16) _______________ (want) to see them perform live for years!
   Lucy Yeah me, too.
   Kevin (17) _______________ you _______________ (buy) tickets yet?
   Lucy Well, my brother (18) _______________ (book) two tickets this morning on the Internet, but don’t worry. There are lots of tickets left.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about the ideas below.

- live in this town / city
- know your best friend
- have a bike / computer / pet

How long have you lived in this town?
I’ve lived here for ... / since...

Writing

Write sentences about the ideas below. Say whether you have done them before and when.

- visit / a museum, an art gallery, etc.
- travel / by train, plane etc.
- try / horse riding, scuba-diving, etc.
- drink a milkshake, a lemonade, etc.

I have visited the National Museum. I went there last summer.
I haven’t...
Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Alan: You didn't go to Paula's party last night, did you?
Owen: No, why?
Alan: Mary said there was an accident.
Owen: What happened?
Alan: Well, you remember Paula's big pool, don't you?
Owen: Oh, don't tell me someone fell in again.
Alan: It was Jason. He wasn't careful while he was dancing and before he knew it...
Owen: Ha, ha! Remember when it happened to you last year?
Alan: How can I forget? It was so embarrassing! Oh, come on, let's talk about something else, shall we?

Now, write T for True or F for False in the boxes.

1. Owen went to Paula's party last night.  
2. Alan has fallen into Paula's pool before.  
3. Alan wants to talk about his accident.

**Grammar**

**Question Tags**

Question Tags are short questions which are placed at the end of statements.

**Question tags:**

- are formed with the **auxiliary** (be, do, etc.) or modal verb (can, must, etc.) of the main sentence + a personal pronoun (I, you, he, she, etc.) in the same person as the subject. If the sentence does not contain an auxiliary or a modal verb, we use **do**,** does** or **did,** depending on the tense of the verb.
  
  *John is a doctor, isn't he?*
  *Peter and Marion joined the gym, didn't they?*
  *You can swim, can't you?*

- take **not** when the sentence is **affirmative**.

  *John is at the gym, isn't he?*

- **don't** take **not** when the sentence is **negative**.

  *Jim didn't join the football team, did he?*

**We use question tags:**

- when we are not sure about something.
  *Reporters sometimes work outdoors, don't they?*

- when we are sure about something and we expect the person we are speaking to to agree with what we are saying.
  *You don't like wearing a uniform, do you?*

**NOTE:** Be careful with the following question tags:

*Let's start, shall we?*
*I am a good actor, aren't I?*
*C流程 here, will you?*
*That/This is wrong, isn't it?*
Activities

A. Circle the correct question tags.

1. You don’t like Tony very much, do you / don’t you?
2. They went to Ireland last year, did they / didn’t they?
3. Jim isn’t coming with us on Sunday, is he / is Jim?
4. You have bought a new computer, haven’t you / have you?
5. Do your homework, will you / don’t you?
6. Your brother doesn’t work, does he / doesn’t he?
7. Julie will spend two weeks in the Maldives, will she / won’t she?
8. Tom’s uncle was a footballer when he was young, was he / wasn’t he?
9. Anna can’t cook very well, can Anna / can she?
10. Alex didn’t go hiking yesterday, did he / didn’t he?

B. Match the sentences with the question tags.

1. You haven’t met my brother yet, a. did she?
2. Mary invited Brian to the party, b. were they?
3. Larry loves wearing jeans, c. have you?
4. There’s a park near your house, d. does he?
5. Roger wasn’t angry with you, e. didn’t she?
6. Henry doesn’t eat chocolate, f. haven’t you?
7. Clara and James never tidy their room, g. do they?
8. Kate didn’t go to the cinema last night, h. doesn’t he?
9. You’ve been to Austria twice, i. isn’t there?
10. The Browns weren’t at home last night, j. was he?

C. Complete with the correct question tags.

1. Fred hasn’t done his homework yet, ________________?
2. Linda will visit her parents in Germany, ________________?
3. Tom doesn’t make a lot of money, ________________?
4. We have to give our projects to the teacher tomorrow, ________________?
5. Your mother can’t drive, ________________?
6. Your parents are scientists, ________________?
7. You didn’t change the channel, ________________?
8. They were classmates, ________________?
9. Mark told you the news, ________________?
10. Tim is having a shower now, ________________?
11. Jenny couldn’t find a taxi, ________________?
12. Let’s all go out tonight, ________________?

Speaking

Talk in pairs. How much do you know about your partner? Take turns to ask and answer questions about the ideas below.

- live in __ street
- mother / father is a (n)...
- have got ... brothers / sisters
- have visited ... (a place / country)
- went to ... last week
- your favourite singer / actor is...
- You live in Walkey Street, don’t you?
- Yes, I do. / No, I don’t. I live in ...

Writing

Think of a classmate and things you’d like to find out about him/her. Write question tags. Then give him/her these question tags and see how many he/she confirms.

You like basketball, don’t you?
A. Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.
1. I _______________ (study) English for three years.
2. We _______________ (not see) this documentary before.
3. Dennis _______________ (already / have) dinner.
4. _______________ (you / read) the newspaper today?
5. Tina _______________ (never / try) bungee-jumping.
6. My parents _______________ (always / want) to travel to Australia.
7. How long _______________ (you / know) John?

B. Choose a, b or c.
1. We have _____ been to Italy before.
   a. ever  b. never  c. since
2. Eddie has ____ liked tennis.
   a. always  b. just  c. ever
3. My father has worked as a teacher ____ 1978.
   a. since  b. for  c. in
4. Have you ____ travelled by plane?
   a. before  b. so far  c. ever
5. We haven't seen you ____ weeks.
   a. since  b. last  c. for
6. Our team has won three games ____.
   a. never  b. so far  c. since

C. Complete the sentences with have/has been or have/has gone.
1. A: Is Kate there?
   B: No, she isn't. She ____________ to the new funfair. She'll be back in the evening.
A: Oh, I ____________ already ____________ there. It's fantastic!
2. A: Tammy and Sue sent me this postcard from London. ____________ you ever ____________ there?
   B: No. But are you sure they ____________ to London? I thought they were in Paris.
3. A: Have you visited the new Mexican restaurant yet?
   B: No, but my brother ____________ there. Let's ask him what it's like. He went last week.

D. Use the prompts to write sentences. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.
1. We / buy / our house / two years ago / .
   ___________________________________________

2. your / brother / book / tickets / the concert / yet / ?
   ___________________________________________

3. Tina / go / rock concert / last night / .
   ___________________________________________

4. I / not see / him / before / .
   ___________________________________________

E. Complete with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.
Karen Holmes ____________ (be) a writer for many years now. She ____________ (write) some of the most popular books of all time. She ____________ (write) her first book when she ____________ (be) 19 years old. It was a children's book and it ____________ (make) her famous. But Karen ____________ (not want) to write only children's books. She ____________ (decide) to start travelling to have more experiences. Since 1999 she ____________ (travel) all around Europe. She ____________ (visit) lots of cities and ____________ (make) lots of new friends. In 2003 she ____________ (meet) her future husband in Paris and now they live there together.

F. Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.
1. Tom has always wanted to see Coldplay perform live, ____________ ?
2. Firefighters save people's lives, ____________ ?
3. John went skiing last weekend, ____________ ?
4. Jim can't play the piano very well, ____________ ?
5. Let's have dinner, ____________ ?
   6. They don't eat meat, ____________ ?
   7. She's a very good student, ____________ ?
   8. He's got a new laptop, ____________ ?
   9. There isn't any milk in the fridge, ____________ ?
  10. That is your hat, ____________ ?
Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Lisa: Oh, Mum, my tooth hurts again.
Mum: Well, my dear, you don’t take good care of your teeth. First of all, you should brush them twice a day. Also you should visit a dentist every six months and you shouldn’t eat so many sweets.
Lisa: But I love sweets, you know that.
Mum: Yes, I do, but look at you now.
Lisa: Oh, mum! I think I should call Dr. Blake.

Now, write T for True or F for False in the boxes.
1. Lisa’s got toothache.  
2. Lisa doesn’t take care of her teeth.  
3. Lisa’s mum likes eating sweets.  
4. Lisa should go to the dentist.

Grammar
The verb should

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The verb should</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AFFIRMATIVE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/He/She/It/We/You/They should go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEGATIVE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/He/She/It/We/You/They shouldn’t go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUESTIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should I/he/she/it/we/you/they go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHORT ANSWERS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they should.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they shouldn’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use should:
- to ask for or give advice.
  A: I’ve got toothache. What should I do?
  B: You should go to the dentist.
- to express an opinion.
  I think you should ask your teacher.
- to make a suggestion.
  We should go to the new café. They’ve got amazing hot chocolate.
Activities

A. Complete the blanks with *should* or *shouldn’t*.

1. Tom has had earache for two weeks! He ____________ see a doctor.
2. If you’ve got a fever, you ____________ go to school. You ____________ stay in bed.
3. A: I need to lose weight. What ____________ I do?
   B: Well, you ____________ go on a diet and you ____________ take up a sport.
4. A: I’m going to Paris this summer!
   B: You ____________ definitely visit the Eiffel Tower.
5. Brian looks tired. He ____________ work so hard.
6. You ____________ lie to your parents or your friends.
7. People ____________ cut down trees. They ____________ plant more trees.
8. Speak nicely to the shop assistant. You ____________ be rude!

B. Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn’t*.

1. Amy has got a bad cough.
   - eat / ice cream
   - She shouldn’t eat ice cream.
   - drink / some tea
   - She should drink some tea.

2. Greg has broken his leg.
   - walk
   - stay / bed

3. Sophie isn’t doing well at school.
   - hang out / with friends / every day
   - study / harder

4. Mary’s clothes don’t fit her.
   - eat / lots of sweets
   - lose weight

5. Brian can’t sleep very well at night.
   - drink / coffee
   - see / doctor

6. Peter has got a terrible headache.
   - listen / loud music
   - go / bed early
C. Match the two columns.
1. Dan looks very tired.
2. It's Mother's Day today.
3. Ted's got the flu.
4. It's very dark in here.
5. You shouldn't take your car to the city centre.
6. You shouldn't be late.
a. He should see a doctor.
b. You should try to be on time.
c. We should make a cake.
d. He should lie down.
e. You should use public transport.
f. You should turn on the lights.

Speaking
Talk in pairs. Ask for and give advice. Use should or shouldn't, the ideas below or some ideas of your own.

have got / sore throat
have got / bad cough
have got / a lot of homework
want / be in good shape
argue / with best friend

I've got a sore throat. What should I do?
You should see a doctor.

Writing
Imagine that you have received an e-mail from a friend who has got a problem. Below is part of your friend's e-mail. Read it and answer it, giving your friend advice. Use should or shouldn't.

Subject:
I get terrible stomach aches and I think I've put on some weight. I don't understand why. I've been very busy lately. I haven't even got time to eat at home. I just have sandwiches and coke.

Dear ...
I think you should...
You shouldn't...
Unit 19  Too / enough  One / ones

Read the magazine page.

Style Advice

A  Does your old skirt look too boring? Draw on it like the one in the picture and you'll be queen of style!

B  Sandals made a huge comeback this year. These ones will help you keep cool at just €20 and they look very comfortable. Don't you think?

C  If your T-shirts aren't cool enough, draw a picture or write something on them and you'll make all heads turn!

What style advice should each of these people follow? Write A, B or C in the boxes.

1. Karen: 'My feet always get too hot in the summer.'

2. Billy: 'I'd like to buy new shoes but everything's too expensive!'

3. Tracey: 'I want my clothes to look cool!'

Grammar

a  Too / Enough

Too:
- means "more than necessary". It has a negative meaning.
- is used before adjectives and adverbs.
  This coffee is too hot. I can't drink it. It's too early. Don't wake him up.

b  One / Ones

The pronoun one is used:
- when we don't want to repeat a singular countable noun that has already been mentioned.
  A: Which jacket is yours?
  B: The red one.

The pronoun ones is used:
- when we don't want to repeat a plural countable noun that has already been mentioned.
  A: Can you give me my sandals?
  B: Which ones? The blue ones.
Activities

A. Complete with too or enough.
1. This dress doesn’t fit me any more. It’s _______________ tight.
2. I can’t see anything in here. It’s _______________ dark. Can you open the window?
3. I don’t usually go shopping. I haven’t got _______________ time.
4. These bags are _______________ heavy. Can you help me?
5. John isn’t fast _______________. He won’t win the race.
6. We’re ready for the party. We’ve got _______________ food and drinks for everybody.

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Write sentences using too or enough and the words given.
1. Rob can’t buy the camera. (expensive)
   _______________
   It’s too expensive.

2. Jack can’t play basketball well. (tall)
   _______________

3. Sally can’t make a chocolate cake. (chocolate)
   _______________

4. Pam and Andy don’t like this café. (crowded)
   _______________

5. John needs to buy a new laptop. (old)
   _______________

6. Fiona can’t go on holiday abroad. (money)
   _______________

C. Rewrite the sentences below. Use the adjectives in the box and too or enough.
old cold small easy

1. Jane can’t stay with me because my flat isn’t big enough.
   Jane can’t stay with me because my flat is too small.

2. Bruce can’t drive a car! He’s too young.

3. Molly can’t do the exercise. It’s too difficult.

4. I want to wear a T-shirt but it isn’t hot enough.
D. Complete with one or ones.
1. The blue dress is OK, but I like the white _______ more.
2. A: I can't find my trainers anywhere.
   B: Which _______? The pink or the blue _______?
3. Tom has got two brothers. The tall _______ with the curly hair is Charlie.
4. A: Have you got a credit card?
   B: Yes, I've got _______ right here.
5. A: Ann, can I borrow your dress? You know, the _______ with the flowers.
   B: Of course.
6. A: Look at that girl over there!
   B: Which _______?
   A: The _______ with the pink skirt and white top.
7. Those aren't my jeans. My jeans are the _______ on the chair.
8. I don't like these songs. I like the _______ on the other CD.

E. Look at the pictures and answer the questions, as in the example.

1. Which jumper is Mary's?
   _______
   **The red one.**

2. Which shirt did Tony try on?
   _______

3. Which car is your dad driving now?
   _______

4. Which skirt do you like?
   _______

5. Which trainers are yours?
   _______

6. Which mobile phones are Angela and Clara buying?
   _______
Speaking
Which of the items below would you like to buy? Tick the appropriate boxes. Then talk in pairs. Which one/ones have you chosen? Why? Which one/ones haven’t you chosen? Why not?

Which dress have you chosen? The red one. I like it because it's long. I don’t like the black one because it's too short.

Writing
Imagine that you have ordered some of the items of clothing above from the Internet, but you are not happy with them. Write a letter to a friend saying what your problems are.

Dear ...
Hi! You won’t believe what happened. Last week I ordered... but it isn’t... enough / it is too...

I think I’ll send everything back and ask for my money back!

Yours,

...
How much...? - How many...? - Much - Many - A lot of - Lots of - A little - A few

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Jack: How much time have we got before the film starts, Ann?
Ann: Not much. The film starts in half an hour.
Jack: Oh, no. There are a lot of people in here. We won't have time to eat.
Ann: Why did you order so much food?
Jack: I'm really hungry and I love burgers.
Ann: Yes, but you ordered two burgers and a chicken salad. How are you going to eat all that in only a few minutes?
Jack: I'll eat fast. Just watch me!

Now, write T for True or F for False in the boxes.

1. Jack and Ann have got a lot of time. F
2. There aren't many people in the fast food restaurant. T
3. Jack has got a lot of food. F
4. Jack won't eat it all. F

Grammar

How much...? - How many...? - Much - Many - A lot of - Lots of - A little - A few

- We use **How much...? + uncountable noun** when we ask about quantity.
  How much milk is there in the bottle?

  **NOTE:** We also use **How much...?** when we ask about the price of something.
  How much are these jeans? €80?

- We use **How many...? + plural countable noun** to ask about the number of something.
  How many students are there in the classroom?

- We use **much + uncountable noun** in questions and in negative sentences.
  There isn't much milk in the fridge.

- We use **many + plural countable noun** usually in questions and in negative sentences.
  Are there many chairs in the room?

- We use **a lot of / lots of / loads of + uncountable noun** and **plural countable noun**, usually in affirmative sentences.
  They spend a lot of money on CDs.
  She has got lots of problems.

- We use **a little + uncountable noun** in affirmative sentences (when there is a small but adequate amount of something.)
  There's a little sugar in the bowl.

- We use **a few + plural countable noun** in affirmative sentences (when there is a small but adequate number of something.)
  There are a few CDs on my desk.
A. Complete with How much or How many.
1. ___________ parks are there in New York?
2. ___________ fried eggs do you want?
3. ___________ sugar do you take in your coffee?
4. ___________ songs are there on this CD?
5. ___________ students are there in your class?
6. ___________ money do you need?
7. ___________ does this shirt cost?
8. ___________ orange juice is there in the fridge?
9. ___________ hours do you sleep a day?
10. ___________ people were there at the party?

B. Complete with a few or a little.
Joe    Let’s make something to eat! I’m hungry.
Nancy Yeah, me too! Let’s see what we’ve got. Well, there is (1) ___________ cheese and (2) ___________ eggs.
Joe    Mmm! And there is (3) ___________ bread, too. We can make sandwiches.
Nancy Cool. Have we got anything to drink?
Joe    Erm… there is (4) ___________ orange juice in the fridge. You can have it. I don’t drink orange juice.
Nancy There are (5) ___________ cans of coke, too. You can drink coke if you want.
Joe    Great!

C. Complete with much, many or a lot of / lots of.

1. There aren’t ___________ people in the café.

2. There’s ___________ water in the fridge.

3. Jason hasn’t got ___________ homework for tomorrow.

4. There isn’t ___________ sunlight in this room.

5. There are ___________ cars in the city centre.

D. Choose a, b or c.
1. There aren’t ______ books on my desk.
   a. many       b. much       c. lots
2. She can buy anything. She’s got ______ money.
   a. many       b. a few      c. lots of
3. Come on! We haven’t got ______ time. The film starts in half an hour.
   a. much       b. few        c. many
4. ______ people take the bus to work.
   a. Lots of    b. Lot of     c. Much
5. It’s September but there are still ______ tourists on the island.
   a. a little    b. a few      c. much
6. There is ______ milk. I think it’s enough for the cake.
   a. many       b. a few      c. a little
7. There are ______ of beautiful flowers in my grandmother’s garden.
   a. much       b. a lot      c. many

E. Write sentences about yourself using much, many, a lot of, a few, a little and the prompts, as in the example.
1. have got / posters / in / room
   I have got a lot of posters in my room.
   I haven’t got many posters in my room.
2. drink / coke
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
3. invite / friends / to / birthday party
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
4. spend / money / when / go shopping
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
5. read / magazines / in / free time
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
6. spend / time / with / friends
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

F. Match the questions 1-5 with the responses a-e.
1. Have you got many red T-shirts?
   a. Just a few glasses.
2. How much pocket money do you get?
   b. Only three. I don’t work much.
3. How much is the MP3 player?
   c. It’s cheap. Only €49.
4. How many days a week do you work?
   d. No, but I’ve got lots of blue ones.
5. How much water do you drink a day?
   e. €20 a week. Why are you asking?
Speaking

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask each other the questions in the quiz below using How much/How many, circle the appropriate answers and add up your partner's score. Then report to the class.

Do you spend a lot of money?

1. money / you / spend / on clothes?
   A. A lot of money.
   B. A little money.
   C. No money at all.

2. magazines / you / buy / every week?
   A. Loads of magazines.
   B. Only a few magazines.
   C. I don't buy any magazines.

3. CDs / you / buy?
   A. I buy lots of CDs.
   B. I don't buy many CDs.
   C. I never buy CDs.

4. money / you / spend / when / you / go out?
   A. Lots of money.
   B. I don't spend much money.
   C. I never go out.

Results

More As?
You need to be more careful. You spend too much money.

More Bs?
Good for you! You won't have any money problems.

More Cs?
You need to enjoy life more. Don't be afraid to spend a little money.

How much money do you spend on clothes?
A lot of money.

Writing

Use the ideas in the Speaking activity above and write about yourself and your spending habits.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

83
Read the e-mail.

Dear Betty,
I've got a problem and I need your advice. My family and I have moved to a new house and I had to change schools. I am lonely. My parents' advice was to make new friends, but I can't. My sister has no problem. Her classmates are very nice but mine are awful. They never talk to me.

That's not my only problem. You see, my new bedroom is smaller than my sister's and I don't like it. Hers is huge and it has a big window with a great view. Oh, I hate it here. What should I do?
Love,
Jane

Now, write T for True or F for False.

1. Jane's sister has got a problem.  
2. Jane's classmates are nice.  
3. Jane has got a big bedroom.  
4. Betty is Jane's friend.

---

**Grammar**

**a Possessive Pronouns**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Adjectives</th>
<th>Possessive Pronouns</th>
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<td>my</td>
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- **Possessive adjectives** are used to show who something belongs to. They always go before nouns and do not take any articles before them.
  
  *Her hat is green.*

- **Possessive pronouns** are used instead of *possessive adjectives + noun*, so they are never followed by nouns. They can be used as short answers to questions starting with *whose...?*.

  *Your bag is brown, but mine is black.*

  *That cat is hers.*

  *Whose is this car? It's his.*

---

**b Possessive Case**

- We use the **possessive case** to show that something belongs to someone (people or animals).

  *John has got a book.*  
  *This is John's book.*  
  *It's John's.*

  *Jack has got black hair.*  
  *Jack's hair is black.*
We form the **Possessive Case:**

- by adding 's to **singular** nouns.
  
  *This is Helen's cat. This is the dog's ball.*

- by adding ' to regular **plural** nouns.
  
  *The girls' T-shirts are over there.*

- by adding 's to irregular plural nouns.
  
  *These are women's watches.*

- when two or more people own the same thing, we add 's only to the **last** noun.
  
  *This is George and Mary's dog.*

- when two or more people own two or more different things, we add 's to each noun.
  
  *These are John's and Rick's bikes. (John and Rick own different bikes.)*

**NOTE:** We use of + noun to show that something belongs to a thing or to an abstract noun.

*The windows of the house are red.*

**Activities**

A. Circle the correct words.

1. A: John, is that car your / yours?
   B: No, it isn't my / mine. It's Joanna's. Her / Hers parents bought it for her.

2. A: Whose jacket is that? Lisa's?
   B: No, I don't think it's her / hers. It might be Larry's. Yes, I think it's he's / his.

3. Ours / Our new house is bigger than yours / your, isn't it?

B. Complete the sentences with **possessive adjectives** (my, your, his, etc.) or **possessive pronouns** (mine, yours, his, etc.).

1. Brad Pitt is ___________ favourite actor. I love all ___________ films.

2. A: Are these ___________ bikes, children?
   B: No, they aren't ___________.

3. Lucy is driving a new car but it isn't ___________.

4. I've got a dog and my neighbours have got a dog, too. ___________ is very quiet but ___________ is very noisy.

5. Debbie doesn't like pop music, so I don't think these CDs are ___________. ___________ favourite kind of music is jazz.

6. Pam and Mary are very lazy. ___________ flat is always a mess.

C. Choose a or b.

1. These are _____ clothes.
   a. Meg's  
   b. Megs

2. Can you see that boy? _____ my brother.
   a. His  
   b. He's

3. Mary is very clever. _____ projects are the best in class.
   a. Her  
   b. Hers

4. _____ car is that?
   a. Who's  
   b. Whose

5. These are Mike's and _____ shoes.
   a. John  
   b. John's

6. My _____ new house is on Ester Street.
   a. friend's  
   b. friends

7. These are not _____.
   a. ours  
   b. our

8. _____ skirt is old. I need to buy a new one.
   a. My  
   b. Mine

   a. their  
   b. theirs

10. These are the _____ hats. Give them to the girls.
    a. girl's  
    b. girls'
D. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the possessive case, as in the example.

1. Lisa has got a beautiful goldfish. 
   Lisa’s goldfish is beautiful.

2. John and Bill have got a very tall mum.

3. My sisters have got a new car.

4. My neighbour has got a famous husband.

5. The children have got a black dog.

6. Alex and Tom have got blue mobiles.

Speaking

Work in groups of four. Students put a few of their things in an empty box or schoolbag. Then students take turns to pick something out of the box/bag and ask the rest of their group who it belongs to.

Whose book is this? Is it yours, Debbie?
Yes, it’s my book / it’s mine.
No, it isn’t mine. It’s Mike’s.

Writing

Write a paragraph about your best friend. Answer the following questions:

- Who’s your best friend?
- How old is he/she?
- Has he/she got any brothers/sisters?
- What are their names?
- What’s your best friend’s favourite subject?
- Is he/she a good student?
- How often do you hang out together?
- What do you like doing together?
A. Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**.
1. Deborah has got a really bad cough. She _________ go on a skiing trip.
2. Karen sprained her ankle yesterday and the doctor said that she _________ walk.
3. So James, you've got a fever. You _________ play football and you _________ take your medicine.
4. **A:** I've got a terrible headache. Any advice?  
   **B:** Well, you _________ take a painkiller and you _________ spend your time surfing the Net. That's why you get those headaches.
5. Nigel doesn't know about the cinema. We _________ send him a message.

B. Choose **a**, **b** or **c**.

1. That bike isn't _______. It's Tony's.
   a. your    
   b. you    
   c. yours
2. This is ______ snake. Isn't it beautiful?
   a. Ray and Ted    
   b. Ray and Ted's    
   c. Ray's and Ted's
3. If this isn't your bag, then _______ is it?
   a. who    
   b. who's    
   c. whose
4. My _______ car is very old. They need a new one.
   a. grandparent's    
   b. grandparents'    
   c. grandparents

C. Complete the sentences using **too** or **enough** and the words in brackets.

1. **A:** These sandals are _______ (expensive).
   I'm not going to buy them!
   **B:** How about those ones? They only cost €30.
   You've got _______ (money) to get them.
2. **A:** Kate, wake up! It's time for school!
   **B:** Oh Mum, it's _______ (early). It's only 7am.
3. **A:** Hello, I would like to try this skirt on, but I don't think it's _______ (big) for me.
   **B:** What size is it? If it's a 36, it's _______ (small). I think you are a 38.

D. Circle the correct words.

1. Mmm, you look great in that dress. I think you should buy it. The **one** / **ones** in the other shop wasn't as nice.
2. **A:** Have you seen my shirt?
   **B:** Which **one** / **ones**? The red **one** / **ones**?
3. **A:** I love these jeans. They're very trendy.
   **B:** I like the **one** / **ones** with the flowers more.
4. Not all DVD players are expensive. That **one** / **ones** over there is quite cheap. Let's buy it!

E. Complete using **how much**, **how many**, **a little** or **a few**.

1. **A:** _______ lemonade have we got?
   **B:** Only two bottles.
   **A:** We need to buy _______ more soft drinks and snacks for the party. _______ people have we invited?
   **B:** About 30. Let's go to the supermarket together. Just give me _______ minutes to get ready.
2. **A:** What's for lunch?
   **B:** I'm making hot dogs. _______ do you want?
   **A:** I'm very hungry. I want three. But don't forget to put just _______ ketchup on my hot dogs.
   **B:** Yeah, yeah, I know. What about chips?
   **A:** Just _______, I don't like them very much.
3. **A:** Excuse me, _______ is this red top?
   **B:** €40.
   **A:** Have you got it in green?
   **B:** Let me see. I've got _______ tops here... No, sorry.

F. Circle the correct words.

1. There aren't much / many white tigers left in India.
2. Debbie hasn't got much / many free time.
3. Nowadays you can download lots of / a lot of songs from the Internet.
4. There's many / a lot of cheese in the fridge. Let's make something.
5. I got lots of / lot of presents on my birthday.
Look at the picture and read part of a story.

'Strange,' thought Karen. 'The man who was behind me at the theatre is here on the bus, too. On Monday he was at the gym which I go to after work and on Tuesday he was talking to the woman that lives next door to me. Who is he? What does he want from me?' she thought and got off the bus which takes her home.

The man got off the bus too, walked up to her and said: 'Detective Frank Miles, can I ask you a few questions?'

Karen was shocked. 'I haven't got much time,' she answered.

'Neither have I!' replied the Detective. 'But it's important.'

Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

1. At the theatre
2. After work
3. On Tuesday
4. When they got off the bus

a. Frank Miles talked to Karen.
b. Frank Miles talked to Karen's neighbour.
c. a man was sitting behind Karen.
d. Karen goes to the gym.

Grammar

a. Relative Clauses

Relative Clauses give information about the subject or object of the main clause. They are introduced by the relative pronouns who, which and that.

b. Relative Pronouns

- **Who** is used for people.
  
  That's my friend. She gave me this pen. ➔ That's my friend who gave me this pen.
  
  That's the boy. I met him at your party. ➔ That's the boy who I met at your party.

- **Which** is used for animals, things and abstract nouns.
  
  That's the dog. It chased me last night. ➔ That's the dog which chased me last night.
  
  The car is blue. We bought it last week. ➔ The car which we bought last week is blue.

- **That** is used for people, animals, things and abstract nouns. It can replace who and which.
  
  That's the man who gave me this painting. ➔ That's the man that gave me this painting.
  
  The dress which I bought last week is red. ➔ The dress that I bought last week is red.
**NOTE:**
- The relative pronouns **who, which** and **that** can be omitted when they refer to the object of the main clause.

  - That’s the woman. I met her last week. → That’s the woman **who/that** I met last week.
  - Come and see the house. We bought it last year. → Come and see the house **which/that** we bought last year.

**C So / Neither**

- **We use** **so + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject:**
  - when we *agree* with an **affirmative statement**, but we don’t want to repeat it.
    - **A**: I want to be an actor.
    - **A**: Mary has just finished her homework.
    - **B**: So do I.
    - **B**: So have I.

- **We use** **neither + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject:**
  - when we *agree* with a **negative statement**, but we don’t want to repeat it.
    - **A**: My sister can’t drive.
    - **A**: The play was terrible. I’ll never go to the theatre again!
    - **B**: Neither can I.
    - **B**: Neither will I.

**Activities**

**A. Complete the sentences with** **who** or **which**.

1. John is the person _____________ taught me how to drive.
2. Spanish is a language _____________ many people like.
3. Cats are animals _____________ can climb trees.
4. Joshua is the student _____________ won the competition.
5. There’s the skirt _____________ I wanted to buy.
6. That’s the actor _____________ won the Oscar last year.
7. That’s the artist _____________ became famous by accident.
8. Look at that dog _____________ is running around the lake!

**B. There’s an extra word in each of the sentences below. Cross it out.**

1. This is the MP3 player that I bought it for Maggie.
2. A pilot is a person who he flies planes.
3. The armchair which I’ve got it in my bedroom is red.
4. Look at that parrot which it is flying through the window!
5. I met a girl last night who she is really beautiful.
6. Where are the CDs that you were listening to them yesterday?

**C. Join the sentences. Use** **who, which** **or that.** **If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.**

1. Here’s the painting. I bought it in Venice.
   *Here’s the painting (which/that) I bought in Venice.*

2. Do you like the song? I wrote it for you.

3. There’s my cousin. She lives in London.
4. Look at this coin. I found it in the street.

5. Anna went to the cinema with a girl. She met her at Alice’s party.

6. Every Sunday we go to a restaurant. It’s near our house.

D. Match the two halves of the sentences. Then, join them using who, which or that to make sentences. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. A map is something...
2. A photographer is someone...
3. A firefighter is a person...
4. A dolphin is an animal...
5. Neil Armstrong was the first man...
6. Football is a sport...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a. ...many people love playing.</th>
<th>b. ...walked on the moon.</th>
<th>c. ...is very clever.</th>
<th>d. ...takes pictures.</th>
<th>e. ...saves people’s lives.</th>
<th>f. ...helps you find your way when you’re lost.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A map is something which/that helps you find your way when you’re lost.</td>
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E. Match the sentences 1-10 with the responses a-j.
1. I've lost some weight.
2. James will enter the competition.
3. Mary won 10,000 dollars yesterday.
4. Daniel doesn't like watching comedies.
5. Mike can't speak Chinese.
6. Mary and Peter aren't going out tomorrow.
7. I haven't seen Paul since last year.
8. My brother and I are staying at home tonight.
9. I should start eating healthily.
10. Natalie drinks coffee every morning.

a. Neither can I.
b. So are we.
c. So will I.
d. Neither have I.
e. So did Tom.
f. So should I.
g. So does Jack.
h. Neither do I.
i. So has Lucy.
j. Neither are we.

F. Complete the sentences with so or neither + auxiliary verb, as in the example.
1. I have finished my homework and _______ so has _______ my sister.
2. Carol and Susan don't want to go to the gym and __________________ their brother Tom.
3. George didn't go to Ben's party at the weekend and __________________ his friends.
4. Carl Preston won't win the competition and __________________ Andrew Webster.
5. I listen to hip hop and __________________ our neighbours.
6. Yesterday I sent an e-mail to Helen and __________________ Michael.
7. My parents are watching a quiz show and __________________ I.
8. Maria can't perform in front of an audience and __________________ Lisa.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Use the ideas below.
• a film / see / last month
• a song / like / a lot
• a teacher / like / most
• a friend / visit / last week
• a thing / buy / yesterday

Name a film (which) you saw last month. The Lord of the Rings!

Writing

Write sentences using your partner's answers in the Speaking activity above.

The film (which) Tony saw last month was The Lord of the Rings.
Look at the picture and read the text.
The MTV Video Music Awards (or VMAs) is a very big event for the music industry. Every year many songs are chosen in many categories and the artists of the most popular ones are given awards. The show is organised every year and it is a great success. Many great artists take part in this show which is watched on TV by millions of people all over the world. In 2008 they were held in Los Angeles, California and Britney Spears was awarded in three different categories.

Now, answer the questions.

1. Who is given awards at the MTV Video Music Awards?

2. How often are the MTV Video Music Awards organised?

3. Where were the MTV Video Music Awards held in 2008?

Grammar

Passive Voice

• The Active Voice shows that the subject of the verb does an action. 

*People use computers a lot nowadays.*

Passive Voice:

• is used when we want to emphasise the action rather than the person who does it. 

*Computers are used a lot nowadays.*

Formation:

• We form the Passive Voice with the verb be in the appropriate tense and the past participle of the main verb. The person who causes or carries out the action is called the agent and is introduced by the preposition by.

*Football is played by many people all over the world.*
Present Simple Passive

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<th>Negative</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
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Past Simple Passive

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**NOTE:** We omit by + agent:
- when we don’t know the agent.  
  *My mobile phone was found.*
- when it is easy to understand who the agent is.  
  *BMW cars are made in Germany (by factory workers).*

Transformation from Active Voice to Passive Voice

- the object of the verb in the Active Voice becomes the subject in the Passive Voice.
- we use the verb be in the same tense as the verb in the Active Voice.
- we use the main verb in the past participle.
- if we want to show who does the action (agent), we use the preposition by with the subject of the active verb.

Active Voice: Mary wrote a letter.
Passive Voice: A letter was written by Mary.

Activities

A. Complete the blanks with the Present Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

1. Thousands of albums **are sold** (sell) every year.
2. Nowadays, the Internet **is used** (use) a lot by students.
3. Magazines and newspapers **are bought** (buy) by many people every day.
4. Sandals **are not worn** (not wear) during the winter.
5. Coffee **is drunk** (drink) by many people every day.
6. English **is spoken** (speak) all over the world.
7. Where **is rice grown** (grow)?
8. Unfortunately, rubbish **is not recycled** (not recycle) by everyone.
B. Use the prompts to write sentences, as in the example. Use the Present Simple Passive.

1. My sister / not call / Anna
   *My sister isn’t called Anna.*

2. Glass / recycle / many people / in my neighbourhood

3. This TV series / watch / millions of people / in the world

4. Lots of / e-mails / send / every day?

5. The festival / not hold / at same place / every year

6. This newspaper / deliver / our house / every morning

C. Complete with the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in the box.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>hit</th>
<th>not invite</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>find</th>
<th>paint</th>
<th>not kill</th>
<th>organise</th>
<th>direct</th>
<th>wash</th>
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1. The flowers ___________ to the actress after the play was over.
2. The film Alexander ___________ by Oliver Stone.
3. This painting ___________ by Pablo Picasso.
4. The singing competition ___________ by a music company that is looking for new talent.
5. The dog ___________ by a car but luckily it ___________.
6. The car ___________ by Tom yesterday.
7. John ___________ to the party.
8. The lost climbers ___________ by the police yesterday afternoon.

D. Complete the blanks with the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.

1. *Romeo and Juliet* ___________ by Shakespeare.
2. Every year hundreds of people ___________ in car accidents.
3. These shoes ___________ in Italy.
4. Computer games are very popular and they ___________ by many teenagers.
5. Lots of trees ___________ in the park last week.
6. This museum ___________ by millions of tourists every year.
7. A beautiful painting ___________ by the Browns from the art gallery last night.
E. Rewrite the sentences using the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive, as in the example.

1. My sister did the washing-up yesterday.
   The washing-up was done by my sister yesterday.

2. The police caught the bank robbers last night.

3. Madonna wrote this song.

4. People always invite Betty to parties.

5. Mary organised Tom's birthday party.

6. People download lots of songs from the Internet every day.

F. Circle the correct words.

1. Mike didn't win / wasn't won the dance competition.
2. Cartoons watch / are watched all around the world by both young and old.
3. Endangered species protect / are protected by organisations.
4. My aunt always sends / is sent me beautiful postcards from places she visits / is visited.
5. The photos took / were taken by the children.
6. My grandmother was fallen / fell and broke / was broken her leg last week.
7. Sam is liked / likes by all his classmates because he always is helped / helps his friends when they need him.

**Speaking**

Work in pairs. Look at the headlines from yesterday's newspaper and try to guess what happened.

**LOST HIKERS FOUND BY POLICE DOG ON GREENHOOD MOUNTAIN**

**3-YEAR-OLD SAVED BY ELEPHANT**

**NEW SWIMMING POOL BUILT IN ROSEDALE**

**23 KILLED IN ROLLER COASTER ACCIDENT**

**Writing**

Choose one of the headlines in the Speaking activity above and write a few sentences describing what happened. Use the Passive Voice wherever possible.
A. Complete with who, which or that. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.
1. The boy ____________ works at the Internet café goes to my school.
2. This is the house ____________ I told you about.
3. Those are the jeans ____________ my sister bought last week.
4. Mr Thomas is the man ____________ lives next to my house.
5. I gave the bag ____________ I found in the street to the police.
6. The woman ____________ we saw at the restaurant is a friend of my mum’s.
7. We went to the cinema ____________ is on Dale Road.

B. Complete the dialogues with So / Neither + auxiliary verbs.
1. A: Ann always wears dresses at work.
   B: ____________ I. I love wearing dresses.
2. A: Phoebe hasn’t visited Brazil before.
   B: ____________ I. Maybe we can go together.
3. A: Emily went shopping yesterday.
   B: Really? ____________ I and I bought some trendy trainers.
4. A: My mother is a secretary.
   B: ____________ Tony’s mum.
5. A: Ted and Mike aren’t joining the gym.
   B: ____________ my sister and I. We hate it.
6. A: Helen won’t go to Jim’s party tonight.
   B: ____________ Susan because she’s ill.

C. Complete the sentences with the Present or the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets.
1. This TV show ____________ (watch) by millions of people every day.
2. This magazine ____________ (read) by lots of teenagers.
3. This house ____________ (build) two hundred years ago.
4. When ____________ this book ____________ (write)?
5. Spanish ____________ (speak) in many countries.
6. The invitation ____________ (send) to Bob last week.

D. Change from the Active to the Passive Voice.
1. Jenny didn’t tell me about the party.

   ____________

2. The company sells thousands of cars every year.

   ____________

3. J.K. Rowling wrote all the Harry Potter books.

   ____________

4. Mr Green painted our house.

   ____________

5. Jack does the housework at the weekend.

   ____________

E. Circle the correct words.
1. Jonathan was given / gave an award for his great performance in this year’s play.
2. I’m very upset because Claire wasn’t invited / didn’t invite me to her party.
3. Every day an amazing documentary about space is shown / shows at the planetarium.
4. Bruce was asked / asked by his teacher to find some information about endangered species on the Internet.
5. Bill was turned / turned the light off when he left his room.
6. Who was / did this film directed by?
7. These cars are made / make in the USA.
A. Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: _____________ you _____________ (always / get up) so early on Saturdays?
   B: No. I _____________ (usually / sleep) until 11. But today I _____________ (go) fishing with my dad.

2. Mr Foster _____________ (often / travel) abroad for work. Tomorrow he _____________ (travel) to France. He _____________ (stay) there for six days and he _____________ (come) back to London on Thursday evening.

3. A: Where’s your brother?
   B: He _____________ (be) upstairs. He _____________ (chat) on the Net again.
   A: _____________ he _____________ (do) that every evening?
   B: Yes. And he _____________ (not let) anyone else use the computer. I can’t stand him.

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

1. I don’t want _____________ (get) another haircut. I hate _____________ (go) to the hairdresser’s.

2. Susan enjoys _____________ (chat) on the Net but she can’t stand _____________ (talk) on the phone.

3. Would you like _____________ (wait) here until the dentist arrives?

4. Luke doesn’t like _____________ (exercise) very much but he’d like _____________ (join) the gym for the summer.

C. Complete with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____________ (read) a magazine while my friends _____________ (do) arts and crafts.

2. Jasper _____________ (fish) when he _____________ (see) a shark.

3. While we _____________ (put up) our tent in the forest, we _____________ (hear) a strange noise.

4. _____________ you _____________ (wash) the car yesterday? It looks very clean.

5. Billy _____________ (watch) the news last night but he _____________ (not see) the weather.

6. Julia _____________ (wait) in the queue when her friend _____________ (walk) past.

7. I _____________ (sit) in the front garden with a broken arm when the ambulance _____________ (arrive).

8. The boys _____________ (be) disappointed because they _____________ (not see) any dinosaurs at the museum.

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. There’s ______ in my eye and it hurts.
   a. everything    b. something    c. somewhere

2. Don’t put a lot of butter on the bread. I just want ______.
   a. much    b. a few    c. a little

3. Are there ______ interesting sights in your city?
   a. some    b. lots    c. any

4. Where are my sunglasses? I think I left them around here ______.
   a. somewhere    b. anywhere    c. everywhere

5. For the cake we need some milk and ______ eggs.
   a. a lot    b. any    c. a few

6. Would you like _____ rice with your chicken?
   a. some    b. much    c. no

7. I don’t drink _____ milk. Do you?
   a. some    b. much    c. no

8. ______ is coming to the school concert tomorrow.
   a. Everyone    b. Someone    c. Anyone

9. I want to go out but I’ve got _____ work to do.
   a. a lot    b. a lot of    c. many

10. I don’t like this town. There’s _____ to do.
    a. anything    b. something    c. nothing
E. Circle the correct words.

1. You **mustn't** / **don't** have to play football near the road. It's dangerous!
2. **Could** / **Might** you lend me your jacket for tonight's concert?
3. You **may** / **should** never lie to your parents. You can get in serious trouble.
4. I haven't got my mobile with me. **May** / **Should** I use yours?
5. You **couldn't** / **don't** have to come sightseeing. You can stay here if you want.
6. If you want to go horse riding, you **may** / **have** to speak to Mr Brydon.
7. **May** / **Can** you take me to the airport next Friday?
8. You **shouldn't** / **can't** eat so many sweets. It's bad for your teeth.
9. In the past, I **couldn't** / **shouldn't** ride a motorbike, but now I can.
10. Jeremy **will** / **might** take up tennis, but he's not sure yet.

F. Complete with the words in the box.

1. In this race, the cars have to go _____________ a long tunnel.
2. Do you always eat cereal _____________ the morning?
3. Sam takes the underground to work _____________ Wednesdays.
4. The library is _____________ the bank and the post office.
5. There's a bike coming _____________ you. Look out!
6. I woke up this morning _____________ 5:30!
7. It took James and Lucy an hour to walk _____________ the hill.
8. Did you walk _____________ the town centre all the way to my house?
9. Come and sit _____________ me. I want to tell you something.

G. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. My dad has got the _____________ (noise) car in our neighbourhood.
2. The museum is usually _____________ (busy) on Saturdays than on any other day.
3. I think burgers are as _____________ (healthy) as hot dogs.
4. Gayle's desk is _____________ (clean) than all the other desks in the office.
5. Your husband is lovely. You're the _____________ (lucky) woman in the world.
6. A stomach ache isn't as _____________ (bad) as an earache.
7. The roller coaster was _____________ (exciting) than the water slide.
8. The shark is probably the _____________ (dangerous) sea creature.

H. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form Conditional Sentences Type I.

1. If people _____________ (stop) polluting the Earth, it _____________ (become) a better place to live.
2. We _____________ (not visit) you if you _____________ (be) tired.
3. Who _____________ (come) with us if we _____________ (decide) to go to the cinema?
4. If Karen _____________ (not take) a painkiller, her headache _____________ (get) worse.
5. Jack _____________ (have) health problems if he _____________ (continue) to eat junk food.
I. Complete with the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Dean ______________ (be) a sailor for fifteen years.
2. My sister ______________ (wear) boots. She hates them.
3. My uncle's house ______________ (catch) fire two weeks ago.
4. Julia ______________ (not put) on weight since last year. She looks really good.
5. ______________ you ______________ (eat) meatballs or sausages for lunch today?
6. A: ______________ you ______________ (ever / watch) a 3D film before?
   B: Yes, I ______________ (see) one at the cinema last year.
7. Mr Burley ______________ (crash) his car into a bus stop last night.
8. Our new neighbours ______________ (move) here two weeks ago but I ______________ (not speak) to them yet.

J. Join sentences a and b. Use who, which or that. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. a. This is the computer. b. I bought it at the computer fair.
   ____________________________

2. a. Those are the boys. b. We met them last week.
   ____________________________

3. a. Here's the leaflet. b. It's about recycling.
   ____________________________

4. a. That's the actress. b. She won three awards.
   ____________________________

5. a. There's the spectator. b. He ran onto the pitch after the game.
   ____________________________

6. a. This is the text message. b. Harry sent it to me yesterday.
   ____________________________

K. Circle the correct words.

1. Paper is recycled / recycles by many people.
2. The goldfish isn't fed / wasn't fed yesterday. Can you feed it?
3. Was / Is this picture taken last year?
4. Lisa's mother drives / is driven us to school every day.
5. My parents bought / were bought a new washing machine.
6. Karen was bitten / is bitten by Henry's dog last week.
7. My brother calls / is called John, not Adam.
8. Those flowers were planted / planted by my mother.
9. Did / Were computers used in your school when you were young?
10. Lisa takes out / is taken out the rubbish every day.
L. Choose a, b or c.

1. A: Julia hates going hiking.
   B: _____

2. Which book is _____?
   a. its                b. yours            c. your

3. I _____ to have a party next week. Do you want to come?
   a. will              b. going            c. am going

4. Look! That's _____ new house.
   a. Alice's and Jack's  b. Alice and Jack's  c. Alice's and Jack

5. My brother _____ to go to bed late when he was younger, but now he does.
   a. used                b. didn't use       c. don't use

6. Ann, bring me a glass of water, _____?
   a. are you             b. will you         c. shall you

7. Yuck! This lemonade is _____ sweet. You put a lot of sugar in it!
   a. enough              b. too              c. not too

8. I bought this jacket two years _____ and it's still in fashion.
   a. ago                b. before          c. last

9. _____ did Maria leave her keys?
   a. When               b. How             c. Where

10. My sister never tells Jessica her secrets. She doesn't trust _____.
    a. her                b. hers            c. him

11. A: Which trainers are Susan's?
    B: The _____ with the flowers.
    a. ones               b. one             c. some

12. Your parents haven't called you yet, _____?
    a. have they          b. haven't they     c. did they

13. Our Music teacher hasn't changed her haircut _____ last year.
    a. before             b. since           c. never

14. A: Whose car is this?
    B: It's my _____ . He bought it last week.
    a. cousin              b. cousin's        c. cousins'

15. I'm _____ . I won't win.
    a. not fast enough    b. too fast        c. not enough fast

16. A: Emma has finished her project.
    B: _____
    a. So did I.          b. I haven't.       c. I have.

17. It's raining. I _____ you to school today.
    a. I'll drive          b. drive           c. going to drive

18. I'm staying at the party _____ midnight.
    a. at                 b. since           c. till

19. A: How _____ are you going to stay in London?
    B: For two weeks.
    a. much               b. often           c. long

20. I did the exercise _____
    a. easy               b. easier          c. easily
## Irregular Verbs

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<th>Past Participle</th>
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THE GRAMMAR BOOK CONTAINS:

- 23 units that follow the syllabus of the Student's Book
- Structures presented in meaningful contexts
- Clear explanations and illustrative examples
- Colourful photographs and illustrations
- Carefully graded exercises
- Communicative activities
- Oral and written practice in every unit
- Revision units

Teacher's Resource Pack CD-ROM