

H. Q. Mitchell  
Marileni Malkogianni

# Grammar & Vocabulary Practice

---

Intermediate - B1

  
mm  
publications

*Teacher's Book*

# Introduction

---

**Grammar & Vocabulary Practice** is aimed at **intermediate - B1** level students.

The aim of the book is to systematically teach grammar and vocabulary and help students succeed in all B1 Level Exams.

This book consists of **24 units**, **8 revision units** and a **final revision unit**.

Each unit is made up of:

- **Grammar**  
a thorough review of grammatical structures with clear explanations and examples illustrating every structure
- **Grammar exercises**  
a variety of exercises, some of which are modelled on either Paper 3 of the **Cambridge FCE** Examination or the grammar section of the **Michigan ECCE**, providing general practice on the grammatical structures taught in the unit
- **Transformation**  
rewording sentences using key words; this exercise tests grammar
- **Prepositions & Prepositional phrases**  
an exercise practising the use of prepositions with verbs, nouns and adjectives as well as their use in idioms
- **Phrasal Verbs & Verb Expressions**  
clear explanations of a set of phrasal verbs & verb expressions together with an exercise practising them
- **Words easily confused**  
clear explanations of words that students commonly confuse and an exercise practising them
- **Derivatives**  
an exercise based on word formation to help students enrich their vocabulary
- **Revision exercises** follow every 3 units, and at the back of the book there are **Final Revision exercises**.

The book also includes **appendices** with:

- **Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases**
- **Phrasal Verbs & Verb Expressions**
- **Words easily confused**
- **Derivatives**
- **Irregular Verbs**

A **Teacher's Resource CD-ROM** is also available with:

- **Key to Grammar Book activities**
- **Tests in PDF format ready for printing**
- **Tests in modifiable format**
- **Key to tests**

The **Teacher's Book** includes the **Student's Book** with the key overprinted.

**Grammar & Vocabulary Practice**  
**Intermediate B1**

H.Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

Published by: **MM Publications**  
www.mmpublications.com  
info@mmpublications.com

**Offices**

UK China Cyprus Greece Korea Poland Turkey USA  
Associated companies and representatives throughout the world.

Copyright © 2012 MM Publications

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without permission in writing from the publishers.

The publishers have tried to contact all copyright holders, but in cases where they may have failed, they will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

Produced in the EU

# Contents

Unit 1	Present Simple - Present Progressive / Stative verbs	4
Unit 2	Questions & Question words	8
Unit 3	Past Simple - Used to – Be/Get used to	12
	Revision 1	16
Unit 4	Past Progressive - Past Simple vs Past Progressive	19
Unit 5	Relative Clauses	22
Unit 6	Adjectives – Adverbs of Manner / Comparisons	26
	Revision 2	31
Unit 7	Present Perfect Simple & Progressive	34
Unit 8	Must, Have to, Need / Had Better / Would rather	39
Unit 9	Expressing possibility ( <i>may, might, could</i> ) / Making deductions ( <i>must, can't</i> )	43
	Revision 3	46
Unit 10	Future Tenses	49
Unit 11	Conditional Sentences ( <i>Types 1 &amp; 2</i> )	53
Unit 12	Nouns, Articles, Determiners	57
	Revision 4	61
Unit 13	Past Perfect Simple & Progressive	64
Unit 14	Reported Speech ( <i>Statements</i> )	68
Unit 15	Reported Questions, Commands & Requests	72
	Revision 5	76
Unit 16	Passive Voice I	79
Unit 17	Clauses of Reason, Concession & Purpose	83
Unit 18	Passive Voice II	87
	Revision 6	91
Unit 19	Infinitives and <i>-ing</i> forms	94
Unit 20	Causative Form	98
Unit 21	Modal Verbs + Have + Past Participle	102
	Revision 7	106
Unit 22	Conditional Sentences ( <i>Type 3</i> )	109
Unit 23	Wishes & Unreal Past	113
Unit 24	All, Both, Neither, None / Double Conjunctions ( <i>Both ... and / Neither ... nor / Either ... or</i> )	117
	Revision 8	123
	Final Revision	126
Appendices:	Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases	130
	Phrasal Verbs	131
	Verb Expressions	132
	Words easily confused	133
	Derivatives	134
	Irregular Verbs	136



*My new friend, Fernando, comes from Mexico and lives in Mexico City, but this summer he's staying in Los Angeles with his brother, Pablo. He's attending a First Aid summer course because he needs it for his new job at a primary school. He's coming to Los Angeles in two weeks and I really hope we meet at some point.*

### Present Simple

I study	He lives
Do you study?	Does she live?
We don't study	They don't live

We use the **Present Simple**:

- to describe habits or actions that happen regularly in the present.  
*Dad drives us to school every morning.*  
*I usually go jogging before breakfast.*
- to talk about general truths.  
*It never rains in the Atacama Desert of Chile.*
- for permanent situations in the present.  
*Lee studies Economics in New York.*
- to describe actions that happen according to a schedule.  
*The next train to London leaves at 10pm.*
- in storytelling, book reviews, sports commentaries.  
*His new book is about a Chinese scientist in Alaska.*

#### Time Expressions

always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never, hardly ever, etc.  
every morning/day/week, etc.  
once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.  
in the evening, at noon, on Mondays, in the summer, in May, etc.

### Present Progressive

I'm resting	He's working
Are you resting?	Is she working?
We aren't resting	They aren't working

We use the **Present Progressive**:

- to describe actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.  
*Betty is chatting with her cousin on the Internet right now.*
- to describe temporary situations.  
*Max is working at a fast food restaurant this summer.*
- to talk about future arrangements.  
*They're flying to Budapest next Wednesday.*
- for annoying habits or repeated actions with adverbs of frequency such as always, constantly, etc.  
*My sister is always borrowing my clothes without asking me first.*

#### Time Expressions

now, right now, at present, at the moment, today, these days, this week/year, etc.  
tonight, tomorrow, next week/month, etc.

#### note

Adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never*) are usually placed before the main verb, but after the auxiliary verb (*do/does*) and the verb **be**.

- We always spend our summer holidays abroad.

#### BUT

- Donald and Harry are never late for work.
- Alex doesn't usually go to the gym at the weekend.

## Stative Verbs

Stative verbs express states and are not normally used in progressive tenses. They usually refer to:

- **senses:** feel, see, hear, smell, taste, sound, look (= seem), notice, etc.
- **emotions:** like, dislike, love, hate, want, need, prefer, admire, wish, mind, fear, etc.
- **knowledge, thought, perception:** know, understand, think (= believe), believe, imagine, hope, expect, remember, forget, mean, etc.
- **permanent states:** be, have (= possess), possess, cost, weigh, own, belong, consist, seem, appear, etc.

Some of the following stative verbs, though, can be used in progressive tenses but with a different meaning, when they express actions rather than states:

- look** (= seem) → *Jason looks very funny in that old photo. BUT That girl is looking at you, Monica.*
- see** → *I don't see very well without my glasses. BUT He's seeing our lawyer this afternoon.*
- taste** → *Liam's pizza tastes really awful. BUT Mum is tasting the stew.*
- have** → *Ken has a very modern flat in the city centre. BUT They're having a break right now.*
- think** (= believe) → *I think that we should exercise more.*  
**BUT**  
*We're thinking of visiting the National Gallery today.*

### note

The verbs **listen** and **watch** refer to senses but they are not stative verbs, so they can be used in progressive tenses.

*They're watching a game of tennis right now.*

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the short dialogues with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Do you want (want) to go fishing with me on Sunday?

B: Thanks for the invitation, Ted, but we 're/are having (have) lunch with our Aunt Sally. We always visit her on Sundays.
- A: I'm worried about Frank. He seems (seem) a bit nervous lately.

B: The problem is that he never talks (talk) about his problems to anybody.
- A: Liam loves (love) spending time with his friends, but he isn't planning (not plan) to go out at all this week.

B: Why is that? Is he ill?

A: No, he's OK, but he 's/is studying (study) hard for his exams.
- A: What's wrong, Mary? You look (look) very sad.

B: It's nothing really. I 'm/am thinking (think) about my friend Fay. She 's/is moving (move) to Florida next week and I hate (hate) the idea of not seeing her again.

**B Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.**

- Our neighbour often \_\_\_\_\_ barbecues in his garden.  
a. hold  
**b. holds**  
c. is holding
- \_\_\_\_\_ something strange in this room?  
a. You smell  
b. Are you smelling  
**c. Do you smell**
- Brian \_\_\_\_\_ of buying a big house in the suburbs.  
**a. is thinking**  
b. thinks  
c. don't think
- Gareth and Alf \_\_\_\_\_ in the poetry competition next Saturday.  
a. take part  
b. takes part  
**c. are taking part**
- I'm sorry, but I \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise. Can you explain it to me?  
a. am not understanding  
**b. don't understand**  
c. understand
- You cannot talk to Mike right now. He's \_\_\_\_\_ a bath at the moment.  
**a. having**  
b. have  
c. has
- Yvonne always \_\_\_\_\_ names and telephone numbers.  
a. is forgetting  
b. forget  
**c. forgets**
- I cannot leave my job. You know it \_\_\_\_\_ a lot to me.  
a. is meaning  
**b. means**  
c. mean
- I work here as a waiter at the weekends because I \_\_\_\_\_ the extra money.  
**a. need**  
b. am needing  
c. needs
- Ronald \_\_\_\_\_ working late today.  
a. not mind  
**b. doesn't mind**  
c. isn't minding

**C Circle the correct answer.**

Hi, Darren!

Thanks for your e-mail. I (1) **study** / **am studying** for my exams really hard at the moment, so I (2) **am not having** / **don't have** much free time to chat on the Internet. What (3) **are you doing** / **do you do** right now? (4) **Don't you study** / **Aren't you studying** too? I (5) **am imagining** / **imagine** you're also busy with your exams. Oh, I (6) **hate** / **am hating** them! What about you? Fortunately, we're near the end! Let's think positive! Well, Darren, (7) **do you want** / **are you wanting** to come camping with us again this summer? I (8) **am knowing** / **know** you're not crazy about camping, but please say yes. I desperately (9) **need** / **am needing** some company!

Bye for now!

John

**D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.**

- Ned has an appointment with his accountant today.  
seeing      Ned \_\_\_\_\_ **is seeing his accountant** \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- The furniture in that shop is very cheap.  
cost      The furniture in that shop \_\_\_\_\_ **doesn't cost a lot** \_\_\_\_\_ of money.
- Kelly always forgets to lock the kitchen door.  
remembers      Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ **never remembers to lock** \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen door.

4. What are your plans for next weekend?

doing What are you doing next weekend?

5. Uncle David rarely drives any more.

often Uncle David doesn't often drive any more.

6. They're going to meet Henry outside the metro station.

meeting They 're/are meeting Henry outside the metro station.

7. The twins aren't very keen on cycling.

like The twins don't like cycling very much.

8. Whose is that DVD player?

belong Who does that DVD player belong to?

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs given.

**remember** (v): bring sth back into your mind or keep sth in your memory

**remind** (v): make sb think of sth they have forgotten

**expect** (v): believe that sth will happen or sb will arrive

**wait** (v): allow time to go by until sb comes or sth happens

**consist (of)** (v): be made or formed from sth

**contain** (v): have sth inside or as a part

- Gary and Sam always remember their parents' wedding anniversary.
- Could you please remind your boss to call me tomorrow morning?
- The new employee is waiting for him in the corridor right now.
- The law firm is expecting a lot of applicants for the job.
- In NBA basketball, a team consists of ten to fifteen players.
- Your father should avoid food that contains a lot of fat and sugar.

**B** Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following "take" expressions.

**take place:** happen, occur

**take part in:** participate in

**take it easy:** relax, calm down

**take one's time:** not hurry

**take no notice of:** pay no attention to

**take advantage of sth:** make good use of sth

- Why don't you take part in in that photography contest?
- Take it easy, Martin. Follow your doctor's advice and get some rest.
- The Arts festival is taking place next Saturday at 9 o'clock in the evening.
- It's a good idea to take advantage of the sports facilities at the hotel.
- There's no need to hurry, Jennifer. Take your time.
- Please, take no notice of what he says because he's very angry today.

**C** Circle the correct preposition.

1. I usually argue with to my parents about the housework.

2. Alan needs time to recover from / at his illness.

3. In his interviews, he often refers in / to his unhappy childhood.

4. Our teacher always comments at / on Danny's rude behaviour.

5. That black leather jacket belongs to / in Carl's brother.

6. My mother suffers by / from headaches.





- **Where** do you usually spend your summer holidays, Allan?
- Well, most of the times I go to a small seaside village.
- **Who** do you go with?
- With my parents and two sisters.
- **How long** do you stay there?
- We usually spend a whole month there.
- **What** do you like doing on holiday?
- Well, I enjoy swimming, surfing and playing beach volleyball.
- And **when** are you leaving this time?
- In two weeks time and I'm really excited about it!

### Question words

- **WHO** is used when we ask about people.  
→ *Who is your brother?*
- **WHICH (OF)** is used when we select somebody or something from a small group.  
→ *Which jacket do you like? / Which of these shoes are Italian?*
- **WHOSE** is used when we ask who something belongs to.  
→ *Whose is this laptop? / Whose laptop is this?*
- **WHAT** is used when we ask about things, actions, etc.  
→ *What do you usually eat for dinner?*
- **WHY** is used to ask about the reason for something.  
→ *Why are you leaving so early?*
- **WHEN** is used to ask about time.  
→ *When is the food festival?*
- **WHERE** is used to ask about place.  
→ *Where are they waiting for us?*
- **HOW + adjective/adverb/much/many** are used to ask for specific information.  
→ *How busy is he right now? / How much salt do you use in your cooking?*

### Subject / Object questions

- **Subject Questions:** When we use the question words **who**, **which** and **what** to ask about the subject of the verb, we form the question without auxiliary verbs:  
**who/which/what + verb in the affirmative form**
    - *Who lives here?*
    - *Dennis (lives here).*
  - **Object Questions:** When we use the question words **who**, **which** and **what** to ask about the object of the verb, we form the question with auxiliary verbs:  
**who/which/what + verb in the question form**
    - *Who are you having a meeting with?*
    - *(I'm having a meeting with) Jonathan and Roy.*
  - **Verbs with two objects:** Certain verbs, such as **give**, **offer**, **send**, **buy**, etc. take two objects. The direct object usually indicates a thing and the indirect object indicates a person (who we do the action **to** or **for**).
 

	<i>indirect object</i>	<i>direct object</i>
• She's showing	Dora	her flat.
• He's buying	Alf	a present.
- OR**
- |                 |                          |                            |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|                 | <i>direct<br/>object</i> | <i>indirect<br/>object</i> |
| • She's showing | her flat                 | <b>to</b> Dora.            |
| • He's buying   | a present                | <b>for</b> Alf.            |

### Indirect questions

- Indirect questions are introduced by phrases like: *Can/Could you tell me...?, Do you know...?, I'd like to know..., etc.*

- In indirect questions the verb is in the affirmative form.

**Direct Question** → *Where is the new shopping centre?*

**Indirect Question** → *Can you tell me where the new shopping centre is?*

## Grammar Practice

### A Complete the dialogue using question words.

A: (1) Which hotel do you prefer, Linda?

B: Well, I think I like the Palazzo Hotel most.

A: (2) Where is it located?

B: It's near the beach and has a lovely sea view.

A: (3) What / How much do they charge for a double room?

B: They charge £90 per night.

A: (4) What facilities do the rooms have?

B: They have a phone, a TV, Internet access and air conditioning.

A: (5) Which / What / When do you think is the best time of the year to go there, then?

B: I was thinking of next July, during our summer holidays.

A: So, (6) When are you calling them to make our reservation?

B: First thing in the morning!

### B Fill in the questions with *who*, *what* or *which* and then circle the correct answers.



1. Who helps Ben with his homework?

- a. His sister helps Ben with his homework.  
 b. Ben helps his sister with her homework.



2. What / Which artist do you like?

- a. I like Picasso.  
 b. Picasso likes me.



3. Who are you talking on the phone to?

- a. Ann is talking on the phone to her.  
 b. I'm talking on the phone to Ann.



4. Who is the boss shouting at?

- a. Frank is shouting at the boss.  
 b. The boss is shouting at Frank.



5. Which university accepted Bob?

- a. Lancaster University accepted Bob.  
 b. Bob accepted Lancaster University.



6. Who is your favourite teacher?

- a. I'm Mr Parker's favourite teacher.  
 b. Mr Parker is my favourite teacher.

**C Write questions for the answers given. The words in bold are the answers.**

1. A: How many students are there in her classroom ?  
B: There are **twenty-five** students in her classroom.
2. A: Who are you meeting at the shopping centre ?  
B: We are meeting **Sandra** at the shopping centre.
3. A: When does Sally visit her aunt ?  
B: Sally visits her aunt **on Sundays**.
4. A: What are you doing today? / Where are you going today ?  
B: I'm **going shopping** with my friends today.
5. A: Why are they upset ?  
B: They're upset **because** they failed the test.
6. A: What's Jack's favourite school subject ?  
B: **Chemistry** is Jack's favourite school subject.
7. A: Where's Mark's new job ?  
B: Mark's new job is **in the city centre**.
8. A: How old is your best friend ?  
B: My best friend is **twenty years old**.

**D Make indirect questions starting with the words given.**

1. How much does your new flat cost?  
Can you tell me how much your new flat costs ?
2. Where does Gregory live?  
Do you know where Gregory lives ?
3. Why is your sister crying again?  
Can you tell me why your sister is crying again ?
4. Who wants more cheesecake?  
Can you tell me who wants more cheesecake ?
5. Whose trainers are those?  
Do you know whose trainers those are / whose those trainers are ?
6. When are the Bensons moving house?  
Do you know when the Bensons are moving house ?
7. Which novelist does he like most?  
Do you remember which novelist he likes most ?
8. What time does the National Museum open?  
Do you know what time the National Museum opens ?

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Circle the American English words.

1. Do you have any **vacation** / **holiday** plans for the summer?
2. Where does this **motorway** / **highway** lead?
3. The **headmaster** / **principal** wants to talk to my mother.
4. My friend, Mark, works as an assistant in a **bookshop** / **bookstore**.
5. Last night, I couldn't find anywhere to park my car, so I parked it in a **car park** / **parking lot**.
6. The library is far away from my house, so most of the times I take the **subway** / **underground**.
7. When does the **chemist's** / **pharmacy** open?
8. My parents bought a huge **flat** / **apartment** near the train station.
9. My son buys a new **mobile** / **cell phone** every six months.

### B Complete the phrases with the correct preposition and then complete the sentences.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ <b>on</b> _____ the phone     | 1. Go down here and then take the second turning _____ <b>on your right</b> _____. |
| 2. _____ <b>in</b> _____ Abbey Road    | 2. _____ <b>At times</b> _____ I don't understand you at all.                      |
| 3. dressed _____ <b>in</b> _____ white | 3. I can't find that small village _____ <b>on the map</b> _____.                  |
| 4. _____ <b>at</b> _____ last          | 4. I don't think Stanley lives _____ <b>in Abbey Road</b> _____ any more.          |
| 5. _____ <b>on</b> _____ your right    | 5. Erica is talking _____ <b>on the phone</b> _____ again.                         |
| 6. _____ <b>at</b> _____ times         | 6. Here comes the bride _____ <b>dressed in</b> _____ white.                       |
| 7. _____ <b>on</b> _____ the map       | 7. _____ <b>At last</b> _____ I'm back home safe and sound.                        |

### C Complete the passage using the correct form of the words given.

Dear Patty,

Hello from Paris!

Our first day here is (1) **fantastic**

and full of (2) **excitement**! Guess what!

No museums or (3) **boring** galleries,  
just fun. We're in Park Asterix! There are

roller coasters and many other (4) **enjoyable**  
rides for everyone.

I (5) **really** can't wait to go on that  
giant roller coaster for the fourth time!

You can't (6) **possibly** get bored here!

See you when I get back!

Lots of love,

Betty



**FANTASY**

**EXCITE**

**BORE**

**ENJOY**

**REAL**

**POSSIBLE**



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle became very famous for writing his Sherlock Holmes stories which **used to be** my favourite detective stories. He was born in Scotland in 1859 and **studied** medicine at Edinburgh University. He **worked** as a doctor for several years, but at some point he **started** writing adventure and detective stories. He **wrote** his first story in 1887 and in the next twenty years fifty more stories **followed**. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle **died** in 1930 at the age of seventy-one.



### Past Simple

I watched / left	He watched / left
Did you watch / leave?	Did she watch / leave?
We didn't watch / leave	They didn't watch / leave

#### We use the Past Simple:

- to describe actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.  
*Robert's team won the match last Sunday.*
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past (often with adverbs of frequency).  
*We always went camping by the lake in the summer.*
- for completed actions that took place one after the other in the past.  
*Sean had a hot bath, listened to the news and went straight to bed.*
- to describe permanent situations in the past.  
*Larry lived in the country when he was a child.*

### Time Expressions

always, never, often, usually, sometimes, etc.  
yesterday (evening), a week ago, last month,  
in August, in 2010, at 6:00, on 4th January,  
before/after school, work, etc.

### Used to + Infinitive (Base form)

I used to travel	He used to drive
Did you use to travel?	Did he use to drive?
They didn't use to travel	She didn't use to drive

#### Used to + infinitive (base form) is used:

- to describe permanent past situations.  
*Alfred used to be overweight when he was a child.*
- to describe past habits.  
*Paul used to play football but now he prefers basketball.*
- for repeated actions in the past.  
*They used to go jogging before breakfast, but they don't any more.*

### Be/Get used to + gerund (-ing form)

I am used to working	He's used to working
Are you used to working?	Is she used to working?
They aren't used to working	It isn't used to working

- **be used to + gerund (-ing form)**  
= be accustomed to doing something  
*Sandy isn't used to getting up very early in the morning.*
- **get used to + gerund (-ing form)**  
= become accustomed to something  
*As time went by, she got used to living in a village up in the mountains.*

## Grammar Practice

### A Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: I phoned (phone) you yesterday evening, but you weren't (not / be) home.  
Did your mother tell (tell) you?  
 B: No, she probably forgot (forget) all about it.  
 A: I also tried (try) to call you on your mobile phone, but with no luck.  
 B: Actually, I didn't have (not / have) it with me. What did you want (want) to tell me?  
 A: I needed (need) you to fix my laptop. Can you please come now to take a look?  
 B: OK, I'm coming in half an hour.
2. A: What did you do (do) yesterday afternoon?  
 B: Not much. I stayed (stay) at home and relaxed (relax) a bit. I did (do) some reading and slept (sleep) for an hour or so.  
 A: I guess you needed (need) some rest after all that work, didn't you?
3. A: Did the children have (have) a good time at the circus?  
 B: Yes, they said (say) it was (be) fantastic. They really loved (love) the acrobats and the jugglers.
4. A: Did you go (go) bowling on Friday evening?  
 B: No, we watched (watch) a documentary at Stan's house but we didn't like (not / like) it at all. We all found (find) it rather boring.
5. A: Where did the Walkers spend (spend) their holiday last summer?  
 B: They travelled (travel) to Peru. They visited (visit) amazing sights and took (take) lots of photos.  
 A: Lucky them! I bet it was (be) a really exciting trip. I'd love to travel to Peru, too.

### B Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

1. Martin \_\_\_\_\_ very fast, but he can't any more.  
 a. used to run                      b. was used to running                      c. got used to running
2. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ doing the housework all by herself.  
 a. used to                      b. is used to                      c. didn't use to
3. \_\_\_\_\_ out more a few years ago?  
 a. Used they to go                      b. Do they get used to going                      c. Did they use to go
4. Soon Brian \_\_\_\_\_ living abroad away from his family and friends.  
 a. got used to                      b. used to                      c. is used to
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ a bookshop here, but they closed it down three years ago.  
 a. get used to be                      b. is used to being                      c. used to be
6. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ surfing the Net.  
 a. used to                      b. are getting used to                      c. didn't use to

### C Circle the correct answer.

- When Sam is / was a young boy, he is getting used to / used to go everywhere with his brother.
- What time you got / did you get home last night?
- Fred finally got used to / used to riding a motorbike.
- He used to play / is used to playing golf for years but he gave it up / gives it up.
- Did Brian use to collect / used to collecting stamps?
- James is used to calling / called and promised / promise to come home early.

### D Complete the e-mail with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Samantha,

Thanks for your e-mail. It (1) was (be) really great to hear from you after all that time. I'm glad you're having a good time in your new house in Liverpool. I hope your life is a lot more exciting than mine. Yesterday we (2) visited (visit) my grandmother in the country. My sister and I (3) helped (help) her with the cooking and then (4) went (go) for a walk by the river. After we (5) had (have) lunch, we (6) climbed (climb) up the oak tree in the garden and (7) stayed (stay) in our old tree-house all afternoon reading books, as we (8) used (use) to do when we (9) were (be) children. We (10) left (leave) at six and (11) returned (return) home late in the evening. It (12) wasn't (not / be) that exciting, but at least it was something different from what we (13) did (do) last weekend. That's how I (14) spent (spend) the day yesterday. How about you? What (15) did you do (you / do) yesterday? Write back and tell me how you're doing.

Love,  
Karen

### E Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- When did Debbie's plane take off?  
ago How long ago did Debbie's plane take off?
- Professor Tate finished his speech and then we left.  
leave We didn't leave until Professor Tate finished his speech.
- Ted never did extreme sports in the past.  
do Ted never used to do extreme sports.
- Walter doesn't work as a shop assistant any more.  
used Walter used to work as a shop assistant.
- How long ago is it since Mark moved to Venezuela?  
move When did Mark move to Venezuela?
- Rita didn't have a break until she completed her project.  
then Rita completed her project first and then had a break.
- I didn't like nuts at first, but after a while I started to eat them.  
used I didn't like nuts at first, but after a while I got used to eating them.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Fill in the word formation table and complete the sentences using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. -	(un)happiness	(un)happy	(un)happily
2. (dis)satisfy	(dis)satisfaction	(un)satisfactory (dis)satisfying, (dis)satisfied	(un)satisfactorily
3. confuse	confusion	confusing, confused	confusingly
4. direct	director, direction	(in)direct	(in)directly
5. entertain	entertainer, entertainment	entertaining	entertainingly

- The instructions he gave us were very confusing. **CONFUSE**
- Ian managed to speak directly to the manager. **DIRECT**
- Most people believe that money doesn't bring happiness. **HAPPY**
- Edgar completed his work (un)satisfactorily. **SATISFY**
- He believes that job satisfaction is more important than money. **SATISFY**
- The twins are playing happily with their new toys. **HAPPY**
- The book I read was both educational and entertaining. **ENTERTAIN**
- Unfortunately, it's not always easy to keep everybody satisfied. **SATISFY**
- Her son became the director of a well-known hotel. **DIRECT**
- I stopped to ask if I was going in the right direction. **DIRECT**

**B** Complete using the correct form of the words given below.

- job (n): the work sb does to earn money; employment  
 task (n): activity sb has to do, usually as part of a larger project  
 work (n): particular tasks sb has to do in their job; the place where sb does their work  
 site (n): place  
 the sights (n): places that are of interest to tourists

- I'm sorry, but I can't talk to you right now. I've got loads of work to do.
- It's true that there are few job opportunities in that small town.
- They finally chose the site for the new shopping centre.
- It takes Jonathan an hour and a half to go to work every day.
- Alan and his wife spent a whole week in Paris looking at the sights.
- They asked him to perform a couple of simple tasks on the computer.



## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- Teddy \_\_\_\_\_ of moving closer to the city centre.  
a. thinks                      **b. is thinking**                      c. don't think                      d. aren't thinking
- We \_\_\_\_\_ giving you a lift home.  
**a. don't mind**                      b. aren't minding                      c. doesn't mind                      d. isn't minding
- The Potters \_\_\_\_\_ to Dubai at 9:00 tomorrow morning.  
a. is flying                      b. don't fly                      c. doesn't fly                      **d. are flying**
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite European city?  
a. When                      b. How                      **c. Which**                      d. Who
- \_\_\_\_\_ much do they charge for a single room with breakfast?  
**a. How**                      b. Who                      c. What                      d. Where
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your brother talking to?  
a. When                      **b. Who**                      c. Whose                      d. How
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ believe his excuse for not coming to school yesterday.  
**a. didn't**                      b. don't                      c. used to not                      d. use to
- Bobby \_\_\_\_\_ skinny when he was a child.  
a. was used to                      b. were                      **c. used to be**                      d. got used
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to contact Mr Peterson twice, but didn't find him.  
**a. tried**                      b. tries                      c. used to try                      d. try
- After a couple of days, Sam finally \_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning.  
a. used to wake                      b. get used to wake                      c. wake                      **d. got used to waking**

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- Peter never remembers to turn off his computer.  
forgets Peter \_\_\_\_\_ *always forgets to* \_\_\_\_\_ turn off his computer.
- I have an appointment with my lawyer next Wednesday.  
seeing I \_\_\_\_\_ *am seeing my lawyer* \_\_\_\_\_ next Wednesday.
- Whose is this CD recorder?  
belong Who \_\_\_\_\_ *does this CD recorder belong* \_\_\_\_\_ to?
- What are your plans for tomorrow?  
doing What \_\_\_\_\_ *are you doing* \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?
- Where are they going to send you this time?  
sending Where \_\_\_\_\_ *are they sending you* \_\_\_\_\_ this time?
- The Foresters never went skiing in the past.  
to The Foresters \_\_\_\_\_ *never used to go skiing* \_\_\_\_\_ in the past.
- How long ago was it that they moved here?  
move When \_\_\_\_\_ *did they move* \_\_\_\_\_ here?
- Ned didn't go to bed until he finished his job.  
then Ned finished his job first and \_\_\_\_\_ *then (he) went* \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- It took him a month to recover \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.  
a. for                      **b. from**                      c. of                      d. at
- The book exhibition took \_\_\_\_\_ at the Carlton Hotel.  
a. part                      b. advantage                      c. it easy                      **d. place**
- He never \_\_\_\_\_ to lock the back door.  
a. reminds                      b. expects                      **c. remembers**                      d. contains
- I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ Jason to come on time.  
**a. expect**                      b. remember                      c. wait                      d. reminded
- I'm sorry but I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_ the map.  
a. over                      **b. on**                      c. between                      d. along
- It takes them less than an hour to go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. job                      **b. work**                      c. site                      d. task
- They spent the whole day in Alexandria looking at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. tasks                      b. part                      c. jobs                      **d. sights**
- He was lucky to find that \_\_\_\_\_ in their law firm.  
**a. job**                      b. work                      c. site                      d. task
- I think that these trainers belong \_\_\_\_\_ your brother.  
a. on                      b. in                      **c. to**                      d. at
- They usually take \_\_\_\_\_ of what I tell them.  
a. their time                      b. part                      c. place                      **d. no notice**
- We never argue \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher.  
**a. with**                      b. at                      c. on                      d. from
- This dish is very healthy because it consists \_\_\_\_\_ fish and vegetables.  
a. on                      **b. of**                      c. at                      d. with

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- I really loved his new novel. **REAL**
- You can't possibly imagine what he told me. **POSSIBLE**
- To avoid confusion, I asked for more information. **CONFUSE**
- They spoke to the director of studies. **DIRECT**
- We all found the lecture extremely boring. **BORE**
- They get great satisfaction from helping the homeless. **SATISFY**
- Our trip to Kenya was really exciting. **EXCITE**
- The children had a fantastic time at the aquarium. **FANTASY**
- Unfortunately, it was impossible to make the food processor work. **POSSIBLE**
- I'm sorry, but sitting in front of the computer screen isn't exactly my idea of entertainment. **ENTERTAIN**

## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

Dear Susan,

Hi! Sorry for taking so long to reply but I'm taking (1) \_\_\_\_\_ now that the exams are over. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that you did very well at school this year. Congratulations on passing your exams. Of course, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you doing well, so it doesn't come as a surprise! Anyway, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ last we have some free time to do the things we enjoy doing! I'm really looking forward to your visit next week! In your letter you say that besides going to the new museum you want us to go shopping. Write and tell me (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you would like to buy, that way I can plan our shopping spree.

- |  |  |   |              |
|--|--|---|--------------|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. it easy | b. my time                                     | c. advantage                              | d. no notice |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> a. am hearing         | b. used to hear                                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. heard | d. hears     |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> a. used to            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. am used to | c. get used to                            | d. use to    |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> a. on                 | b. in  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. at    | d. to        |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> a. where              | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. what       | c. whose                                  | d. which     |



Last Sunday was a hot sunny day, so we **decided** to go to the park. When we **arrived**, a lot of people were there. Some were **sitting** near the lake, others were **having** lunch and some children were **playing** football. While I was **chatting** with my good friend, Tom, we **heard** somebody screaming. A little boy was **drowning**. Suddenly, a young man **dived** into the lake and **saved** the boy. It was really brave of him!



### Past Progressive

I was resting	He was resting
Were you resting?	Was she resting?
We weren't resting	They weren't resting

We use the **Past Progressive**:

- to describe an action in progress at a specific point of time in the past.

*I was fixing my car at 10:00 yesterday morning.*

- to describe temporary past actions or situations.

*Bob was working as a volunteer in those days.*

- for repeated actions or annoying habits (with adverbs of frequency: *always, usually, etc.*)

*My younger sister was always borrowing my clothes without asking me first.*

- to set the scene in a story.

*There were a lot of people in the kitchen. The top chef was giving them instructions. Some of them were washing the vegetables while some others were preparing the dishes.*

- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past (usually with *while/as*).

*While Brenda was making a salad, Kate was watching TV.*

- for an action that was in progress in the past when it was interrupted by another action.\*

*Danny was making a model plane when his sister entered his bedroom.*

*But also: Danny's sister entered his bedroom while/as when he was making a model plane.*

\* We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action. Note the use of *when, while, as* in the examples.

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the sentences with the **Past Simple** or the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

1. I was watching (watch) a documentary when I heard (hear) a noise coming from the kitchen.
2. As Jack was driving (drive) home, he had (have) an accident.
3. Sandra was cooking (cook) while her husband was reading (read) his newspaper.
4. While I was jogging (jog) in the park, my brother was playing (play) with his son.
5. Jason wanted (want) to buy a leather jacket but he didn't have (not/have) enough money with him.
6. When Peter entered (enter) the office, the others were having (have) a meeting.
7. While Sean was working (work) on his laptop, his brother was fixing (fix) his bicycle.
8. Last night Ben called (call) John, but he didn't answer (not/answer) the phone because he was (be) out in the garden.

### B Expand the notes into sentences using the words given and the Past Simple or the Past Progressive.

- Terry / phone / cousin / get / home when  
 Terry phoned his cousin when he got home.
- Rita / hear / bad / news / she / start / crying when  
 When Rita heard the bad news, she started crying.
- Kevin / talk / on / mobile / his brother / play / computer games while  
 Kevin was talking on his mobile phone while his brother was playing computer games.
- I / walk / down / street / I / meet / old friend as  
 As I was walking down the street, I met an old friend.
- We / have / dinner / Donald / drop by when  
 We were having dinner when Donald dropped by.

### C Complete the text with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.



Last Saturday we (1) decided (decide) to eat out at a new Chinese restaurant, that (2) opened (open) in our neighbourhood. While my parents and I (3) were enjoying (enjoy) our exotic meal, my two younger brothers (4) began (begin) to complain about the food. They (5) didn't like (not/like) it at all, so they soon (6) got (get) bored. While we (7) were eating (eat), they (8) started (start) to chase each other around the restaurant. As they (9) were running (run) in between the tables, they (10) pushed (push) a waiter who (11) fell (fall) on one of the tables. Unfortunately, the waiter (12) was holding (hold) a bottle of coke, which (13) flew (fly) into the air and (14) landed (land) on an old lady. We (15) couldn't (not/can) believe what (16) was happening (happen). The old lady's husband (17) was shouting (shout) at my brothers while she (18) was complaining (complain) that her dress was ruined. It (19) took (take) my father half an hour to calm them down! What a mess!

### D Choose the correct answer, a, b, c or d.

- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ when the postman rang his doorbell.  
 a. slept                      c. sleeps  
 b. is sleeping              **d. was sleeping**
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mary got to school, she went straight to her classroom.  
 a. As                          c. As soon  
**b. When**                      d. While
- \_\_\_\_\_ you know what time it is?  
 a. Are                          c. Were  
 b. Did                          **d. Do**
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ Ken at the railway station yesterday, he was talking to his cousin, Al.  
 a. see                          **c. saw**  
 b. was seeing              d. 'm seeing
- When we were children, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ me what to do and I hated it.  
 a. has always told        **c. was always telling**  
 b. is always telling        d. always tells
- Ron \_\_\_\_\_ his first car in 2008.  
**a. bought**                      c. buys  
 b. was buying              d. is buying
- I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to my brother last night, because when I got home, he was sleeping.  
 a. spoke                      c. spoken  
 b. speaking                  **d. speak**
- I met Carl last year, while we \_\_\_\_\_ abroad.  
 a. study                      **c. were studying**  
 b. studied                    d. are studying

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs given below.

**take up:** start an activity or hobby  
**take off:** remove (clothes), leave the ground (for a plane)  
**take on:** accept a job or responsibility  
**take after:** look like (an older relative), resemble

**turn up:** appear  
**turn on/off:** start/stop operating  
**turn down:** refuse, reject  
**turn out:** prove to be

1. Look at Jennifer's baby boy. He obviously **takes after** his grandfather.
2. I'm really sorry, but I'm so busy with that new project. I can't **take on** any more responsibilities.
3. We had an appointment at 5:00, but Walter didn't **turn up** at all. I hope nothing bad happened to him.
4. The doctor told John that he needed more exercise, so he decided to **take up** tennis to keep fit.
5. Could you please **turn on** the lights? It's very dark in here and I can't work.
6. Bruce **turned down** the job offer because he didn't want to work in shifts.
7. The police officer couldn't believe it at first, but Tracy's conspiracy theories **turned out** to be true.
8. Hurry up, Martin. Our plane is **taking off** in ten minutes and you're still here drinking your coffee!

**B** Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in the box.

**spill** (v): fall or spread outside the limits of sth  
**pour** (v): make a liquid flow from a container

**nod** (v): move your head up and down to express agreement or approval  
**shake (one's head)** (v): move your head from side to side, to show disagreement

**raise** (v): lift to a higher position  
**rise** (v): go upwards

1. As Larry was trying to **pour** some juice into my glass, he **spilt** it on the table.
2. I asked Barbara and Rita if they wanted to go to the zoo and they **nodded** enthusiastically.
3. Alex and Jeff **raised** their hands to answer the teacher's question.
4. I'm really sorry for **spilling** coffee on your silk shirt, sir.
5. Look! Their hot-air balloon **is rising** slowly up into the air. Isn't it fantastic?
6. The children didn't like the soup, so when their mother asked them if they wanted more, they just **shook** their heads.



*Treasure Island is an adventure novel **which** was written by Robert Louis Stevenson and was first published in 1883. The story is about a young boy called Jim Hawking, **who** finds a treasure map. So, he joins a crew of sailors **who** sail to the Caribbean, **where** he thinks he can find the treasure. The journey to find the treasure is both exciting and dangerous because Jim encounters pirates **whose** plan is to find the treasure first.*

### Relative clauses

Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns (**who, which, that, whose**) and relative adverbs (**where, when**).

Pronouns	
People	who/that
Things / Animals / Ideas	which / that
Possession	whose

Adverbs	
Place	where
Time	when

### Defining relative clauses

**Defining relative clauses** give information which is needed to understand the meaning of the sentence. They are not separated from the main clause by commas.

*He's the man **who/that** lives next door.*

*The pen (**which/that**) you lost is under your bed.*

#### note

- **Who, which** and **that** can be omitted if they refer to the object of the sentence. **Whose** and **where** cannot be omitted.
- In formal language prepositions appear at the beginning of the relative clause. In informal language they appear at the end of the relative clause.  
*The sofa on **which** I am sitting is very comfortable. (formal)*  
*The sofa (**which/that**) I'm sitting on is very comfortable. (informal)*

### Non-defining relative clauses

**Non-defining relative clauses** give extra information about the person, thing or idea they refer to. They are always separated from the main clause by commas.

*Mr Walker, **who** is our Science teacher, is quite strict.*

*My mobile phone, **which** is brand new, cost a lot.*

#### note

- Relative pronouns/adverbs cannot be omitted in non-defining relative clauses; nor can we use **that** instead of them.
- Prepositions usually appear at the beginning of non-defining relative clauses.  
*This folder, **in which** I keep all my receipts, is really important to me.*
- **Which** may also refer to a whole sentence.  
*Mrs Robinson offered me a cup of hot chocolate, **which** was very kind of her.*

## Grammar Practice

### A Complete the sentences with *who* / *which* / *whose* / *where*.

1. That's the man who painted Donald's new country house.
2. Did you know that the restaurant where we used to eat every Friday closed?
3. The Spanish test which we took last week was quite difficult.
4. The ski resort where they went last month was magnificent.
5. That's the boy whose father is our new Maths teacher. His name is Jay.
6. That's the dental clinic where Jennifer's brother works.
7. Buckingham Palace, which has about 600 rooms, was built in 1705.
8. The new Chinese restaurant, which was decorated like the Chinese countryside, was really fantastic.

### B Choose the correct answer.

## Special Holidays



When school finishes for the summer, most students like to go to beaches and places (1) \_\_\_\_\_ they can have fun. But not everyone is like that! There are teenagers (2) \_\_\_\_\_ actually prefer going to special camps (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they can learn survival skills! These camps, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ can be found all over the world, usually accept teenagers aged between 16 and 18, and are located near big cities. Teenagers take part in extreme sports like scuba-diving and develop survival skills, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is quite useful. The campers are divided into groups and each group votes for a leader (6) \_\_\_\_\_ will be in charge. The leader has to wake everyone up at 6 o'clock every morning. The campers usually go on excursions to mountains, lakes and other places, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ they learn to survive under difficult conditions. Towards the end of the camping period, there are events and competitions during which the groups can practise what they have learnt. The leader (8) \_\_\_\_\_ group wins a competition gets his name written in the camp book. The members of his group (9) \_\_\_\_\_ participated in the events get a medal. These camps are ideal for teenagers (10) \_\_\_\_\_ are keen to get out there and have some extreme fun!

- |              |          |          |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1. a. which  | b. who   | c. where |
| 2. a. who    | b. whose | c. which |
| 3. a. that   | b. who   | c. where |
| 4. a. who    | b. where | c. which |
| 5. a. where  | b. which | c. whose |
| 6. a. who    | b. where | c. whose |
| 7. a. that   | b. who   | c. where |
| 8. a. who    | b. whose | c. where |
| 9. a. where  | b. who   | c. whose |
| 10. a. which | b. where | c. who   |





## Vocabulary Practice

### A Study the following pairs of derivatives and complete the text.

die (v) – death (n)

empire (n) – emperor (n)

philosopher (n) – philosophy (n)

teach (v) – teacher (n)

king (n) – kingdom (n)

north (n) – northern (adj)

incredible (adj) – incredibly (adv)

assassinate (v) – assassination (n)



Alexander the Great was born in the (1) kingdom of Macedonia **KING**  
 in (2) northern Greece. He was taught politics, war and critical thinking **NORTH**  
 by his (3) teacher Aristotle, the famous **TEACH**  
 (4) philosopher, until he reached the age of sixteen when he was **PHILOSOPHY**  
 appointed captain of the Macedonian army. When Alexander was twenty, after  
 the (5) assassination of his father, he became King of Macedonia. He went **ASSASSINATE**  
 on to conquer the rest of Greece and the Persian (6) Empire despite the fact that he started **EMPEROR**  
 facing (7) incredibly difficult odds. At the age of thirty-three, Alexander the Great fell ill with **INCREDIBLE**  
 a fever which eventually led to his (8) death. **DIE**

### B Study the following antonyms and use them to complete the sentences.

ancient ≠ modern  
lie ≠ truth

luxury ≠ poverty  
powerful ≠ weak

wealthy ≠ poor  
honest ≠ dishonest

1. Stop lying, Gregory. Just tell me the whole truth about the accident.
2. The furniture our neighbours bought for their new flat is very modern.
3. Mr Peterson is a very honest man. You can always rely on him.
4. They spent their holidays in great luxury at a resort in Maldives.
5. The French Emperor, Napoleon, was a powerful man who many people feared.
6. Ted's family is very wealthy. They own two yachts and a helicopter.

### C Complete the sentences with the correct expression.

- be afraid of
- feel sorry for
- in order to
- be in pain
- look for
- live in luxury

1. He believes that people shouldn't live in luxury.
2. Danny used to be afraid of spiders when he was a child.
3. I'm looking for my black T-shirt. Do you know where it is?
4. Sean was in pain when he fell off his bike and broke his ankle.
5. Dora woke up early in the morning in order to be on time for school.
6. I feel really sorry for Philip. He broke his leg and will be in hospital for a month at least.



People **generally** believe that the Egyptians began constructing the Pyramids thousands of years ago, as tombs for their pharaohs. **The most well-known** and the **largest** pyramids of Egypt are the Pyramids at Giza, which are **most probably larger** than any other pyramid ever built. The Great Pyramid at Giza, took about 23 years to complete, using a work force of around 30,000 people and it's indeed one of **the most amazing** sights in Egypt.

### Adjectives / Adverbs of manner

- Adjectives describe nouns.
- Adverbs of manner describe how something happens.

We form most adverbs of manner by adding *-ly* to the 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 *-ly*.

*terrible* → *terribly*

Irregular adverbs

*good* → *well*  
*fast* → *fast*  
*hard* → *hard*  
*late* → *late*  
*early* → *early*

### Comparative and Superlative Form

- We use the comparative form of adjectives and adverbs when we compare two people, animals or things.
- We use the superlative form of adjectives and adverbs when we compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind.

#### note

- **Adjectives / adverbs in the comparative form + than.**

*Tom is taller than Ben.*

*Mike runs faster than his brother.*

- **the + adjectives / adverbs in the superlative form + of / in.**

*Garry is the smartest student in my class. Tim swims the fastest of all his classmates.*

### Formation of the Comparative and Superlative Form of adjectives

- All one-syllable and most two-syllable adjectives take the ending **-er** in the comparative form and the ending **-est** in the superlative form.

*smart – smarter – the smartest*  
*happy – happier – the happiest*

- Adjectives with three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives form the comparative form with **more + adjective** and the superlative form with **the most + adjective**.

*expensive – more expensive – the most expensive*  
*modern – more modern – the most modern*

## Formation of the Comparative and Superlative Form of adverbs

- All one syllable adverbs and the word *early* take the ending **-er** in the comparative form and the ending **-est** in the superlative form.  
*fast – faster – fastest*      *early – earlier – earliest*
- Adverbs with two or more syllables form the comparative form with **more + adverb** and the superlative form with **most + adverb**.  
*beautifully – more the beautifully – most beautifully*

## Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
<i>good/well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad/badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther/further</i>	<i>the farthest/furthest</i>
<i>many/much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>

### note

For emphasis we can use:

- **very, pretty, most, rather, quite, fairly** in the positive degree.  
*My bedroom is quite big.*
- **a bit, a lot, even, far, much, rather** in the comparative degree.  
*Betty is far more beautiful than her sister.*

### note

- Some two-syllable adjectives form comparative and superlative forms in both ways.  
*clever – cleverer / more clever – the cleverest / the most clever*  
*common – commoner / more common – the commonest / the most common*  
*narrow – narrower / more narrow – the narrowest / the most narrow*  
*simple – simpler / more simple – the simplest / the most simple*

## Other forms of comparison

- **as + adjective/adverb + as** (to show similarity)  
*He's as tall as his brother.*
- **not so/as + adjective/adverb + as** (to show difference)  
*It isn't so/as far as we thought.*
- **less/least** (to show inferiority)  
*The book I read yesterday was less interesting than the one I read last month.*
- **comparative + and + comparative** (to indicate continual increase or decrease)  
*The car was going faster and faster.*

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Fiona was more interested (interested) in their garden than their house.
2. Mr Tennyson's yacht isn't so luxurious (luxurious) as my uncle's.
3. I'm pretty sure Betty is the worst (bad) cook I know.
4. Ryan studies as hard (hard) as his sister.
5. Jason survived the plane crash. He's the luckiest (lucky) man in the world.
6. Steve, your work is getting better and better (good).
7. It's certainly hotter (hot) today than it was yesterday.
8. Staying in a hotel when you go on holiday is more comfortable (comfortable) than camping.



## D Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

1. None of my colleagues are as funny as James.

James is the funniest of all my colleagues.

2. Adults aren't as energetic as children.

Children are more energetic than adults.

3. I have never read such an interesting book before.

It's the most interesting book I have ever read.

4. As you get older, you learn more.

The older you get, the more you learn.

5. We don't think we've ever taken a harder test than this one.

This is the hardest test we've ever taken.

6. Both Martha and Kelly cook well.

Martha cooks as well as Kelly.

7. No other player in the team plays as badly as he does.

He is the worst player in the team.

8. The documentary we saw on Tuesday was more interesting than the one we saw on Monday.

The documentary we saw on Monday wasn't as/so interesting as the one we saw on Tuesday.

9. Keith did better than me in the exams.

I didn't do as well as Keith in the exams.

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Complete the sentences using the correct 'keep' expression.

#### keep calm:

not panic, not be anxious/nervous

#### keep sb company:

spend time with sb, go with sb

#### keep fit:

stay in good shape, keep your body healthy (getting exercise)

#### keep a secret:

not tell anyone sth that you know

#### keep an eye out for: keep one's

#### promise/word:

do what you told sb that you would do

1. Don't worry, Bob. I can keep you company until your brother comes home.

2. Well, Jimmy, keep calm and I'm sure you will pass the exams.

3. You know that you can trust Alex. When he promises something, he always keeps his promise/word.

4. My doctor advised me to take up jogging so as to keep fit.

5. Please, don't tell Maggie about it. She cannot possibly keep a secret.

6. Wake up, Robin. We must keep an eye out for signposts to the airport.

## B Complete the sentences using the words given below.

- **power:** ability to control somebody or something
- **strength:** ability to do things that need a lot of physical or mental effort
- **damage:** harm something
- **injure:** hurt somebody
- **suit:** be the right colour or style so as to make sb look more attractive
- **match:** (for colours, designs, etc.) be similar or look nice together

1. Fortunately, nobody was injured in the accident.
2. Rose bought a pair of black shoes that match/matched her new dress.
3. He had the strength to tell his boss he made a mistake.
4. Adam's house was severely damaged after the earthquake.
5. I really love that colour, but I don't think it suits me.
6. Joe did everything in his power to meet the deadline.

## C Complete the table below and then complete the sentences with the correct word.

	VERB	NOUN
1.	save	<u>safety</u>
2.	<u>admire</u>	admiration
3.	<u>imagine</u>	imagination
4.	describe	<u>description</u>
5.	increase	<u>increase</u>
6.	<u>impress</u>	impression

1. He gave us a very clear description of how the accident happened.
2. I got the impression that she didn't enjoy the dinner.
3. Please, fasten your safety belt, sir. The plane is taking off in a minute.
4. They stopped for a while to admire the wonderful view.
5. Can you imagine what could happen if somebody found that document?
6. There has been a dramatic increase in the use of the mobile phone worldwide.

## A Che

1. Tim

a. i

2. Len

a. v

3. Ho

a. c

4. \_\_\_\_\_

a. t

5. I w

a. f

6. Ro

a. i

7. Th

a. t

8. Th

a. t

9. Ca

a. t

10. Ma

a. t

## B Co

Yo

1. Ma

wh

2. Ye

as

3. Sa

wh

4. We

wh

5. Se

wh

6. No

me

7. Be

dr

8. Th

ne

## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- Tim \_\_\_\_\_ the news, while his son was playing computer games.  
a. is watching      b. watches      c. was watching      d. watching
- Lenny \_\_\_\_\_ his old house two months ago.  
a. were selling      b. sells      c. is selling      d. sold
- He didn't meet Joe and Alf, because they left \_\_\_\_\_ than they usually do.  
a. early      b. earlier      c. earliest      d. the earliest
- \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your report on time?  
a. Was      b. Are      c. Did      d. Were
- I was resting all day yesterday, because I was \_\_\_\_\_ tired.  
a. terrible      b. most terrible      c. terribly      d. more terribly
- Robert was crossing the street when he \_\_\_\_\_ Fred riding a motorcycle.  
a. saw      b. was seeing      c. seeing      d. is seeing
- This artist is \_\_\_\_\_ famous of all three that you mentioned.  
a. the less      b. least      c. less      d. the least
- That's the boy \_\_\_\_\_ father is our teacher.  
a. who      b. which      c. whose      d. that
- Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to put these boxes?  
a. where      b. when      c. which      d. who
- Mark, \_\_\_\_\_ is only twenty, teaches French.  
a. which      b. who      c. when      d. whose

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- Matt was watering the garden when he found a little squirrel.  
**while** Matt found a little squirrel \_\_\_\_\_ *while he was watering* the garden.
- Yesterday morning, during the meeting an earthquake happened.  
**as** Yesterday morning, \_\_\_\_\_ *as we/they were having* the meeting, an earthquake happened.
- Sally was still cooking when the guests arrived.  
**while** The guests arrived \_\_\_\_\_ *while Sally was still* cooking.
- We used to have lunch at that restaurant in the past.  
**where** That's the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ *where we used to* have lunch in the past.
- Somebody stole the man's car and he reported it to the police.  
**whose** The man, \_\_\_\_\_ *whose car* was stolen, reported it to the police.
- None of my employees are as efficient as Jack.  
**most** Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ *the most efficient* of all my employees.
- Both Eric and Adam drive very carefully.  
**drives** Eric \_\_\_\_\_ *drives as carefully* as Adam.
- The cruise wasn't pleasant and it wasn't cheap either.  
**neither** The cruise was \_\_\_\_\_ *neither pleasant nor* cheap.



## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- My doctor advised me to \_\_\_\_\_ a sport.  
a. take off                      b. take after                      c. take up                      d. take on
- I can't believe that they \_\_\_\_\_ your offer.  
a. turned on                      b. turned off                      c. turned out                      d. turned down
- Please, \_\_\_\_\_ your hand if you want a specimen copy of the book.  
a. raise                      b. rise                      c. nod                      d. pour
- When I suggested a walk in the woods, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. credited                      b. nodded                      c. raised                      d. shook
- After his mother's \_\_\_\_\_, he moved to Argentina.  
a. death                      b. strength                      c. power                      d. impression
- It was really \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody was hurt in that accident.  
a. strong                      b. powerful                      c. incredible                      d. truthful
- I didn't have any other choice but tell him the whole \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. truthful                      b. truth                      c. true                      d. truthfulness
- Both my children are afraid \_\_\_\_\_ the dark.  
a. of                      b. for                      c. on                      d. with
- They did everything in their \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the company.  
a. truth                      b. strength                      c. impression                      d. power
- I bought a leather bag that \_\_\_\_\_ my new boots.  
a. match                      b. matches                      c. suits                      d. suit
- Both her children have a very vivid \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. description                      b. impression                      c. admiration                      d. imagination
- I've got the \_\_\_\_\_ that they're lying again.  
a. impression                      b. admiration                      c. imagination                      d. description

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. Aristotle and Plato were famous <u>philosophers</u> .  | PHILOSOPHY |
| 2. He moved to somewhere in the United <u>Kingdom</u> years ago.                                      | KING       |
| 3. The police were under the <u>impression</u> that he was the man they were looking for.             | IMPRESS    |
| 4. The people waiting in the queue were getting <u>increasingly</u> impatient.                        | INCREASE   |
| 5. Who was the last Roman <u>emperor</u> ?  | EMPIRE     |
| 6. They all looked at him in great <u>admiration</u> .  | ADMIRE     |
| 7. Could you give us a clear <u>description</u> of what happened after the robbers had left the bank? | DESCRIBE   |
| 8. That new boy who came in the middle of the school term is <u>incredibly</u> intelligent.           | INCREDIBLE |
| 9. We're planning to travel to <u>Northern</u> Europe for a change.                                   | NORTH      |
| 10. The Robinsons never really managed to get over their son's <u>death</u> .                         | DIE        |

## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

Last week, I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to go camping with my friend Ben. We left early on Saturday morning and arrived at the camping site, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is in the middle of nowhere, at 12:15 p.m. We didn't know how to pitch a tent but we were too embarrassed to ask for help. It turned (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to be quite difficult but after working on it for hours we finally managed to put it up. That same night we invited some people from the camping site to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ us company after our difficult day. We didn't know that things were about to get (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they were.

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1. a. decide                                | b. am deciding                            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. decided | d. was deciding                                |
| 2. a. that                                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. which | c. where                                    | d. what  |
| 3. a. up                                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. out   | c. on                                       | d. down  |
| 4. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. keep | b. make                                   | c. do                                       | d. give  |
| 5. a. bad                                   | b. the worst                              | c. worse                                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d. worse than |





*Camping is something that I have always loved doing since I was a child, but, to be honest, I haven't been camping for years now. As far as I can remember, I've had some of the most exciting holidays of my life up in the mountains in a little tent. The worst thing that has ever happened to me on a camping holiday was when it rained non-stop for ten days. Except for that disastrous*

*holiday, all the others were great. My best friend, Bob, hasn't stopped camping at all for all those years. He has just gone camping with his family and will come back in two weeks. He also took his favourite canoe with him. He has been taking this canoe with him on camping trips ever since he was a boy. Actually, I have been thinking of following his example and starting camping again.*

### Present Perfect Simple

#### Affirmative

I have (I've) worked  
He has (He's) worked

#### Questions

Have you worked?  
Has she worked?

#### Negative

It has not (hasn't) worked  
They have not (haven't) worked

### The Present Perfect Simple is used:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.  
*I've already read this book.*
- for actions that happened in the past and their results are obvious in the present.  
*Tim has washed his car. (It's clean.)*
- for actions which were completed a short time ago (usually with just).  
*I'm exhausted! I've just come back from hockey practice.*
- with the superlative form of adjectives and adverbs or with the expressions: the only/first/second ... etc.  
*This is the most expensive shirt I've ever bought.*  
*This is the second time Tina has seen this documentary.*

#### Time Expressions

for, since, ever, never, before, always, recently, so far, once, twice, just, already, yet, how long.

## note

- **have/has gone:** indicates that someone went somewhere and is still there.

**have/has been:** indicates that someone went somewhere and returned.

*Andy has gone to the supermarket.*

*Andy has been to Rome twice this year.*

- We use the **Present Perfect** with **for** and **since** for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

**For + a period** of time indicates the duration of an action.

**Since + a point in time** indicates the starting point of the action.

*I've had these rollerblades for two months.*

*I've had these rollerblades since September.*

- **Present Perfect Simple + since + Past Simple:** indicates the starting point of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present.

*We haven't heard from Felix since he moved to Portugal.*

- **Ago** is always used with the **Past Simple**. **Before** is used with the **Present Perfect Simple**.

*Brandon went sailing two months ago.*

*Brandon's been sailing before.*

- **Yet** is used only with the interrogative and negative form of verbs. It is placed at the end of the sentence.

*Have you finished yet?*

*He hasn't arrived yet.*

- **Already** is used with the affirmative and interrogative form of verbs. It is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb, or at the end of the sentence for emphasis.

*I've already had dinner.*

*You've finished eating already!*

*Have you already done your homework?*

### Present Perfect Progressive

#### Affirmative

*I have been working /  
I've been working*

#### Questions

*Have you been working?*

#### Negative

*It has not (hasn't) been working*

### The Present Perfect Progressive is used:

- for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present.

*I've been collecting stamps since I was five years old.*

- for actions which were happening for a period of time in the past and may have finished, but their results are obvious in the present.

*Peter looks tired. He's been working all day.*

#### Time Expressions

how long, for, since, all day/morning/night, etc.

## Grammar Practice

### A Circle the correct answer.

- Emily isn't here. She has been going / has gone to the hairdresser's.
- We haven't heard / have been hearing from him for / since he started working at the stock market.
- Alicia has been cooking / has cooked since / for early in the morning.
- I have always been wanting / have always wanted to become a doctor.
- My brother has been working / is working at that bank for sixteen years.
- You reading / Have you read any good books just / recently?
- Robert has been jogging / has jogged since / for seven o'clock.
- Ted and Alf have been / gone to the golf club three times this week.

### B Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

- Have you received a letter from your pen pal \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. just                      b. still                      c. lately
- \_\_\_\_\_ has Betty been on the phone for?  
a. How long                b. Since                    c. When
- Alex \_\_\_\_\_ hasn't repaired his car.  
a. yet                        b. still                        c. already
- I've \_\_\_\_\_ interviewed ten people but none of them seem suitable for the job.  
a. yet                        b. already                    c. still
- It has been snowing \_\_\_\_\_ I wonder when it will stop.  
a. all day                    b. yesterday                c. already
- I've never ridden a motorcycle \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. before                    b. recently                    c. ago
- Dennis has been playing golf \_\_\_\_\_ two years.  
a. for                        b. before                    c. since
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ thought of living in the country?  
a. before                    b. ever                        c. never
- Mrs Bell has \_\_\_\_\_ left. She'll be back in two hours.  
a. just                        b. ever                        c. lately
- We haven't been to Austria \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. ago                        b. never                        c. before

**C Expand the notes into sentences. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive + for / since, where needed.**

1. Jess / not / start / driving lessons / yet

Jess hasn't started (his) driving lessons yet

2. Olga / try / contact / Mary / two days

Olga has been trying to contact Mary for two days

3. I / know / Monica / she / be / ten

I've known Monica since she was ten

4. Jack / learn / Spanish / two years

Jack has been learning Spanish for two years

5. Debbie's parents / never / be / China

Debbie's parents have never been to China

6. My cousin / work / as an accountant / ten years

My cousin has been working/has worked as an accountant for ten years

7. Brian / be / unemployed / last year

Brian has been unemployed since last year

8. They / wait / bus / six o'clock / in the morning

They have been waiting for the bus since six o'clock in the morning

**D Complete with the Past Simple, the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Progressive of the verbs in brackets.**

Dear Eric,

I hope you're fine. Camp is great! There are kids from many different countries here.

We (1) have been doing/have done (do) lots of interesting things since we (2) got

(get) here. I'll quickly tell you about a few.

Since the beginning of this camping holiday, we (3) have been having/have had (have) traditional dishes at dinnertime! Delicious! We (4) have tried (try) pasta from the Italian team, 'paella' from the Spanish team, 'enchiladas' from the Mexican team and lots more. Last night the Moroccan team

(5) made (make) 'tajine'. It (6) was (be) one of the best meals

I (7) have ever had (ever/have)! Tonight is Greek night. The Greek team

(8) has prepared (prepare) about 200 'souvlakia' and loads of Greek salads. I can't wait!

During our stay, we (9) have learnt/have been learning (learn) lots of new things. The leaders of our teams (10) have talked/have been talking (talk) to us about the effects of pollution. I (11) have realised

(realise) that all countries must work together to control pollution. We (12) have been cleaning (clean) the beach near our campsite all week. Yesterday they (13) showed (show) us

how the sea can be cleaned if an oil spill occurs. I'll show you the pictures when I get back.

See you soon,

Fred

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Complete the sentences using the correct phrasal verb.

<b>come across:</b>	meet sb or find sth by chance	<b>come up:</b>	happen unexpectedly / be mentioned
<b>come apart:</b>	break into pieces	<b>come up with:</b>	think of an idea, plan, etc.
<b>come down with:</b>	become ill	<b>come off:</b>	become separated from

- The moment Bruce picked up the old book, it came apart in his hands.
- Do you know what subjects came up in yesterday's meeting?
- I'm sure that Barbara can come up with some more good ideas.
- I must go home early today. I think I've come down with the flu.
- It's not my fault, Mum. I just touched it and the handle came off.
- As Sue was cleaning the attic the other day, she came across some old photographs with her schoolmates from high school.

### B Complete with the correct preposition (out, of, for, to, in, on) and then complete the sentences.

1. <u>for</u> ages	6. have no intention <u>of</u>
2. be willing <u>to</u>	7. be <u>out</u> and about
3. tend <u>to</u>	8. <u>out</u> of the ordinary
4. <u>on</u> top of that	9. have sth <u>in</u> common
5. <u>in</u> the future	10. every once <u>in</u> a while

- I don't think we can become close friends. We have nothing in common.
- Well, Walter's poems are nice, but not anything out of the ordinary.
- We don't see the boss very often lately. He only comes every once in a while.
- We haven't seen Janet for ages. I hope she's alright.
- I'm really sorry, Max. I had no intention of offending you.
- They don't spend much time playing on the computer. They tend to prefer playing football.
- He's willing to do whatever it takes to keep his children happy.
- Yesterday Nina lost her purse and her sunglasses, on top of that, she broke her arm.
- I'm sure they'll move to Canada at some point in the future.
- My brother can't stand staying at home all day long. He likes being/to be out and about.



- Hi, Ken! What's up? What about joining me at the pottery class?
- Well, thanks, Carl but I can't make it today. I **have to** cut the grass and water the garden all by myself.
- Oh, you can always do it tomorrow, Ken.
- You know that I'd **rather** come with you, but I promised my mother to finish off today and I really **must** keep my promise. I **need to** get some extra money for my new scooter. Sorry, Carl. Maybe some other time.
- OK, then. I'd **better** leave now, or I'll be late for my pottery class. Bye, Ken.
- Bye, Carl. See you tomorrow.

### must - have to - need

#### EXPRESSING OBLIGATION AND PROHIBITION

- **must + base form** expresses personal obligation in the present or future.  
*I must finish this by tonight. (= I say so)*
- **have to + base form** expresses external obligation in the present or future.  
*You have to drive on the left when you're in England. (= It's the law)*
- **mustn't + base form** expresses prohibition in the present or future.  
*You mustn't park here. (= You aren't allowed to)*
- **had to + base form** expresses obligation in the past.  
*When I was at school, I had to wake up at 7 o'clock every morning.*

#### EXPRESSING NECESSITY AND ABSENCE OF NECESSITY

- **need to + base form** expresses necessity in the present or future.  
*I need to know how many people will be at the seminar.*
- **don't have to / don't need to / needn't + base form** express absence of necessity in the present or future.  
*You don't have to call us again. (= It isn't necessary)*  
*He doesn't need to send his CV again.*  
*You needn't worry. Everything is under control.*
- **needed to + base form** expresses necessity in the past.  
*We needed to buy some more soft drinks, so we went to the supermarket.*
- **didn't have to / didn't need to + base form** express absence of necessity in the past (something wasn't necessary and may or may not have been done).  
*Mr Brown didn't have to / didn't need to pick up the kids from school.*

### had better

**Had better + base form** is used to give strong advice. It often expresses threat or warning. It refers to the present or future, not the past. Its negative form is **had better not**.

In spoken English the short form is commonly used (*I'd better, you'd better, etc.*).  
*You'd better ask a doctor about it.*

### would rather

**Would rather + base form** is used to express preference about the present or future. It is usually followed by **than**. Its negative form is **would rather not**.

In spoken English the short form is commonly used (*I'd rather, you'd rather, etc.*).  
*I'd rather play tennis than football.*



## Grammar Practice

### A Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

- Max never \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the post office, because his brother works there.  
 a. needs                       b. hasn't                       c. doesn't have to
- Terry \_\_\_\_\_ go on business trips abroad twice a month.  
 a. need                       b. has to                       c. don't have to
- I can't go out tonight. I \_\_\_\_\_ finish my project.  
 a. had to                       b. need                       c. must
- Take your time reading the book. You \_\_\_\_\_ give it back to me for another week.  
 a. need                       b. don't have to                       c. must not
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to water the garden more often now that it's summer.  
 a. need                       b. had better                       c. must
- Excuse me, sir. You \_\_\_\_\_ park in here. It's forbidden.  
 a. needn't                       b. don't have to                       c. mustn't
- Tina, you \_\_\_\_\_ cook. We're eating out tonight.  
 a. don't have                       b. don't need                       c. needn't
- Martin \_\_\_\_\_ get back home before midnight or else he'll be in trouble.  
 a. needs                       b. has to                       c. needn't

### B Circle the correct answer.

- You'd better not stay / to stay up late tonight since you must wake up early tomorrow morning.
- Well, I don't really like curry. I'd rather to order / order something less spicy.
- We'd better hurried up / hurry up or we'll miss the train. It's almost half past three.
- The children had / would better wear their helmets when they go cycling.
- My grandmother would rather travelling / travel by train than by plane because she's afraid of heights.
- The manager would rather check / to check all his e-mails by himself.
- You'd better / rather not eat so many sweets since you're on a diet.
- Don't you think we'd better buy / buying some more wood for the fireplace tomorrow? It's getting colder and colder every day.

**C** Rewrite the sentences making the necessary changes using *had better* or *would rather*.

1. Chris got sunburnt. He must put some after-sun cream on.

He had better put some after-sun cream on

2. I don't want to go out tonight. I'm very tired.

I would rather not go out tonight

3. George wants to lose weight. Why doesn't he go to the gym?

He had better go to the gym

4. It's a good idea to clean the house before noon.

We had better clean the house before noon

5. It's raining. Don't leave without taking an umbrella.

You had better not leave without taking an umbrella

6. They don't want spaghetti. They prefer to order a pizza.

They would rather order a pizza

**D** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. He doesn't want to order sushi, because he can't stand the smell of fish.

rather He would rather not order sushi, because he can't stand the smell of fish.

2. I advise you to see her right now, because she's leaving in a while.

had You had better see her right now, because she's leaving in a while.

3. It isn't necessary for him to take them to the train station.

need He doesn't need to take them to the train station.

4. Parking your car in front of that building is forbidden.

not You mustn't park your car in front of that building.

5. It's necessary to buy your own racket to start tennis lessons.

have You have to buy your own racket to start tennis lessons.

6. I think that you must call the plumber today.

better I think that you had better call the plumber today.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Complete the sentences using the correct "do" expression.

do research

do one's homework

do the cooking

do sb good

do the best I can/do one's best

do well/badly

1. Tell your friends that you can play only when you've done your homework.

2. Nathan promised that he'll do the best he can/do his best to help your children.

3. Ashley usually does the cooking and Donna lays the table.

4. Is your throat sore, Linda? A cup of hot tea will do you good then.

5. I was glad to hear that they both did well in their exams.

6. Mr Welles and his scientific team are doing (some) research on gorillas.

## B Complete with the correct phrasal verb.

**get on well with sb:** have a good/friendly relationship with sb

**get across:** make sth understood

**get by:** manage to live

**get through:** finish doing sth

**get away with:** not punished for sth wrong you've done

- Oscar broke the kitchen window, but he didn't get away with it.
- Unfortunately, I don't get on well with our new French teacher.
- The lecturer found it difficult to get his ideas across to us.
- Jessica managed to get through only the first two exercises in the test.
- Now that he's working part-time, he'll have to learn to get by on less.

## C Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. <u>consider</u>	consideration	<u>considerable</u>	considerably
2. <u>locate</u>	<u>location</u>	located	-
3. <u>fascinate</u>	fascination	<u>fascinating, fascinated</u>	-
4. -	<u>anxiety</u>	anxious	<u>anxiously</u>
5. mind	<u>mind</u>	<u>mindless</u>	mindlessly
6. <u>terrify</u>	<u>terror</u>	<u>terrifying, terrified, terrible</u>	terrifyingly, terribly
7. bore	boredom	<u>boring, bored</u>	<u>boringly</u>
8. <u>select</u>	<u>selection</u>	selective	<u>selectively</u>



Buying a home can cause a person a (1) considerable **CONSIDER** amount of stress. All you have to remember is that (2) location **LOCATE** is everything. You can buy the most (3) fascinating **FASCINATE** house, but if it's in the wrong neighborhood it's only going to lose its value and cause you a great amount of (4) anxiety **ANXIOUS**.

So what should you look out for? Here are some things to consider before making a (5) mindless **MIND** decision. Houses near lakes or parks usually hold on to their value whereas those in industrial, noisy areas drop in value. Another important factor to consider is safety. Why buy a house in a neighborhood where you are too (6) terrified **TERRIFY** to step outside for a walk? And what if you were feeling (7) bored **BORE**? Wouldn't it be great if there was a (8) selection **SELECT** of shops and restaurants near your house? These are just a few things you might want to think about before buying your house.

# 09

## Expressing Possibility (May, Might, Could) – Making Deductions (Must, Can't)



- Did you know that Matthew is back from New York?
- No, he **can't** be back. I saw his father the other day at the supermarket. He told me that he was having a great time with his uncle and that he'd stay there for at least one more week.
- You **must** be kidding, Fred. I'm sure I saw him on a motorcycle yesterday.
- Oh, Mike. You **may** be wrong.

### Expressing possibility (may - might - could)

Use	Examples
• <b>could / may / might + base form</b> express possibility in the present or future.	<i>He could / may / might be at home now.</i>
• <b>may not / might not + base form</b> express the possibility that something will not happen in the present or future.	<i>We may not / might not go to a restaurant tonight.</i>

### Making Deductions (must - can't)

Use	Examples
• <b>must + base form</b> expresses certainty that something is true.	<i>His parents must be at work now.</i>
• <b>can't + base form</b> expresses belief that something is impossible.	<i>You can't be serious.</i>

## Grammar Practice

### A Circle the correct answer.

- Carol was very tired when she came back home. She **can't** / **may** be sleeping now.
- Alex is a careless driver. He **might not** / **could** have a serious accident some day.
- Be more careful, Tamara. You **might** / **may not** break Mum's favourite vase.
- Paul has some studying to do, so he **could go** / **may not** go fishing with Teddy.
- Don't go near that angry monkey, Jessica. It **may not** / **could** attack you.
- I **might** / **couldn't** invite them to see the new house, but I haven't decided yet.

### B Make sentences using *must* / *can't* and the prompts given.

1. Cindy got a very good mark on the exam.

be/very happy \_\_\_\_\_ She *must be very happy*

2. Laura was born in Poland.

speak/Polish/fluently \_\_\_\_\_ She *must speak Polish fluently*

3. You have just had lunch.

be/hungry/again \_\_\_\_\_ You *can't be hungry again*

4. Alfred isn't at home right now.

be/work \_\_\_\_\_ He *must be at work*

5. They look exactly the same.

be/twins \_\_\_\_\_ They *must be twins*

6. I've just seen Lawrence at the bank.

be/in Denmark \_\_\_\_\_ He *can't be in Denmark*

### C Complete the short dialogues choosing the correct answer.

1. A: Do you think that woman sitting over there might / must be Mary's mother? She looks exactly like her.

B: That woman could / can't be Mary's mother. She's no more than 25 years old. But she can / could be her sister.

2. A: Don't let little Ricky play with the scissors, Kate. He may / must cut himself.

B: Sorry, Mum. He's usually very careful, but I guess you're right. He can't / could easily hurt himself.

3. A: Do you know that Rob has taken up parachuting?

B: What? You can't / must be serious. Everybody knows that Rob is afraid of heights. You can / may be mistaken, Oscar.

### D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. I'm sure they don't have an appointment with him today.

**can't** They \_\_\_\_\_ *can't have* \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment with him today.

2. There's a possibility that Mike will meet the manager after his meeting.

**might** Mike \_\_\_\_\_ *might meet the manager* \_\_\_\_\_ after his meeting.

3. Adam hasn't eaten all day, so I'm sure he is very hungry.

**must** Adam \_\_\_\_\_ *must be very hungry* \_\_\_\_\_ as he hasn't eaten all day.

4. It's possible that the mechanic will fix our car tomorrow.

**may** The mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ *may fix our car* \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

5. I'm sure Julia is a great cook because she won a cooking competition yesterday.

**must** Julia \_\_\_\_\_ *must be a great cook* \_\_\_\_\_ because she won a cooking competition yesterday.

6. I'm sure that boy is not John's brother.

**can't** That boy \_\_\_\_\_ *can't be* \_\_\_\_\_ John's brother.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Read the prepositional phrases and then choose the correct answer.

- be interested in
- care about
- for the first time
- take into consideration
- in advance
- with regard to
- have experience in
- ability to
- be fluent in
- at one's convenience

1. Helen's daughter made a snowman \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
 a. for the first time                       b. with regard to
2. My mother has \_\_\_\_\_ make everybody feel loved and wanted.  
 a. with regard to                       b. the ability to
3. Harry has previous work \_\_\_\_\_ the tourism industry.  
 a. experience in                       b. in advance
4. We can arrange a meeting \_\_\_\_\_, sir.  
 a. at your convenience                       b. with regard to
5. He's \_\_\_\_\_ learning foreign languages.  
 a. experience in                       b. interested in
6. I'm afraid that she \_\_\_\_\_ other people's feelings.  
 a. doesn't care about                       b. isn't fluent in
7. You must \_\_\_\_\_ that he comes from a poor family.  
 a. take into consideration                       b. have experience in
8. Could you please let me know \_\_\_\_\_ when you're going to visit us?  
 a. with regard to                       b. in advance
9. I'm writing to you \_\_\_\_\_ your article that I read in the newspaper.  
 a. being fluent in                       b. with regard to
10. Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ English, Italian and Spanish.  
 a. is fluent in                       b. takes into consideration

**B** Complete with the correct phrasal verb.

**look forward to:** be excited about sth that is going to happen

**look after:** take care of

**look (sth) up:** try to find a word in a dictionary, a telephone number, etc.

**look out:** be careful

**look over:** examine sth/sb quickly

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **Look out** \_\_\_\_\_, Danny! A van was just about to hit you.
2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ **looked over** \_\_\_\_\_ my history test and said it was all right.
3. I can't come with you right now, Vicky. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ **looking after** \_\_\_\_\_ my nephew.
4. She's \_\_\_\_\_ **looking forward to** \_\_\_\_\_ visiting the new Natural History Museum.
5. I always \_\_\_\_\_ **look up** \_\_\_\_\_ the words I don't know in the dictionary.

## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- The Carltons have never \_\_\_\_\_ Denmark before.  
 a. been to                       b. gone to                       c. gone in                       d. been at
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ thought of studying abroad?  
 a. since                       b. before                       c. never                       d. ever
- Danny \_\_\_\_\_ tennis since he was a child.  
 a. played                       b. plays                       c. been playing                       d. has been playing
- It has been raining heavily \_\_\_\_\_ our plane took off two hours ago.  
 a. while                       b. already                       c. since                       d. still
- Mr Marfin \_\_\_\_\_ go on business trips very often.  
 a. need                       b. needs                       c. doesn't have                       d. has to
- We can't meet Jack today. We \_\_\_\_\_ to work overtime.  
 a. have                       b. must                       c. had better                       d. would rather
- I'd \_\_\_\_\_ join you for dinner than stay at home.  
 a. rather                       b. had better                       c. need                       d. must
- Luckily, we \_\_\_\_\_ wait for them. We can leave right now.  
 a. don't have                       b. don't need                       c. needn't                       d. not have to
- She \_\_\_\_\_ still be at home. I talked to her on the phone a couple of minutes ago.  
 a. has to                       b. better                       c. must                       d. needs
- I \_\_\_\_\_ see an optician. I can't see very clearly lately.  
 a. would rather                       b. may not                       c. might not                       d. had better

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- I have never visited the Natural History Museum before.  
**ever** It's the first time \_\_\_\_\_ *I've ever visited* \_\_\_\_\_ the Natural History Museum.
- He started to make model planes last year.  
**been** He \_\_\_\_\_ *has been making* \_\_\_\_\_ model planes since last year.
- When did you first meet Mike?  
**known** How long \_\_\_\_\_ *have you known* \_\_\_\_\_ Mike?
- It's a good idea to tell your parents what happened.  
**better** You \_\_\_\_\_ *'d better tell your parents* \_\_\_\_\_ what happened.
- I prefer spaghetti to pizza.  
**rather** I \_\_\_\_\_ *'d rather have/eat spaghetti than* \_\_\_\_\_ pizza.
- You are not allowed to chew gum in class.  
**must** You \_\_\_\_\_ *mustn't chew gum* \_\_\_\_\_ in class.
- Is it necessary for me to come to the wedding?  
**have** Do \_\_\_\_\_ *I have to come* \_\_\_\_\_ to the wedding?
- There is a possibility that I'll go round to Kathy's house tonight.  
**might** I \_\_\_\_\_ *might go round* \_\_\_\_\_ to Kathy's house tonight.

## A Cho

- My  
 a. ac
- Why  
 a. of
- They  
 a. fo
- I rea  
 a. of
- They  
 a. to
- We  
 a. re
- We'  
 a. af
- Bra  
 a. to
- Eat  
 a. b
- I'm  
 a. g
- I'm  
 a. in
- I wa  
 a. g

## B Con

- He
- You
- I w
- He
- We
- It w
- The
- Ke
- Do
- The

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- My brother came \_\_\_\_\_ the flu last week and hasn't recovered yet.  
a. across                      b. apart                      c. up with                      **d. down with**
- Why don't you ask Felix? He always comes \_\_\_\_\_ great ideas.  
a. off                      **b. up with**                      c. down with                      d. apart
- They haven't cleaned their attic \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. for ages**                      b. in the future                      c. in common                      d. out of the ordinary
- I really had no intention \_\_\_\_\_ insulting your father.  
**a. of**                      b. for                      c. on                      d. at
- They aren't interested \_\_\_\_\_ buying Steve's country house.  
a. to                      b. on                      **c. in**                      d. for
- We must \_\_\_\_\_ into consideration everything he said.  
a. regard                      b. give                      c. think                      **d. take**
- We're looking \_\_\_\_\_ seeing our grandparents.  
a. after                      b. out                      c. over                      **d. forward to**
- Brad \_\_\_\_\_ his best to please his guests yesterday evening.  
a. took                      **b. did**                      c. brought                      d. made
- Eating more fruit and vegetables will do you \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. badly                      b. well                      **c. good**                      d. best
- I'm afraid that the new sales representative doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ the manager.  
a. get by                      b. get through                      c. get across                      **d. get on well with**
- I'm not sure but I think you must pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. in advance**                      b. with regard                      c. in consideration                      d. at convenience
- I want to \_\_\_\_\_ the first two chapters of the book today.  
a. get by                      **b. get through**                      c. get across                      d. get away with

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- He spent a considerable sum of money on his trip.                      CONSIDER
- You can find a great selection of books in our school library.                      SELECT
- I wanted to take a picture of the fascinating landscape.                      FASCINATE
- He was so anxious about the exam results.                      ANXIETY
- We didn't agree with their mindless decision to sell the flat.                      MIND
- It was the most terrifying experience of my life.                      TERRIFY
- The book I'm reading is so boring that I can't finish it.                      BORE
- Kevin waited anxiously by the phone.                      ANXIOUS
- Donald is very selective in his reading. He likes reading only poetry and philosophy.                      SELECT
- The hotel we stayed in was in a lovely location by the river.                      LOCATE

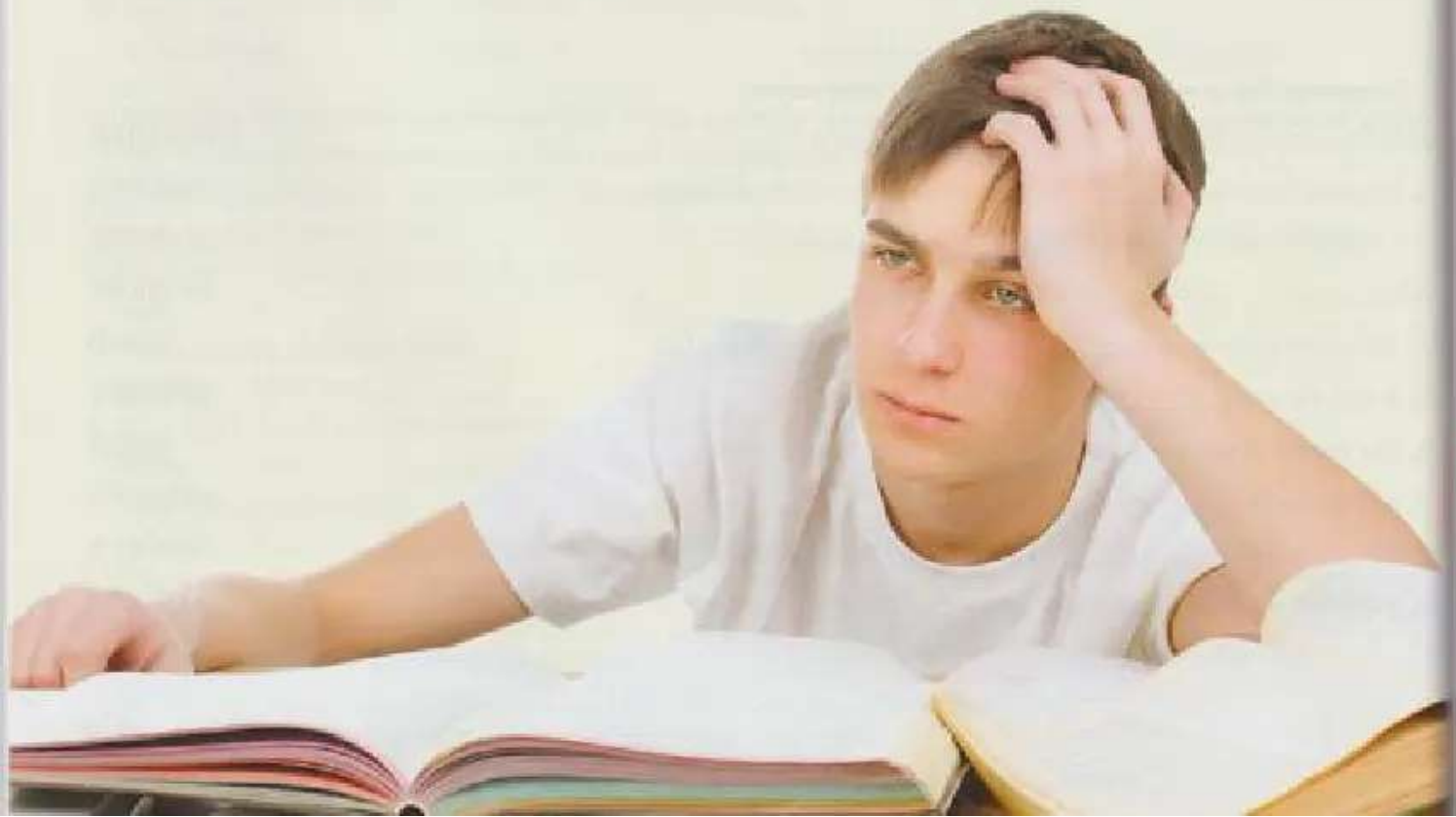


## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

My mother is really worried about my brother, Bob, because he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ very badly at school recently, especially in Maths, Science and Geography. Last week, she asked me if I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to help Bob pass his examinations. I soon realised that his only problem is that he is not really interested (3) \_\_\_\_\_ these subjects. It became clear that he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ play football or computer games than study something that does not interest him. Anyway, we have managed to do a lot of work and there is a chance that he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ do well in these exams. The question is, what will happen in the next exams?

- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. has been doing | <input type="radio"/> b. was doing               | <input type="radio"/> c. does                   | <input type="radio"/> d. did                 |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> a. had no intention          | <input type="radio"/> b. had come across         | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. was willing | <input type="radio"/> d. was looking forward |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> a. for                       | <input type="radio"/> b. on                      | <input type="radio"/> c. about                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d. in       |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> a. had better                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. would rather | <input type="radio"/> c. has to                 | <input type="radio"/> d. needs to            |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> a. can                       | <input type="radio"/> b. must                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. might       | <input type="radio"/> d. has to              |



Hi, Steven!

Thanks for your e-mail. I was really glad that you did well in your exams. Now that we both have more free time, I hope we **will be able to** meet at some point. What **are you doing** next Sunday for example? I'm **going to** celebrate the 'Go Green Day' with some friends doing some volunteer work in the park near my house. It's full of all kinds of rubbish and I'm sure it **will take** us hours to clean it up. I guess **we'll be** collecting rubbish all morning, but **we'll have finished** by lunchtime. Why don't you join us? It'll be fun!

Write back soon!

Bye for now!

Dennis



### Future will

I'll work	He'll sleep
Will you work?	Will she sleep?
They won't work	It won't sleep

### Future be going to

I'm going to stay	He's going to leave
Are you going to stay?	Is she going to leave?
They aren't going to stay	It isn't going to leave

### The Future will is used:

- to make predictions about the future, usually with **perhaps** and **probably** or after the verbs **believe**, **think**, **hope**, **expect**, **be sure**, etc.  
*I'm sure they'll come on time.*
- to talk about spontaneous decisions.  
*There are no eggs left. I'll go to the supermarket to buy some.*
- for promises.  
*I promise I'll never use your laptop again without asking you first. Dad.*
- for offers and requests.  
*Don't worry, Rupert. I'll give you a lift home.*  
*Will you, please, help me move this bookcase?*
- for threats and warnings.  
*Don't park your car in front of my garage or I'll call the police.*

### The Future be going to is used:

The **Future be going to** is used:

- to talk about future plans.  
*The Nixons are going to move to Madrid next month.*
- to make predictions based on evidence.  
*Be careful with that knife, Jill. You'll cut yourself.*

#### Time Expressions

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

#### note

We use the **Present Progressive** for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.  
*Collins is taking his driving test tomorrow morning.*

### Future Progressive

I'll be working	He'll be sleeping
Will you be working?	Will she be sleeping?
They won't be working	It won't be sleeping

### Future Perfect

I'll have worked	He'll have slept
Will you have worked?	Will she have slept?
They won't have worked	It won't have slept

### The Future Progressive is used:

- to talk about actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.  
*At 8 tomorrow morning, we'll be travelling to Morocco.*
- to emphasise the duration of an action.  
*Ricardo will be working on that project all next week.*

### The Future Perfect is used:

- to talk about actions that will be completed before a specific time or another action in the future. The verb describing the second action is in the **Present Simple**.  
*They'll have finished dinner by the time you go home.*

#### Time Expressions

by + a point in time (e.g. Sunday), by the time, by then, before, etc.

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Future Simple, Future Be Going to, Future Progressive or Future Perfect Simple.

- Your mobile phone is ringing, Bill. I ll/will answer (answer) it if you want.
- Valerie's brother is going to get (get) his degree in Biology next year.
- At 10 o'clock tomorrow we ll/will be travelling (travel) to the South of France.
- Megan will have tidied up (tidy up) the whole house by the time the guests arrive.
- Robert, will you help (you/help) me with that exercise?
- Look! That man is going to jump (jump) off that cliff.
- He will be working (work) overtime every day next week.
- By the end of the year, Kevin will have graduated (graduate) from university.

**B** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple, the Present Progressive and all the Future forms.

### Lights from outer space



American scientists have predicted that by 2060 the Earth

(1) will be using (use) electricity generated by power stations on the moon. Although some people

(2) find (find) this hard to believe, Professor Merritt, Chairperson of the World Energy Committee, seems quite

convinced. Why? Well, by 2060 we (3) re going to need/ will need

(need) five times more power than we produce today, mainly due to a

dramatic increase in population. The scientists in charge of the project

(4) are planning (plan) to place large dishes on the

moon, which (5) will absorb (absorb) the sun's rays and send them to Earth-based receivers. By the

time the sun's rays (6) reach (reach) the Earth, microwaves

(7) will already have turned (already/turn) them into electricity. Professor Merritt believes that the power

stations on the moon (8) will eventually meet (eventually/meet) all Earth's existing energy needs in an

effective, problem-free way. By 2020, the research team (9) will already have analysed (already/analyse) the first

samples from the moon, and this (10) will determine (determine) whether this dream can really come true after all!

**C Choose the correct answer, a, b, c or d.**

- By the end of the day Melissa \_\_\_\_\_ all the e-mails to her clients.  
 a. will send                      b. sends                      c. will be sending                      **d. will have sent**
- I promise that I \_\_\_\_\_ such a stupid thing again.  
 a. 'm not going to                      b. won't be doing                      **c. won't do**                      d. won't have done
- Brian \_\_\_\_\_ seminars all day long at the book exhibition tomorrow.  
**a. will be attending**                      b. is attending                      c. will attend                      d. will have attended
- Don't be afraid of the horse. It \_\_\_\_\_ you, Burt.  
 a. won't be hurting                      **b. won't hurt**                      c. won't have hurt                      d. not going to hurt
- Look at that child, Patricia. He \_\_\_\_\_ the road all alone.  
**a. is going to cross**                      b. will be crossing                      c. shall cross                      d. will have crossed
- Dennis \_\_\_\_\_ his pottery class by the end of June.  
**a. will have completed**                      b. shall complete                      c. will be completing                      d. going to complete
- Please, don't call me between 3:00 and 4:00 because we \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting then.  
 a. will have                      **b. will be having**                      c. going to have                      d. will have had
- Andy expects that the Simpsons \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.  
 a. will have arrived                      b. going to arrive                      **c. will arrive**                      d. will be arriving

**D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.**

- George will have your car ready by the end of the day.  
 fixed    George \_\_\_\_\_ **will have fixed your car** \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the day.
- Penny is expecting her baby at the end of May.  
 to    Penny \_\_\_\_\_ **is going to have** \_\_\_\_\_ her baby at the end of May.
- The Black Bulls are likely to win the match.  
 probably    The Black Bulls \_\_\_\_\_ **will probably win** \_\_\_\_\_ the match.
- Dean has planned to visit his cousin this weekend.  
 going    Dean \_\_\_\_\_ **is going to visit** \_\_\_\_\_ his cousin this weekend.
- I'm to sit for my English exams tomorrow morning.  
 be    I \_\_\_\_\_ **will be sitting for** \_\_\_\_\_ my English exams tomorrow morning.
- Pam will prepare lunch before Greg comes back from work.  
 have    Pam \_\_\_\_\_ **will have prepared lunch** \_\_\_\_\_ by the time Greg comes back from work.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Fill in the word formation table and complete the sentences using the correct derivative.

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1.	create	creator, creature, creation	creative	creatively
2.	-	environment	environmental	environmentally
3.	volunteer	volunteer	voluntary	voluntarily
4.	challenge	challenge	challenging	-
5.	destroy	destruction	destructive	destructively
6.	protect	protector, protection	protected, protective	protectively

- Volunteers will help build new homes for people whose houses were destroyed by floods. **VOLUNTARY**
- We try to use detergents that are environmentally friendly. **ENVIRONMENT**
- You can find the most amazing creatures in rain forests. **CREATE**
- They're doing research on the destructive power of nuclear weapons. **DESTROY**
- They say that a mentally challenging job may keep your brain sharp for longer. **CHALLENGE**
- More than 1550 endangered species are under protection by government law. **PROTECT**
- There was an earthquake which destroyed the biggest part of the old town. **DESTRUCTION**
- Rex offered to work voluntarily at an old people's home for a few hours every day. **VOLUNTEER**

**B** Complete the sentences using the correct "put" expression.

<b>put an end to sth:</b>	stop sth
<b>to put it mildly:</b>	used to describe sth more extreme, usually worse, than believed
<b>put ideas into sb's head:</b>	make sb do sth that they had not thought about before
<b>put in a good word for sb:</b>	say positive things about sb
<b>put the finishing touches:</b>	complete sth by adding the final improvements

- I'm finishing the painting in a minute. I'm just putting \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. the finishing touches       b. it mildly
- At some point, the two of you should put \_\_\_\_\_ that silly argument.  
 a. an end to       b. in a good word for
- \_\_\_\_\_, the measures taken by the headmaster were unpopular.  
 a. To put an end       b. To put it mildly
- I thanked her for putting in \_\_\_\_\_ with her boss.  
 a. the finishing touches       b. a good word for me
- Could you stop putting \_\_\_\_\_? We can't afford to go on a cruise this year.  
 a. ideas into her head       b. the finishing touches to her



- Hi, Cedric. What are your plans for the weekend?
- Well, **if the weather is good, I'll transform my roof into a real garden!**
- What do you mean?
- It's simple, Max. I'm going to plant all kinds of flowers and trees to make a 'green roof'. You know, I have realised that **we can't help** the environment **unless we 'go green'**. **If I were you, I would give it a try, Max.**

### Conditional Sentences

- **Conditional Sentences** consist of two clauses, the **if-clause** and the **main clause**. When the **if-clause** comes before the **main clause**, they are separated by a comma.

*If you eat all that ice cream, you'll get sick.*

*You'll get sick if you eat all that ice cream.*

### Conditional Sentences Type 1

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

#### if-clause

**If + Present Simple**

*If you go to Curt's house,*

#### main clause

• **Future Will**

*you'll see his new pet.*

• **Modal Verbs** (*may, might, can, must, should*)  
*you may meet his cousin.*

• **Imperative**

*give him this book, please.*

#### note

#### Zero Conditional

The **Zero Conditional** is used to express general truths.

If-clause	Main clause
If/When + Present Simple <i>If iron gets wet,</i>	→ Present Simple <i>it rusts.</i>

### Conditional Sentences Type 2

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 2** to express unreal or imaginary situations, or for situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future.

#### if-clause

**If + Past Simple**

*If Rex had more free time,*

*If he had more money,*

#### main clause

**would**  
**could** + bare infinitive

*he would take up a sport.*

*Larry would buy a new car.*

## note

- In **Conditional Sentences Type 2**, **were** is often used instead of **was** in the if-clause.  
*If I were older, I would drive my dad's car.*
- We use **If I were you**, to express an opinion or to give advice.  
*If I were you, I wouldn't talk to Mr Collins like that.*

**unless = if not**

- In all types of Conditional Sentences, we may use **unless** instead of **if + not** in the **if-clause**.  
*They won't buy a new house unless they sell their old one. (= They won't buy a new house if they don't sell their old one.)*

| **Grammar Practice****A Complete the short dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. - I really love this pair of shoes, Kim.

- They look fantastic on you, Liz. If you like (like) them that much, buy them.

- Oh, if I had the money, I would buy (buy) them right now. Anyway, I'll have to wait till the sales, which is next month.

2. - Have you heard that Mr Scott inherited two million dollars from a distant uncle?

- Really? What luck!

- What would you do (do) if you inherited a lot of money, Bill?

- Well, first of all, if I had all that money, I would stop (stop) working and start (start) travelling all around the world. I wouldn't come back unless I had (have) no more money in my pockets!

**B Expand the notes into sentences to form Conditional Sentences Type 1 or 2.**

1. If / weather / be / warm / tomorrow / we / have / picnic

If the weather is warm tomorrow, we'll have a picnic

2. If / I / be / you / I / not / turn down / that job offer

If I were you, I wouldn't turn down that job offer

3. Unless / Alex / finish / homework / he / not play / on / computer

Unless Alex finishes his homework, he won't play on the computer

4. If / we / have / a lot of money / we / travel / all over the world

If we had a lot of money, we would travel all over the world

5. If / you / make fun of / me / I / never / speak / you / again

If you make fun of me, I'll never speak to you again

6. What / you / do / if / meet / your favourite football player?

What would you do if you met your favourite football player

**C** Expand the notes into sentences to form Conditional Sentences Type 1 or 2.

*I'm ill, so I can't go to work today.*

1. If I weren't ill, I would go to work today.

*I must take a painkiller, I don't want my headache to get worse.*

2. If I don't take a painkiller, my headache will get worse.

*I've got a flat tyre, but I don't know how to change it, so I have to wait for the AA.*

3. If I knew how to change a flat tyre, I wouldn't have to wait for the AA.

*I hope the mushroom soup is hot, I won't eat it if it isn't.*

4. If the mushroom soup isn't hot, I won't eat it.

*I work long hours so it's impossible for me to take up a sport.*

5. If I didn't work long hours, I would take up a sport.

**D** Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

1. If you drop ice in water, it \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. floats      b. will have floated      c. floated

2. If I could do that on my own, I \_\_\_\_\_ for your help.

- a. asked      b. wouldn't ask      c. don't ask

3. Unless you \_\_\_\_\_, we'll miss our flight.

- a. will hurry      b. didn't hurry      c. hurry

4. If we don't protect dolphins, they \_\_\_\_\_ extinct.

- a. are      b. won't be      c. will become

5. You'll pay higher insurance if you \_\_\_\_\_ a sports car.

- a. buy      b. will buy      c. bought

6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would complain to the hotel manager.

- a. will be      b. would be      c. were

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ camping at the weekend if I weren't ill.

- a. will go      b. would go      c. went

8. They would join us for dinner if they \_\_\_\_\_ more free time.

- a. had      b. would have      c. will have



## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs given below.

### GIVE...

- give up:** stop trying  
**give out:** distribute  
**give back:** return to the previous owner  
**give off:** send out a smell  
**give in to:** be unable to control a strong need or desire

### ...OFF

- cool off:** make sb calm or less excited  
**show off:** try to impress others with their abilities, wealth, etc.  
**put off:** delay, postpone  
**get off:** leave a bus or train  
**pay off:** finish paying a debt

- Sean finally gave in to his son's demands and bought him a new bike.
- The kitchen was giving off a terrible smell after the fire.
- Did you remember to give Gregory his tennis racket back?
- The teacher told me to give out the tests to the whole class.
- They gave up trying to make him sell his house. It was a real waste of time.
- We had to put off the meeting again because Greg was ill.
- Why are you so angry again, Marvin? Please, try to cool off a little bit.
- The Connors really love to show off their brand new yacht.
- If Felix inherited a large sum of money, he would pay off all his debts.
- I think that we must get off the bus at the second stop. I'll ask the driver.

**B** Complete the sentences using the correct derivative.

### Verbs → Adjectives

- hope → hopeful / -less  
 use → useful / -less  
 mean → meaningful / -less

### Adjectives → Nouns

- warm → warmth  
 long → length  
 deep → depth

- I think that the length of that boat is approximately 12 metres. **LONG**
- They've been trying to find their lost car keys for hours, but it's hopeless. **HOPE**
- The tool kit you gave Steve as a present was very useful. He really loved it. **USE**
- Sheila found a lot of meaningless words that she couldn't understand in the strange poem. **MEAN**
- The children can easily swim here; the water isn't deep. **DEPTH**
- The warmth of the fireplace and a hot cup of cocoa was just what we needed after skiing all afternoon. **WARM**



*The pineapple is a tropical fruit which grows in South America and other tropical places. It originates from **the** area between southern Brazil and Paraguay. **The** original name of the fruit was "ananas" – meaning excellent fruit - but when **the** European explorers discovered it, they called it pineapple. Christopher Columbus brought it to Europe in 1493. In many cultures, **the** pineapple is **a** symbol of welcome, friendship and hospitality.*

## Nouns

### Countable nouns

Countable nouns can be counted and have singular and plural forms. We can use **a/an**, **one** in the singular and **some**, **any**, **(a) few**, etc. in the plural.

### Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are used only with a singular form verb and we can't use **a/an** or **numbers** with them. To express quantity we use **some**, **any**, **much**, **little**, **a lot of**, etc.

<b>food</b>	meat, sugar, cheese, butter, chicken, chocolate, etc.
<b>liquids</b>	milk, water, coffee, etc.
<b>materials</b>	wool, gold, paper, glass, iron, leather, etc.
<b>abstract nouns</b>	love, help, freedom, time, information, news, advice, health, communication, work, experience, traffic, business, etc.
<b>natural phenomena</b>	weather, light, rain, snow, etc.
<b>some concrete nouns</b>	baggage, furniture, money, luggage, etc.

## Articles (a/an/the)

- The indefinite article **a** is used before singular nouns when we mention them for the first time or when we don't refer to a specific item. We use **a** when the next word begins with a consonant sound and **an** when the next word begins with a vowel sound. *There is **a** lamp in the room. There isn't **an** armchair in the room.*
- The definite article **the** is used before countable and uncountable nouns.

### *the* is used:

- before something specific or already mentioned.
- for things that are unique.
- for things that are defined.
- with the superlative of adjectives/adverbs.
- before names of seas, oceans, rivers, deserts, groups of islands, mountain ranges and countries in the plural.
- before nationalities when we refer to the whole nation.
- before people's surnames when we refer to the whole family.
- with hotels, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, museums.
- with newspapers, services and organisations.

### Examples

- I have to go to **the** dentist.*
- I bought two T-shirts and **a** dress. **The** dress is white.*
- The** sun heats **the** earth.*
- The** house which is next to ours is 300 years old.*
- Joan is **the** best student of all.*
- the** Black Sea, **the** Indian Ocean, **the** Thames, **the** Kalahari Desert, **the** Azores, **the** Alps, **the** USA*
- The** Chinese invented paper thousands of years ago.*
- The** Simpsons came to see us last night.*
- the** Hilton, **the** Pasta House, **the** National Theatre, **the** Odeon Cinema, **the** British Museum*
- the** Guardian, **the** police, **the** United Nations*

<i>the</i> is not used:	Examples
• before countable and uncountable nouns which refer to something general or not mentioned before.	<i>He loves chocolate.</i> <i>Whales are mammals.</i>
• before names of <b>people, streets, cities, countries, continents, islands</b> and <b>mountains</b> .	<i>Mark Smith, Oxford Street, Rome, Italy, Europe, Corsica, Mount Everest</i>
• before the <b>days of the week</b> and <b>months</b> .	<i>on Monday, in June</i>
• before names of <b>squares, parks</b> and <b>lakes</b> .	<i>Trafalgar Square, Central Park, Lake Winnipeg</i>
• before the names of <b>magazines, sports, games, colours, school subjects</b> and <b>languages</b> (when they are not followed by the word <i>language</i> ).	<i>Newsweek, tennis, chess, white, Maths, Spanish</i>
• with meals ( <b>breakfast, lunch, dinner</b> ). <b>BUT:</b> When we talk about a specific meal, we use <b>the</b>	<i>What did you have for breakfast?</i> <i>I didn't enjoy the dinner on the plane.</i>
• before the words <b>bed, court, church, home, hospital, prison, school, university, work</b> when they are used for the purpose for which they exist.	<i>Thomas went to university to study engineering.</i> <b>BUT:</b> <i>Peter went to the university to visit his professor.</i>
• before names of <b>airlines</b> or <b>companies</b> .	<i>Air France, BMW</i>

### some/any/no

<b>some + uncountable / plural countable nouns</b> is used in affirmative sentences and in questions when we offer something or ask for something politely.	<i>There is some orange juice in the fridge.</i> <i>Would you like some chips?</i> <i>Could I have some coffee?</i>
<b>any + uncountable / plural countable nouns</b> is used in questions and negative sentences.	<i>Is there any orange juice in the fridge?</i> <i>There aren't any chips on the table.</i>
<b>no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns</b> is used in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.	<i>There is no cheese in the fridge. = There isn't any cheese in the fridge.</i>
<b>a lot / lots / plenty</b> are always used with <i>of</i> when they are followed by a noun. They are used with: - <b>plural nouns</b> and a plural verb. - <b>uncountable nouns</b> and a singular verb.	<i>There were a lot of people in the park.</i> <i>Have some more food. There's lots left.</i> <i>Is there enough coffee for everyone? Yes, there's plenty.</i>

#### note

- **Many** and **much** are used in affirmative sentences with *too, so, how* and *as*.  
*There's too much sugar in my coffee.*
- **Much** is used with *very* as an adverb (or on its own in negative sentences).  
*I miss my family very much.*      *She didn't like the food (very) much.*
- **A lot (of)/Lots (of)/Plenty (of)** are quite informal, so in formal writing it is better to use *many* or *a number of* with countable nouns and *much* or *a great deal of* with uncountable nouns.  
*Many/A number of people believe that recent technological developments have improved our lives.*  
*Much/A great deal of stress is often experienced by people who work in offices.*
- **A lot (of)/Lots (of)/Plenty (of)** are not used with measurements of time or distance.  
*I was ill for many weeks.*

### a few/a little/few/little

	Examples
• <b>a few</b> (= <i>a small number, some</i> ) is used with plural nouns and a plural verb.	<i>I need a few more things from the supermarket.</i> <i>There are a few coins on the table.</i>
• <b>a little</b> (= <i>a small amount, some</i> ) is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb.	<i>There's still a little cake left in the fridge.</i>
• <b>few</b> (= <i>not many</i> ) is used with plural nouns and a plural verb.	<i>Very few people disagreed with him.</i>
• <b>little</b> (= <i>not much</i> ) is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb.	<i>There was little evidence to support his claim.</i>

## note

- For emphasis we can use:
  - **very, so, too + little/few**  
There's *very little* milk in my coffee.
  - **only + a little/a few**  
He's got *only a few* friends.

- **Some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot, lots, plenty** can also be used without nouns, as pronouns.  
Have you got *any* money? No, I haven't got *any*.  
We didn't buy *any* bread. We've got *plenty*.

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the dialogue with the phrases given in the box below.

a jar   a kilo  
a packet   a carton   ten slices  
three bars   two loaves

A: What else should I add to our shopping list, Sandra?

B: Well, we also need (1) a kilo/ten slices of cheddar cheese, (2) two loaves of bread, (3) a carton of orange juice and (4) a packet of whole-grain cereal.

A: OK, anything else?

B: Maybe we could add some more things, such as (5) a jar of strawberry jam, (6) three bars of chocolate and (7) a kilo/ten slices of turkey. Have I forgotten anything?

A: Well, I think we're OK.

**B** Complete the sentences with *a(n), the, or, -*.

- I read in an article that there are no bridges which cross the Amazon River.
- What colour was the dress - Nicky bought yesterday?
- Jason finds it very difficult to learn the Chinese language.
- Jennifer had an omelette with mushrooms and a chef's salad.
- Bill went to - London University to study - Economics.
- We made a reservation at an amazing ski resort in the Alps.
- I guess, - summer is the most popular season of the year.
- You can find a giant bird-eating spider in the rainforests of - South America.

**C** Choose the correct answer, *a, b* or *c*.

- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice in the fridge?  
a. a lot      b. some      **c. any**
- Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, please?  
a. much      **b. some**      c. any
- Justin can't eat this soup. There's too \_\_\_\_\_ salt in it.  
**a. much**      b. plenty      c. many
- How \_\_\_\_\_ people were there at your cousin's wedding?  
a. much      **b. many**      c. any
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ light in this room. It's too dark.  
a. much      b. any      **c. no**
- Come on, children. There's \_\_\_\_\_ cake for everyone.  
**a. plenty of**      b. lots      c. many

**D** Circle the correct answer.

- Wait a minute. There are few / **a few** more things I want to tell you.
- There was very **little** / a little he could do to help me with my project.
- There are only few / **a few** hotels in this city. We won't find a room easily.
- Hurry up, children. We've got very few / **little** time left.
- He's got **a few** / few friends in London, so he may stay with them.
- I'm sure there are very little / **few** job opportunities in this small town.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Complete the phrases with the correct preposition (*of, at, to, in*) and match each phrase with the correct definition. Then complete the sentences.

1. _____ <b>at</b> _____ present	<b>b</b>	a. because of sth
2. as a result _____ <b>of</b> _____	<b>a</b>	b. now
3. succeed _____ <b>in</b> _____	<b>d</b>	c. as stated by
4. belong _____ <b>to</b> _____	<b>f</b>	d. manage to do sth
5. according _____ <b>to</b> _____	<b>c</b>	e. in the future
6. _____ <b>in</b> _____ the coming years	<b>e</b>	f. be in sb's possession

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **According to** \_\_\_\_\_ the accountant, you owe the company \$500.
2. These sunglasses don't \_\_\_\_\_ **belong to** \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.
3. Cathy was still very weak \_\_\_\_\_ **as a result of** \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.
4. If we don't try to protect the environment, many more animal species will die out \_\_\_\_\_ **in the coming years** \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Sam is staying with his cousin in Prague \_\_\_\_\_ **at present** \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Ronald finally \_\_\_\_\_ **succeeded in** \_\_\_\_\_ passing his driving test.

**B** Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following "make" expressions. Then, choose the correct answer.

**make it difficult for sb to:** make things hard for sb

**make haste:** hurry up

**make it to the top:** be very successful

**make the most of sth:** take full advantage of sth as it may not last long

**make up for lost time:** enjoy sth as much as possible, because you didn't have the chance to do it in the past

1. He couldn't travel much when he was young, but he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ now.
  - a. make it difficult for him
  - b. make up for lost time**
2. Why don't we go on a picnic? It's a lovely day and we must \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. make the most of it**
  - b. make it to the top
3. \_\_\_\_\_, children. The school bus is waiting for you.
  - a. Make haste**
  - b. Make up for lost time
4. Rob is a very intelligent and hardworking young man. I'm sure he'll \_\_\_\_\_ one day soon.
  - a. make it to the top**
  - b. make haste
5. I was driving to work yesterday, but the storm \_\_\_\_\_ me to get there on time.
  - a. made the most of
  - b. made it difficult for**

## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- At this time tomorrow, Gerry \_\_\_\_\_ his driving test.  
a. shall take                      b. going to take                      c. shall have taken                      **d. will be taking**
- Henry \_\_\_\_\_ a shower as soon as he finishes cleaning his room.  
a. will have had                      **b. will have**                      c. have                      d. is having
- Will you \_\_\_\_\_ painting the house by tomorrow?  
a. finished                      b. going to finish                      **c. have finished**                      d. finishing
- Those cars are going really fast. There \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.  
a. is                      b. will have been                      **c. is going to be**                      d. going to be
- They could take better pictures if they \_\_\_\_\_ a digital camera.  
a. would have                      b. will have                      **c. had**                      d. are going to have
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ by the sea, I would go fishing every day.  
**a. lived**                      b. would live                      c. live                      d. will be living
- Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ more apple juice, please?  
a. no                      **b. some**                      c. any                      d. many
- I can't drink this tea. There's too \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in it.  
**a. much**                      b. plenty                      c. many                      d. lot of
- How \_\_\_\_\_ teachers were there at the seminar yesterday?  
a. some                      **b. many**                      c. any                      d. much
- Don't leave. There are \_\_\_\_\_ more things I want to tell you.  
a. few                      b. any                      c. little                      **d. a few**

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- Arnold has planned to redecorate his travel agency next month.  
**going** Arnold \_\_\_\_\_ is going to redecorate \_\_\_\_\_ his travel agency next month.
- I'll finish the housework before the children come back from school.  
**have** I \_\_\_\_\_ will have finished the housework \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the children come back from school.
- Mark is likely to win another medal.  
**probably** Mark \_\_\_\_\_ will probably win \_\_\_\_\_ another medal.
- Unless we send them an e-mail, they won't know.  
**not** If \_\_\_\_\_ we do not send \_\_\_\_\_ them an e-mail, they won't know.
- You can keep this mug if Roy doesn't want it.  
**unless** You can keep this mug \_\_\_\_\_ unless Roy wants \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Don't say anything because your father will get angry.  
**you** If \_\_\_\_\_ you say anything \_\_\_\_\_, your father will get angry.
- We'll be on the plane for Rome by the time he arrives.  
**left** We \_\_\_\_\_ will have left \_\_\_\_\_ for Rome by the time he arrives.
- When is your appointment with the manager?  
**meeting** When \_\_\_\_\_ are you meeting \_\_\_\_\_ the manager?

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- He finished my portrait yesterday, but he's putting \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.  
a. it mildly      **b. the final touches**      c. ideas into my head      d. an end to
- Do you think you could put \_\_\_\_\_ with the head teacher?  
a. an end to      b. it mildly      **c. in a good word for me**      d. the final touches
- I finally \_\_\_\_\_ trying to make him change his mind.  
**a. gave up**      b. gave out      c. gave back      d. gave off
- They told me to \_\_\_\_\_ these leaflets.  
a. give off      **b. give out**      c. give up      d. give in to
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting because the chairman had to leave.  
a. showed off      b. paid off      c. got off      **d. put off**
- Andy loves \_\_\_\_\_ his brand new sports car.  
a. giving off      b. putting off      **c. showing off**      d. cooling off
- I broke my leg as I was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus yesterday morning.  
a. cooling off      b. giving off      c. paying off      **d. getting off**
- According \_\_\_\_\_ Ned, that's the best Chinese restaurant in the city.  
a. of      b. in      c. at      **d. to**
- Unfortunately, he didn't succeed \_\_\_\_\_ getting the job after all.  
**a. in**      b. on      c. for      d. at
- Matt worked so hard that he finally made \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. haste      **b. it to the top**      c. the most of      d. difficult

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. We must become more sensitive to <u>environmental</u> issues.             | ENVIRONMENT |
| 2. It was one of the most <u>destructive</u> earthquakes in history.         | DESTROY     |
| 3. The new graphic artist they hired is very <u>creative</u> .               | CREATE      |
| 4. Karen does <u>voluntary</u> work at a children's hospital twice a week.   | VOLUNTEER   |
| 5. He put on a <u>protective</u> mask and a pair of goggles.                 | PROTECT     |
| 6. A food processor is a really <u>useful</u> present for Bob, who's a cook. | USE         |
| 7. The <u>warmth</u> of their welcome made us feel at home.                  | WARM        |
| 8. Check the <u>depth</u> of the water to make sure the kids can swim here.  | DEEP        |
| 9. After he was fired, he felt completely <u>hopeless</u> about the future.  | HOPE        |
| 10. It's true that not everyone wants a <u>challenging</u> job.              | CHALLENGE   |

## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

If you would like to have an exciting holiday this summer, then, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Bluebell Hotel in Blueville. The hotel has just recently been renovated and our famous designers are now putting (2) \_\_\_\_\_. So what you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a comfortable, clean and modern environment. The hotel is built near one of the most beautiful places in the town and it is surrounded by a beautiful park. If you want to spend your time by the sea, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ well-known Sandy Beach is nearby. You can also play beach volleyball there! So, don't (5) \_\_\_\_\_ off your much needed holiday, book now and make the most of our specials!

- |                    |                        |                                 |                          |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a. will come    | b. you would come      | c. might come                   | <b>d. come</b>           |
| 2. a. an end to it | b. ideas into our head | <b>c. the finishing touches</b> | d. in a good word for us |
| 3. a. are finding  | <b>b. will find</b>    | e. found                        | d. have found            |
| 4. a. a            | b. an                  | c. this                         | <b>d. the</b>            |
| 5. <b>a. put</b>   | b. give                | c. pay                          | d. get                   |







*I'm sure Matt will never forget that day. He was about to move house and it had been a very tiring and stressful week. He **had been packing** his things all day long and by the end of the day he **had finished** everything. The only thing he **hadn't done** was to carry his luggage and some other boxes to his car. When he finally did it and was ready to leave, he realised he **had forgotten** his sunglasses on the kitchen table. So he went back to get them. When he came out again, he **couldn't** believe his eyes. Somebody **had stolen** his car with all his belongings! It wasn't his lucky day!*

### Past Perfect Simple

Affirmative	Questions	Negative
I had finished / I'd finished He had written / He'd written	Had you finished? Had she written?	It had not (hadn't) finished They had not (hadn't) written

### The Past Perfect Simple is used:

- for an action which was completed before a specific time in the past.  
*Larry had finished his presentation by 11:00 in the morning.*
- for an action which was completed before another action in the past (in time clauses with **before**, **after**, **when**, **by the time**).  
We use the **Past Perfect Simple** for the action that happened first and the **Past Simple** for the action that followed.  
*We had just started the meeting when Terry entered the office.*
- with adjectives / adverbs in the superlative degree and expressions such as: *the first/second/only ... etc.*

*That was the most interesting board game I had ever played.*

### Time Expressions

by + point in time  
before + point in time  
already, ever, never, just, until, before, after, when, by the time

### note

When two actions which were both completed in the past are connected with *before* or *after*, we can use either the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Simple for the action that happened first. For the second action we use only the Past Simple.

*They had eaten dinner before Charlie came back home.*

### Past Perfect Progressive

Affirmative	Questions	Negative
I had been searching / I'd been searching	Had you been searching?	It had not (hadn't) been searching

## The Past Perfect Progressive is used:

- for an action which was in progress before another action or a specific point of time in the past (in time clauses with **when, before, after, by the time**).

*By 10:00 yesterday morning, I had been marking tests for three hours without a break.*

*They had been waiting for half an hour before they called him to see where he was.*

- for a lengthy action which took place in the past and its results were obvious at a later point of time in the past.

*Peter was really tired because he had been painting the house all day long.*

### Time Expressions

by + point in time

before + point in time

already, by the time, when, for,

since, after, before, how long

### note

Stative verbs are not usually used in the Past Perfect Progressive.

## Grammar Practice

### A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Progressive.

- Eric had been waiting (wait) for over an hour before Harry came (come).
- I had finished (finish) my homework by 6:00 p.m. yesterday.
- My parents had been encouraging (encourage) me to become a surgeon for years.
- We were (be) late and by the time we got (get) to the station the train had already left (already/leave).
- Elisa was (be) tired because she had been cleaning (clean) the house all day.
- Patrick realised (realise) he had forgotten (forget) his passport at home, when he arrived (arrive) at the airport.

### B Expand the notes into sentences. Use the Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple or the Past Perfect Progressive.

- He / live / London / ten years / before / move / Bristol  
He had been living in London for ten years before he moved to Bristol
- Our mother / finish / cooking / by the time / guests / arrive  
Our mother had finished cooking by the time the guests arrived
- When / bell / ring / students / already / complete / test  
When the bell rang, the students had already completed the test
- Edward / be / exhausted / because / travel / all day  
Edward was exhausted because he had been travelling all day
- My friend / come / after / I / leave / the restaurant  
My friend came after I had left the restaurant
- Craig / walk / park / an hour / when / meet / old friend  
Craig had been walking in the park for an hour when he met an old friend

**C** Read what the following people said about an earthquake that occurred yesterday. Complete with the Past Perfect Simple or the Past Perfect Progressive of the verbs in brackets.



"I was in my car at the time. I (1) had just left (just/leave) a restaurant. I (2) had never experienced (never/experience) an earthquake before, so I didn't know what to do. I saw people running out of their houses. Some of them (3) had been sleeping (sleep) as they were still in their pyjamas. Later, when the earthquake stopped, I continued driving and when I arrived home, I was happy to see that the earthquake (4) hadn't destroyed (not/destroy) my house," explained Mr Jones.

"I was very tired because I (5) had been studying (study) all day, so I decided to go to bed early. Luckily, I (6) hadn't fallen (not/fall) asleep when the earthquake took place. Actually, I (7) had just got (just/get) out of bed to get a glass of water when part of the ceiling fell in on it. Later I realised how lucky I (8) had been (be)," said Maria.



"We (9) had been playing (play) video games for hours and were thinking of going to bed when the earthquake occurred. When our parents felt the earth shake, they shouted to us to get under the table but we (10) had already done (already/do) so," said Mark.

**D** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- We finished the pottery lesson. Then we went to Tim's house.  
had We went to Tim's house after we had finished the pottery lesson.
- I had been asleep for only ten minutes when the baby woke up.  
sleeping I had been sleeping for only ten minutes when the baby woke up.
- We ordered lunch and then Dennis came and joined us.  
already We had already ordered lunch when Dennis came and joined us.
- Walter had been in front of his computer for ten hours before he went to bed.  
working Walter had been working on his computer for ten hours before he went to bed.
- They packed their suitcases and then took a taxi to the train station.  
had As soon as they had packed their suitcases, they took a taxi to the train station.
- I completed my project and then sent it by e-mail to John.  
after I sent my project to John by e-mail after I had completed it.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Complete the word formation table and complete the sentences using the correct derivative.

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1.	(dis)appear	(dis) <u>appearance</u>	<u>apparent</u>	<u>apparently</u>
2.	-	<u>mystery</u>	<u>mysterious</u>	mysteriously
3.	<u>succeed</u>	success	<u>successful</u>	<u>successfully</u>
4.	<u>apologise</u>	<u>apology</u>	apologetic	<u>apologetically</u>
5.	<u>astonish</u>	<u>astonishment</u>	<u>astonished</u> , <u>astonishing</u>	astonishingly

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Allow me to <u>apologise</u> . I didn't mean to offend you.                                | <b>APOLOGY</b>  |
| 2. My pet parrot disappeared <u>mysteriously</u> from its cage and I never saw it again.      | <b>MYSTERY</b>  |
| 3. His new book was a great <u>success</u> . The critics really loved it.                     | <b>SUCCEED</b>  |
| 4. After two days, his family had to call the police and report his <u>disappearance</u> .    | <b>APPEAR</b>   |
| 5. To my <u>astonishment</u> , Eric scored three goals in yesterday's match.                  | <b>ASTONISH</b> |
| 6. Rita gave me an <u>apologetic</u> look but didn't say anything.                            | <b>APOLOGY</b>  |
| 7. The police solved the case of the <u>mysterious</u> bank robbery and arrested the robbers. | <b>MYSTERY</b>  |
| 8. The Tailors run a <u>successful</u> family business in Seattle.                            | <b>SUCCESS</b>  |
| 9. <u>Apparently</u> , it was going to rain again.  | <b>APPARENT</b> |
| 10. The success of her first novel was really <u>astonishing</u> .                            | <b>ASTONISH</b> |

**B** Read the phrases with "in". Then, choose the correct answer.

- |               |                      |                  |                     |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| • in front of | • in touch with      | • in addition to | • in charge of      |
| • in place of | • in comparison with | • in answer to   | • in agreement with |

- Henry is in \_\_\_\_\_ the whole department now that Mr Norris left.  
a. in place of    b. in answer to    **c. in charge of**
- Please, don't park \_\_\_\_\_ of my garage.  
**a. in front**    b. in place    c. in charge
- I sent them an e-mail yesterday in \_\_\_\_\_ their letter of complaint.  
**a. in answer to**    b. in comparison with    c. in agreement with
- Unfortunately, we aren't \_\_\_\_\_ our old friends from school.  
a. in place of    **b. in touch with**    c. in answer to
- \_\_\_\_\_ his salary, he gets some extra money for delivering parcels for the company.  
a. In front of    **b. In addition to**    c. In agreement with
- The whole committee was in \_\_\_\_\_ the mayor about the new park.  
a. charge of    b. comparison with    **c. agreement with**
- Anna usually uses margarine in \_\_\_\_\_ butter in her cooking.  
a. touch with    **b. place of**    c. front of
- My cooking skills are very basic in \_\_\_\_\_ my mother's.  
a. place of    b. charge of    **c. comparison with**



Yesterday morning, as I was leaving the bank, I met James. He told me that he **had had** an accident while he **had been driving** to work the **previous day**. The driver of the other car **told** the police that he **had probably fallen asleep** at the wheel and **lost control** of his vehicle. Luckily, nobody was hurt.

### Reported Speech (Statements)

In **Direct Speech**, we give the exact words that someone said. The words of the speaker are put in quotation marks.

Irina said, "Tina is on the phone."



In **Reported Speech**, we give the meaning of what someone said, but with some changes and without quotation marks. We use a reporting verb, usually **say** or **tell**, followed by **that** (which can be omitted) and the reported statement.

Irina said that Tina was on the phone.

#### note

- We use **say** when there is no indirect object.  
"I can't fix the car," he said.      He said that he couldn't fix the car.
- We use **tell** when there is an indirect object.  
"I'll be late, Tom," he said.      He told Tom that he would be late.

- When we change a sentence from Direct to Reported Speech, pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning of the sentence.

"I like **your** new bike," said Ian.

Ian said that he liked **my** new bike.

- When a sentence changes from Direct to Reported Speech, tenses, modals and time expressions change as follows:

#### Present Simple → Past Simple

Mike said, "I want to buy a new car."

Mike said (that) he wanted to buy a new car.

#### Present Progressive → Past Progressive

Alan said, "I'm having a shower."

Alan said he was having a shower.

#### Past Simple → Past Perfect Simple

Lars said, "I saw a bear behind the tree."

Lars said he had seen a bear behind the tree.

#### Present Perfect Simple → Past Perfect Simple

Tim said, "I've seen the Loch Ness monster."

Tim said he had seen the Loch Ness monster.

#### Present Perfect Progressive → Past Perfect Progressive

Andy said, "I've been waiting for an hour."

Andy said he had been waiting for an hour.

#### will → would

Dan said, "I'll call you later."

Dan said he would call me later.

#### can → could

Mina said, "I can show you the way."

Mina said she could show me the way.

#### Conditional Sentences Type 1 → Conditional Sentences Type 2

Don said, "If we take a taxi, we'll get there more quickly."

Don said if they took a taxi, they would get there more quickly.

#### may → might

Paul said, "I may go to Brazil."

Paul said he might go to Brazil.

#### must → had to

Jim said, "You must work hard."

Jim said I had to work hard.

**now → then**

Mandy said, "I'll talk to Emma now!"

Mandy said she would talk to Emma then.

**today, tonight → that day, that night**

Tom said, "We're meeting Tim today."

Tom said they were meeting Tim that day.

**yesterday → the previous day / the day before**

Danny said, "I visited my lawyer yesterday."

Danny said he had visited his lawyer the previous day.

**this morning/year, etc. → that morning/year, etc.**

Mark said, "I haven't eaten anything since this morning."

Mark said he hadn't eaten anything since that morning.

**here → there**

Eric said, "I saw it here."

Eric said he had seen it there.

**tomorrow → the next day / the following day**

Robin said, "I'm flying to Paris tomorrow."

Robin said he was flying to Paris the following day.

**ago → before**

Ben said, "I bought this car two days ago."

Ben said he had bought that car two days before.

**last week/month, etc. → the previous week/month, etc. the week/month, etc. before**

Dave said, "I called Alf last week."

Dave said that he had called Alf the previous week.

**next week / month, etc. → the following week / month, etc.**

Gary said, "I'll return the book next week."

Gary said he would return the book the following week.

**note**

- These changes are not made when the sentence expresses a general truth or the reporting verb is in the Present, Future or Present Perfect Simple.

"I enjoy cooking," Kate said.

→ Kate said (that) she enjoys cooking.

"I will move to Dublin next year," Eric says.

→ Eric says he will move to Dublin next year.

- The Past Perfect and the verbs *could*, *might*, *should*, *would* and *used to do* do not change in Reported Speech.
- The Past Progressive usually doesn't change but when it does, it changes to Past Perfect Progressive.
- Conditional Sentences Types 2 and 3 do not change in Reported Speech.

**Special Introductory Verbs**

There are a number of special introductory verbs used in Reported Speech.

	Examples
• <b>verb + full infinitive</b> (agree, claim, demand, offer, promise, refuse, threaten, etc.)	"I'll babysit for you," said Patty. Patty offered to babysit for me.
• <b>verb + object + full infinitive</b> (advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, forbid, invite, order, permit, remind, warn, etc.)	"You should take better care of yourself, John," said Greg. Greg advised John to take better care of himself.
• <b>verb + -ing form</b> (accuse sb of, apologise for, admit (to), complain to sb about, deny, insist on, suggest, etc.)	"George lied to me," said Ted. Ted accused George of lying to him.
• <b>verb + that clause</b> (admit, agree, claim, complain, exclaim, explain, inform sb, promise, suggest, etc.)	"You never listen to me," he said. He complained that I never listened to him.

## Grammar Practice

### A Circle the correct answer.



Yesterday evening, I went to Tim's house because he wanted to talk to me. He told (1) me / to me that he (2) is planning / was planning to go on a business trip to Italy (3) next week / the following week. He said that he (4) was going / will going to stay in Milan for ten days and that he (5) needed / will need my help with his house and garden. He explained (6) me / to me that somebody (7) had / must to feed his fish and water his plants. He also said that he (8) won't trust / didn't trust anybody else but me, and he (9) would appreciate / will appreciate it if I (10) accepted / accept.

### B Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

1. "I can't talk now because I'm very busy," Hugh said.

Hugh said (that) he couldn't talk then because he was very busy.

2. "We enjoyed the documentary we saw last night," the children told their mother.

The children told their mother (that) they had enjoyed the documentary they had seen the previous night/the night before.

3. "I must get up early tomorrow morning," Bob said.

Bob said (that) he had to get up early the next morning/the following morning.

4. "I have already complained about the noise twice today," Martha told him.

Martha told him (that) she had already complained about the noise twice that day.

5. "The mechanic will fix my car tomorrow," Mr Burton said.

Mr Burton said (that) the mechanic would fix his car the next day/the following day.

### C Choose the correct answer.

1. Peter said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a new pair of jeans.

a. had bought      b. buys

2. Emily told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ that recipe for cheese cake on the Internet.

a. had found      b. finds

3. He said that we had to deliver these parcels \_\_\_\_\_.

a. previous day      b. the following day

4. They told Benny that they \_\_\_\_\_ travel to Egypt.

a. ought      b. might

5. Flora complained that her brother \_\_\_\_\_ reading her diary.

a. kept      b. was keeping

6. He said that he had sold his car a year \_\_\_\_\_.

a. before      b. previous

### D Change the following sentences into Reported Speech. Use one of the reporting verbs in the box, making the necessary change.

*offer    accuse of    advise    suggest    deny*

1. "Helen, you lied to me," Cynthia said.

Cynthia accused Helen of lying to her.

2. "Let's have dinner at my house tonight," Peter said.

Peter suggested having/that they (should) have dinner at his house that night.

3. "I'll drive you to the airport," Calvin told Mark.

Calvin offered to drive Mark to the airport.

4. "I didn't break the window," Jack said.

Jack denied having broken/breaking the window.

5. "You should see a dentist before your toothache gets worse," John told his sister.

John advised his sister to see a dentist before her toothache got worse.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Complete the word formation table and then complete the dialogue with the correct derivative.

	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1.	believe	belief	(un) believable	(un) believably
2.	exhibit	exhibitor, exhibition, exhibit	-	-
3.	complete	completion	(in) complete	(in) completely
4.	burglar	burglar, burglary	-	-
5.	play	play, player	playful	playfully
6.	exhaust	exhaustion	exhausted, exhausting	-
7.	-	luck	(un)lucky	(un)luckily



**A:** Hi, Emma. What's up?

**B:** Hi, Joanne. You won't (1) believe what happened to me yesterday. When I returned home from the book (2) exhibition, I found the window of my bedroom broken and the whole house in a complete mess. It was obvious that a (3) burglar had broken into my house.

**BELIEF**

**EXHIBIT**

**BURGLE**

**A:** Really? Did he steal anything?

**B:** Yes. He stole the TV set and the DVD (4) player, as well as some money. I also found the drawer where I keep my jewellery (5) completely, empty! Imagine all my jewellery gone! (6) Luckily, he didn't have time to steal anything else, as far as I could see. Then I called the police and tried to tidy up the house. I was really (7) exhausted when I finished.

**PLAY**

**COMPLETE**

**LUCK**

**EXHAUST**

**A:** I guess, it wasn't your lucky day, Emma.

**B** Complete the sentences using the correct phrasal verb.

**break in(to):** enter a building or car by force to steal sth

**break in:** to interrupt when sb else is talking

**break out (of violent events):** start suddenly

**break down:** stop working because of a mechanical fault

**break through:** make a way through sth by force

- The firefighters had to \_\_\_\_\_ the wall to put out the fire in the factory.  
 a. break through      b. break in      c. break out
- The burglar \_\_\_\_\_ their house through the bathroom window.  
 a. broke out       b. broke into      c. broke down
- As Barbara was talking, Fay suddenly \_\_\_\_\_, saying, "You're to blame".  
 a. broke in      b. broke down      c. broke out
- As I was driving back home, my car \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. broke out      b. broke through       c. broke down
- I think that the World War I \_\_\_\_\_ in 1914.  
 a. broke down      b. broke in       c. broke out





*When Mr Benson entered the office on Monday morning, he asked me where Kevin was. I replied that he was in hospital with a broken leg. Mr Benson was very surprised and wanted to know why no one had told him about it. I reminded him that he had been away on business the previous week. Then he asked me to call Kevin on his mobile phone and went into his office.*

### Reported Questions

- To change questions from **Direct Speech** into **Reported Speech**, we change tenses, pronouns, and other words just as in reported statements. Reported questions begin with the **reporting verbs** *ask*, *wonder* and *want to know* and they follow the word order of affirmative sentences, i.e. **subject + verb + object**. There is a full stop, not a question mark at the end of a reported question.
- If the **direct question** begins with a question word, (**who, which, what, where, when, how**, etc.), the **reported question** also begins with the same **question word**.
- If the **direct question** does not begin with a question word, but with an auxiliary verb, (**do/does, did, have/has**, etc.), the reported question begins with **if** or **whether**.

*"Where are you going?" he asked me.  
He asked me where I was going.*

*"Did you watch the documentary last night?" Brad asked his friend.  
Brad asked his friend if/whether he had watched the documentary the previous night.*

#### note

**Question Tags** are omitted in Reported Speech.

*"They haven't arrived yet, have they?" he asked. He asked if/whether they had arrived yet.*

### Reported Commands & Requests

- To change commands from **Direct Speech** into **Reported Speech**, we use the reporting verbs **tell, order, warn**, etc., which are followed by a **full infinitive** or **not + full infinitive**.  
*"Be quiet," the teacher said. → The teacher told me to be quiet.  
"Don't make noise," Mum said. → Mum told me not to make noise.*
- To change requests from **Direct Speech** into **Reported Speech**, we use the reporting verbs **ask, beg**, etc., which are followed by a **full infinitive** or **not + full infinitive**.  
*"Give me a glass of water, please," Tony said. Tony asked me to give him a glass of water.  
"Please Anna, don't tell anyone else," Kate said. Kate asked Anna not to tell anyone else.*

#### note

When the direct request is in question form, in Reported Speech the verb of the sentence changes to full infinitive. *"Will you close the window?" Ben said. → Ben asked me to close the window.*

## Grammar Practice

### A Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

- "Do you need help with the cleaning?" I asked Fiona.  
I asked Fiona whether/if she needed help with the cleaning.
- "Bring me some more coffee, please" Jeremy asked the waiter.  
Jeremy asked the waiter to bring him some more coffee.
- "What did you do yesterday, Alan?" Nelson wondered.  
Nelson wondered what Alan had done the previous day.
- "Don't stay out late tonight" mother told Chris.  
Mother told Chris not to stay out late that night.
- "Are we going to a restaurant tonight?" Bob wanted to know.  
Bob wanted to know whether/if they were going to a restaurant that night.
- "Get out of the car immediately" the police officer ordered the driver.  
The police officer ordered the driver to get out of the car immediately.

### B Rewrite the following dialogue using Reported Speech.

Alex: So, what are you doing tonight, Dennis?

Dennis: We're having dinner with the Foresters, remember?

Alex: I completely forgot about it.

Dennis: I'll pick you up at 9:00 tonight.

Alex: Will you be very angry at me if I don't come with you, Dennis?

Dennis: Yes, of course, I will! We have to go, because we're going to discuss the new project and I really need your support. So, start getting ready!

- Alex asked Dennis what he was doing that night.
- Dennis reminded him (that) they were having dinner with the Foresters.
- Alex said (that) he had completely forgotten about it.
- Dennis told him (that) he would pick him up at 9:00 that night.
- Alex asked Dennis whether/if he would be very angry at him if he didn't go with him.
- Dennis answered that he would and added that they had to go, because they were going to discuss the new project and he really needed Alex's/his support. He also told him to start getting ready!

### C Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

- I asked Danny \_\_\_\_\_ me back the book.  
a. bring                      b. if he brings                      c. to bring
- Andrew asked Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to work the previous day.  
a. why hadn't he come      b. why he hadn't come      c. why didn't he come
- Our teacher wondered \_\_\_\_\_ the question.  
a. if we understood      b. did we understand      c. do we understand
- My parents warned me \_\_\_\_\_ that again.  
a. doing                      b. did I do                      c. not to do
- He told his mother \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.  
a. wake him up              b. to wake him up              c. woke him up
- Elisabeth wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_ a good book lately.  
a. if I read                      b. if I'm reading                      c. if I had read

**D Rewrite the sentences using Direct Speech.**

1. Philip told his parents that he wanted to become a lawyer.  
"I want to become a lawyer!" Philip said to/told his parents.
2. Matt suggested trying to finish the project by Friday.  
"Why don't you/we try to finish the project by Friday?" asked Matt./"I suggest that we/you should try to finish the project by Friday" said Matt.
3. Peter told Tom that he couldn't be there on time.  
"I can't be there on time, Tom," said Peter.
4. Mary told us that she had never met Larry's sister before.  
"I've never met Larry's sister before," said Mary.
5. Charlie said that he would be working all day that day.  
"I'll be working all day today," said Charlie.
6. My father told me that if I disobeyed, I would get into serious trouble.  
"If you disobey, you'll get into serious trouble," said my father.
7. My sister wanted to know what time Emily was meeting us.  
"What time is Emily meeting us?" asked my sister.
8. The policeman ordered me to give him my passport immediately.  
"Give me your passport immediately," the policeman ordered me.

**Vocabulary Practice****A Complete the short dialogues with the correct "catch" expression.****catch sb red-handed:** find sb in the act of doing sth bad or illegal**catch a cold:** become ill/come down with a cold**catch sb's eye:** attract sb's attention**catch sight of sb/sth:** see sb/sth for a moment, suddenly notice**catch sb off guard:** surprise sb by doing or saying sth they were not expecting

1. A: What are your plans for the weekend?  
B: Babysitting! You see, when the Walkers asked me to babysit for them, I was caught off guard and agreed to it without thinking twice.
2. A: Are you OK, Barry? You don't look very well.  
B: The truth is that I haven't been feeling well all day today. I've got a terrible headache and a sore throat. Maybe I've caught a cold.
3. A: I'm really angry at the waiter. I've been trying to catch his eye for half an hour but he never looks this way.  
B: Maybe we should talk to the manager.
4. A: Do you know why they fired Steve?  
B: Well, I don't know if it's true, but I've heard that Mr Collins was caught red-handed taking money from the till.
5. A: Oh, Max, where's the bus? I can't stand waiting here any longer.  
B: Daniel, stop nagging. I just caught sight of the bus in the distance.

**B** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. nationalise	nationality, nation	national	nationally
2. see	sight	-	-
3. -	stranger	strange	strangely
4. terrify	terror	terrified, terrifying, terrible	terrifyingly, terribly
5. rob	robber, robbery	-	-
6. thank	thanks, thankfulness	thankful	thankfully



Yesterday morning, I was waiting at the (1) National Bank to pay some bills. While I was talking on my mobile phone, I caught (2) sight of a young man dressed in black who was acting a bit (3) strangely. In a couple of minutes, he put on a mask, approached the teller and asked for all the money. The teller was (4) terrified and did as he was told. The (5) robber took the money and vanished in no time. (6) Thankfully, nobody was hurt.

**NATION**

**SEE**

**STRANGE**

**TERRIFY**

**ROB**

**THANK**

## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- I was very tired yesterday because I \_\_\_\_\_ for two nights.  
a. hadn't been sleeping    b. hadn't slept    c. didn't sleep    d. was sleeping
- How long had you been standing there before I \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
a. see    b. had seen    c. was seeing    d. saw
- When Jill heard the alarm, she ran out of the house, but the thieves \_\_\_\_\_ her car.  
a. had already stolen    b. were already stolen    c. already stole    d. had already been stealing
- Mark \_\_\_\_\_ to learn Spanish on his own for three years, but last year he decided to go to a language school.  
a. was trying    b. had been trying    c. has tried    d. has been trying
- Eric said that he had lost his mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. yesterday    b. previous day    c. the day until    d. the day before
- Carl told \_\_\_\_\_ that Tom couldn't be there on time.  
a. me    b. to me    c. for me    d. at me
- His secretary told them \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.  
a. not wait    b. not to wait    c. to not wait    d. don't wait
- Mr Taylor \_\_\_\_\_ to the hotel manager about the service in the hotel.  
a. said    b. explained    c. accused    d. complained
- Mike asked me \_\_\_\_\_ abroad before.  
a. whether I travel    b. had I travelled    c. if I travelled    d. whether I had travelled
- The police officer asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. where are you from    b. whether you are from    c. where I was from    d. where was I from

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- Nelson was still sending e-mails when Rex called him.  
finished    Nelson \_\_\_\_\_ *hadn't finished* \_\_\_\_\_ sending e-mails when Rex called him.
- He had been asleep for only five minutes when he heard a loud noise.  
sleeping    He \_\_\_\_\_ *had been sleeping* \_\_\_\_\_ for only five minutes when he heard a loud noise.
- "Sometimes I can't understand Jim," said Norman.  
could    Norman said that sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ *he couldn't understand* \_\_\_\_\_ Jim.
- "Gerry has just talked to the manager," Peter said.  
had    Peter said that \_\_\_\_\_ *Gerry had just talked* \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager.
- "Put all your toys in the toy box, children," said Mum.  
to    Mum told the children \_\_\_\_\_ *to put all the toys* \_\_\_\_\_ in the toy box.
- "How did you break your arm?" asked Fred.  
broken    Fred asked me \_\_\_\_\_ *how I had broken* \_\_\_\_\_ my arm.
- "Don't park your car here," said Mr Silver.  
not    Mr Silver told \_\_\_\_\_ *me not to park* \_\_\_\_\_ my car there.
- "When are you planning to leave?" Gina asked.  
was    Gina asked me when \_\_\_\_\_ *I was planning* \_\_\_\_\_ to leave.

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- Both my brother and I are still \_\_\_\_\_ our old friends from Dover.  
a. in place of      **b. in touch with**      c. in answer to      d. in addition to
- Could you tell me who is \_\_\_\_\_ of the marketing department?  
**a. in charge**      b. in answer      c. in agreement      d. in comparison
- In \_\_\_\_\_ painting the whole house, he built a new garage.  
a. charge of      b. front of      **c. addition to**      d. touch with
- The children were telling stories \_\_\_\_\_ the fireplace.  
a. in place of      b. in touch with      c. in addition to      **d. in front of**
- The teacher asked me when World War II \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. broke out**      b. broke in      c. broke into      d. broke down
- Joe was late because his car had \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. broken out      b. broken in      **c. broken down**      d. broken through
- Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend's house a week ago.  
a. broke out      **b. broke into**      c. broke through      d. broke down
- I'm sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ on your conversation but we have to leave soon.  
**a. breaking in**      b. breaking down      c. breaking through      d. breaking out
- He was caught \_\_\_\_\_ stealing money from my purse.  
a. off guard      b. sight of      c. a cold      **d. red-handed**
- Don't walk in the rain without your anorak or you'll \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. catch a cold**      b. catch sight of it      c. catch your eye      d. catch it off guard
- The newspaper headline about the earthquake caught his \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. sight      b. cold      **c. eye**      d. off guard
- Even though I hadn't planned to, I accepted the offer because I was caught \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. sight of      **b. off guard**      c. a cold      d. their eye

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- Terry has had a long, successful career as a businessman. **SUCCESS**
- I accepted his apology for keeping me waiting. **APOLOGISE**
- The opening ceremony of the Olympic Games was really amazing. **AMAZE**
- They were all worried about his sudden disappearance. **DISAPPEAR**
- We were really exhausted after the long journey to Melbourne. **EXHAUST**
- The Websters reported the burglary to the police. **BURGLAR**
- I met my English teacher at a book exhibition last Saturday. **EXHIBIT**
- Their new colleague is acting a bit strangely. **STRANGE**
- There are students of different nationalities at his school. **NATION**
- An old woman fainted during the bank robbery yesterday. **ROBBER**

## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

I bumped into Ted yesterday and he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ me that he had visited the National Gallery last week. While he was looking at some paintings, the alarm sounded. Someone (2) \_\_\_\_\_ two paintings worth millions of dollars. He went on to say that this was not the first time that something like this had happened. Just two months earlier some burglars had (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the gallery and stolen five very valuable paintings. The police arrived within minutes and nobody was allowed to leave the gallery until the police had had a chance to question them. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the investigation was Detective Charlie Barley. He asked Ted (5) \_\_\_\_\_ anything, but unfortunately he had not, and was therefore not in a position to help.

- |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. a. said  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. told | c. exclaimed                                    | d. asked   |
| 2. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. had stolen | b. had been stealing                     | c. has stolen                                   | d. has been stealing                               |
| 3. a. broken out of                               | b. broken through                        | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. broken into | d. broken down                                     |
| 4. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. In charge  | b. In front                              | c. In place                                     | d. In touch  |
| 5. a. had he seen                                 | b. when he had seen                      | c. have you seen                                | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d. if he had seen |





*If a flight is **delayed** or **cancelled**, our clients **are** usually **compensated** with free meals, hotel rooms or long-distance calls. An alternate flight with the same or a different airline **can** also **be** arranged in some cases.*

## A. Passive Voice

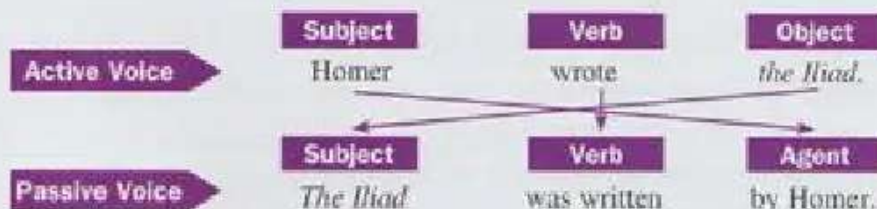
The **Active Voice** indicates that the subject of the verb carries out an action.

### The Passive Voice

- indicates that the subject of the verb receives the result of an action that somebody or something else performs. *The new hotel was decorated by Alf Donovan.*
- is used to emphasise the action rather than who or what is responsible for it. *My scooter was repaired yesterday.*

### Transforming a sentence from Active Voice to Passive Voice:

- The **object** (person or thing) of the verb in the **Active Voice** becomes the **subject** of the verb in the **Passive Voice**.
- We use the verb **be** in the same tense as the verb in the **Active Voice**.
- We use the past participle of the main verb after the verb **be**.
- To indicate who or what carries out the action, we use the preposition **by** with the subject of the active verb (**agent**).



#### note

We omit **by + agent**:

- When we don't know who or what causes the action.  
*Tony's car was stolen last Saturday.*
- When it is easy to figure out who the agent is. In these cases, in the **Active Voice**, the subject is usually **people, they, someone, one, etc.**

**Active Voice:** People speak English all over the world.

**Passive Voice:** English is spoken all over the world.



## B. Simple Tenses

Present Simple	am/is/are + past participle	<i>A tour of the island is included in the price.</i>
Past Simple	was/were + past participle	<i>The children were rescued by the fire fighter.</i>
Present Perfect Simple	have/has been + past participle	<i>Our DVD recorder has been fixed.</i>
Past Perfect Simple	had been + past participle	<i>All the food for the picnic had been prepared on the day before.</i>
Future Will	will be + past participle	<i>Walter's flight will be delayed.</i>
Future Perfect Simple	will have been + past participle	<i>All the invitations will have been sent by tomorrow.</i>

The interrogative and negative are formed with the corresponding interrogative and negative forms of the verb *be* and the past participle of the main verb.

*Were all the invitations sent yesterday? He hadn't been informed about the meeting.*

## C. Modal Verbs

We form the Passive Voice with the modal verb + *be* + the past participle of the main verb.

The interrogative and negative are formed with the corresponding interrogative and negative forms of the modal verb.

*Dictionaries may be used during the test.*

*These parcels must be delivered tomorrow morning.*

*Can all these tests be marked by tomorrow?*

*My parents shouldn't be told the bad news.*

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using the Passive Voice.

### Healthy Fast Food

**F**ast food (1) is enjoyed (enjoy) all over the world, but have you ever tried fast food that is low in fat? Our Veggie Snacks have made us famous. Our menu (2) is made (make) up of burgers, salads and sweets which are really healthy. Soon, Veggie Drinks, made from different vegetables and fruit, (3) will be added (add) to our menu.



**E**very day, fresh vegetables and fruit (4) are brought (bring) to our Veggie Houses. They (5) are delivered (deliver) from our own farms.

**T**he idea for this kind of fast food restaurant (6) was thought (think) up five years ago. "Fast food restaurants (7) have always been enjoyed (always/enjoy) by children so why not help them eat in a healthier way?" says the owner, John Blake. Our first Veggie House (8) was opened (open) a year later, and since then, over 100 Veggie Houses (9) have been opened (open) all over the world.



**I**t is certain that Veggie Snacks (10) will be loved (love) by many more people in the future.

Have you tasted **Healthy Fast Food**? You'll love it!

## B Rewrite the sentences using the Passive Voice.

1. Each year, they kill hundreds of birds.

Each year, hundreds of birds are killed

2. Someone broke into Mike's house last night.

Mike's house was broken into last night

3. The mechanic hasn't repaired Bill's motorcycle yet.

Bill's motorcycle hasn't been repaired yet

4. Had John paid the electricity bill before he moved house?

Had the electricity bill been paid by John before he moved house?

5. The architect will make the plans for the house.

The plans for the house will be made (by the architect)

6. We should recycle materials like paper, glass and metal.

Materials like paper, glass and metal should be recycled

7. Must she rewrite the whole composition?

Must the whole composition be rewritten?

## C Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. My mother cooked a delicious meal last night.

was A delicious meal was cooked by my mother last night.

2. People of all ages enjoy package holidays.

are Package holidays are enjoyed by people of all ages.

3. I had fed my rabbit before I went to work.

been My rabbit had been fed before I went to work.

4. We can deliver your shopping to your house.

be Your shopping can be delivered to your house.

5. Our school has organised a charity bazaar for the homeless.

been A charity bazaar for the homeless has been organised by our school.

6. Will they reserve a table for the Wilsons?

reserved Will a table be reserved for the Wilsons?

## D Complete the text with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets in the Active or in the Passive Voice.

The English language (1) has been (be) around for quite a long time. It (2) was originally spoken (originally/speak) in Britain by the Anglo-Saxons 1500 years ago, but it (3) differed (differ) a lot from the language we (4) know (know) today. Since then, the English language (5) has changed (change) a lot and it (6) has spread (spread) all over the world. It (7) is spoken (speak) as a first language in the UK, the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the Caribbean, and it (8) is used (use) as an official language in more than 70 countries. A lot of different forms and varieties of English (9) are used (use) not only across the world, but even within the British Isles. English (10) is increasingly becoming (increasingly/become) a global language. It (11) is taught (teach) as a foreign language in several countries. More and more people (12) use (use) English when travelling and doing business abroad. It seems that English is here to stay as the language of international communication.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
2. persuade	persuasion	persuasive	persuasively
3. choose	choice	choosy	-
4. decorate	decorator, decorating, decoration	decorative	decoratively
5. enjoy	enjoyment	enjoyable	enjoyably
6. repeat	repetition	repeated, repetitive	repeatedly
7. construct	constructor, construction	constructive	constructively
8. organise	organiser, organisation	organised	-

My best friend works as a (1) construction worker for a non-profit (2) organisation. He builds houses and bridges in developing countries. I've often wondered about his (3) choice of profession, but as he says, it's more (4) enjoyable to be out in the open air than stuck in an office. He has (5) repeatedly asked me to join him on one of his trips. Last month he was so (6) persuasive he finally got me to go along with him to a remote village in Africa. My friend began work on a well there and after spending a few weeks with him I understood what the (7) attraction of his job is. Apart from seeing lots of different places, he gets to make a real difference in the lives of poor people. In the end, I went home with some great new (8) decorations for my home and with lots of respect for my friend and what he does.

CONSTRUCT  
ORGANISE  
CHOOSE  
ENJOY  
REPEAT  
PERSUADE  
  
ATTRACT  
  
DECORATE

**B** Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

**under the supervision of:** being checked by sb to make sure that everything is done properly  
**under age:** not old enough, younger than a specified age

**under consideration of:** being thought about  
**under construction/repair:** being built/repared  
**under the same roof:** in the same building

- I couldn't possibly live under \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
 a. the same roof      b. the supervision      c. repair
- The new metro station is still under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. age       b. construction      c. the same roof
- These pills should be taken under \_\_\_\_\_ of a doctor.  
 a. consideration      b. construction       c. the supervision
- Victor doesn't let his son drive because he's under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. repair       b. age      c. the same roof
- The committee's proposals are still under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. construction      b. repair       c. consideration



*Mr Jones finished his breakfast and decided to walk to the picturesque old port so as to take some more pictures of it for his collection. However, a few minutes after he had left the hotel, it started to rain heavily. He didn't have an umbrella, so he wondered if he should change his plans because of the heavy rain. Despite the bad weather, he kept on walking, keeping his camera in his sack so that it didn't get wet. He really wanted to take those pictures before he left!*

### A. Clauses of Reason

- **Clauses of Reason** express the reason for something. They are introduced with **because, as** and **since**.

*I tiptoed into the living room as I didn't want to disturb my grandfather.*

#### note

To express reason we can also use:

**because of / due to + -ing form** or **noun/the fact + that clause**

*Due to the fact that sales have been falling this year, we won't be able to take on any more staff.*

### B. Clauses of Concession

- **Clauses of Concession** express contrast or opposition to the main clause. They are introduced with **although, even though, though, in spite of, despite, but, while, whereas, etc.** When the clause of concession comes before the main clause, the two clauses are separated by a comma.

*Although I slept for eight hours last night, I'm still tired.*

*He refused to eat even though he was hungry.*

#### Clauses of Concession are formed in the following ways:

- **although / even though / though<sup>o</sup> + subject + verb**

*Although/Even though/Though he hadn't studied hard, he managed to pass the exam.*

- **in spite of / despite + noun/-ing form**

*The pilot managed to land the plane safely despite/in spite of the heavy rain.*

*In spite of/Despite not feeling well, he came to work this morning.*

- **in spite of / despite + the fact + that-clause**

*He went to their wedding despite/in spite of the fact that he had not been invited.*

- **but / while / whereas + subject + verb**

*I like travelling by plane, but/while/whereas my sister doesn't.*

#### note

\***Though** is used in spoken English and it can be placed at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

## C. Clauses of Purpose

Clauses of Purpose express the purpose of an action.

Purpose is expressed with:

• so as (not) to + infinitive:

• in order (not) to + infinitive:

• so that + will / may / can, when the verb of the main clause is in a present or future tense:

• so that + would / might / could, when the verb of the main clause is in a past tense:

Examples

*I walked quietly so as not to wake her up.*

*I went shopping in order to buy some presents for my family.*

*I've given him my car keys so that he can take my car to the garage.*

*They left home early so that they would be at the station on time.*

## Grammar Practice

**A** Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. Dean has a university degree, but he can't find a job.

**although** Although Dean has a university degree, he can't find a job

2. Even though it was raining, we went jogging.

**despite** We went jogging despite the rain/the fact that it was raining

3. Although Danny loves horses, he has never tried horse riding.

**but** Danny loves horses, but he has never tried horse riding

4. It was getting dark, but they went for a swim.

**although** Although it was getting dark, they went for a swim

5. In spite of the fact that I was wearing a seat belt, I got injured.

**despite** Despite (the fact that I was) wearing a seat belt, I got injured

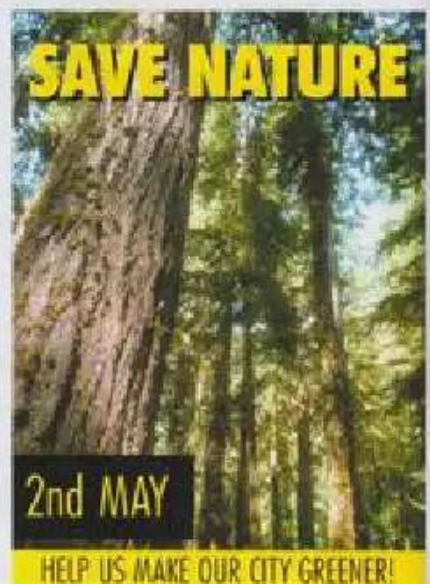
6. He works long hours, but he doesn't earn a lot of money.

**spite** In spite of working/the fact that he works long hours, he doesn't earn a lot of money

**B** Circle the correct words.

Paul and Dennis have organised a 'Save Nature' group (1) in order to / so that plant more trees in their city. Yesterday, they went to the Town Hall to ask for permission (2) so that won't / so as not to get into trouble. Everybody in the Town Hall liked their plan and even gave them some money (3) so that / so as to they could buy some trees. They also went to an expert (4) so as to / so that ask which trees would survive best in the environment of their city.

So, now the 'Save Nature' group is ready to move on with their plan. They've decided to plant the trees on a weekday (5) in order to / so that more people driving past will stop to see what is going on. Paul and Dennis believe that people will offer their help (6) so as not to / in order not miss an opportunity to do something good for their city.



**C** Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

- Alice walked in quietly \_\_\_\_\_ wake up the baby.  
a. so that she would    b. so as to    **c. in order not to**
- All flights were delayed \_\_\_\_\_ the storm yesterday evening.  
a. since    **b. because of**    c. as
- \_\_\_\_\_ she was tired, she kept walking.  
**a. Although**    b. In spite of    c. Despite
- We will phone him \_\_\_\_\_ he will be informed about the meeting.  
a. as    b. in order to    **c. so that**
- \_\_\_\_\_ I don't know how to use this machine, I'll call him.  
a. Because of    **b. As**    c. Due to
- Jerry didn't eat anything \_\_\_\_\_ feeling hungry.  
**a. despite**    b. even though    c. in spite of the fact
- I love cycling \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend doesn't.  
a. due to    **b. whereas**    c. in spite
- They refused to take the money \_\_\_\_\_ they needed it.  
a. despite    b. in spite of    **c. even though**

**D** Expand the notes into sentences using the words given.



- It / be / my son's / graduation / tomorrow / I / make / cake  
as \_\_\_\_\_ *As it's my son's graduation tomorrow, I'll make a cake*
- Brian / be / patient / he / hate / wait / in queues  
even though \_\_\_\_\_ *Even though Brian is patient, he hates waiting in queues*
- Yesterday / they / go / shopping / buy / new clothes  
in order to \_\_\_\_\_ *Yesterday they went shopping in order to buy new clothes*
- Heavy traffic / my parents / reach / airport / on time  
despite \_\_\_\_\_ *Despite the heavy traffic, my parents reached the airport on time*
- They / leave / home / early / tomorrow / they / not be / late  
so that \_\_\_\_\_ *They'll leave home early tomorrow so that they aren't/won't be late*
- I / do / the housework / at the moment / my mother / be / ill  
because \_\_\_\_\_ *I'm doing the housework at the moment because my mother is ill*

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. <u>tire</u>	tiredness	<u>tired</u> , tiring	-
2. -	<u>probability</u>	probable	<u>probably</u>
3. <u>decide</u>	<u>decision</u>	decided, (in)decisive	<u>(in)decisively</u>
4. <u>connect</u>	<u>connection</u>	(dis)connected	-
5. reserve	<u>reservation</u>	<u>reserved</u>	-
6. cancel	<u>cancellation</u>	-	-
7. <u>accept</u>	<u>acceptance</u>	<u>accepted</u> , (un) acceptable	(un) acceptably
8. <u>prefer</u>	<u>preference</u>	preferable	preferably



I was feeling (1) tired and wanted to get away for the weekend, so I decided to go to a beach resort that I had been told about. It was (2) probably the worst (3) decision I have ever made. I usually like to look into the place I am going to, but my Internet (4) connection was down and I thought I'd just take my friend's word for it. Big mistake! When I got to the hotel, I was told that there were no rooms available as I hadn't made a (5) reservation. Then, thanks to a last minute (6) cancellation, I was given a dark, dirty room with no air-conditioning. At \$300 a night this was (7) unacceptable! I complained to the receptionist and he threatened to call the police. Well, I learnt my lesson; next time you want to go somewhere, it is (8) preferable to do a little research before setting off.

TIRE  
PROBABLE  
DECIDE  
CONNECT  
RESERVE  
CANCEL  
ACCEPT  
PREFER

**B** Read the prepositional phrases and then circle the correct answer.

in cash

in that case

in fact

in danger

in detail

in conclusion

in common

in the meantime

1. A lot of animal species are in fact / danger of extinction.
2. There is no bread left? In that case / conclusion I'll go and buy some.
3. I don't have my credit card with me; I'll pay in cash / detail.
4. No, he doesn't go scuba diving. In that case / fact he has never tried it.
5. After discussing the matter in fact / detail, we decided not to move house.
6. We don't have a lot in common / the meantime with Harry and Peter.
7. In conclusion / common, I'd like to thank you all for being here today.
8. Dinner will be ready in an hour. In detail / the meantime, we can watch the news.



- Can any of you help me with that report, please?
- I'm afraid, everybody is very busy at the moment, Tony. Richard is **being interviewed** by some students who are visiting our offices today. And when I saw Ed five minutes ago, he **was being informed** about our new project by the chief editor. Just for your information, the front page of the magazine is almost ready, though. In fact, it **is being printed** at the moment.

## Passive Voice II

We form the **Progressive tenses** in the Passive Voice with the appropriate form of the verb **be + being + the past participle of the main verb**.

Present Progressive	Past Progressive
<p><i>I am being called</i>  <i>Are you being called?</i>  <i>They aren't being called</i></p>	<p><i>I was being called</i>  <i>Were you being called?</i>  <i>They weren't being called</i></p>
<p>• Verbs such as <b>know, believe, say, think</b>, etc. are often followed by a <b>that clause</b> in the Active Voice and can be used to make general statements.</p>	<p><b>Examples</b></p> <p><i>People believe that he is very rich.</i></p>
<p>With the verbs above, the Passive Voice can be formed in two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>It + passive form of verb + that clause</b></li> <li>• <b>subject + passive form of verb + to + base form</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>It is believed that he is very rich.</i>  <i>He is believed to be very rich.</i></p>
<p>• When a verb (<i>give, offer, send, etc.</i>) takes two objects in the Active Voice, there are two ways of forming the Passive Voice.</p>	<p><b>Active Voice:</b> <i>They gave William a present.</i>  <b>Passive Voice:</b> <i>William was given a present.</i>  <b>OR:</b> <i>A present was given to William.</i></p>



## Grammar Practice

### A Rewrite the sentences in the Passive Voice.

1. Critics believe his new novel is the most exciting of the year.

It is believed that his new novel is the most exciting of the year

2. They have offered Charles a new job.

Charles has been offered a new job

3. People think Alex will win the competition.

It is thought that Alex will win the competition

4. They are renovating the hotel at the moment.

The hotel is being renovated at the moment

5. Emily wrapped the presents for the twins.

The presents for the twins were wrapped by Emily

### B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Active or the Passive Voice.

1. We can't/cannot discuss (can/not/discuss) the problem right now.

2. The tests will be returned (return) to the students next Friday.

3. The famous tennis player is being interviewed (interview) at the moment.

4. The Fosters have bought (buy) a new car recently.

5. Fruit and vegetables are thought (think) to be essential for a healthy diet.

6. Lots of presents were given (give) to Robert last year.

7. Mike's father fell/had fallen (fall) asleep when the news started.

8. The players were made (make) to run around the court five times yesterday.

### C Circle the correct answer.

Larry Davidson is a famous TV presenter. Every day he presents a popular programme that many people (1) watch / are watched. Today is a big day for Larry because the president (2) is going to be interviewed / is going to interview on his programme. Serious problems (3) are going to be discussed / are going to discuss and important announcements (4) may be made / may make, so the interview (5) will be watched / will watch by millions of people.

When Larry arrived at the studio this morning, everyone was very busy. A report about the president (6) was being prepared / was preparing and (7) must finish / had to be finished before the programme started. The cameras (8) were checking / were being checked by the cameramen and the telephones (9) were ringing / were being rung non-stop.

Now the president (10) has arrived / has been arrived and Larry is getting ready for the interview. He is in his dressing room and a hairdresser (11) is being styled / is styling his hair. In the studio, last minute problems (12) are being taken care of / are taking care of.



**D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.**

- They believe that Dave Collins is a successful photographer.  
believed It is believed that Dave Collins is a successful photographer.
- The firemen were putting out the fire when the building collapsed.  
was The fire was being put out when the building collapsed.
- Their teacher told them that they could leave earlier.  
were They were told (by their teacher) that they could leave earlier.
- We gave a present to John for his graduation.  
was John was given a present for his graduation.
- The chambermaid was cleaning my room when I arrived back at the hotel.  
being My room was being cleaned by the chambermaid when I arrived back at the hotel.
- Uncle Teddy is building the new garage.  
built The new garage is being built by uncle Teddy.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.**

**put (sth) forward:** suggest a plan, proposal, or idea for consideration

**put sb up:** provide food and accommodation in one's own house

**put up with (sth/sb):** tolerate sth/sb

**put sth out:** extinguish sth, stop sth from burning

**put sth together:** assemble sth, make sth by fitting parts together

**put sb through:** connect sb by telephone

- You must tidy up your bedroom right now. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ that mess any longer.  
a. put forward                      b. put together                      **c. put up with**
- The suggestions which were \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday will be seriously considered.  
a. put up with                      **b. put forward**                      c. put together
- Tommy was looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ his new model plane.  
**a. putting together**                      b. putting forward                      c. putting out
- Please, \_\_\_\_\_ all the candles before you go to bed.  
a. put forward                      b. put up with                      **c. put out**
- Don't worry, Martin, we can \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.  
**a. put ... up**                      b. put ... forward                      c. put ... through
- Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr Hill?  
a. put ... out                      **b. put ... through**                      c. put ... together

**B** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.



	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1.	popularise	popularity	popular	popularly
2.	mix	mixture	mixed	-
3.	endanger	danger	dangerous, endangered	dangerously
4.	-	scientist, science	scientific	scientifically
5.	base	base, basis	basic	basically
6.	realise	reality	real	really
7.	recognise	recognition	recognisable	recognisably
8.	imagine	imagination	imaginative	imaginatively

Will deep space travel ever become a (1) reality? It is a question that many people have often wondered about. (2) Scientists do believe that humans will probably succeed in travelling to other planets in our solar system but not to stars or planets outside our solar system. Their reasoning is (3) based on the fact that space is huge and it would take a tremendous amount of time and energy to get even to the nearest star. And of course we can only imagine how (4) dangerous such a mission would be. Still the idea of exploring space continues to grow in (5) popularity. I for one, however, have (6) mixed feelings on whether governments should be spending so much money on space exploration when there are so many problems here on Earth that deserve greater (7) recognition. Until we find a cheaper and safer way to explore space and really find out what's out there, we'll just have to use our (8) imagination to satisfy our curiosity.

REAL

SCIENCE

BASE

DANGER

POPULAR

MIX

RECOGNISE

IMAGINE

## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- The plans for the new hospital \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
a. will make                      **b. will be made**                      c. will be making                      d. are made
- All the bills \_\_\_\_\_ by my father.  
a. have paid                      b. be paid                      c. been paid                      **d. have been paid**
- The Spanish language \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.  
**a. is spoken**                      b. speaks                      c. are spoken                      d. spoken
- I didn't turn on the light \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't want to wake the baby up.  
a. because of                      **b. as**                      c. despite                      d. so as not
- Our flight wasn't cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy storm.  
a. although                      b. in spite                      **c. despite**                      d. even though
- They took a taxi \_\_\_\_\_ catch their flight.  
a. so as                      b. so that                      c. as to                      **d. in order to**
- Is tomorrow's newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ right now?  
a. been printed                      b. be printing                      **c. being printed**                      d. been printing
- George \_\_\_\_\_ at 5 o'clock yesterday.  
a. has been interviewed                      b. was interviewing                      c. interviewed                      **d. was being interviewed**
- Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ to be responsible for the accident.  
**a. is believed**                      b. believed                      c. has believed                      d. has been believed
- He \_\_\_\_\_ a bike by his grandparents.  
a. gave                      **b. was given**                      c. was giving                      d. will give

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- Andy left the lights on all night long.  
were      The lights \_\_\_\_\_ **were left on** \_\_\_\_\_ all night long.
- You must do something about your bad tooth.  
done      Something \_\_\_\_\_ **must be done** \_\_\_\_\_ about your bad tooth.
- I'm sure they'll arrange everything tomorrow morning.  
be      I'm sure everything \_\_\_\_\_ **will be arranged** \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.
- Although he worked overtime, he didn't finish the report.  
spite      In \_\_\_\_\_ **spite of working overtime** \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't finish the report.
- Despite his exhaustion, he went to the supermarket.  
was      Although \_\_\_\_\_ **he was exhausted** \_\_\_\_\_, he went to the supermarket.
- Martin was invited to dinner yesterday, but he didn't go.  
being      Despite \_\_\_\_\_ **being invited to dinner yesterday** \_\_\_\_\_, Martin didn't go.
- They expect that the price of petrol will rise again.  
expected      It \_\_\_\_\_ **is expected that the price** \_\_\_\_\_ of petrol will rise again.
- They're serving the meal at the moment.  
is      The meal \_\_\_\_\_ **is being served** \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- The new bridge is still under \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. supervision      b. age      c. the same roof      **d. construction**
- Barry worked on this project under the \_\_\_\_\_ of Mr Thomson.  
**a. supervision**      b. repair      c. age      d. consideration
- The company's offer is under \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. construction      **b. consideration**      c. repair      d. the same roof
- Tim and Matt argue all the time. They can't live under \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. the same roof**      b. age      c. consideration      d. construction
- Mr Pitt doesn't have a credit card and always pays \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. in common      b. in fact      **c. in cash**      d. in detail
- The guests will be here in twenty minutes. In \_\_\_\_\_, we can lay the table.  
a. detail      b. common      c. danger      **d. the meantime**
- I'm afraid we have nothing \_\_\_\_\_ with Philip and his brother.  
**a. in common**      b. in detail      c. in the meantime      d. in danger
- Isn't Mark here? In \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have to start the meeting without him.  
a. detail      **b. that case**      c. cash      d. common
- Why don't you ask him to put you \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr Robinson?  
a. up      b. out      **c. through**      d. up with
- Since he missed the last bus, I can put him \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.  
a. forward      b. through      c. up with      **d. up**
- My father helped Teddy to \_\_\_\_\_ his model train.  
a. put out      b. put up      c. put through      **d. put together**
- I can't put \_\_\_\_\_ his rude behaviour any more.  
**a. up with**      b. forward      c. together      d. through

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- Walter told us about the most popular tourist attractions of Paris.      ATTRACT
- Do you like my new flat? I did the decorating all by myself.      DECORATE
- I'm afraid I don't have any other choice but to accept his offer.      CHOOSE
- There were lots of enjoyable rides for everybody in the fun park.      ENJOY
- She'll probably do the cooking before she goes shopping.      PROBABLE
- Howard will soon have to make a decision.      DECIDE
- Why don't you make a reservation first?      RESERVE
- We both had an extremely tiring day today.      TIRE
- This child has a really vivid imagination.      IMAGINE
- You should leave the mixture of flour, water and butter in the fridge for an hour.      MIX

## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ Ross Barrett is only fifteen years old, he is planning to start a Physics degree at the University of Gloucester next year. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a very clever young man, (3) \_\_\_\_\_, several universities have offered to cover all his expenses. He (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by a very well-known company recently, who are interested in employing him while he studies. Ross lives in Colchester, Essex, with his parents and his five-year-old sister, Tricia. At the moment, he is studying hard so that he can pass his A-level exams in June. Ross says that he has been studying under (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of his father ever since he was a young boy and that he owes his success to him.

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. Although | b. Even                                     | c. Whereas   | d. In spite of                                      |
| 2. a. It is believed                            | b. They believe                             | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. He is believed       | d. He believes                                      |
| 3. a. In that case                              | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. In fact | c. In detail   | d. In conclusion                                    |
| 4. a. also interviewed                          | b. had also interviewed                     | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. was also interviewed | d. is also being interviewed                        |
| 5. a. consideration                             | b. construction                             | c. the same roof   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d. the supervision |





*To tell you the truth, I really think that teleworking is ideal for those who are fed up with commuting to work and would like to stop wasting time and money. However, there are people who enjoy being with others and prefer working in a team. Well, I'm not sure what I would choose, but it's good to have an option.*



### Infinitives

#### The full infinitive is used:

- to express purpose.
- after *it + be + adjective* (*it's nice, it was stupid, etc.*)
- after certain adjectives: *afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry.*
- after *too* and *enough*.
- after certain verbs (*afford, agree, appear, decide, forget, hope, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, promise, refuse, seem, tend, want, would like, etc.*).
- after the objects of certain verbs (*advise, allow, encourage, invite, order, persuade, teach, tell, etc.*)
- after question words (*how, what, when, where, etc.*)

#### Examples

*He went to the supermarket to buy some fruit.*  
*It was very kind of him to help me with the shopping bags.*  
*We were surprised to see him there.*  
*I'm too tired to play football.*  
*He isn't tall enough to become a professional basketball player.*  
*We can't afford to buy a new car.*  
*We decided to travel to Egypt.*  
*They told us exactly how to do it.*  
*He doesn't know how to drive.*

#### The bare infinitive is used:

- after modal verbs (*can, may, must, should, etc.*).
- after the verbs *let* and *make* in the Active Voice.
- after *would rather* and *had better*.

#### Examples

*He may finish his computer lessons next week.*  
*My father doesn't let me go out all alone.*  
*Our English teacher made me rewrite the whole essay.*  
*I'd rather have some rest this weekend.*  
*You'd better not tell them the bad news.*

#### note

The verb **help** can take either a **full infinitive** or a **bare infinitive**.

John always helps me **do** the shopping. **OR** John always helps me **to do** the shopping.

- When the subject of the infinitive is the **same** as the subject of the main verb of the sentence, we put the subject only once, before the main verb of the sentence. **I** want to tidy my room.
- When the subject of the infinitive is **different** from the subject of the main verb of the sentence, we put the subject of the infinitive (noun, name or object pronoun) before the infinitive. **I** want **Betty** to tidy her room. **I** want **you** to tidy your room.

#### The -ing form is used:

- as the subject of a verb.
- after the verb *go*, indicating physical activities.
- after certain verbs (*avoid, enjoy, finish, like, love, hate, imagine, keep, risk, spend (time), suggest, consider, etc.*).
- after certain expressions (*be interested in, can't stand, don't mind, how about, it's no use, it's no good, it's worth, there's no point (in), be used to, etc.*).
- after prepositions (*for, about, without, etc.*).

#### Examples

*Jogging is a good way of keeping fit.*  
*We usually go camping with some friends.*  
*They suggested going for lunch after work.*  
*She's used to getting up early in the morning.*  
*The twins are very good at making model ships.*

## Infinitive or -ing form

- The verbs **like, dislike, love, prefer, hate, start, begin, continue** are followed by either a **full infinitive** or an **-ing form**, with almost no difference in meaning.  
*I like eating snacks when I watch TV.*      *I like to eat snacks when I watch TV.*
- The verbs **stop, forget, regret, try** and **remember** are followed by either a **full infinitive** or an **-ing form**, with a different meaning in each case:

	Examples
• We use <b>remember / forget / regret + -ing form</b> when we refer to something that has already happened.	<i>He remembers turning off the lights. I'll never forget winning my first gold medal. He regrets being so unfair to them.</i>
• We use <b>remember / forget / regret + full infinitive</b> when we remember / forget / regret something before doing it.	<i>Please, remember to buy some fresh vegetables on your way home. Don't forget to give him back his book. I regret to say that I won't join you tonight.</i>
• We use <b>try + -ing form</b> to express that we will do something to see what result it will have.	<i>If you want to lose weight, why don't you try working out at the gym?</i>
• We use <b>try + full infinitive</b> when we want to state that we will make an effort to do something.	<i>I have so many things to do today, but I'll try to see them before they leave.</i>
• We use <b>stop + -ing form</b> for an action that was stopped and not repeated.	<i>Jess stopped skiing last year after an accident he had.</i>
• We use <b>stop + full infinitive</b> for an action that was interrupted, but probably continued afterwards.	<i>We stopped to have a snack.</i>

- The verbs **see, watch, hear, feel**, etc. in the Active Voice are followed either by **object + -ing form** or by **object + bare infinitive**.

	Examples
• We use the verbs <b>see, watch, hear, feel + object + -ing form</b> for actions which are incomplete or still in progress.	<i>As I was looking out of the window, I saw Lenny crossing the road.</i>
• We use the verbs <b>see, watch, hear, feel + object + bare infinitive</b> for complete actions.	<i>We saw Archie climb up the tree to save the little kitten and then come down again.</i>

## Grammar Practice

- A** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the full infinitive, the bare infinitive or the **-ing form**.

*hike    exercise    stay    rest    spend    lock    learn    find*

- Interactive CDs are an effective way of learning a foreign language.
- Freddie's parents let him stay up later at weekends.
- Barry often goes hiking with his friends.
- I was surprised to find him waiting for us.
- You're ill. You must rest today, or else, you'll get worse.
- Tony left the house without locking the front door.
- Exercising is the best way to keep fit.
- My cousins have decided to spend their holidays on a Greek island this summer.



**B Circle the correct word.**

1. A: Do you remember **to visit** / **visiting** Berlin two years ago?

B: Oh, yes I do. Berlin is a great place **to live** / **living**. I would really **love** / **to love** to go back there at some point.

2. A: Long time, no see, Darren! I can **see** / **seeing** you've lost a lot of weight. How did you manage **do** / **to do** it?

B: Well, I was finally convinced **stopping** / **to stop** overeating and I decided **to get** / **getting** some exercise.

Jogging every morning before I go to work has become my new hobby.

3. A: What else do you want me **buying** / **to buy** when I go to the supermarket tomorrow? I want to know, so as **add** / **to add** it to my shopping list.

B: Well, just don't forget **to get** / **getting** some chocolate biscuits. You know that the twins love **having** / **have** some with their milk every morning.

**C Choose the correct answer a, b or c.**

1. Laura went to the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ some milk.

- a. buy      **b. to buy**      c. buying

2. There's no point in \_\_\_\_\_ to make him change his mind. He's stubborn.

- a. to try      b. try      **c. trying**

3. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ us the truth about the missing document.

- a. tell**      b. telling      c. to tell

4. I really don't know what \_\_\_\_\_. I need your advice.

- a. doing      b. do      **c. to do**

5. Martin suggested \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip for a few days. We all need some rest.

- a. go      **b. going**      c. to go

6. Paul completely forgot \_\_\_\_\_ we're taking a test on Monday.

- a. to mention**      b. mention      c. mentioning

7. How about \_\_\_\_\_ the football match tonight at Nathan's place?

- a. watching**      b. to watch      c. watch

**D Complete with the full or bare infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.**

If you're planning (1) to visit (visit) a foreign country, but aren't interested in (2) going (go) with a group, don't worry. It isn't that difficult (3) to go (go) alone. Here are some useful tips.

To begin with, you can (4) spend (spend) time (5) discovering (discover) interesting places and sights just by (6) walking (walk) around. Of course, if (7) wandering (wander) around on foot isn't your idea of (8) having (have) fun, then you might (9) want (want) (10) to rent (rent) a car or a motorbike (11) to get (get) around. Just make sure you don't forget (12) to take (take) your driving licence with you.

If you choose (13) to go (go) (14) shopping (shop), always remember (15) to look (look) around first before (16) buying (buy) anything, so that you don't miss any bargains.

Finally, if you get ill, be careful (17) not to take (not take) anything without (18) seeing (see) a doctor first.

In order to have an enjoyable trip wherever you decide (19) to go (go), just make sure you've planned everything in advance.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. -	similarity	similar	similarly
2. experience	experience	experienced	-
3. communicate	communication	communicative	-
4. depend	(in)dependence	(in)dependent	(in)dependently
5. interest	interest	interesting, interested	interestingly
6. analyse	analysis	analytical	analytically
7. practise	practice	practical	practically

Most people learn foreign languages if they work hard and are dedicated to their goal.

It doesn't take special skills to be an efficient and (1) independent

DEPEND

language learner, just an efficient method. It is true, however, and after much

(2) analysis experts have agreed, that there are difficult and easy

ANALYSE

languages, but no language is impossible to learn. The easiest languages

are those that have many (3) similarities to your mother tongue or to another

SIMILAR

language you speak. Many people say they would be (4) interested in learning

INTEREST

a new language but they lack the talent.

These people were probably discouraged by bad (5) experiences in school.

EXPERIENCE

Everyone can learn to speak any language. And you don't have to move

to a country where they speak the language you want to learn; that would not

be very (6) practical. With hard work you can achieve fluency in

PRACTICE

(7) communication, which is the aim of learning to speak a foreign language.

COMMUNICATE

**B** Read the prepositional phrases with "at". Then, circle the correct answer.

at first

at random

at the moment

at the same time

at once

at a glance

at the age of

at one's own speed

1. Frederic became a famous artist at the age / same time of thirty.

6. The teacher opened the book at a glance / random and asked the students a question.

2. Our boss could always tell at first / a glance that something was wrong in the office.

7. He was studying and listening to music at the same time / his own speed.

3. Students learn at the moment / their own speed.

8. At first / random we thought Jerry was joking, but after a while we all realised that he meant every word he had said.

4. The children were so tired that they fell asleep at random / once.

5. You can't talk to Alf because he's taking a bath at the moment / once.

unit **20** Causative Form



*A month ago, my brother decided that it was time for a change in his life. So he had his whole house painted in bright colours and he also had three rooms added. These days, he is having trees planted all around the house and next week he's having a swimming pool built in the back garden. I'm sure it will be really impressive.*

### Causative Form

The **Causative Form** is used when we do not do something ourselves, but we arrange for someone else (usually an expert) to do it for us.

The **Causative Form** is formed as follows:

**subject** + **have/get** + **object** + **past participle**  
 We had/got the house painted last month.

#### Examples

<b>Present Simple</b>	<i>Fiona usually has her eyes checked once a year.</i>
<b>Present Progressive</b>	<i>They're having a garage built right now.</i>
<b>Past Simple</b>	<i>Kelly had her dress dry-cleaned yesterday.</i>
<b>Past Progressive</b>	<i>Beth was having her hair done while Sue was having her nails manicured.</i>
<b>Present Perfect Simple</b>	<i>I've already had the parcel sent.</i>
<b>Past Perfect Simple</b>	<i>The manager had had all the e-mails sent by the end of the day.</i>
<b>Future will</b>	<i>They'll have the windows of the whole building cleaned next week.</i>
<b>Future going to</b>	<i>She's going to have the lawn mowed tomorrow.</i>
<b>Imperative</b>	<i>Get the fridge repaired as soon as possible.</i>
<b>Modal Verbs</b>	<i>The twins must have their hair cut.</i>

The interrogative and negative of the **Present Simple** and **Past Simple** are formed with **do/does** and **did** respectively.

*Do they have their shopping delivered to their door?*

*She didn't have her tooth pulled out after all.*

#### note

- We can use **get** instead of **have**, especially in informal style.  
*Where can I have/get my motorbike fixed?*
- The **Causative Form** is often used to express an **accident** or a **misfortune**.  
*Tommy had his mobile stolen while he was playing football.*
- If we want to mention who performs the action, we can use **by + agent** at the end of the sentence.  
*I had everything organised by my travel agent a month ago.*

## Grammar Practice

### A Circle the correct answer.

- When did you have / had your attic cleaned?
- Barry often has his shirts make / made by a tailor.
- Have you had / has the parcel delivered yet?
- The dentist will check my teeth / will have my teeth checked.
- We must had / have our computers upgraded.
- He is having / has his portrait painted by Leonard Kent.
- All the details will / are going to be arranged by her parents.
- They will have their house build / built by a famous architect.

### B Rewrite the sentences starting with the words given and using the causative form.

- The technician will repair my CD player tomorrow.  
I will have my CD player repaired tomorrow
- You should get someone to clean your house.  
You should have your house cleaned
- George had a haircut yesterday afternoon.  
George had his hair cut yesterday afternoon
- A plumber was fixing the leak in their bathroom.  
They were having the leak in their bathroom fixed (by a plumber)
- The secretary had organised the manager's meeting.  
The manager had the/his meeting organised (by his secretary)
- Robert has already washed his grandfather's car.  
Robert's grandfather had already had his car washed (by Robert)

### C Rewrite the sentences using the causative form.

- Charles:** You should ask someone to redecorate your office.  
You should have your office redecorated
- Robin:** I can't afford it. I may ask someone just to paint the walls.  
I can't afford it. I may just have the walls painted.
- Charles:** You'd better ask someone to print business cards for you.  
You'd better have business cards printed
- Robin:** I could also ask someone to make an advertisement for my business.  
I could also have an advertisement made for my business
- Charles:** You can ask someone to make you a trendy sign for the business.  
You can have a trendy sign made for the business
- Robin:** Well, yes, but I must ask someone to take down the old sign first.  
Well, yes, but I must have the old sign taken down first

**D Choose the correct answer.**

1. I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ by a famous hair stylist from New York.  
a. do my hair                                   **b. have my hair done**
2. James likes \_\_\_\_\_ all by himself.  
a. having his garden looked after       **b. looking after his garden**
3. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ by a top designer.  
**a. is having a dress made**                   b. is making a dress
4. My grandmother was \_\_\_\_\_ by the doctor when I went to see her.  
a. taking her blood pressure               **b. having her blood pressure taken**
5. Where could I \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
**a. have my report printed**               b. printed my report
6. Jeff hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ for a whole month.  
**a. had his lawn mowed**                   b. had mowed his lawn
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday evening.  
a. stole our van                               **b. had our van stolen**
8. His son \_\_\_\_\_ in an ice hockey game.  
a. have broken his leg                       **b. had his leg broken**

---

## | Vocabulary Practice

**A Read the verb expressions with "have". Then, choose the correct answer.**

- have a look at sth
- have the chance to
- have a lot in common (with)
- have no intention of
- have a good/bad effect on
- have an argument with
- (not) have the slightest idea

1. I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ that he was Peter's cousin.  
**a. the slightest idea**           b. the chance
2. Please, have \_\_\_\_\_ my report before I give it to Mr Myers.  
**a. a look at**                      b. an argument with
3. We didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ see Alice before she left.  
a. no intention of               **b. the chance to**
4. He now regrets having \_\_\_\_\_ the boss.  
a. no intention of               **b. an argument with**
5. We're best friends with Terry and have \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. a lot in common**           b. a good effect
6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ changing my plans just to please them.  
a. the chance to                **b. no intention of**
7. Pesticides have \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.  
**a. a bad effect on**           b. an argument with

**B** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.



	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1.	compete	competition	competitive	competitively
2.	differ	difference	different	differently
3.	amaze	amazement	amazing, amazed	amazingly
4.	recommend	recommendation	recommended	-
5.	wonder	wonder	wonderful	wonderfully
6.	think	thought	thoughtful, -less	thoughtfully, thoughtlessly
7.	-	certainty	(un)certain	(un)certainly
8.	-	health	(un)healthy	(un)healthily

Many people believe that (1) healthy eating means following a strict diet and giving up foods you love. Rather, it's about feeling (2) wonderful and having more energy and keeping yourself as strong as possible – all of which can be done by giving some (3) thought to what and how you eat. Your food choices can make a big (4) difference in your life and greatly reduce your risk of serious illness. One (5) recommendation often made by doctors is that you should always eat in moderation and always take your time. You are not in some sort of (6) competition where the person who eats fastest wins a prize. Another thing to remember is that for an improved lifestyle we all need a balance of carbohydrates, protein, fat, fibre, vitamins and minerals. If you are (7) uncertain about what to eat, ask your doctor or a dietician. Last, but not least, don't forget to exercise. If you keep these things in mind, you'll feel and look (8) amazing in no time.

HEALTH

WONDER

THINK

DIFFERENT

RECOMMEND

COMPETE

CERTAIN

AMAZE



**Cliff:** I'm really mad at Bill! He **shouldn't have used** my brand new laptop. He **could at least have asked** me first.

**Steve:** Oh, you know him, Cliff. He **must have thought** that you wouldn't mind.

**Cliff:** No, it's not that. He **keeps doing** it all the time. I **should have known** better. Maybe I **should have hidden** it from him.

**Steve:** Don't exaggerate, Cliff. He's your cousin after all!

### Modal Verbs + Have + Past Participle

- **may/might/could + have + past participle** express possibility in the past.
- **might/could + have + past participle** also express possibility in the past which was not fulfilled.
- **must + have + past participle** expresses certainty that something happened in the past.
- **can't/couldn't + have + past participle** express certainty that something didn't happen.
- **should + have + past participle** expresses regret about something that didn't happen in the past.
- It's also used to criticise somebody's behaviour.
- **shouldn't + have + past participle** expresses regret about something that happened in the past.
- It's also used to criticise something somebody has done.

#### Examples

*They **may/might/could** have travelled to Peru, but I don't know for sure.*

*You **mustn't** do that again, Matt. You **might/could** have had an accident.*

*I **must** have lost my sunglasses. I **can't** find them anywhere.*

*He **can't/couldn't** have seen Pat yesterday. He's on a business trip at the moment and he's coming back next Monday.*

*You **should** have called Mr Winston earlier, because he's at the Press conference now and he'll be busy for the rest of the day.*

*He **should** have let me know that he wouldn't come to work.*

*We **shouldn't** have left so early. We **didn't** have the chance to see Carl.*

*You **shouldn't** have spoken to them like that at the meeting. It was very rude of you.*

## Grammar Practice

### A Circle the correct answer.

1. They can't / may have bought a house like that. They can't possibly afford it.
2. Bruce may / must have been at home last night, but I don't know for sure.
3. Oh, no. I could / must have left my wallet either at home or in the car.
4. Why were you late again? You may / should have come earlier for the meeting.
5. Luckily, Leonard studied hard this time, or else he could / must have failed the test.
6. Adam might / shouldn't have talked to the teacher like that. He'll be punished if he does that again.

## B Complete the short dialogues with the most appropriate modal verb.



1. **Felix:** Why were you so late? You could (could / may) at least have called us. We were worried about you.



**Harry:** I'm really sorry, Felix. I know I should (might / should) have phoned you, but that was exactly the problem. I had forgotten my mobile phone at home and drove back to get it!

2. **Mr Kent:** Why hasn't Frank come yet? He should (might / should) have been here at least an hour ago. The clients are here waiting for him.

**Roger:** I'm afraid, I don't know, sir. He might (should / might) have missed the train.



3. **Richie:** What are you looking for, Liam?

**Liam:** I'm trying to find my iPod. I've searched everywhere, but with no luck. I must (must / can) have left it at the office.



**Richie:** Why don't you check your car? You may (should / may) have left it there.

## C Choose the correct answer.

1. The Simpsons \_\_\_\_\_ have forgotten our appointment.

- a. should                      b. must

2. Sean \_\_\_\_\_ have called to inform us about the change of plans. It was rude of him not to.

- a. can't                        b. should

3. He's so lucky. He \_\_\_\_\_ have hurt himself playing with those knives.

- a. could                        b. must

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ have invited Walter as well, but I'm not so sure.

- a. shouldn't                      b. may

5. Cecilia has got a runny nose. She \_\_\_\_\_ have caught a cold again.

- a. must                        b. might not

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ have eaten so much for lunch. I feel sick now.

- a. may not                      b. shouldn't

7. The twins look unhappy. They \_\_\_\_\_ have failed their final exams.

- a. must                        b. can't

8. You \_\_\_\_\_ have reported the burglary to the police.

- a. shall                        b. should



**D** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- I'm sure that Dean hasn't left for Cairo yet, because I saw him today at the shopping centre.  
**have** Dean can't have left for Cairo yet, because I saw him today at the shopping centre.
- It's not possible that they finished the new project. They've just started it.  
**can't** They can't have finished the new project. They've just started it.
- We almost missed the train because of your delay.  
**could** We could have missed the train because of your delay.
- There's a possibility that Philip has already contacted them.  
**might** Philip might already have contacted them.
- It wasn't kind of you not to help Mrs Jenkins with her suitcase.  
**should** You should have helped Mrs Jenkins with her suitcase.
- It's certain that he knew about the meeting with the president of the company.  
**must** He must have known about the meeting with the president of the company.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A** Read the prepositional phrases. Then, circle the correct answer.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| • pay for         | • pay attention to |
| • wait for        | • be used to       |
| • inform about    | • keep an eye on   |
| • discourage from | • make my way to   |

- Could you, please, \_\_\_\_\_ to what your teacher says?  
 a. pay attention       b. make your way
- Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ our clients \_\_\_\_\_ our new telephone numbers.  
 a. inform ... about       b. discourage ... from
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the dining room and then the waiter showed them their table.  
 a. waited for       b. made their way to
- Mum \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ taking up parachuting, because it's a dangerous sport.  
 a. discouraged ... from       b. informed ... about
- We \_\_\_\_\_ our lunch and left. Our plane was leaving in twenty minutes.  
 a. paid for       b. kept an eye on
- Patrick has been \_\_\_\_\_ his lawyer since 6:00.  
 a. waiting for       b. used to
- Jessica eventually became \_\_\_\_\_ the noise of that busy street.  
 a. informed about       b. used to
- Please, \_\_\_\_\_ on the children while I go to buy some ice cream.  
 a. make your way       b. keep an eye

**B** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.



	VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1.	necessitate	necessity	(un) <u>necessary</u>	(un) <u>necessarily</u>
2.	<u>confuse</u>	<u>confusion</u>	confused, <u>confusing</u>	confusingly
3.	<u>select</u>	selection	<u>selective</u>	selectively
4.	discover	<u>discovery</u>	-	-
5.	<u>surprise</u>	surprise	<u>surprised</u> , <u>surprising</u>	<u>surprisingly</u>
6.	<u>inform</u>	<u>information</u>	<u>informed</u> , <u>informative</u>	-
7.	vary	<u>variety</u> , <u>variation</u>	<u>varied</u> , <u>various</u>	<u>variously</u>
8.	<u>explain</u>	<u>explanation</u>	explanatory	explanatorily

Technology makes our lives easier but some people would argue that this is not (1) necessarily always true. These people who think that technology causes problems and (2) confusion fail to see that technology is a tool. Whether it simplifies one's life or not depends on how it is used, and, therefore, one needs to learn to be (3) selective. The Internet, e-mail, mobile phones and (4) various other technologies have made many things possible. For one thing, technology has brought people closer, has given them access to all sorts of (5) information and has allowed them to spend their free time doing the things they enjoy most. It's not (6) surprising that it's usually older people who complain about technology, while younger people, especially teenagers, seem happy to be using all this technology and making new (7) discoveries all the time. There is a simple (8) explanation why older people feel this way, and it is, basically, fear of the unknown. But if technology is used properly, then there's nothing to fear.

NECESSARY

CONFUSE

SELECT

VARY

INFORM

SURPRISE

DISCOVER

EXPLAIN

## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- Andrew managed \_\_\_\_\_ a promotion.  
a. in getting      **b. to get**      c. getting      d. get
- I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ with my cousin for the weekend.  
**a. stay**      b. to stay      c. staying      d. to staying
- They suggested \_\_\_\_\_ the children to the new aquarium.  
a. to take      b. in taking      **c. taking**      d. to taking
- Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ off the computer when you finish.  
a. turning      b. to turning      c. turn      **d. to turn**
- I'm sorry but I don't really feel like \_\_\_\_\_ them tonight.  
**a. seeing**      b. to see      c. see      d. to seeing
- Charles \_\_\_\_\_ his car washed for two months.  
a. hadn't been      **b. hadn't had**      c. hasn't      d. hadn't been having
- Could I \_\_\_\_\_ by fax, please?  
a. have been sent      b. have sent it      c. had it sent      **d. have it sent**
- You \_\_\_\_\_ checked the report twice.  
a. should have been      b. could      **c. should have**      d. could have been
- They \_\_\_\_\_ come back from the shopping centre by now.  
**a. must have**      b. must have to      c. might be      d. may have been
- I'm not sure, but I think he \_\_\_\_\_ used your coffee mug.  
a. can have been      b. might have to      c. can be      **d. may have**

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- The boys were too young to have a driving licence.  
enough      The boys \_\_\_\_\_ **weren't old enough to** \_\_\_\_\_ have a driving licence.
- I can't wait to see you again.  
look      I \_\_\_\_\_ **look forward to seeing you** \_\_\_\_\_ again.
- Joanne became a teacher three years ago.  
started      Joanne \_\_\_\_\_ **started teaching three years** \_\_\_\_\_ ago.
- I felt terrible when I heard that Joe had had an accident.  
sorry      I was \_\_\_\_\_ **sorry to hear (that)** \_\_\_\_\_ Joe had had an accident.
- They asked Gary to install their new computer.  
had      They \_\_\_\_\_ **had their new computer installed** \_\_\_\_\_ by Gary.
- Somebody stole Andy's scooter yesterday.  
stolen      Andy \_\_\_\_\_ **had his scooter stolen** \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- The weather was so bad that they almost missed their flight to Budapest.  
could      The weather was so bad that they \_\_\_\_\_ **could have missed their flight** \_\_\_\_\_ to Budapest.
- There's a possibility that Chandler has found a new publisher for his latest book.  
might      Chandler \_\_\_\_\_ **might have found** \_\_\_\_\_ a new publisher for his latest book.

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- I was cooking and talking on the phone \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. at once                      b. at random                      c. at a glance                      d. at the same time
- They're having a lesson \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. at random                      b. at a glance                      c. at the moment                      d. at once
- \_\_\_\_\_ of six he wanted to become an astronaut.  
a. At a glance                      b. At the age                      c. At the moment                      d. At the same time
- The headmaster told them to go to their classroom \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. at once                      b. at the age                      c. at his own speed                      d. at a glance
- I'm really sorry, but I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ that your mother was so seriously ill.  
a. the chance                      b. an argument                      c. a lot in common                      d. the slightest idea
- The chief editor had \_\_\_\_\_ at the whole magazine before it was printed.  
a. an effect                      b. a look                      c. a lot in common                      d. an argument
- I'm sure that he had \_\_\_\_\_ leaving you here all by yourself.  
a. a look at                      b. the chance                      c. no intention of                      d. an effect on
- Unfortunately, they had a big \_\_\_\_\_ their supervisor yesterday morning.  
a. effect on                      b. intention of                      c. look at                      d. argument with
- Gregory never \_\_\_\_\_ what his mother tells him.  
a. informs                      b. is used to                      c. pays attention to                      d. makes his way to
- Mona's teacher \_\_\_\_\_ her from taking the exams.  
a. informed                      b. discouraged                      c. waited                      d. made
- I asked her to keep an eye \_\_\_\_\_ the baby so that I could have a bath.  
a. on                      b. in                      c. at                      d. for
- He wasn't informed \_\_\_\_\_ the committee's proposals.  
a. at                      b. to                      c. about                      d. from

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- Mr Webster is a highly \_\_\_\_\_ **experienced** neurosurgeon. **EXPERIENCE**
- There's a great \_\_\_\_\_ **similarity** between your old jacket and your new one. **SIMILAR**
- We attended an \_\_\_\_\_ **interesting** lecture on modern poetry yesterday. **INTEREST**
- They say that \_\_\_\_\_ **practice** makes perfect. **PRACTISE**
- Eating \_\_\_\_\_ **healthily** and getting enough exercise is good for you. **HEALTH**
- Make sure she takes just the \_\_\_\_\_ **recommended** dose of that medicine. **RECOMMEND**
- There's no \_\_\_\_\_ **difference** in quality between these two scarves. **DIFFER**
- I asked for more \_\_\_\_\_ **information** about studying Marketing in London. **INFORM**
- Interactive whiteboards are used for a \_\_\_\_\_ **variety** of educational purposes. **VARY**
- This doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ **necessarily** mean that he dislikes your father. **NECESSARY**

## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

During the past few years you may (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a vegetarian restaurant somewhere in your neighbourhood and you may know someone who is vegetarian. But have you considered (2) \_\_\_\_\_ one yourself? You may be worried that a vegetarian diet might (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a bad effect on your health, but you needn't worry. According to specialists, it is not so difficult to maintain a balanced diet and stay healthy even if meat, fish and dairy products are not part of your diet. That's because a large variety of food is available to us. At (4) \_\_\_\_\_, it might help to get some help. You can have a special diet (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for you by a dietician; that way you will know that you are getting all the necessary proteins and vitamins.

- |   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. have noticed | b. notice                                | c. be noticing                               | d. noticed                                |
| 2. a. become  | b. to become                             | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. becoming | d. to becoming                            |
| 3. a. do  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. have | e. make                                      | d. cause                                  |
| 4. a. once  | b. a glance                              | c. random                                    | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d. first |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. recommended  | b. recommend                             | c. to recommend                              | d. to be recommended                      |





- *If Nathan's team **had worked** more responsibly, the boss **wouldn't have told** them that they were to blame for the reduced sales of the new product.*
- *It's true, Richard. **If they had done** more market research in the first place, they **would have realised** that there was no demand for that product. **If Nathan had just followed** my advice, this **wouldn't have happened**.*

### Conditional Sentences Type 3

if-clause	Main clause
If + Past Perfect	would/could/might + have + past participle

#### Conditional Sentences Type 3 are used:

- to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past.
- to express regret.
- to criticise somebody/something.

#### Examples

*If I **had become** a pilot, I **would have travelled** all around the world.*

*If we **had hurried**, we **wouldn't have missed** our flight to San Francisco.*

*If Jordan **had completed** his university degree, they **would have hired** him.*

## Grammar Practice

### A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using Conditional Sentences Type 3.

1. If Cindy had studied (study) more, she wouldn't have failed (not/fail) the test last week.
2. Adam could have been (can/be) seriously injured, if he hadn't worn (not/wear) his seat belt.
3. If I had known (know) about the meeting yesterday morning, I wouldn't have been (not/be) late.
4. Unless Max had saved (save) some money, he couldn't have bought (not/can/buy) a new computer.
5. If Brad had completed (complete) his studies, he would have found (find) a better job.
6. The Hamiltons would have gone (go) skiing last weekend if it had snowed (snow).
7. If you had reminded (remind) me about it, I would have done (do) it before I left yesterday.
8. The children wouldn't have caught (not/catch) a cold if they had worn (wear) warm clothes on their school trip yesterday.

### B Expand the notes into sentences using Conditional Sentences Type 3.

1. I / know / their address / in Rio de Janeiro / I / visit / them

If I had known their address in Rio de Janeiro, I would have visited them

2. They / practise / more / they / play / better / match / last week

If they had practised more, they would have played better in the match last week

3. What / you / do / if / you / lose / your passport

What would you have done if you had lost your passport?

4. Richard / be / late / work / the alarm clock / not / go off

Richard would have been late for work if the alarm clock hadn't gone off

5. The wind / not / be / so strong / the / bridge / not / collapse

If the wind hadn't been so strong, the bridge wouldn't have collapsed

6. Brandon / not help / his brother / he / not / finish / project / on time

If Brandon hadn't helped his brother, he wouldn't have finished the project on time

### C Circle the correct answer (Conditional Sentences Types 2 & 3).

1. A: If you (1) hadn't forgotten / didn't forget to lock the doors of your car, the thief (2) wouldn't steal / wouldn't have stolen it.

B: You're right. But what should I do now?

A: If I (3) had been / were you, I (4) would go / would have gone to the police station and report it. If you (5) reported / had reported it sooner, they (6) would find / might have found it by now.

2. Mr Tord is selling his house in the mountains and my cousin, Gregory, is interested in buying it. He went to see it last Saturday. "If I (7) had / have the money, I (8) will buy / would buy it, but I don't," he told Mr Tord. But I know him better than that. He didn't really like the house. If he (9) liked / had liked it, he (10) would do / would have done anything to get it.

### D Choose the correct answer, a, b, c or d.

- If Tom hadn't gone through the red light, the accident \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. wouldn't happen      b. hadn't happened      **c. wouldn't have happened**      d. didn't happen
- If I wanted to buy a dress, I \_\_\_\_\_ the blue one.  
**a. would buy**      b. bought      c. had bought      d. will buy
- If I lived near Stan, we \_\_\_\_\_ to work together, but unfortunately we don't.  
a. would have gone      b. went      **c. would go**      d. will go
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ time, I'll have coffee with you this afternoon.  
**a. have**      b. had had      c. would have      d. had
- \_\_\_\_\_ my room yesterday, my parents wouldn't have shouted at me.  
a. If I tidy      b. If I tidied      c. If I would tidy      **d. If I had tidied**
- You \_\_\_\_\_ into trouble, if you hadn't cheated on the exam.  
a. didn't get      b. hadn't got      c. wouldn't get      **d. wouldn't have got**

## Vocabulary Practice

A Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.



VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. -	tradition	<u>traditional</u>	<u>traditionally</u>
2. <u>solve</u>	solution	solvable	-
3. -	-	<u>common</u>	commonly
4. agree	<u>agreement</u>	<u>agreed</u> , agreeable	agreeably
5. -	<u>habit</u>	habitual	<u>habitually</u>
6. consider	<u>consideration</u>	<u>considerable</u>	considerably
7. <u>prevent</u>	<u>prevention</u>	preventable	-
8. -	importance	<u>important</u>	<u>importantly</u>

There is no simple (1) solution to a long and healthy life, but there are a few things that people can do which can make a (2) considerable difference in their life. First of all, the most important positive action one can take, which will contribute greatly to the (3) prevention of illness and disease, is to make exercise (4) habitual. Exercise helps prevent a long list of diseases, including cancer, heart disease, obesity and others. What's more, it is (5) commonly believed that exercise can help those suffering from stress, anxiety and depression. Another thing people must do is visit their doctor once a year for a check up. (6) Traditionally, people went to doctors only when they felt sick but now it is of great (7) importance that they see a doctor yearly and follow their doctor's advice. Last but not least, people must take a better look at the food they eat. Doctors may (8) disagree about what the best diet is, but they do agree that a diet rich in fruit and vegetables is very beneficial.

SOLVE  
CONSIDER

PREVENT  
HABIT

COMMON

TRADITION  
IMPORTANT

AGREE



**B** Read the verb expressions with "go". Then, choose the correct answer a, b or c.

**go wrong:** become unpleasant or not successful

**go bad:** spoil, become unfit for consumption or use

**go red:** become red in the face because of embarrassment, anger or heat

**go wild:** become too excited about sb/sth

**go bananas:** become extremely angry or excited

**go over the top:** be too extreme or unsuitable

**go through one's mind:** (of a thought) occur to sb



1. I knew you liked flying but it would never \_\_\_\_\_ that you would buy a hot-air balloon.  
 a. go wild                      b. go over the top                      c. go through my mind
2. Don't worry, Patricia. We've checked everything three times. Nothing can possibly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. go wrong                      b. go wild                      c. go red
3. I don't know why Teddy reacted like that when he saw the boss. He went bright \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. bananas                      b. red                      c. over the top
4. The children \_\_\_\_\_ when their father told them that he would buy them ice cream.  
 a. went wild                      b. went bad                      c. went through their minds
5. Don't eat that cheese, Barbara. It's been out of the fridge for the whole day and it must have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. gone wrong                      b. gone red                      c. gone bad
6. Felix will \_\_\_\_\_ when he finds out that you borrowed his scooter again.  
 a. go bad                      b. go bananas                      c. go through your mind
7. Although they had planned their holidays carefully, everything \_\_\_\_\_ in the end.  
 a. went over the top                      b. went wild                      c. went wrong
8. I knew that Donald would \_\_\_\_\_ when he found out he's not getting a raise this year.  
 a. go bananas                      b. go wrong                      c. go bad
9. A: Did you see how much jewellery Monica was wearing?  
 She must have had a kilo of gold on her!  
 B: Yes. She does have a tendency to \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.  
 a. go wrong                      b. go bananas                      c. go over the top



*If only I had more time for myself. I feel so stressed lately. I wish I went to the gym more often, spent more time with my friends or at least stayed at home just to get some rest. I'm fed up with the fast and stressful pace of city life. I wish I could take some days off work and go on a long weekend or even better move to the countryside for good!*

### Wishes & Unreal Past

Sometimes we use the Past Simple when referring to the present or future. This is called the Unreal Past.

- We use **wish / if only + Past Simple** to make a wish about a present or future situation which we would like to be different.

#### Examples

*I wish / If only I lived in Paris. (But I don't.)*

#### note

- In the Unreal Past we usually use **were** instead of **was**.

- We use **wish / if only + could + bare infinitive** to express regret about something we cannot do at present.
- We use **wish / if only + Past Perfect Simple** to express regret about something that happened or didn't happen in the past.

#### Examples

*I wish / If only I could travel all over the world.*

*I wish / If only we could go camping this weekend.*

*I wish / If only I had informed them about the change of plans.*

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Martin wishes he had (have) more free time to take up a hobby.
2. If only the children weren't (not/be) so noisy.
3. I wish I hadn't spoken (not/speak) to Alan like that yesterday. I was rude to him.
4. If only Donald could join (can/join) us for dinner tonight.
5. Robert wishes his son was/were (be) a more careful driver.
6. They wish I had told (tell) them the truth about what had happened.
7. If only I could fly (can/fly) a helicopter. It would be my dream come true.
8. I wish you had won (win) the competition last Sunday.
9. If only I had asked (ask) him to help me with that report yesterday.
10. They wish they had booked (book) a different holiday. They didn't like the cruise they went on at all.

**B Rewrite the sentences starting with the words given.**

1. I didn't study for my History test and I failed it.

I wish I had studied for my History test

2. Carl doesn't speak French, that's why he didn't get the job.

If only Carl spoke French

3. Alex can't repair his scooter.

If only Alex could repair his scooter

4. John ate too much ice cream last night. Now his stomach hurts.

John wishes he hadn't eaten so much ice cream last night

5. I didn't take an umbrella with me and I got wet.

I wish I had taken an umbrella with me

6. We don't have a map with us and we're lost.

If only we had a map with us

7. Bruce didn't run in the marathon because he had hurt his knee.

If only Bruce had run in the marathon**C Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Every year, thousands of people spend their holidays abroad. Here are some people's experiences:



"Last year my friend, Trevor, and I spent our holiday in Scotland. Such a beautiful country, but such terrible weather. I wish the weather (1) had been (be) better. The food was great, but if only everything (2) hadn't cost (not cost) so much! We wish we (3) could go (go) there again, but it's too expensive for us!"

John Stewart, 27



"We learn so many things when we visit other countries. I can't understand people, like my brother Rob, who have never been abroad because they believe their country is the best. If only he (4) realised (realise) how much more fun he could have travelling abroad! I wish I (5) could do (could) something to make him see how much he is missing.

Stanley Jones, 35

"A tour around Europe is the best experience I've ever had. I spent my time exploring cities of great historical importance. I only wish I (6) had (have) the money to travel every year. The only problem is that I don't speak any foreign languages. I wish I (7) did (do), as it is a bit difficult to communicate sometimes. If only I (8) had realised (realise) that while I was still a student. But it's never too late, is it?"

Robin Carter, 40



### D Choose the correct answer, a, b, c or d.

- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ you some more money, but I haven't got much myself.  
 a. could lend     b. would lend     c. lent     d. can lend
- Sam wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ that job abroad last year.  
 a. would accept     b. had accepted     c. accepted     d. could accept
- If only you \_\_\_\_\_ her the truth.  
 a. hadn't been told     b. don't tell     c. haven't told     d. hadn't told
- If only I \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach. It's so hot today.  
 a. were     b. had been     c. am     d. would be
- Sooner or later you will wish you \_\_\_\_\_ my advice.  
 a. took     b. have taken     c. had taken     d. will take
- I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ the promotion you wanted.  
 a. get     b. have got     c. will get     d. had got

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

late    last    at last    lately    latest    at least    later    at the latest

- Have you heard the \_\_\_\_\_ *latest* news? Our national football team won the World Cup.
- I have been feeling quite exhausted \_\_\_\_\_ *lately*.
- If you don't want to eat all your dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ *at least* eat some rice, so that you don't go to bed on an empty stomach.
- I don't know where Fay is. The \_\_\_\_\_ *last* time I saw her, she was in the library.
- I'm going to bed. It's \_\_\_\_\_ *late* and I have to wake up early in the morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *At last*, you're here! Where on earth have you been all day?
- She never goes out all alone \_\_\_\_\_ *late* in the evening.
- You have to be here by 8 o'clock in the morning \_\_\_\_\_ *at the latest*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *At least*, you don't have to share your bedroom with your twin brothers.
- We haven't heard from Sean \_\_\_\_\_ *lately* and we're worried about him.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ *last* saw the Davidsons two weeks ago at the local food festival.
- The meeting started \_\_\_\_\_ *later* than scheduled, so despite being late, Jim didn't miss the beginning.

**B** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.



VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. <u>advise</u>	<u>advice</u>	<u>advisable</u>	-
2. <u>strengthen</u>	<u>strength</u>	<u>strong</u>	<u>strongly</u>
3. -	<u>fortune</u>	(un) <u>fortunate</u>	(un) <u>fortunately</u>
4. -	<u>truth</u>	<u>true</u>	<u>truly</u>
5. <u>lose</u>	<u>loss</u>	<u>lost</u>	-
6. <u>process</u>	<u>processed</u> , <u>processor</u>	<u>process</u>	-
7. <u>ease</u>	<u>ease</u>	<u>easy</u>	<u>easily</u>
8. <u>supplement</u>	<u>supplement</u>	<u>supplementary</u>	-

Ever since I was a child I wanted to be a writer. The (1) truth is I never really considered any other profession. Writing was the only thing I felt (2) strongly about. I remember using a word (3) processor to write my first story at the age of 15. My friends and parents warned me that I would never have a steady income from writing and (4) advised me to rethink my choice. But (5) fortunately, I never did and till this day I have not regretted my decision. Of course not all my days go by with great (6) ease; there are days that are really tough and I feel hopeless and (7) lost, but which job does not have its ups and downs? I also teach writing at a local college and when my students come up to me and ask me for (8) supplementary reading and writing assignments, I know I'm doing a great job at inspiring them.

TRUE

STRONG

PROCESS

ADVICE

FORTUNE

EASY

LOSS

SUPPLEMENT



*Frank and Fred are twins. **None** of their friends know who is who. **Both** Frank and Fred are tall, slim and have dark hair. They **both** like basketball and computer games. **Neither** of them likes football or watching TV. **All** the teachers at their school like them, but **none** of them are sure which of the two they're talking to. You see, **neither** of the boys' parents want them to wear the same clothes but **both** Frank and Fred enjoy confusing people.*

### Both / Neither / All / None / Either

**Both** indicates that something is **true** for two people or things in affirmative sentences. The verb of the sentence is always in the plural form.

#### Use

- With plural countable nouns.

#### Examples

*Both students are from Brazil.  
Both (of) the students speak English.  
Both (of) my friends live in Paris.  
Both (of) Paul's cousins are my friends.  
Both (of) these cats eat a lot.*

- With plural personal pronouns.

*I've got two e-pals.  
They are both abroad.  
They both live abroad.  
They can both speak French.  
Both of them speak French.  
Jane called last night.  
She invited both of us to dinner.  
She invited us both to dinner.*

#### note

When **both** refers to a noun which is obvious, we can omit the noun.  
*Rosa has got two children. Both live in Paris.*

**Neither** is used in affirmative sentences to indicate that something is **not true** for two people or things.

#### Use

- With singular countable nouns. The verb of the sentence is in the singular form.
- With no noun.

#### Examples

*Don't buy the blue shirt or the grey shirt.  
Neither shirt suits you.  
"Which of the two cars do you like?" "Neither."*

**Neither of**

#### Use

- With plural countable nouns. The verb of the sentence is either in the singular or plural form.
- With plural object pronouns. The verb of the sentence is either in the singular or plural form.

#### Examples

*Neither of the children like/likes meat.  
Neither of my parents speak/speaks English.  
Neither of Julie's friends can run fast.  
Neither of these two books has/have got information about Peru.  
Ben and Mark didn't take part in the race.  
Neither of them wanted to.*

<b>All</b>	<b>All</b> is used in affirmative sentences to indicate that something is <b>true</b> for <b>more than two</b> people or things. The verb of the sentence is in the plural form.	
	<b>Use</b>	<b>Examples</b>
	• With <b>plural countable nouns</b> .	<i>All children love chocolate.</i> <i>All (of) the parents enjoyed their children's performance.</i> <i>All (of) my clothes are trendy.</i> <i>All (of) Ginger's friends are on holiday.</i> <i>All (of) those things are my brother's.</i>
	• With <b>plural personal pronouns</b> .	<i>Steve, Fred and Mark go skiing often.</i> <i>They are all excellent skiers.</i> <i>They all enjoy skiing.</i> <i>They have all had skiing lessons.</i> <i>All of them can ski well.</i> <i>Tony called all his classmates yesterday.</i> <i>He called all of them.</i> <i>He called them all.</i>

**note**

When **all** refers to a noun which is obvious, we can omit the noun.  
 There weren't any window seats left.  
 All were taken.

<b>None</b>	<b>None</b> is used in affirmative sentences to indicate that something is <b>not true</b> for <b>more than two</b> people or things.	
	<b>Use</b>	<b>Examples</b>
	• With <b>no noun</b> .	<i>"Any questions?" "No, none."</i> <i>Don't buy any of these dresses. None suit/suits you.</i>
	<b>Use</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>None of</b>	• With <b>plural countable nouns</b> or <b>object personal pronouns</b> . The verb of the sentence can be either in the singular or the plural form.	<i>None of the buses is/are going to the airport.</i> <i>None of my friends want/wants to go out tonight.</i> <i>I liked none of Kate's books.</i> <i>None of these pens work/works.</i>
	• With <b>plural object pronouns</b> . The verb of the sentence can be either in the singular or the plural form.	<i>All my classmates did well in the exam.</i> <i>None of them failed.</i>

<b>Either</b>	<b>Either</b> indicates that something is true for any one of two people or things.	
	<b>Use</b>	<b>Examples</b>
	• With <b>singular countable nouns</b> . The verb of the sentence is in the singular form.	<i>We can visit Paris or London. Either city is beautiful.</i>
	• With <b>no noun</b> .	<i>"Would you like tea or coffee?" "Either."</i>
	<b>Use</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Either of</b>	• With <b>plural countable nouns</b> and <b>plural object pronouns</b> . The verb of the sentence can be either in the singular or the plural form.	<i>Either of the candidates is/are suitable for the job.</i> <i>Can either of your parents speak French?</i> <i>You can take either of John's jackets.</i> <i>I don't like either of these magazines.</i> <i>Can either of you help me?</i>

## Double Conjunctions

**Double Conjunctions** (*both... and..., neither... nor..., either... or...*) link two words or phrases in the same sentence. They are used only in affirmative sentences.

	Use	Examples
<b>both... and...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They state that something is <b>true</b> for <b>two</b> people or things.</li> <li>• The verb of the sentence is always in the plural form.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Both Chris and Felix work long hours.</i>            (= Chris works long hours and Felix works long hours, too.)</p> <p><i>I speak both French and Spanish.</i></p>
<b>neither... nor...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They have a negative meaning and state that something is <b>not true</b> for either of the two people or things.</li> <li>• When <b>neither... nor...</b> link two singular nouns, the verb of the sentence is either in the singular or plural form.</li> <li>• When <b>nor...</b> is followed by a plural noun, the verb of the sentence is always in the plural form.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Neither Glenn nor Peter seem/seems to understand what I'm going through.</i>            (= Neither of them understands.)</p> <p><i>Neither Emma nor her parents like travelling by ship.</i></p>
<b>either... or...</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They state that something is <b>true</b> for any one of two people or things.</li> <li>• When <b>either... or...</b> link two singular nouns, the verb of the sentence is either in the singular or plural form.</li> <li>• When <b>or...</b> is followed by a plural noun, the verb of the sentence is always in the plural form.</li> </ul>	<p><i>We can either call him or go to his house.</i></p> <p><i>Either my father or my brother is/are picking me up from the airport.</i></p> <p><i>Either Jack or my parents are taking me to the station.</i></p>

## Grammar Practice

**A** Complete the sentences with **all**, **both**, **either**, **neither** or **none**.

1. Neither Benny nor John are interested in buying a new car.
2. I feel lonely because all my friends are on holidays.
3. Did you know that both Paul and James want to become pilots?
4. Tell them that they can either take a taxi or walk to the art gallery.
5. These men are vegetarians. None / Neither of them has eaten meat for three years.
6. Either the blue or the black suit is perfect for the interview.
7. All the employees in that company start work at 8 o'clock.
8. None of my friends have a car, so they either take the metro or the bus quite often.



## B Choose the correct a, b or c.

- A: Shall we order Italian or Chinese food tonight?  
B: I don't mind, \_\_\_\_\_ is fine.  
a. all      **b. either**      c. neither
- \_\_\_\_\_ my brothers work long hours every day.  
a. None      **b. Either**      **c. Both**
- \_\_\_\_\_ the students in the class thought the test was difficult.  
**a. All**      b. Both      c. None
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hugh nor John are teachers. They're engineers.  
a. Both      b. Either      **c. Neither**
- \_\_\_\_\_ of my other friends has got a scooter. I'm the only one.  
a. All      **b. None**      c. Either
- I can't wear any of my T-shirts. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are dirty.  
**a. All**      b. Neither      c. None
- \_\_\_\_\_ my twin brothers hate lizards.  
a. None      **b. Both**      c. All
- \_\_\_\_\_ Liam or his brother wash their dad's car every Sunday.  
**a. Either**      b. Neither      c. None

## C Complete the dialogue with both, both ... and, either, neither, neither ... nor, all or none.



Mike: Did you know that (1) all reptiles are cold-blooded? (2) None of them can survive in very high temperatures and (3) none of them can move well if it's too cold, because their bodies become very stiff. Read the information here. It says that their body temperature is the same as the temperature around them.

Brian: I didn't know that.

Mike: Which snake do you like most, this boa constrictor or that garter snake over there?

Brian: (4) Neither. I think that they're (5) both disgusting.

Mike: I like (6) both of them. Their colours are beautiful.

Brian: Is (7) either of them poisonous?

Mike: No, (8) neither the boa (9) nor the garter snake is poisonous. But about one third of (10) all snakes are poisonous. For example, (11) both the cobra (12) and the tiger snake are dangerous for people.



**D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.**

- Ted is twenty years old and Ken is twenty years old as well.  
are Both Ted and Ken are twenty years old.
- I think that both of the projects are quite difficult.  
neither I think that neither of the projects is/are easy.
- He told me that all of them failed their driving test.  
passed He told me that none of them passed their driving test.
- I'm sorry but Kelly can't talk to you right now and Sandra can't either.  
nor I'm sorry but neither Kelly nor Sandra can talk to you right now.
- You can choose between the curry and the roast beef.  
either You can have either the curry or / choose either the curry or the roast beef.
- They agreed that both of his novels are interesting.  
neither They agreed that neither of his novels are boring.
- I'm afraid that not one of the guests has arrived yet.  
none I'm afraid that none of the guests has/have arrived yet.
- I think that Alf can help you, but if he's busy, Max can help you instead.  
or I think that either Alf or Max can help you.

## Vocabulary Practice

**A Read the phrases with "all". Then, complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.**

*all year round   all of a sudden   all in all   all over  
after all   at all   once and for all   all the same*

- All in all, I think this has been the best holiday of my life.
- Do oranges only grow in the autumn or all year round?
- Although I was planning to visit Stanley, I phoned him and told him that I wouldn't come after all.
- I don't remember that guy at all. Have I met him before?
- I had a nightmare that I was in a cave and there were spiders all over me.
- I'm going to sort out this problem once and for all.
- I don't care what we eat tonight. Italian, Mexican, they're all the same to me.
- Harold was walking down Shelly Street when, all of a sudden, a can of paint fell on his head.

**B** Fill in the word formation table and then complete the text using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. <u>doubt</u>	<u>doubt</u>	<u>doubtful</u>	doubtfully
2. <u>enable</u>	(dis)- <u>ability</u>	<u>able</u>	ably
3. <u>exist</u>	<u>existence</u>	existent, existing	-
4. <u>breathe</u>	<u>breath</u>	breathless	breathlessly
5. <u>generalise</u>	generalisation, generality	<u>general</u>	<u>generally</u>
6. <u>own</u>	<u>owner</u> , ownership	<u>own</u>	-
7. <u>separate</u>	separation	<u>separate</u>	<u>separately</u>
8. <u>disappoint</u>	<u>disappointment</u>	<u>disappointing</u> , <u>disappointed</u>	disappointingly, disappointedly

The Wildcats have won the Cup for the first time in their twenty-year (1) existence. All the players and fans were ecstatic! It was extremely (2) doubtful that they would win as they were playing against the Chargers, last year's champions. The Chargers were the favourites and it was (3) generally believed that the Chargers would crush the

EXIST

DOUBT

GENERAL

Wildcats.

After the game, Chargers coach, Burt Evans, congratulated the Wildcats and said that the game was a major (4) disappointment for his team.

DISAPPOINT

Wildcats coach, Steve Powers, said he always believed in his players and their

(5) ability to win the Cup. "They're all

ABLE

very talented and they did some amazing things on the pitch, which left all the spectators (6) breathless."

BREATH

The players now can look forward to a nice big fat

bonus that the (7) owner of the club had

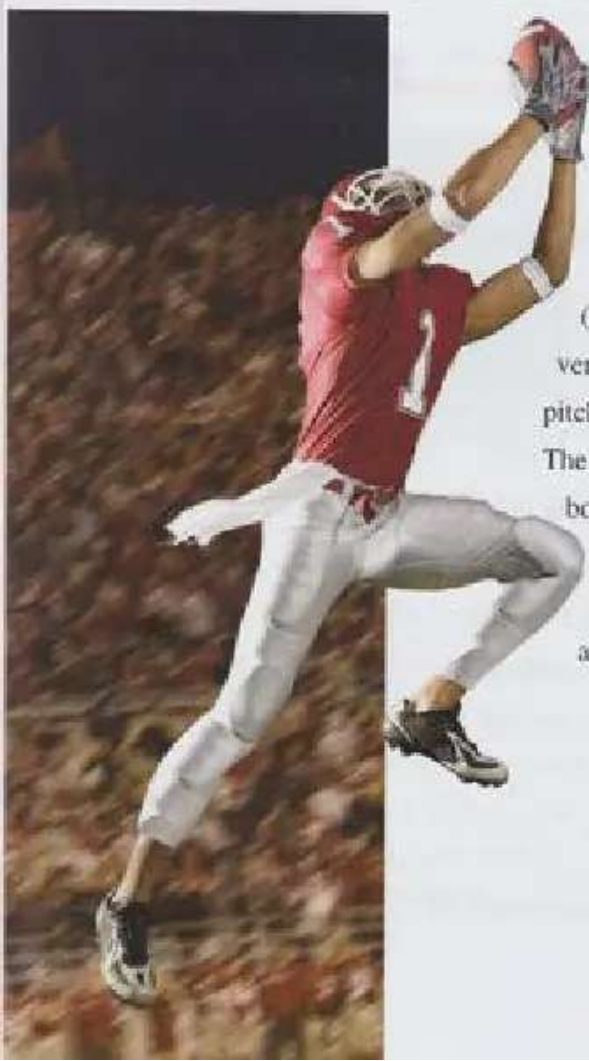
OWN

promised them if they won the Cup. After much

celebrating, the players left (8) separately

SEPARATE

and went home to get some well-deserved rest.



## Grammar Practice

## A Choose the correct answer.

- I could \_\_\_\_\_ killed if the driver hadn't stopped quickly.  
a. have                      b. have been                      c. to have                      d. to have been
- If the meat \_\_\_\_\_ so tough, the children would have eaten it.  
a. hadn't been                      b. hasn't been                      c. wouldn't be                      d. wouldn't have been
- If you hadn't helped me, I \_\_\_\_\_ finished on time.  
a. didn't                      b. wouldn't                      c. wouldn't be                      d. wouldn't have
- He wouldn't have believed me if he \_\_\_\_\_ it with his own eyes.  
a. haven't seen                      b. wouldn't see                      c. hadn't seen                      d. hadn't been seen
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ answer all his questions.  
a. can                      b. could                      c. had                      d. have to
- If only the fire brigade \_\_\_\_\_ earlier.  
a. arrives                      b. has arrived                      c. was arriving                      d. had arrived
- He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ so many mistakes.  
a. made                      b. hadn't made                      c. hasn't made                      d. had made
- \_\_\_\_\_ these two books have the information I need.  
a. None                      b. Not any                      c. Neither of                      d. Not of
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ian and Gerry took part in the competition.  
a. Both                      b. Either                      c. Neither                      d. All
- \_\_\_\_\_ four of my friends have their own computer.  
a. None                      b. All                      c. Either                      d. Both

## B Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

- Rupert forgot his wallet and he couldn't pay the bill.  
not      If Rupert \_\_\_\_\_ *had not forgotten his wallet* \_\_\_\_\_, he could have paid the bill.
- I had to work on Saturday so I didn't go away for the weekend.  
would      If I didn't have to work on Saturday, \_\_\_\_\_ *I would have gone away* \_\_\_\_\_ for the weekend.
- Matt didn't notice they were there, so he didn't speak to them.  
noticed      If Matt \_\_\_\_\_ *had noticed they were there* \_\_\_\_\_, he would have spoken to them.
- I'm upset because Bob took all the important files by mistake.  
taken      If only Bob \_\_\_\_\_ *hadn't taken* \_\_\_\_\_ all the important files by mistake.
- What a shame Ned behaved so rudely at the meeting.  
not      I wish Ned \_\_\_\_\_ *hadn't behaved so rudely* \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.
- Martin didn't take his father's advice and he regretted it later.  
had      If only \_\_\_\_\_ *Martin had taken* \_\_\_\_\_ his father's advice.
- Samuel is an architect and I think that Burt is an architect, too.  
both      I think that \_\_\_\_\_ *both Samuel and Burt are* \_\_\_\_\_ architects.
- We agreed that the two students shouldn't play for the school team.  
neither      We agreed that \_\_\_\_\_ *neither of the students should* \_\_\_\_\_ play for the school team.

## Vocabulary Practice

### A Choose the correct answer.

- I thought I knew him very well, but it would never have gone \_\_\_\_\_ that he would decide to live abroad.  
a. wild                      b. red                      c. bananas                      **d. through my mind**
- Both Liam and Ken have checked it. I'm sure nothing can \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. go wrong**                      b. go wild                      c. go red                      d. go over the top
- Dean is very shy. He always goes \_\_\_\_\_ when somebody talks to him.  
a. bad                      **b. red**                      c. wrong                      d. through his mind
- It's very hot in here. Don't leave the fish out of the fridge because it will \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. go wild                      b. go bananas                      **c. go bad**                      d. go over the top
- At \_\_\_\_\_, you've got your own bedroom now that you moved house.  
**a. last**                      b. late                      c. lately                      d. later
- I've noticed that Helen hasn't been feeling very well \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. latest                      b. later                      c. late                      **d. lately**
- I try not to have dinner \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
a. last                      **b. late**                      c. latest                      d. least
- You could at \_\_\_\_\_ phone me to let me know that you wouldn't come.  
a. later                      b. late                      **c. least**                      d. latest
- I can't stand him any more; I'm going to put things straight \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. all over                      b. at all                      c. all the same                      **d. once and for all**
- \_\_\_\_\_, his comments on their behaviour seemed fair.  
a. All over                      **b. All in all**                      c. At all                      d. All year round
- Gabriel doesn't like strawberries \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. at all**                      b. all in all                      c. all over                      d. once and for all
- We were having a test when, \_\_\_\_\_, Alex fell off his chair and we all started laughing.  
a. after all                      b. all the same                      c. at all                      **d. all of a sudden**

### B Complete the sentences with the correct derivative.

- The missing documents were of high importance. **IMPORTANT**
- They finally reached an agreement yesterday. **AGREE**
- His working experience should be taken into consideration. **CONSIDER**
- It's commonly known that Van Gogh painted many pictures of sunflowers. **COMMON**
- I should have taken my grandfather's advice. **ADVISE**
- Nelson started taking vitamin supplements during his illness. **SUPPLEMENT**
- Fortunately, all the projects were completed on time. **FORTUNE**
- Highly processed food is not always healthy. **PROCESS**
- It's doubtful whether they will arrive on time. **DOUBT**
- Who was the owner of that old mansion? **OWN**

## Use of English

Choose the correct answer.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ my father nor I could have imagined what would happen when we set off on our fishing trip. I think that if we (2) \_\_\_\_\_, we would have put off our trip for another weekend. Things actually started going (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from the start. We had just started our journey when, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, we got a flat tyre. It took quite a while to fix because we didn't have the right tools, but we finally managed to get it right. After that, we set off again, but it started raining and it didn't stop until the next day. We finally reached the lake when the sun was coming out, but discovered that we had forgotten all our fishing gear at home. I wish we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to take it with us!

- |                        |                           |                          |                   |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. Either           | b. Both                   | c. Nor                   | <b>d. Neither</b> |
| 2. <b>a. had known</b> | b. would know             | c. knew                  | d. were knowing   |
| 3. a. bad              | b. red                    | c. over the top          | <b>d. wrong</b>   |
| 4. a. after all        | <b>b. all of a sudden</b> | c. once and for all      | d. all over       |
| 5. a. remembered       | b. could remember         | <b>c. had remembered</b> | d. remember       |



# Final Revision

## Grammar Practice

Choose the correct answer.

- The electrician \_\_\_\_\_ a new camera at the bank right now.  
 a. installs                      b. was installing                      **c. is installing**                      d. had installed
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to sort out this situation once and for all.  
 a. will                      **b. am going**                      c. shall                      d. will be going
- As Liam \_\_\_\_\_ down the street, a flower pot fell on his head.  
 a. walks                      **b. was walking**                      c. is walking                      d. walking
- This time next week we \_\_\_\_\_ our final exams.  
 a. are taking                      b. take                      **c. will be taking**                      d. will have taken
- You can have \_\_\_\_\_ the cheese cake or the coconut tart.  
**a. either**                      b. neither                      c. both                      d. none
- It's difficult for me \_\_\_\_\_ right now. I need more time to think about it.  
 a. decide                      b. deciding                      c. to be decided                      **d. to decide**
- Oliver speaks Japanese really \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. well**                      b. good                      c. better                      d. besto
- He warned me \_\_\_\_\_ on that chair because it was broken.  
 a. not sitting                      b. never sitting                      c. don't sit                      **d. not to sit**
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ carrot cake left but not enough for all of your friends.  
 a. few                      b. little                      c. a few                      **d. a little**
- Did you know that \_\_\_\_\_ reptiles are cold-blooded?  
**a. all**                      b. either                      c. neither                      d. none
- \_\_\_\_\_ the train was late, he got to work on time.  
 a. Despite                      **b. Although**                      c. In spite                      d. In spite of
- Dad was right! I really wish I \_\_\_\_\_ his advice!  
 a. take                      b. took                      **c. had taken**                      d. have taken
- I couldn't fall asleep last night, so I tried \_\_\_\_\_ a book, but that didn't help either.  
 a. to read                      **b. reading**                      c. read                      d. to have read
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd call him right now.  
 a. am                      b. have been                      c. will be                      **d. were**
- This exercise isn't as easy \_\_\_\_\_ it may seem.  
**a. as**                      b. so                      c. than                      d. from
- Last Saturday they visited the village \_\_\_\_\_ their father was born.  
 a. which                      **b. where**                      c. whose                      d. when

17. Give me a call when you \_\_\_\_\_ to the office.  
 a. go                      b. will go                      c. are going                      d. went
18. I'm a bit tired so I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ in tonight.  
 a. staying                      b. am staying                      c. to stay                      d. stay
19. Unless you start taking your medication, you \_\_\_\_\_ feel better.  
 a. will                      b. won't                      c. would                      d. wouldn't
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ my house if I had known it would go up in value.  
 a. should have sold                      b. will have sold                      c. couldn't have sold                      d. wouldn't have sold
21. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to the National Gallery, please?  
 a. how can I get                      b. how do I get                      c. how I can get                      d. how can get I
22. You \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor about that cough.  
 a. had better                      b. would better                      c. could better                      d. should better
23. What \_\_\_\_\_ between 5 and 6 o'clock last night?  
 a. had you done                      b. were you doing                      c. have you done                      d. had you been doing
24. We have an upset stomach this morning. The fish we ate last night \_\_\_\_\_ have been fresh.  
 a. shouldn't                      b. wouldn't                      c. needn't                      d. couldn't
25. You should \_\_\_\_\_ your hair cut. It has grown really long.  
 a. had                      b. having                      c. have                      d. to have
26. My father said that he \_\_\_\_\_ about buying me a scooter.  
 a. would think                      b. will think                      c. is thinking                      d. has thought
27. "Can I have some more cake?" "Help yourself. You \_\_\_\_\_ ask."  
 a. can't                      b. needn't                      c. couldn't                      d. wouldn't
28. I \_\_\_\_\_ so scared in my life.  
 a. never have been                      b. never was                      c. am never being                      d. have never been
29. When I arrived at the airport, I realised that I \_\_\_\_\_ my ticket.  
 a. have forgotten                      b. forget                      c. had forgotten                      d. was forgetting
30. Could you tell me what \_\_\_\_\_, please?  
 a. time it is                      b. time is                      c. time is it                      d. is time
31. Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ on the terrace above the pool.  
 a. served                      b. had served                      c. was serving                      d. was served
32. He asked me where \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. was I from                      b. I was from                      c. from I am                      d. from I was
33. Mandy \_\_\_\_\_ them not to touch the wires.  
 a. suggested                      b. apologised                      c. warned                      d. denied
34. We \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour when we realised that we had taken the wrong path.  
 a. walked                      b. were walking                      c. have been walking                      d. had been walking



35. You should \_\_\_\_\_ all those trees cut down.  
 a. have                      b. had                      c. to have                      d. having
36. Carry the eggs carefully \_\_\_\_\_ break them.  
 a. so that                      b. in order to                      c. so as to                      d. so as not to
37. They didn't go to the seminar \_\_\_\_\_ of the bus strike.  
 a. due                      b. because                      c. since                      d. as
38. He \_\_\_\_\_ have left the country.  
 a. is believed to                      b. is believed                      c. believed that                      d. believed to
39. We ought \_\_\_\_\_ him a present for his graduation.  
 a. have bought                      b. buy                      c. bought                      d. to have bought
40. The economy \_\_\_\_\_ by the strike.  
 a. will affect                      b. will be affected                      c. been affected                      d. be affected

## Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct answer.

1. The children are looking \_\_\_\_\_ seeing their cousins from Mexico.  
 a. forward to                      b. after                      c. out                      d. over
2. Peter's job interview turned \_\_\_\_\_ to be a total disaster.  
 a. up                      b. off                      c. out                      d. down
3. We were caught \_\_\_\_\_ by Mr Thompson's sudden arrival.  
 a. red-handed                      b. sight of                      c. off guard                      d. our eye
4. I really wish you wouldn't comment \_\_\_\_\_ everything I do. It's really annoying.  
 a. with                      b. at                      c. for                      d. on
5. The new project is under Mr Benson's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. supervision                      b. construction                      c. consideration                      d. repair
6. Could you please inform me \_\_\_\_\_ the changes which have occurred in the new programme?  
 a. on                      b. with                      c. for                      d. about
7. My father was raised in great \_\_\_\_\_ so he doesn't like to waste money on silly things.  
 a. luxury                      b. poverty                      c. consideration                      d. supervision
8. We were asked to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. with regard to                      b. at convenience                      c. in advance                      d. into consideration
9. We will discuss the matter in \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.  
 a. detail                      b. conclusion                      c. meantime                      d. fact
10. We finally found tickets for the match so we will go \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. at all                      b. all over                      c. all in all                      d. after all

11. We can arrange an appointment \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. with regard to      b. into consideration      c. at all      **d. at your convenience**
12. I understand that you are very busy, but can you \_\_\_\_\_ drive me to the library?
- a. last      b. at last      **c. at least**      d. at the latest
13. My sister helped me give \_\_\_\_\_ the invitations.
- a. up      **b. out**      c. off      d. away
14. Fortunately, nobody was in the house when the fire broke \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. out**      b. through      c. down      d. into
15. Take \_\_\_\_\_. There's no need to shout.
- a. no notice      b. part in      **c. it easy**      d. your time
16. The doctor would like to look \_\_\_\_\_ your results one more time.
- a. out      b. up      c. after      **d. over**
17. Mary came \_\_\_\_\_ with the flu so she couldn't come to the barbecue.
- a. across      **b. down**      c. off      d. up
18. Robert's father discouraged him \_\_\_\_\_ becoming an artist.
- a. from**      b. to      c. for      d. on
19. Who will be \_\_\_\_\_ your department now that Mr Parker has left?
- a. in place of      b. in front of      **c. in charge of**      d. in answer to
20. I believe that Andrew went \_\_\_\_\_ this time. He shouldn't have spoken to Paul like that.
- a. over the top**      b. wild      c. bananas      d. red

# APPENDICES

## Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases

page 190

### A

ability to  
according to  
argue with  
as a result of  
at a glance  
at first  
at last  
at once  
at one's convenience  
at one's own speed  
at present  
at random  
at the age of  
at the moment  
at the same time  
at times

### B

be afraid of  
be fluent in  
be in pain  
be interested in  
be out and about  
be used to  
be willing to  
belong to

### C

care about  
comment on

### D

discourage from  
dressed in white

### E

every once in a while

### F

feel sorry for  
for ages  
for the first time

### H

have experience in  
have no intention of  
have sth in common

### I

in Abbey Road  
in addition to  
in advance  
in agreement with  
in answer to  
in cash  
in charge of  
in common  
in comparison with  
in conclusion  
in danger  
in detail  
in fact  
in front of  
in order to  
in place of  
in that case  
in the coming years  
in the future  
in the meantime  
in touch with  
inform about

### K

keep an eye on

### L

live in luxury  
look for

### M

make my way to

### O

on the map  
on the phone  
on top of that  
on your right  
out of the ordinary

### P

pay attention to  
pay for

### R

recover from  
refer to

### S

succeed in  
suffer from

### T

take into consideration  
tend to

### U

under age  
under consideration of  
under construction/repair  
under the same roof  
under the supervision of

### W

wait for  
with regard to

## BREAK

break down: stop working because of a mechanical fault  
break into: enter a building or car by force to steal sth  
break in: to interrupt when sb else is talking  
break out (of violent events): start suddenly  
break through: make a way through sth by force

## COME

come across: meet sb or find sth by chance  
come apart: break into pieces  
come down with: become ill  
come off: become separated from  
come up with: think of an idea, plan, etc.  
come up: happen unexpectedly / be mentioned

## GET

get across: make sth understood  
get away with: not punished for sth wrong you've done  
get by: have just enough money to live  
get on well with sb: have a good/friendly relationship with sb  
get through: finish doing sth

## GIVE

give back: return to the previous owner  
give in to: be unable to control a strong need or desire  
give off: send out a smell  
give out: distribute  
give up: stop trying

## LOOK

look (sth) up: try to find a word in a dictionary, a telephone number, etc.  
look after: take care of  
look forward to: be excited about sth that is going to happen  
look out: be careful  
look over: examine sth/sb quickly

## PUT

put (sth/sb) forward: suggest a plan, proposal, or idea for consideration  
put sb through: connect sb by telephone  
put sb up: provide food and accommodation in one's own house  
put sth out: extinguish sth, stop sth from burning  
put sth together: assemble sth, make sth by fitting parts together  
put up with (sth/sb): tolerate sth/sb

## TAKE

take after: look like (an older relative), resemble  
take off: remove (clothes), leave the ground (for a plane)  
take on: accept a job or responsibility  
take up: start an activity or hobby

## TURN

turn down: refuse, reject  
turn on/off: start/stop operating  
turn out: prove to be  
turn up: appear

# Verb Expressions

page 132

## CATCH

catch a cold: become ill/come down with a cold  
catch sb off guard: surprise sb by doing or saying sth they were not expecting  
catch sb red-handed: find sb in the act of doing sth bad or illegal  
catch sb's eye: attract sb's attention  
catch sight of sb/sth: see sb/sth for a moment, suddenly notice

## GO

go bad: spoil, become unfit for consumption or use  
go bananas: become extremely angry or excited  
go over the top: be too extreme or unsuitable  
go red: become red in the face because of embarrassment, anger or heat  
go through one's mind: (of a thought) occur to sb  
go wild: become too excited about sb/sth  
go wrong: become unpleasant or not successful

## HAVE

(not) have the slightest idea  
have a good/bad effect on  
have a look at sth  
have a lot in common (with)  
have an argument with  
have no intention of  
have the chance to

## KEEP

keep a secret: not tell anyone sth that you know  
keep an eye out for: watch for, stay alert  
keep calm: not panic, not be anxious/nervous  
keep fit: stay in good shape, keep your body healthy (getting exercise)  
keep one's promise/word: do what you told sb that you would do  
keep sb company: spend time with sb, go with sb

## MAKE

make haste: hurry up  
make it difficult for sb to: make things hard for sb  
make it to the top: be very successful  
make the most of sth: take full advantage of sth as it may not last long  
make up for lost time: enjoy sth as much as possible, because you didn't have the chance to do it in the past

## PUT

put an end to sth: stop sth  
put ideas into sb's head: make sb do sth that they had not thought about before  
put in a good word for sb: say positive things about sb  
put the finishing touches: complete sth by adding the final improvements  
to put it mildly: used to describe sth more extreme, usually worse, than believed

## TAKE

take advantage of sth: make good use of sth  
take it easy: relax, calm down  
take no notice of: pay no attention to  
take one's time: not hurry  
take part in: participate in  
take place: happen, occur

# Words easily confused

- remember (v): bring sth back into your mind or keep sth in your memory  
remind (v): make sb think of sth they have forgotten
- expect (v): believe that sth will happen or sb will arrive  
wait (v): allow time to go by until sb comes or sth happens
- consist (of) (v): be made or formed from sth  
contain (v): have sth inside or as a part
- job (n): the work sb does to earn money; employment  
task (n): activity sb has to do, usually as part of a larger project  
work (n): particular tasks sb has to do in their job; the place where sb does their work
- site (n): place  
the sights (n): places that are of interest to tourists
- raise (v): lift to a higher position  
rise (v): go upwards
- nod (v): move your head down and up to express agreement or approval  
shake (v): move your head from side to side, to show disagreement
- spill (v): fall or spread outside the limits of sth  
pour (v): make a liquid flow from a container
- power: ability to control somebody or something  
strength: ability to do things that need a lot of physical or mental effort
- damage: harm something  
injure: hurt somebody
- suit: be the right colour or style so as to make sb look more attractive  
match: (for colours, designs, etc.) be similar or look nice together

# Derivatives

page 134

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE/ADVERB
accept	acceptance	accepted, (un)acceptable > -ly
admire	admiration, admirer	admirable > -ly, admiring > -ly
advise	advice	advisable
agree	agreement	agreed, agreeable > -ly
amaze	amazement	amazed, amazing > -ly
analyse	analysis	analytical > -ly
-	anxiety	anxious > -ly
(dis)appear	(dis)appearance	apparent > -ly
apologise	apology	apologetic > -ally
assassinate	assassination	-
astonish	astonishment	astonished, astonishing > -ly
attract	attraction	attractive > -ly
base	base, basis	basic > -ally
believe	belief	(un)believable > -ly
bore	boredom	boring > -ly, bored
breathe	breath	breathless
burglar	burglar, burglary	-
cancel	cancellation	-
-	certainly	(un)certain > -ly
challenge	challenge	challenging
choose	choice	choosy
communicate	communication	communicative
compete	competition	competitive > -ly
complete	completion	(in)complete > -ly
confuse	confusion	confused, confusing > -ly
connect	connection	(dis)connected
consider	consideration	considerable > -ly
construct	constructor, construction	constructive > -ly
create	creator, creature, creation	creative > -ly
credit	credibility	(in)credible > -ly
decide	decision	decided, (in)decisive > -ly
decorate	decorator, decorating, decoration	decorative > -ly
deepen	depth	deep > -ly
depend	(in)dependence	(in)dependent > -ly
describe	description	descriptive > -ly
die	death, dead	dying, dead > -ly
differ	difference	different > -ly
direct	director, direction	(in)direct > -ly
disappoint	disappointment	disappointed > -ly, disappointing > -ly
discover	discovery	-
doubt	doubt	doubtful > -ly
ease	ease	easy > -ily
-	emperor, empress, empire	-
enable	ability	(un)able, ably
endanger	danger	dangerous > -ly, endangered
enjoy	enjoyment	enjoyable > -ly
entertain	entertainer, entertainment	entertaining > -ly
-	environment	environmental > -ly
excite	excitement	exciting > -ly, excited > -ly
exhaust	exhaustion	exhausted, exhausting
exhibit	exhibitor, exhibition, exhibit	-
exist	existence	existent, existing
experience	experience	experienced
explain	explanation	explanatory > -ily
-	fantasy	fantastic
fascinate	fascination	fascinating, fascinated
-	fortune	(un)fortunate > -ly
generalise	generalisation, generality	general > -ly
-	habit	habitual > -ly
-	(un)happiness	(un)happy > -ly
-	health	(un)healthy > -ily
hope	hope	hopeful > -ly, hopeless > -ly

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE/ADVERB
imagine	image, imagination	imaginative > -ly
-	importance	important > -ly
impress	impression	impressive > -ly
increase	increase	increasing > -ly
inform	information	informed, informative
interest	interest	interested, interesting > -ly
-	king, kingdom	-
lengthen	length	long
locate	location	located
lose	loss	lost
-	luck	(un)lucky > -ily
mean	meaning	meaningful > -ly, meaningless > -ly
mind	mind	mindless > -ly
mix	mixture	mixed
-	mystery	mysterious > -ly
nationalise	nation, nationality	national > -ly
necessitate	necessity	necessary > -ily
-	north	northern / northerly
organise	organiser, organisation	-
own	owner, ownership	own
persuade	persuasion	persuasive > -ly
philosophize	philosopher, philosophy	philosophical > -ly
play	play, player	playful > -ly
popularise	popularity	popular > -ly
-	possibility	possible > -ly
practise	practice	practical > -ly
prefer	preference	preferable > -ly
prevent	prevention	preventable
process	process, processor	processed
protect	protector, protection	protective > -ly, protected
realise	reality	real > -ly
recognise	recognition	recognisable > -ly
recommend	recommendation	recommended
repeat	repetition	repeated > -ly, repetitive
reserve	reservation	reserved
rob	robber, robbery	-
(dis)satisfy	(dis)satisfaction	(dis)satisfied, (dis)satisfying > -ly, (un)satisfactory > -ly
save	safety, saviour	safe > -ly
-	scientist, science	scientific > -ally
see	sight	-
select	selection	selective > -ly
separate	separation	separate > -ly
-	similarity	similar > -ly
solve	solution	solvable
-	stranger	strange > -ly
strengthen	strength	strong > -ly
succeed	success	successful > -ly
supplement	supplement	supplementary
surprise	surprise	surprised, surprising > -ly
teach	teacher, teaching	-
terrify	terror	terrifying > -ly, terrified, terrible > -ly
thank	thanks, thankfulness	thankful > -ly
think	thought	thoughtful > -ly, thoughtlessly > -ly
tire	tiredness	tired, tiring
-	tradition	traditional > -ly
-	truth	true > -ly
use	use	useful > -ly, useless > -ly
vary	variety, variation	varied, various > -ly
volunteer	volunteer	voluntary > -ily
warm	warmth	warm > -ly
wonder	wonder	wonderful > -ly



# Irregular Verbs

page 136

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been
bear	bore	born(e)
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
buy	bought	bought
burst	burst	burst
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank	drank
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
knit	knit/knitted	knit/knitted
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rang
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled
spread	spreed	spreed
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
sweep	swept	swept
swear	swore	sworn
swim	swam	swam
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
write	wrote	written

# Grammar & Vocabulary Practice

Intermediate - B1

## *Teacher's Book*

**Grammar & Vocabulary Practice** systematically teaches grammar and vocabulary and helps students succeed in all B1 Level Exams.

### **The Student's Book includes:**

- presentation of structures in meaningful contexts
- a variety of grammar and vocabulary exercises
- regular revision units
- appendices with prepositions, prepositional phrases, phrasal verbs, verb expressions, words easily confused, derivatives and irregular verbs.

**A Teacher's Book is also available, as well as a Teacher's Resource CD/CD-ROM with:**

- Key to Grammar Book activities
- Tests in PDF format ready for printing
- Tests in modifiable format
- Key to tests

ISBN: 978-960-478-593-3



9 789604 785933

  
mm  
publications