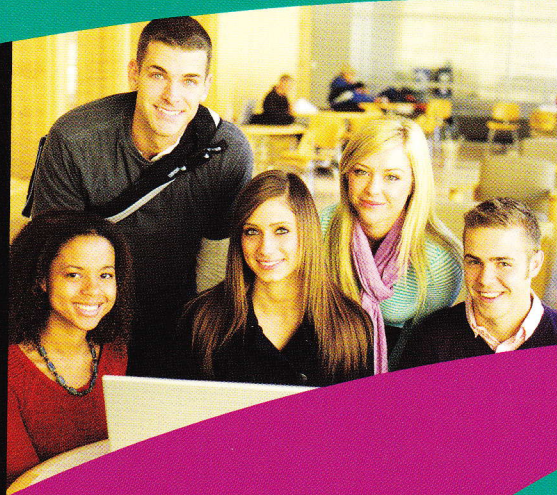


CAMBRIDGE



active GRAMMAR

with answers



LEVEL 3



Mark Lloyd and Jeremy Day
Series Editor: Penny Ur

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Series editor: Penny Ur

With answers

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1

Present simple and present continuous

Why is the girl in the photo smiling?



A bowler **smiles** at her friends after a good shot.

Why is the girl in the photo **smiling**? It **sounds** like an easy question: she's **having** a good time with friends and she's **feeling** good after a good shot. But psychologists **are** forever **arguing** about this question.

Some **believe** that smiling **is** an individual act: we **smile** because we **feel** happy ... unless we're **trying** to hide our emotions. Others **claim** that we **smile** to build social relationships. Some animals **use** a **grin** to show that they **don't want** to fight, for example, so perhaps our smile **serves** the same function.

So who's right? In one study, researchers filmed people bowling. If you **watch** people doing a very social activity like this, it **looks** as if they're **always smiling**. They **stop** smiling only when they **are concentrating** on their next shot. But when **do** they **start** smiling again? After each good shot, the researchers took photographs to identify when the smile **starts** – while the player **is** still **looking** down the alley or a few seconds later when they **turn** round to share their happiness with the group?

And the results? Only around 4% of bowlers **smile** with their backs to their friends. Far more – 42% – **smile** as soon as they **turn** round. The conclusion: we usually **smile** not because we're happy, but because we're friendly.



- 1 What are the two theories of smiling?
- 2 Why did the researchers choose a bowling alley?

Answers: 1 We smile because we feel happy; we smile to build social relationships. 2 Because bowling is a very social activity.

Present simple and present continuous

Present simple

- 1 Use the present simple to refer to facts and specific routines or habits, and with adverbs of frequency.

We **smile** because we **feel** happy.

We usually **smile** because we're friendly.

- 2 We usually use the present simple with state verbs such as *think, feel, believe, know, seem, appear, like, consist, have and belong.*

Some believe that smiling is an individual act.

*sometime
often
always .. usually get up in 7 o'clock*

3 We also often use the present simple to describe events shown in a picture, to make them seem more immediate and alive. For the same reason, we usually use the present simple in news headlines and in television or radio commentaries on sports or other ongoing events. A bowler smiles at her friends. And Jake heads the ball to Gallant - who kicks ... and it's a goal!

4 Use the present simple in the expressions *Here come(s) ...* and *There go(es) ...*.
There goes Mike, looking as cheerful as usual.
NOT ~~There is going Mike, ...~~

TIP Use the present simple with verbs like *promise, agree, assure and demand*, which are used to perform the act they describe.
I promise I won't be late. (I am using these words to make a promise.)

Present continuous Water boils at 100 °C. a description of nature.

5 Use the present continuous to refer to activities, situations and changes happening now / around now. ... while the player is still looking down the alley ...

6 We can use the present continuous with indefinite adverbs of frequency (e.g. *always, constantly, forever*) to refer to regular behaviour which is typical, habitual and predictable.
Psychologists are forever arguing about this question. We sometimes use the present continuous in this way to criticise or express disapproval.
Sally's always losing things. She should be more careful.

7 When we describe an action or event with the present simple, we can use the present continuous to refer to activities, situations and changes happening around the same time.
If you watch a group of friends bowling, it looks as if they're always smiling.

TIP The present simple is much more common than the present continuous, and it is the best form to use if you are not sure.

Prince William visits local hospital.

8 We usually use the present simple to refer to situations which we see as permanent, and the present continuous to refer to situations which we see as temporary. Note the difference:
Tom lives in Rome. He works as a lawyer for a big Italian company. (Rome is his permanent base.)
Jane is living in Rome at the moment. She is working as an English teacher. (She is in Rome temporarily, e.g. for one year.)

9 When we tell stories or to give instructions, we use the present simple to describe the shorter actions and events and the present continuous to describe the longer situations or background activity.
Gavin and his wife are sitting at home one evening when the telephone rings and their lives change for ever. He is sitting at home when the telephone rings, you fry the onion in a little oil. While the onions are cooking, you chop the vegetables.

10 Although we usually use the present simple with state verbs (see 2 above), we can use the present continuous if we are talking about an ongoing present process rather than a fact.
She's feeling good after a good shot.
Some verbs (e.g. *hear, see, think, appear*) can be state verbs or action verbs, but with a different meaning.
What do you think of Jan's new hairstyle?
(= What's your opinion about it?)
I'm thinking of taking a few days off.
(= I'm considering the possibility of doing it.)

TIP In the present simple, *see* and *hear* have different meanings.
I see him every day. (= I see)
I see what you mean. (= I understand)
I hear you loud and clear. (= I hear)
I hear you're coming to stay. (= I have been told)

11 We use the present simple with verbs like *hope* and *look forward to* in formal situations, and we use the present continuous if we want to sound more informal and less direct.
We very much hope you will be able to attend.
We're really hoping you'll be able to come.
I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.
I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Practice

A Underline the correct option.

- Ice melts / is melting above 0°C.
- Have you got an umbrella? It starts / is starting to rain.
- Gabriela looks lovely today – she wears / is wearing her new dress.
- Paul's daughter lives in Spain – he visits / is visiting her two or three times a year.
- There goes / is going Maggie, on her way to work, I suppose.
- Don't worry, I promise / am promising I won't tell anyone your secret.
- This carpet gets / is getting very dirty – maybe we should wash it.
- That's great tennis from Thompson as he hits / is hitting another winning shot into the corner!



B Complete the sentences, using the present simple or present continuous form of the verb given.

- always go**
 - Sue and I always go to the cinema on Thursdays.
 - I saw Mary in the travel agent's this afternoon – she 's always going on holiday!
- play**
 - Giovanni plays football for a local team.
 - Anthony is playing in goal today because our normal goalkeeper is injured.
- have**
 - I am having lunch at the moment. Can I phone you back in half an hour?
 - The hotel has 14 double rooms, all with bathrooms.
- wonder**
 - We wonder whether we should buy a birthday present for Lucie.
 - I am wondering what time the next train is.
- come**
 - Look – here is coming the bus, at last!
 - More and more people come to live here these days.
- (you) think**
 - You look worried – what are you thinking about?
 - Why do you think Jim is so happy today? Is it his birthday or something?
- stand**
 - St Thomas's Tower stands at the entrance to the harbour.
 - A strange woman is standing outside the house. Do you know her?
- work**
 - It's 8.30 on a hot July evening. Gordon Stevens is working late in his office, when suddenly ...
 - These tablets work better if you take them with food.

C Underline the correct option. Sometimes both options are possible.

- John regrets / is regretting the way he behaved yesterday.
- Mistakes like that cost / are costing the company a lot of money.
- Sue has / is having the flu, so she's off work today.
- It's a very simple camera. You just press / are just pressing the button and that's it!
- My neighbours are really noisy – they always play / are always playing loud music late at night.
- Annie's car doesn't sound / isn't sounding very good. She should take it to a garage.
- I don't have / am not having much time right now. Can we talk tomorrow instead?
- The company hopes / is hoping to expand into Europe in the next few years.

D Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- I understand a little Italian, but I can't speak it. (understand)
- My cousins usually go skiing nearly every winter. (usually go)
- Here is coming Michelle. Maybe she wants to talk to me. (come)
- I invited Jill to the party – she is looking forward to it. (look forward)
- Do you know what time the bank opens? (you know)
- This bed measures 180 centimetres by 210 centimetres – I think it's too big. (measure)
- A: What are you doing?
B: My homework. Don't interrupt me. (do)
- I just heard Wendy's news – she is expecting a baby. (expect)
- The first thing to do is peel the potatoes. Then you boil them in salted water for about 20 minutes. (boil)
- And at the line ... Powell is winning – in 9.64 seconds – a new personal best! (win)

Practice

A Underline the correct option.

- Ice melts / is melting above 0°C.
- Have you got an umbrella? It starts / is starting to rain.
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9 Present simple and present continuous

My Test! answers: 1c 2b 3c 4a 5c

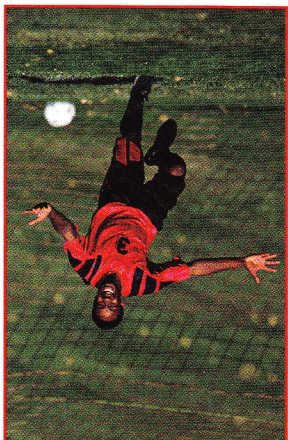
- Circle the correct option.
1. There are going to be a lot of people at the match tonight. a am hearing b can hear c hear
 2. Hey, look. Here Robert. I wonder why he's smiling. a goes b comes c is coming
 3. For money. It's really annoying. a She forever asks b She asks forever c She's forever asking
 4. Getting a new camera. This one is getting really old now. a I'm thinking of b I think of c I think about
 5. Do we have to go home now? so much fun! a I've got b I have c I'm having

MY TEST!

Write three things that you are doing at this minute, three things that you always do. these days but only temporarily, and three things that you always do.

Examples: I'm wearing black jeans, I'm reading War and Peace, I always go to bed early.

MY TURN!



JOHNSON FOR NEW CONTRACT

1 ASKS

2 City striker Simon Johnson wants a new contract, and the club is thinking of offering him a five-year deal, according to Johnson's website. The news is looking forward to Johnson's winning goal in last Saturday's game against their rivals United. Johnson's agent told reporters: Simon Johnson and the fans love the best football of his career, and he is scoring a lot of goals at the moment. He and he considers a lot of goals at the moment. He can help the club to win the league. Simon is scoring lots more goals for one of the best players at the club, and right now he is looking forward to them in the next twelve months.

- ask be consider
follow look forward to
love play score
think want

Complete the news story, using the present simple or continuous form of the verbs in the box.

2

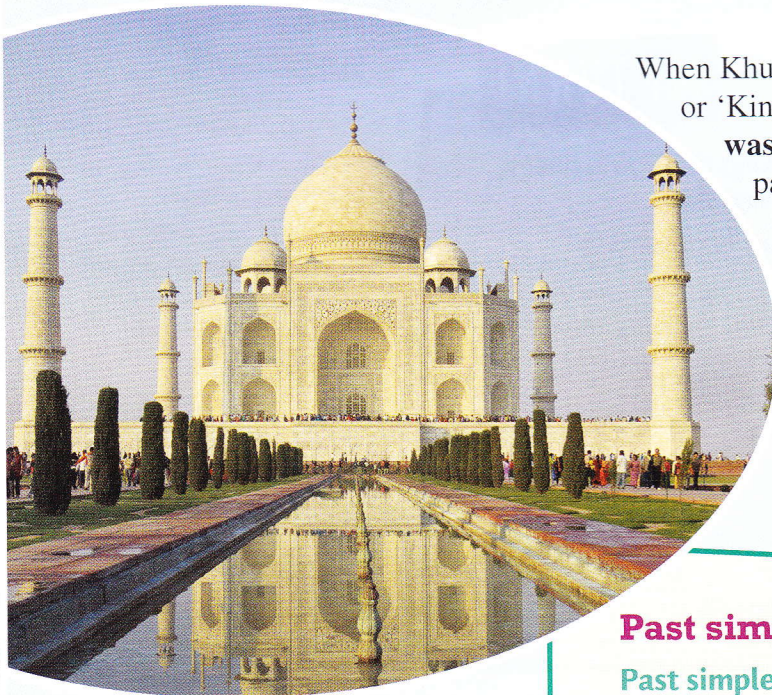
Past simple and past continuous; *used to* and *would*

Musicians sang and threw flowers.

Arjumand Banu Begam **was working** in her shop when Prince Khurram **saw** her for the first time as he **was walking** through the market. He immediately **decided** this was the woman he **wanted** to marry. Indian princes, however, **didn't use to marry** for love but for political reasons, so marriage between Khurram and Arjumand **was** impossible. It **was** six years before the prince **could** marry the woman he **loved**, but when it finally **happened** the wedding **was magnificent**. A long **procession** **travelled** to Arjumand's house, and musicians **sang** and **threw** flowers to the hundreds of people who **were watching**. At the wedding, the prince's father **gave** Arjumand the name of Mumtaz, or 'Chosen One', as a present.



When Khurram's father **died**, he **became** Emperor Shah Jahan, or 'King of the World'. He **had** many responsibilities and **was frequently leading** his army off to fight in different parts of the empire. Mumtaz **would always travel** with him and sometimes she even **used to go** with him into battle. Sadly, while her husband **was fighting** one of these battles, Mumtaz **fell** ill. As she **was dying**, Shah Jahan **promised** to build a beautiful **monument** in her memory. After Mumtaz **died**, Shah Jahan quickly **began** to turn his promise into reality, and twenty years later the Taj Mahal, perhaps the greatest symbol of love the world has ever seen, **was** finally completed.



Past simple and past continuous; *used to* and *would*

Past simple

1 We usually use the past simple to refer to events or states in the past, or to repeated past actions.

*He **had** many responsibilities.*

*✓ I **went** to the cinema three times last week.*

Past continuous

2 We use the past continuous to refer to events which were unfinished or in progress at or around a definite time in the past.

*At 7 o'clock this morning I **was having** a shower.*

3 We often use the past continuous to refer to background activities or situations in a story.

*He looked through the window. Rain **was falling** steadily on the city's streets.*

- 1 Why was it difficult for Prince Khurram to marry Arjumand at first?
- 2 What did Shah Jahan decide to do in memory of his wife?

Answers: 1 Because she wasn't an important person. 2 Build a beautiful monument.

TIP Don't use the past continuous to refer to general habits and routines in the past.
 Every summer my grandparents *came to stay with us*. NOT ... *were coming to stay with us*.

4 We sometimes use the past continuous with words like *always, constantly and forever* to refer to repeated past actions if we want to emphasise or criticise.
 When my dad worked in a bakery he *was always bringing home cakes and biscuits*.
 My old neighbours *were forever having parties and playing loud music*.

5 We sometimes use the past continuous instead of the present continuous with *hope, plan, think about (+ -ing), and wonder about (+ -ing)* to show uncertainty.
 Sally and I *were hoping to meet up this afternoon*. If we do, would you like to come too? (less definite than *We're hoping to ...*)

TIP We can use the past continuous with *wonder to make very polite suggestions and requests*.
 I *was wondering* if you could help me.

Past simple or past continuous

6 We often use the past simple and the past continuous to talk about two events or situations which happened at or around the same time.

The past continuous shows that two continuing activities were in progress at the same time.
 Arjuman *was working* in her shop as the prince *was walking* through the market.

The past simple shows that two or more events happened at or around the same time.
 A long procession *travelled* to Mumtaz's house, and musicians *sang* and *threw* flowers.

Use the past simple to refer to events which happened during a longer activity, shown by the past continuous.
 Musicians *sang* and *threw* flowers to people who *were watching*.

7 We sometimes use the past simple or the past continuous with verbs like *hope, mean, plan, think about (+ -ing)* and *want* to refer to things we intended to do but didn't or can't.
 I *hoped / was hoping* to get there on time but the traffic *is really heavy*, so I'm going to be late.

Used to and would

8 We often use *used to (+ infinitive)* instead of the past simple to refer to past habits, routines and states, especially when the habit or routine does not happen any more or when the state is no longer true.
 She *even used to go with him into battle*.
 Jackie *used to have three rabbits*, but one died.

9 The negative and question forms are usually *didn't use to* and *Did ... use to ... ?*
 Indian princes, however, *didn't use to marry for love* but for political reasons.

Nowadays we often form the negative and question forms with *used instead of use*.
 Amanda *didn't use to like* school, but now she loves it. OR Amanda *didn't use to like ...*

10 We sometimes use *would (+ infinitive)* instead of *used to* to refer to past habits or routines if the time reference is clear.
 Mumtaz *would always travel* with him.
 OR Mumtaz *always used to travel* with him.

We don't use *would* to refer to past states or if the time reference is not clear.
 I *used to love dance music*. NOT *I would love dance music*.
 I *used to go to the cinema a lot*. NOT *I would go to the cinema a lot*.

TIP Be / Get used to (+ noun or -ing) is not connected with used to (+ infinitive). Used to (+ noun or -ing) means accustomed to.
 I don't really like the food here. I'm not used to eating so much meat.

The past simple, used to and would

11 Use the past simple, not used to or would (+ infinitive), to say exactly how many times something happened in total. Note the difference:
 I *read six books last month*.
 I *read / used to read / would read* a lot when I was a child.

Past simple and past continuous; used to and would

Practice

A Underline the correct option. Sometimes both options are possible.

- The police arrested three men who robbed / were robbing a bank in the High Street.
- They planned / were planning to get up early, but they overslept.
- I saw Jon in the park today – he read / was reading a book.
- When she ate / was eating her sandwich, the sun came out.
- After the film finished / was finishing, I turned the TV off and went to bed.
- Vanessa's really shy because everyone constantly criticised / was constantly criticising her when she was a child.
- Do you like my watch? My wife gave / was giving it to me for my birthday.
- My sister's really happy – she passed / was passing all her exams.

B Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Did you see that film on TV last night? (you / see)
- A: What was that terrible noise last night?
B: Sorry, it was me. I was practising my singing. (practise)
- I was lying in the bath last night when suddenly there was a loud bang in the kitchen. (lie)
- James came to visit me every single day when I was in hospital. (come)
- A: How was the game? B: Terrible! We lost 6-0. (lose)
- After he retired, my dad took up golf as a hobby. (retire)
- I was thinking, why don't you come round for dinner at the weekend? (think)
- The kids were sleeping when I left for work this morning. (still / sleep)
- A: What happened to you? Did you cut yourself?
B: Yes, when I was working in the garden this morning. (work)
- Simon got a job in a factory when he left school last year. (leave)

C Circle the TWO correct options. All the sentences are about the past.

- In the past, people ... married at a younger age than they do now.
a are used to getting b would get
c used to get d were getting
- I ... playing computer games when I was younger, but now I love them.
a wasn't liking b didn't use to like c wouldn't like d didn't like
- In the past, my friends and I ... each other much more regularly than we do now.
a saw b used to seeing c used to see d were seeing
- I think I know you. ... in Forest Lane?
a Didn't you use to live b Wouldn't you live
c Weren't you living d Didn't you live
- When I first moved to London, I ... in a big city.
a didn't use to live b wasn't used to living
c didn't live d quickly got used to living
- Dave ... to work every day until he had an accident.
a use to cycle b was cycling c used to cycle d cycled
- I ... a lot more when I was younger.
a read b was used to read c was reading d used to read
- My next-door neighbours ... in South Africa.
a were living b lived c used to live d would live

D Complete the sentences by putting the words and phrases in the correct order.

- as / flowers and rice / they / came out of / threw / at the bride and groom
People threw flowers and rice at the bride and groom as they came out of the church.
- to invite us / were / they / meaning / but
They 5 4 2 6 3 5 kept forgetting.
- when he / about / stories / was always / was / telling us
Our grandfather 4 2 a boy.
- was / eat / when I / anything / would
I 4 9 3 7 a child.
- side of the road / to / isn't / to drive on the other / getting / but / strange / I'm / used
It's 3 4 2 5 it.
- thinking about / having a barbecue / were / at the weekend / the weather's / if
We 5 2 5 4 5 nice.
- from the south of / was constantly / by armies / invaded / being
The city 4 5 3 6 8 2 the country.
- was / your plates / while / one of / she / doing / dropped
Suzie 4 2 5 3 the washing up.
- heard / as soon as / phoned / I / her
I 5 9 4 2 3 6 the news.
- what I said / listening / hear / know you / didn't / because / you weren't
I 5 9 4 2 3 6 to me.

Past simple and past continuous; used to and would 13

My Test! answers: 1a 2c 3a 4b 5b

- 1 When I was younger, I romantic stories, but now I love them.
a didn't use to like b wasn't liking c wouldn't like
- 2 When I reading about Shah Jahan and Mumtaz, I wanted to see the Taj Mahal for myself.
a was finishing b used to finish c finished
- 3 It was a dark, stormy night. The wind and the moon was hidden behind clouds.
a was blowing b used to blow c would blow
- 4 Excuse me, I if you might have a spare ticket. I've lost mine.
a would wonder b was wondering c used to wonder
- 5 That's strange ... she so friendly. Is she trying to trick us, perhaps?
a isn't used to being b didn't use to be c doesn't use to be

MY TEST!

How much do you remember about your life's 'magic moments'? Choose two events and write what you remember about them, using the past simple, the past continuous, and used to or would when appropriate.

- Your earliest memory
- The day you met your best friend
- Your first day at school
- The first time you travelled in a plane
- Your first holiday
- The first time you went to a party
- Your first visit to a different country
- Your first English lesson

Example: I was about six when I went to my first party. I was staying with my cousin and ...

MY TURN!

(change) into a constitutional monarchy, in which the monarch had very little real power, but Victoria ⁴ *wasn't a great use to be* (not be) afraid to express her views about political matters. However, she ⁵ *would always stand for what she believed in* (always ask) Albert for his opinion first. When Albert died of typhoid in 1861, Victoria was devastated. Although she ⁶ *wasn't a great use to be* (reign) for another 40 years she never recovered from her husband's death and ⁷ *was still expanding* (wear) black for the rest of her life as a sign of her grief. The British Empire ⁸ *was still expanding* (still expand) at that time, and in 1877 Victoria acquired the title of Empress of India as well as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, but while people across the Empire ⁹ *celebrated* (celebrate) her Golden and Diamond Jubilees (in 1877 and 1897), she even too upset to speak at the opening of the Royal Albert Hall, the London concert hall which carries her husband's name.



Victoria was born in 1819, and became Queen in 1837, at the age of 18. In 1840 she ¹ *married* (marry) her cousin, Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and for the next ² *20* (be) 20 years they were inseparable. Around that time, Britain ³ *changed* (change) into a constitutional monarchy, in which the monarch had very little real power, but Victoria ⁴ *wasn't a great use to be* (not be) afraid to express her views about political matters. However, she ⁵ *would always stand for what she believed in* (always ask) Albert for his opinion first. When Albert died of typhoid in 1861, Victoria was devastated. Although she ⁶ *wasn't a great use to be* (reign) for another 40 years she never recovered from her husband's death and ⁷ *was still expanding* (wear) black for the rest of her life as a sign of her grief. The British Empire ⁸ *was still expanding* (still expand) at that time, and in 1877 Victoria acquired the title of Empress of India as well as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, but while people across the Empire ⁹ *celebrated* (celebrate) her Golden and Diamond Jubilees (in 1877 and 1897), she even too upset to speak at the opening of the Royal Albert Hall, the London concert hall which carries her husband's name.

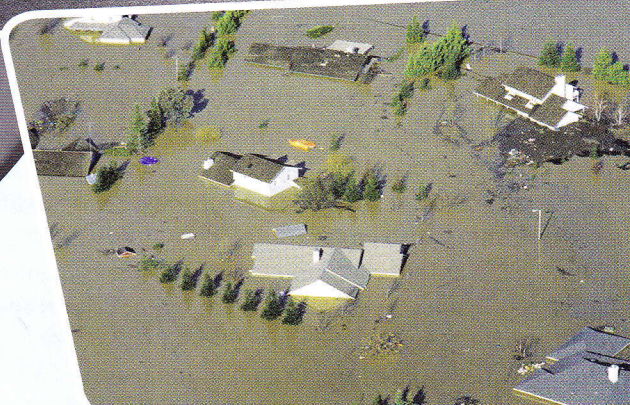
3

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

The higher temperatures have had dramatic effects.

A new report on **climate change** **has shown** that other reports were wrong about the effect of human activity on the Earth's temperature. The planet's temperature **has been rising since** the beginning of the 20th century, and **has increased** by nearly 0.8°C in that time. Earlier reports said this increase was the result of natural changes, but the new report says the main cause **has been** a rise in the levels of **greenhouse gases** because of increased industrial activity.

The higher temperatures **have already had** dramatic effects. In the Arctic, the area covered by ice **has been getting** smaller for more than 30 years, and average sea levels **have risen** by 3 mm each year **since** the beginning of this century, increasing the danger of flooding in many areas. So far this century many parts of the world, including South-East Asia, Africa, Central Europe and the Caribbean, **have already had** the worst floods anyone can remember. If the new report is correct, it seems that we are now seeing the cost to the environment of the growth that the developed world **has been enjoying** over the last two hundred years.



- 1 How is the new report different from older reports?
- 2 What does the new report suggest about the recent floods in many parts of the world?

Answers: 1 It says that the increased temperature of the Earth is mainly caused by industrial activity. 2 That they are the result of growth in the developed world.

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

Present perfect simple

1 We use the present perfect simple to refer to events at an unspecified time in the past which are ^{relevant} and important now.

*The higher temperatures **have already had** dramatic effects on the planet.*

We often use this form to talk about ^{experiences} in life up to now or to talk about recent events, (including events which are in the news).

*She **has won** two Oscars.*

*A new report on climate change **has shown** ...*

We often use the adverbs *just, already, yet, not yet, ever* and *never* with the present perfect.

*Sorry, Sarah isn't here. She **has just left**.*

TIP

Use the present perfect after *It's / This is the first / second / third / etc. time*.

*This is the **third time** someone **has told** me this.*

NOT *This is the third time someone is telling ...*

Present perfect simple or present perfect continuous

6 We can often use either the present perfect simple or continuous to refer to past events or situations which we feel are relevant or important now, with little or no difference in meaning.
 ... the economic growth that the developed world has been enjoying / has enjoyed since the start of ...

7 We usually use the present perfect continuous, not simple, if we want to express the feeling that a situation is temporary and incomplete.
 I've been staying with a friend while my house is being redecorated. NOT I've stayed with a friend ...

8 We use the present perfect simple, not continuous, when we want to imply that the activity was completed at some time in the past. Note the difference:
 He has written his report. (It is complete.)
 He has been writing his report. (It may or may not be complete.)

9 We normally use the present perfect simple, not continuous, with *for* or *since* with verbs that describe unchanging states (e.g. like, hate, know).
 Jill and I have known each other since we were children. NOT Jill and I have been knowing ...

But we can use the present perfect continuous with *want*.
 We've been wanting to meet you for years.
 OR We've wanted ...

TIP
 Don't use the present simple or continuous with *for* or *since* to refer to states or activities which began in the past and continue up to the present.
 They have been married for 20 years. NOT They are married for 20 years.

10 We use the present perfect simple, not continuous, to refer to a single completed activity.
 Have you heard? Jim's passed his driving test. NOT Jim's been passing ...

11 We use the present perfect simple to refer to a series of actions when we mention or ask about the number of these actions. We use the present perfect continuous if the number of actions is not important.
 I've walked to work three times this week.
 My bike's broken so I've been walking to work this week.

2 We use the present perfect simple (often with *since* and *for*) to refer to facts: states or developments that began in the past and are still going on or ended a short time ago.
 ... average global sea levels have risen by 3 mm each year since the beginning of this century.

Present perfect simple or past simple

3 We use the present perfect simple to refer to past events which we feel are relevant / important now.
 We use the past simple to refer to past events with no particular relevance to the present. The climate change has a serious impact on the world ...

So far this century many parts of the world ... have already had the worst floods anyone can remember. I saw Janet yesterday.

TIP
 In American English, the past simple is sometimes used instead of the present perfect, especially with time expressions like *already*, *yet*, *not yet*, *ever*, *never* and *just*.
 They already finished their assignments. OR They have already finished their assignments.

Present perfect continuous

4 We use the present perfect continuous to refer to activities: active processes that began in the past and are still going on or ended a short time ago, particularly when we say how long they have been going on.
 The planet's temperature has been rising since the beginning of the 20th century.

We often use the present perfect continuous in this way to express a complaint or criticism.
 I've been waiting here for you since three o'clock!

5 We can use the present perfect continuous to focus on the activity itself, without saying how long it has been going on.
 A: What have you been doing?
 B: I've been working in the garden.

We sometimes use the present perfect continuous to explain present evidence, give an excuse, or with verbs like *mean*, *want*, *think* and *wonder* to express a vague intention / idea.
 Your face is red. Have you been sunbathing?
 Sorry I'm late. I've been writing an urgent email.
 I've been meaning to email Julie.

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous 15

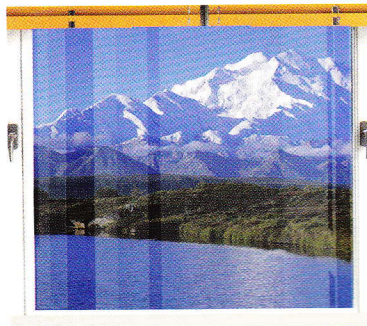
Practice

A Circle the correct option.

- The average temperature in Europe has increased by more than 1.5 °C ...
a since 1900. **b** from 1900–2005.
- Half the world's tropical rainforest disappeared ...
a between 1960 and 1990. **b** since 1960.
- Flooding has been a serious problem in many parts of the UK ...
a in 2007. **b** in the last few years.
- In Australia, dry weather has caused a big increase in the number of forest fires ...
a in 2000. **b** since 2000.
- The levels of carbon dioxide produced by human activity rose by 30% ...
a between 1800 and 2000. **b** since 1800.
- Extreme weather events have become more frequent ...
a recently. **b** last year.
- In the Arctic, the area covered by ice has fallen by nearly 10% every ten years ...
a for the last fifty years. **b** fifty years ago.
- Climate change became a major political issue ...
a for the last 20 years. **b** in the last century.

B Circle option a (if only the present perfect simple is possible) or option b (if both present perfect simple and continuous are possible).

- You can't have any more sweets. ... two already.
a You've had **b** You've had / You've been having
- How many times ... you? Don't cross the road without looking!
a have I told **b** have I told / have I been telling
- ... a curry – can you smell it?
a Mum's made **b** Mum's made / Mum's been making
- Katie just phoned from the hospital – ... her arm!
a She's broken **b** She's broken / She's been breaking
- My cousin's an actress. ... in three films.
a She's already appeared
b She's already appeared / She's already been appearing
- ... a lot of headaches recently.
a I've had **b** I've had / I've been having
- Inflation ... gradually since this time last year.
a has gone up **b** has gone up / has been going up
- My father ... spicy food ever since he was a child.
a has hated **b** has hated / has been hating
- ... the news? Jo's pregnant!
a Have you heard
b Have you heard / Have you been hearing
- Look at that! ... such a beautiful **view**.
a I've never seen
b I've never seen / I've never been seeing



C Complete the sentences with the past simple or present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- My grandmother **has lived** in this house for nearly fifty years. She loves it here. (live)
- The price of petrol by nearly 2% last year. (go up)
- You and I best friends since we were children. (be)
- Do you like my watch? My grandmother it to me for my birthday last year. (give)
- Anita's new hairstyle? Isn't it great? (see)
- We the kids to Disneyland last Christmas – they loved it! (take)
- My grandparents celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary next year – they together since they were at school. (be)
- Tony Blair Prime Minister of the United Kingdom between 1997 and 2007. (be)
- your homework yet? (do)
- How was the food at that Italian restaurant you went to? it? (like)

D Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

- has / The / going up / few years. / average temperature / been / in the last
The average temperature has been going up in the last few years.
- hasn't / very much / It / recent years. / rained in
.....
- been / have / the environment / doing / People to protect / recently. / a lot more
.....
- and paper. / has now / Everyone / the importance / realised / bottles / of recycling
.....
- a lot / climate / changed / I / was / has / since The / a child.
.....

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous 17

My Test! answers: 1c 2a 3a 4c 5b

- 1 Scientists to identify the causes of climate change for many years. **a are trying** b try c have been trying
- 2 I can't believe you're still using the same old computer! How long it? **a have you had** b do you have c have you been having
- 3 I'm exhausted - football all morning. **a I've been playing** b I'm playing c I've played
- 4 We many examples of the effects of climate change. **a have been seeing** b are seen c have seen
- 5 I'm so pleased to see you - to talk to you since the weekend. **a I'm wanting** b I've been wanting c I want

MY TEST!

- 1 Complete each sentence b so that it means the same as sentence a. Use two to six words, including the word in brackets.
- 1 a Stephen King is the author of more than 60 books. (has)
b Stephen King more than 60 books. **has written**
- 2 a It's two years since I started working here. (for)
b I two years.
- 3 a I spoke to Maggie a moment ago and she said she can't come to the party. (just)
b Maggie that she can't come to the party.
- 4 a The country's demands for independence began in the 1950s. (since)
b The country the 1950s.
- 5 a Jim hasn't missed any of United's games since he was a teenager. (seen)
b Jim United game since he was a teenager.
- 6 a Sally doesn't have any more Christmas presents to buy. (has)
b Sally all her Christmas presents.
- 7 a Sheila and Tom met when they were at college together. (have)
b Sheila and Tom they were at college together.
- 8 a Andy has spent most of the day painting his kitchen. (for)
b Andy most of the day.

MY TURN!

Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. Use the present perfect continuous instead of the present perfect simple where appropriate.

1 I've never **ridden a horse**

2 I'm proud of the fact that I've
3 I haven't
4 I've since
5 In the last few weeks I've for
6 Recently I've been thinking of
7 I don't know anyone who has
8 I've but I haven't finished yet.

MY TURN!

- 6 milder / have / winters / getting / been / every year. / The
- 7 appearing / about / reports / in the news. / climate change / More / been / have
- 8 been / government / more seriously. / taking / has / The / climate change

4

Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

He'd been expecting an easy climb.

How far would you go to save your own life? That was the question facing Aron Ralston on 26 April 2003, when he was **trapped** behind a 360-kilogram rock in Utah, USA. The 27-year-old **had been climbing** alone in the Blue John Canyon when the rock moved suddenly and trapped his arm against the canyon wall. Aron **had always known** the importance of telling people where he was going when he went climbing, but unfortunately he'd **forgotten** to mention his plans to anyone – a mistake which might cost him his life.

Six days later, on 1 May, Aron was still alive, but he'd **started** losing energy and had nothing left to eat or drink – he'd **just drunk** the last drop of water in his water bottle. Expecting to die, he'd even **cut** his name into the wall and **recorded** a short film with his video camera, saying goodbye to his family. Then Aron made the biggest decision of his life: he decided to try and cut off his own arm.

Five hours later, now with only one arm and covered in blood, Aron was a strange sight for the three tourists who found him after he finally **left** the canyon. They'd **been walking** in the area for the day and were now on their way home. After they **had given** Aron some food and water they radioed for a helicopter to take him to hospital. At last, Aron was safe.



- 1 What mistake did Aron make when he went climbing in the Blue John Canyon?
- 2 What did Aron have to do in order to escape from the canyon?

Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

Past perfect simple or past simple

- 1 Use the past perfect simple to describe events or situations which happened before another event or situation in the past which we describe using the past simple.

On 1 May, Aron was still alive, but he'd started losing energy. (= He started losing energy before 1 May.)

On 1 May, Aron was still alive, but he started losing energy. (= He started losing energy on 1 May.)

19 Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

- 6 We usually use the past perfect continuous to describe an activity that was interrupted or followed by another event in the past.
He had been climbing alone when the rock moved suddenly and trapped his arm. They'd been walking in the area and were now on their way home.
- 7 We use the past perfect simple, not the past perfect continuous, to emphasise that an action was completed before another time in the past.
He had nothing left to eat or drink - he'd just drunk the last drop of water. NOT ... he'd just been drinking ...
- 8 We use the past perfect simple, not the past perfect continuous, to refer to the number of times something happened before another time in the past.
By the time she died she'd written more than 200 books.
- 9 We use the past perfect simple, not the past perfect continuous, with verbs that describe unchanging states, e.g. like, hate, know, have.
Aron had always known the importance of telling people where he was going. NOT ... had always been knowing ...
- 10 We sometimes use the past perfect simple or the past perfect continuous instead of the past simple or past continuous with verbs like hope, mean, plan, think about (+-ing) and want to refer to things we intended to do but didn't.
I'd meant / 'd been meaning to phone you but in the end I forgot. OR I meant / was meaning ...
- TIP** We sometimes stress the word *had* with verbs like *hope* and *think* to emphasise a change from our expectations, especially if we are not happy with the change.
 A: I'm afraid I'm going to be late. B: That's not good. I *had hoped* we'd get this finished tonight.
- 11 To describe an activity that was interrupted, we can use either the past continuous or the past perfect continuous. We don't use the past continuous to say how long the interrupted activity lasted.
He'd been sleeping when the fire started. OR He was sleeping when the fire started. He'd been sleeping for about an hour when the fire started. NOT He was sleeping for about an hour ...

Past perfect continuous or past continuous

- 2 We often use the adverbs *before, just, already, yet, not yet, ever, never, for* and *since* with the past perfect.
Jan thought Susana was amazing - he'd never met anyone like her before.
- TIP** We use the past perfect, not the past simple, when we say *it was the first / second / third / etc. time ...*.
I was scared because it was the first time I had tried to climb a mountain.
- 3 When we join verbs in the past perfect with *and, or* and *but*, we often leave out *had*.
He'd even cut his name into the wall and (had) recorded a short film with his video camera.
- ▶ See Unit 43 for more information on ellipsis (leaving out words).
- 4 If the sequence of events is clear because of the context or a time expression, we can choose either the past perfect or the past simple to refer to the earlier event.
Aron was a strange sight after he finally left the canyon. OR ... after he had finally left ...
- When we use time expressions like *when, as soon as, after, until* and *by the time*, we sometimes use the past perfect instead of the past simple to emphasise the idea of waiting for something to happen. Both versions are correct.
*When she arrived, we started the meal. (= First she arrived, then we started.)
 When she had arrived, we started the meal. (= We waited for her to arrive and then we started.)*
- TIP** The rules for choosing between past perfect simple and past perfect continuous are similar to the rules for choosing between present perfect simple and present perfect continuous.
*I'm tired because I've been working all day and I still haven't finished.
 I remember I was tired because I'd been working all day and I still hadn't finished.*
- 5 We can often use either the past perfect simple or the past perfect continuous to refer to past events or situations which happened before another time in the past, with little or no difference in meaning.
Jill had been doing / had done a lot of exercise in the last few weeks, so she was very fit.

Practice

A Underline the correct option.

- The party almost finished / had almost finished by the time we arrived.
- As soon as I saw her, I knew I met / had met the woman I wanted to marry.
- After he bought his ticket he sat down / had sat down to wait for the train to arrive.
- The police arrived quickly, but it was too late – the robbers went / had gone.
- Mrs Latimer just shut / had just shut the door when she realised her key was inside.
- When she got paid, Julie realised that her boss gave / had given her a pay rise.
- Sorry, I didn't catch that – what did you say / had you said?
- We were very excited to meet again because we didn't see / hadn't seen each other for five years.

B Circle option a (if only the past perfect simple is possible) or option b (if both past perfect simple and continuous are possible).

- I worked very hard all morning and by lunchtime ... all my jobs for the day.
 a I'd done b I'd done / I'd been doing
- They were tired when they arrived because ... all through the night.
 a they'd driven
 b they'd driven / they'd been driving
- Stuart ... that he was expected to attend the meeting.
 a hadn't realised
 b hadn't realised / hadn't been realising
- Jim and Sally ... to see us but we were all too busy.
 a had hoped b had hoped / had been hoping
- I knew about the accident because ... the news the night before and there was a report about it.
 a I'd watched
 b I'd watched / I'd been watching
- Terry ... Serena, but he didn't know she felt the same way about him.
 a had always liked
 b had always liked / had always been liking
- By the time they were rescued, ... nearly three days without food or water.
 a they'd spent
 b they'd spent / they'd been spending
- By the age of 10, Mozart ... three operas and 25 symphonies.
 a had composed
 b had composed / had been composing

C Complete each sentence, using an appropriate past form of the verb in brackets. Sometimes more than one form is possible.

- Before I bought my flat I shared / was sharing / had shared / had been sharing a house with friends. (share)
- had you known they were going away for the weekend? (you know)
- Although he loves football, my brother did not go / hadn't gone to see a live match until last weekend. (not go)
- I can't believe you didn't realise you forgot / had forgotten to turn the oven off. (forget)
- Recently he had thought of taking a year off and travelling round the world. (think)
- Henry had been writing for a couple of hours when he stopped to have some lunch. (write)
- The speech was so boring people started to leave even before she stopped / had ... speaking. (stop)
- When I went back to my home town, I was sad to see that my favourite café had closed down. (close down)

D Rewrite each sentence, putting ONE missing word in the correct place.

- I didn't want to see the film because I seen it already.
I didn't want to see the film because I had seen it already.
- Rosie and Lewis weren't at the party because we invited them.
We hadn't invited them
- Sam had feeling sick all day, so we took him to the doctor's.
Sam had feeling sick all day ...
- They been thinking of going out, but in the end they decided not to.
they had been thinking of going out
- At that time I'd never been overseas because I'd never the opportunity.
I'd never had the opportunity
- Mike had the feeling that he been there before, but he didn't remember when.
He had been there before
- We hadn't waiting very long when someone told us the train had been cancelled.
we hadn't been waiting very long when
- Tracey had known anyone like Matt before – he was very strange.
Tracey had know never know

Underline the correct option.

Born in 1919 in Auckland, New Zealand, Edmund Hillary became / had been becoming interested in climbing as a schoolboy, and by the age of 30 he was climbing / had climbed several 6,000-metre mountains. People tried / had been trying to climb Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, for years, and since 1920 seven major expeditions failed / had failed. In 1924, George Mallory had died / had been dying during one climb, then, in 1952, some Swiss climbers almost reached the top before bad weather forced them to give up. When Hillary heard / had heard that a British climber was planning a new expedition for the following year, he joined it, and in March 1953 they set up / had set up base camp. By 28 May, 398 of the original 400 expedition members were giving up / had given up, exhausted by the high altitude. The last two – Hillary and the Nepalese climber Tenzing Norgay – had continued / had been continuing to climb, however, and the next day they became / had become the first humans to stand on the summit of Everest, more than 8,840 metres above sea level.



MY TURN!

How much have you done in your life? Write sentences about the things you had done by the time you were these ages: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.

Example: *By the age of 8, I had lived in three different houses and I'd been going to school for three years.*

.....

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MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 I was shocked, even though it was the third time Aron's story. **a I had heard b I heard c I'd been hearing**
- 2 They didn't let us go home until tidying up. **a we'd finished b we were finishing c we'd been finishing**
- 3 I didn't want to watch the film because it five times. **a I've already been seeing b I'd already seen c I'd already been seeing**
- 4 When we finally reached the top, it was wonderful – for eight hours. **a we climbed b we've been climbing c we'd been climbing**
- 5 She was angry when I phoned because to get the baby to sleep for an hour. **a she'd tried b she was trying c she'd been trying**

My Test! answers: 1a 2a 3b 4c 5c

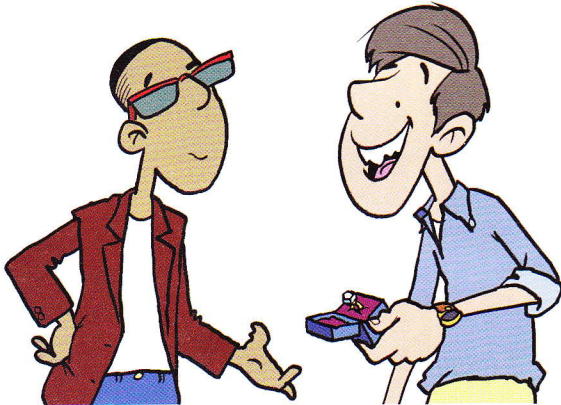
Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous 21

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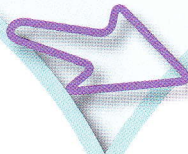
The future 1: *will, be going to, present continuous, present simple*

I'm going to ask her to marry me.

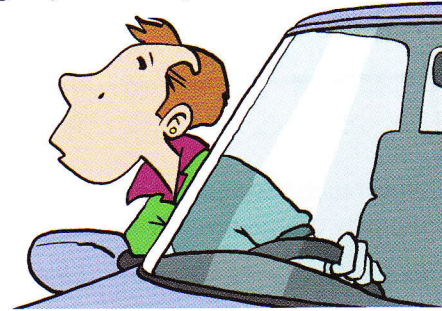
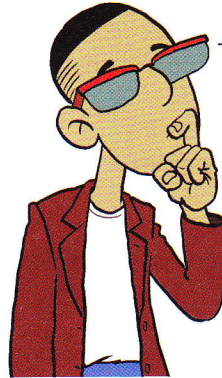
Tim: How are things with Jo?
 Dan: Great! Actually, I've decided I'm going to ask her to marry me.



Tim: Congratulations!
 Dan: Thanks. But what if ...?
 Tim: Don't worry! She **won't** say no! Not to a good-looking guy like you!

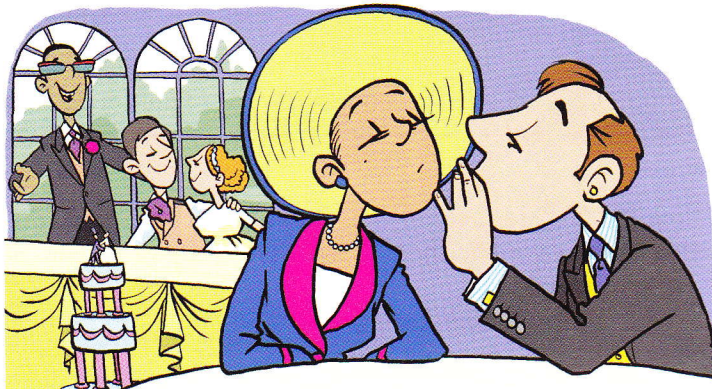


Mike: Are you going to Dan's wedding?
 Tim: Of course – I'm the best man!
 Mike: Oh yes! Are you giving a speech? What are you going to say? I hope it's going to be funny!
 Tim: Well, there'll be some jokes, so I hope it's funny!
 Mike: How are you getting there? Are you going to drive?
 Tim: Yes. I'll give you a lift if you like.



Mike: OK. Great. What time are you going to leave?
 Tim: Well, the wedding is at 2 and it'll take a couple of hours to get there, so ... I think I'll set off about 11.30.
 Mike: Great! I'll come round to your house at about 11.15, then.

Mike: Look, it's Tim. It looks like he's going to give his speech.
 Sally: Great! This'll be interesting.



Mike: Why?
 Sally: Because we'll find out what Dan's really like. All his secrets. Isn't that what a best man's speech is for?



- ?
- 1 Who is getting married, and what time is the wedding?
 - 2 Who is the best man, and what does he have to do?

Answers: 1 Dan (and Jo); 2 10 o'clock 2 Tim; he has to give a speech about Dan.

will is the most common way to refer to future time.

1 We use *will / won't* + infinitive to make confident predictions about future events or situations.

This'll be interesting.
She won't say no! Not to a good-looking guy like you!

2 We use *will / won't* + infinitive for things we decide quickly at the moment of speaking.

I'll come round to your house at about 11.15, then.

3 We use *will / won't* + infinitive to make offers or promises.
I'll let you know as soon as it's ready.

4 We use *be going to* + infinitive for the future when there is present evidence that something is going to happen, when the event is already starting / starting very soon, and (particularly in informal style) for present plans / intentions for the future.
It looks like he's going to give his speech.
I'm going to ask her to marry me.

Present continuous

5 Use the present continuous to talk about already fixed plans / arrangements.

Are you giving a speech? (asking if this has already been arranged)

Use *will* or *be going to* + infinitive, not the present continuous, for predictions about events which are out of your control.

I'll take / 's going to take a couple of hours to get there.
NOT 't's taking...

Present simple

6 We usually use the present simple for known facts about the future or future events which are part of a fixed timetable.

The wedding is at 2.
What time does your train leave tomorrow?

Will or be going to

7 We can often use either *will* or *be going to* + infinitive for facts / predictions about the future.

Christmas Day will be / is going to be on a Friday next year.

8 We usually use *will* (or *won't*) + infinitive to say things about the future based on personal opinions / beliefs. We usually use *be going to* + infinitive to make predictions when there is clear outside evidence.

She'll have lots of children. (= I know she wants to have lots.)
She's going to have a baby. (= She's already pregnant.)

▶ See Unit 9 for *might*, *may* and *could* to indicate different levels of certainty when making predictions.

TIP

We often use *expect*, *hope*, *imagine*, *think*, *wonder* if, *be sure* and (in more informal situations) *bet*, *reckon* before *will* or *be going to* when we make predictions.
I hope it's going to be funny.

Will, be going to or present continuous

9 We can often use either *be going to* + infinitive or the present continuous, not *will*, for present plans / intentions / expectations for the future.

I can't meet you after work tonight. I'm going to see / I'm seeing a film with Kath. NOT 't'll see-a-film...

If we are only considering a plan and are still not sure, we sometimes use *will* after *I think*.

I think I'll leave about 11.30.
▶ See Unit 34 for more information on the use of present forms with future time reference.

TIP

With the verb *go*, we usually use the present continuous instead of *be going to go*.
Are you going to Dan's wedding? (instead of Are you going to go ...?)

10 After words like *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as*, *if*, *unless* and *until* we use the present simple (or the present perfect), not a future form, although we are talking about future time.

When you arrive home, you can tell me about your journey. NOT 'When you will arrive...

Will, be going to, present continuous or present simple

11 We can sometimes use either *will*, *be going to*, the present continuous or the present simple with little or no difference in meaning. This is usually for official future events which we see as out of our control.

The new boss will start / is going to start / is starting / starts / tomorrow.

We usually use *will* in a more formal style, e.g. in invitations, public notices, etc.

The wedding reception will begin at 8.30.

Practice

A Cross out the ONE incorrect option.

- 1 I *am going to cycle / am cycling / cycle* into town. Can I get you anything?
- 2 We believe the company *will create / is going to create / is creating* more jobs in the area in the next year.
- 3 According to the weather forecast it *snows / is going to snow / will snow* later.
- 4 Now is a good time to buy a house, because prices *will definitely go up / definitely go up / are definitely going to go up* soon.
- 5 Chris *isn't going to come out / doesn't come out / isn't coming out* with us next Saturday.
- 6 *Do you watch / Are you watching / Are you going to watch* the match tomorrow?
- 7 Hi Jon, it's Trevor. Listen, we *will have / are having / are going to have* a barbecue on Sunday – do you want to come?
- 8 These flowers *aren't lasting / won't last / aren't going to last* very long without water.

B Complete the dialogues, using appropriate future forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: It's going to be a really boring party.
B: No it's not. Graeme *'s going / 's going to go* and he's always good fun. (go)
- 2 A: I'm sorry, we've run out of beef.
B: Oh, OK. I chicken then, please. (have)
- 3 A: Why do you need a new laptop?
B: My old one's very old and it *will stop* working one of these days. (stop)
- 4 A: Do you need a babysitter to look after the children tonight?
B: No, it's OK. They *are staying* with my mum. (stay)
- 5 A: It's a bit hot in here, isn't it?
B: Just a second. I *will open* the window. (open)
- 6 A: Have you got a hammer I can borrow?
B: No, sorry. Ask Terry. I bet he *will lend* you one. (lend)
- 7 A: Do you want to play tennis this afternoon?
B: I can't. I *am taking* my sister and her husband to the airport. (take)
- 8 A: I've got an appointment with Doctor Patel.
B: That's fine. Take a seat and we *will call* you when she's free. (call)

C Complete each sentence b so that it has a similar meaning to sentence a. Use two to six words, including the word in brackets.

- 1 a What are your holiday plans for next summer? (you)
b *Where are you going* on holiday next summer?
- 2 a It's Gary's 21st birthday on Thursday. (be)
b Gary 21 on Thursday.
- 3 a It's going to be impossible for us to come on Friday. (abl)
b We on Fr
- 4 a I've got an appointment with a new client this afternoon. (meeting)
b I this aftern
- 5 a The departure time of your flight is 19.25. (at)
b Your 19
- 6 a There's no chance of the situation improving in the next few years. (definitely)
b The situation in the next few y
- 7 a I haven't seen Ellie for years. I don't think I'll recognise her. (bet)
b I haven't seen Ellie for years. recognise her.
- 8 a The Bank of England has announced an increase in interest rates for the end of the month. (is)
b The Bank of England at the end of the month.

D Complete the dialogues, using the words in brackets and correct future verb forms.

- 1 A: There's no milk left.
B: OK. I *ll go and get some. I'll be back* in five minu
(go / get / some. I / be / back)
- 2 A: How are Sam's exams going?
B: OK, I think. His last one when it's over.
(be / next Tuesday. He / be / very happy)
- 3 A: I have to go now, but I'll probably see you at Helen's party on Saturday.
B: Actually, I
(go / away / for the weekend / so I / not / be able to go)
- 4 A: We should get together soon. I haven't seen you for ages.
B: Good idea! In fact, what
Would you like to come?
(you / do / next weekend? I / have / a barbecue on Sunda
- 5 A: What kinds of new inventions can you imagine in the next 100 years?
B: I don't know, but
a machine for going back in time!
(I / not / think / anyone / invent)

In your notebook, write replies to these people which are true for you. Use the future forms from this unit.

1
What are your plans for next weekend?

2
Sorry, there's no chocolate or vanilla. I only got strawberry or vanilla.

3
What do you think the main changes in your town will be in the next five years?

4
Tell me what ideas you've had for improving your English skills in the next few weeks.

5
What's the weather forecast for the next couple of days?

6
What are all your friends doing for a holiday this year?

7
How do you see your next few years, from a professional point of view?

8
Maybe we can arrange a meeting. What's your diary like for next week?

9
Thanks again for inviting me for dinner tonight. What's on the menu?

10
We're here on holiday. Do you know if any interesting things are happening in the next few days?

Example: I'm probably going to stay at home.

6 A: When will I know the results of the interview?
B: Well, we

early next week.

(interview / more people this week, / then we / let you know / our decision)

7 A: Where shall I meet you tonight? At the cinema?
B: No, the film

in the Blue Café from about 7.

(start / at 8 but / we / have a coffee first. / We / be)

8 A: What's the matter with Sue? She seems worried about something.
B: Yes, she is! She

too difficult for her!

E Complete the dialogues, using appropriate future forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: *When is Elena's birthday?* (be)
B: On 22 April. She'll be 17.

2 A: (arrive)
B: Half past three. As long as it's on time.

3 A: (snow)
B: No, I don't think so. It hardly ever snows here.

4 A: (do)
B: I'm going to have dinner with some friends.

5 A: (have)
B: Probably pasta or something like that.

6 A: (win)
B: The next election? No idea! I hate politics!

7 A: (buy)
B: I'm not sure. Maybe a book, because I know she

likes reading.

8 A: (stay)
B: No, with some friends actually. They live right next

to the beach.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

1 I'm feeling tired. I think to bed. a I go b I'll go c I would go

2 How long you to drive to our house next Tuesday? a does it take b is it taking c will it take

3 I hope she no tomorrow when I ask her to marry me. a isn't saying b won't say c hasn't said

4 I reckon their wedding present when they open it. a they'll love b they love c they're loving

5 I can't go out with you tomorrow. my sister move into her new flat. a I help b I'll help c I'm helping

6

The future 2: other ways to refer to the future, the future in the past

They will be lying on the sofa.

CAMP 4TEENS

Life today is less active than at any time in our history, particularly for our children. If you have typical teenage children, when you arrive home tonight they **will probably be lying** on the **sofa** watching TV or chatting on the Internet rather than playing outside in the fresh air. And, with current trends, the situation is **set to get** even worse in the future. The facts speak for themselves:

By the time they've reached 20, today's average 12-year-olds:
 ... will have watched more than 15,000 hours of television!
 ... will have eaten in a fast-food restaurant more than 700 times!
 ... will have drunk over 700 cans of cola or similar drinks!

By the age of 20 a large number of today's teenagers **will be suffering** from diseases caused by being too fat. In other words, we are **on the verge** of a health disaster.

But if you were **about to give up** all hope of a stress-free future surrounded by happy, healthy teenage children, don't worry ... it's not too late!

Camp4Teens organises two-week summer courses for teenagers. Your kids **will be enjoying** sports, adventure games and survival activities from morning to evening!

Send your teenagers on one of our courses and we promise that when they return home, their TV-watching, fast-food eating habits **will have changed** for ever!

For details, contact Camp4Teens: info@camp4teens.com!

- ?
- 1 What is the problem with the lifestyle of the average 12-year-old?
 - 2 What solution does Camp4Teens offer?

Answers: 1 It's not active or healthy. 2 It offers summer courses with lots of sports, games and activities.

The future 2

Future continuous

- 1 Use the future continuous to talk about an activity that will be in progress at a point or period in the future.
*When you arrive home tonight they **will be lying** on the sofa.*
- 2 We sometimes use the future continuous to talk about organised or official future events.
*Local band The Elements **will be appearing** at The Corn Exchange on Thursday evening.*
- 3 We sometimes use the future continuous to make polite enquiries about people's plans.
*Will you **be having dinner** before you go out tonight?
 (= I want to know your plans for dinner tonight.)*
- 4 We sometimes use the future continuous to emphasise how long an activity will last.
*Your kids **will be enjoying** sports, adventure games and survival activities **from morning to evening**.*

Future perfect simple and future perfect continuous

5 Use the future perfect simple to focus on the results of events that will happen or finish before a time in the future.

By the time they've reached 20, they will have watched more than 15,000 hours of television!

6 Use the future perfect to measure lengths of time (usually with *for*) before a point in the future. Use the future perfect simple for states and future perfect continuous for activities. With some verbs (*live, work, study*), both versions are possible.

In October she'll have been working here for 30 years. OR In October she'll have worked ...

We often use *by* or *by the time* with the future continuous, the future perfect simple and the future perfect continuous.

By the age of 20 a large number of today's teenagers will be suffering from diseases ...

By the time we arrive, the match will have started.

Other ways to refer to the future

7 We sometimes use expressions like *be (just) about to (+ infinitive)*, *be on the point of (+ noun / -ing)*, and *be on the verge of (+ noun / -ing)* to talk about things that are going to happen in the very near future.

I'm just about to have dinner – can you call back in about an hour? (= I'm going to have dinner now.)

We are on the verge of a health catastrophe.

8 We sometimes use *be to + infinitive* to talk about official plans, particularly in news reports.

The Prime Minister is to give a press conference at 3 this afternoon.

9 News headlines usually use the infinitive to refer to the future in order to save space.

CAR COMPANY TO CUT 200 JOBS (= A car company is going to cut 200 jobs.)

10 We can use *be bound to (+ infinitive)* to refer to events that are certain to happen.

I don't know why Jackie is so worried about her exam – she's bound to pass easily.

11 We use *be due to (+ infinitive)* to refer to events which are expected to happen at a particular time.

The next train from London is due to arrive at 5.35.

TIP

Due to + noun does not refer to the future. It is used in a formal style to mean *because of*.

Flight LN603 to Athens has been cancelled due to bad weather.

12 We use *be set to (+ infinitive)* if everything is ready or prepared for something to happen.

Is everybody set to leave? OK, so let's go.

TIP

We often use *be set to (+ infinitive)* to describe trends that we expect will continue.

The situation is set to get even worse in the future. (Current trends suggest this is likely to happen.)

The future in the past

13 Use *was / were going to + infinitive* to refer to planned events in the past. Often these are events which in fact didn't happen.

We were going to have a picnic but it started raining, so we decided to stay at home.

14 We sometimes use *was / were with (just) about to, on the point of, and on the verge of* to talk about events or situations which nearly happened or happened soon afterwards (but often in fact didn't).

Donna and Carl were just about to leave without me when I got there.

We can use *was / were with due to and set to* to refer to past events which were expected or ready to happen.

The meeting was due to start at 2 but in the end it didn't start until 2.30.

Smith was set to make his debut in yesterday's match but he injured himself during training.

15 We sometimes use *was / were bound to* to refer to past events or situations which we think were predictable or obvious.

I don't know why you're surprised – it was bound to happen.

Practice

A Complete the sentences with the verb forms from the box.

have arrived ~~be eating~~ be holding be playing football
have left have lost be repairing have written

- You won't be eating here tonight, I assume.
- Make sure you get here before 7, because if it's later than that we'll
- There's no point ringing Alan between 2 and 4 – he'll then, so he won't be able to answer the phone.
- The Lansdown Social Club will its annual members' meeting next Thursday (27th November), at 8.30 pm.
- I don't know why she bought this game – she'll interest in it by next week.
- I need your report by 5 o'clock at the latest. I hope you will it by then.
- They definitely won't by then – it'll take them at least another hour to get here.
- They'll the bridge next week, so the road is going to be closed.

B Complete the sentences, using one phrase from box A and one from box B.

A

~~hates his job so much~~
director of the company is
country is on the verge of
~~was about to~~
people are set to
should get there
early because
was due to arrive at 3.40
the film is

B

visit the city in the future
just about to start
there's bound to be a big queue
to retire at the end of the year
an economic crisis
but it was delayed by two hours
I think he's on the point of
resigning
call the police

- Joe hates his job so much I think he's on the point of resigning
- Hurry up,
- Some experts think the
- At last you're here! I
- More
- We
- Her flight
- The

C Cross out ONE wrong word in each sentence to make it correct.

- I'll ~~have~~ be seeing Simon at college today – shall I invite him to your party?
- Rovers were bound to be win the match last night – they've got a much better team.
- The leaders of the two countries are go to meet in Washington next month.
- Do you think Susan will have been left home yet?
- We're on to the point of signing a new contract with a big Italian company.
- NASA scientists are be set to announce a new space mission for next year.
- She was so pleased to find her cat that she was going on the verge of tears.
- My new secretary is just due to start work next Monday.

D Tick the sentence, a or b, which means the same as the sentence given.

- One of our sales team will be calling you this afternoon.
 - One of the sales team will call you later today. ✓
 - I'm sure one of our sales team has already called you this afternoon.
- Annie will be lying on a beach in Spain soon.
 - I imagine Annie is lying on a beach in Spain.
 - Before long Annie is going to be lying on a beach in Spain.
- Ten years from now, many of our endangered species will have died out.
 - Many of our endangered species will become extinct within the next ten years.
 - In ten years' time, many of our endangered species will be dying out.
- Bring an umbrella – it'll probably be raining by the time we get there.
 - Bring an umbrella – it'll probably start raining when we get there.
 - Bring an umbrella – it'll probably have started raining by the time we get there.
- I knew it was a mistake to let Alice borrow your car. She was bound to have an accident.
 - It isn't a good idea to let Alice borrow your car. She'll definitely have an accident.
 - Lending your car to Alice was a bad idea because it was obvious she was going to have an accident.

My Test! answers: 1b 2c 3a 4a 5b

Circle the correct option.

1. A: I don't know what she looks like. B: You'll know her when you see her. **a** She's due to wear **b** She'll be wearing **c** She's about to wear a red sweater.

2. the time I get back from the camp, I'll be feeling much fitter. **a** At **b** Until **c** By

3. I'm sorry but I can't help you now. I was to leave. **a** just about **b** on the point **c** on the verge

4. The world's population reach 10 billion in the year 2200. **a** is set to **b** is about to **c** will have

5. I at home and watch TV, but my dad said I needed to get some exercise. **a** will have stayed **b** was going to stay **c** will have been staying

MY TEST!

6. By next June my grandfather will have been working for the company for 50 years.
a It's nearly 50 years since my grandfather started working for the company.
b My grandfather is going to stop working for the company next June.

7. Will you be paying your bill by credit card?
a Do you intend to use your credit card to pay your bills?
b I would prefer it if you paid your bill using your credit card.

8. They were just about to phone for a taxi when their neighbour offered to take them.
a Their neighbour offered to take them but they had already phoned for a taxi.
b They didn't need to phone for a taxi because at the last minute their neighbour offered to take them.

9. Complete the dialogue, using appropriate future forms of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one form is possible.

Home: Have you decided where to go for your holidays this year?
 Jane: Yes, we **1** *re going / re going to go (go)* camping.
 Home: Camping? Where?
 Jane: We're not sure yet. We think we **2**
 Home: France? Really? What happened? I thought you **3**
 Jane: We were. In fact, we **4**
 Home: Found out he'd lost his job.
 Home: Oh, I see. So you didn't want to spend so much money, is that it?
 Jane: Exactly. We're a bit worried because there aren't many jobs around, and nobody knows when the situation **5**
6 *(get better)*. We can't even be sure that Steve **6**
 Home: (find) another job by this time next year!

MY TURN!

Copy the sentences into your notebook, making changes so that all the sentences are true for you.

1 Five years from now, I will still be living in my country. *Five years from now I will be living in France.*

2 By the time I am 30, I will have bought a big house.

3 Before my next birthday, I will have visited at least two more countries.

4 In ten years' time, I will have been working for at least five years.

5 At 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, I'll still be sleeping. I'm on the verge of making some important changes in my life.

7 I'm just about to stop studying for the day.

8 My country is bound to change a lot in the next few years.

9 I was going to study more English today, but now I've changed my mind!

Now write three more sentences about yourself, using the future forms from this unit.

Anna: Don't be so pessimistic! He **7**
 Jane: I hope you're right! Anyway, we **8**
 Anna: Er, well, er, it's a bit embarrassing. Do you doing for your holidays?
 Anna: Er, well, er, it's a bit embarrassing. Do you doing for a while! What about you? What are you **(be able)** to afford a cruise for a while? What about you?
 Jane: Really? What's that?
 Anna: Er ... we're going on a cruise! In the Mediterranean! I **10** if you like!

9 decided we
 Well, er, now that he's earning more money we've remembered that Philip got a promotion recently?

7

The passive 1: basic passive forms

Borders between countries are being broken down.

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How globalisation might affect the English language **has** already been widely **written about**. But how do *you* think it will change the way people speak and learn English? Send your opinions to our 'Global Language' website! Here is one opinion:

Today thousands of languages **are spoken** around the world, but the everyday speech of over half the world's population **is made up of** only eleven. English is one, but it's unique because **it's spoken by** so many as a second language. Nearly two billion people **are now being taught** English – they understand the advantages of **being seen** to communicate effectively with people around the world. In the past, people **were worried** that someone with a clearer accent than them **would be considered** better. But as more people from developing countries become confident in English, they can use it to communicate with each other without needing to sound like native speakers. They can communicate in their own language too if necessary, giving them an advantage over most native English speakers. Borders between countries **are being broken down by** communication technology. One effect of this is that global languages like English **are no longer owned by** their native speakers. And for people with detailed knowledge of a local culture and language AND knowledge of English, the sky's the limit! (Tina, Manchester)



- 1 In what way is English different from the other most widely-spoken languages in the world?
- 2 What advantage do people learning English as a second language have over native English speakers?

Answers: 1 It's spoken by many people as a second language.
2 They can communicate in their own language too.

The passive 1

- 1 Use the passive form *be* + past participle of the verb to emphasise what happens to, or what is done to, the subject of the sentence, rather than what the subject of the sentence does.

Borders between countries are being broken down.

- 2 We usually use the passive form if the person or thing that does the action (the agent) is unknown, unimportant or obvious.

6,500 languages are spoken around the world.

- 3 We sometimes use the passive if we want to be impersonal and avoid mentioning a specific agent.
It is thought the accident was caused by dangerous driving.

► See Unit 8 for more information on the use of passive forms in reporting opinions and beliefs.

11 Adjectival forms
 Many adjectives are formed from the past participle and are used in a way similar to the passive.
 People were worried that someone with a better accent ...
 I'm not really interested in politics.

10 The -ing form of the passive
 Verbs such as love, remember, deny, avoid, describe, hate, like, don't mind and imagine can be followed by being + the past participle of the verb in the passive form.
 I love being given presents.
 In his book, he describes being attacked by a crocodile.

9 Verbs which usually take the infinitive without to
 Verbs such as make, feel, help, see and hear are sometimes followed by a to-infinitive in the passive form. Note the difference:
 They made me wait for two hours.
 I was made to wait for two hours.

8 Verbs with prepositions
 We can make passive forms of verbs which are followed by prepositions.
 The way globalisation might affect the English language has already been widely written about.
 Our house was broken into while we were away on holiday.

7 Verbs with an object and a complement
 Verbs such as name, call, appoint, consider, elect, declare and vote in the passive form can be followed by an adjective or noun phrase (without as).
 ... someone with a clearer accent would be considered better. NOT ... would be considered as better.
 She was appointed President in 1962. NOT She was appointed as President ...

TIP
 We often use reporting verbs in the passive to report something without saying who said it.
 We've been asked not to use our work computers to send personal emails.

Verbs with two objects
 Verbs which can have two objects in active sentences, e.g. give, bring, send, teach, lend, sell, tell, pass and show, have two passive forms.
 Two billion people are currently being taught English. / English is currently being taught to two billion people.
 See Unit 28 for more information on verbs with two objects.

TIP
 Passive forms with be being or been being are possible but very rare.
 The room might be being used at the moment but it can't have been being used for very long. (rare)
 Somebody might be using the room at the moment but they can't have been using it for very long. (more common)

Passive forms after modals
 Passive forms after modal verbs are formed with be or have been + the past participle of the verb.
 Further details can be obtained by writing to info@easytrips.com.
 It's important for me to know things like that - I should have been told.
 See Units 9 and 10 for more information on the different meanings of modal verbs.

TIP
 English uses the passive more often than many other languages.
 This house was built by my grandfather.
 In Spanish: Esta casa la construyó mi abuelo.
 (= This house, he built it my grandfather.)

TIP
 We usually use by to show the agent. To show what the agent uses to do the action, we usually use with.
 He was hit by a piece of wood. (= It fell and hit him.)
 He was hit with a piece of wood. (= Someone hit him using it.)
 We usually mention the person / thing that does the action if it is usually to emphasise who / what this is.
 ... because it's spoken by so many people as a second language. (highlighting that a lot of people speak English as a second language)

Practice

A Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

- 1 named / A 24-year-old woman / been / Young Writer of the Year. / has / from London
A 24-year-old woman from London has been named Young Writer of the Year.
- 2 is / English / the international language of business. / generally considered
- 3 being / English / taught / In some countries, / are / from the age of two. / children
- 4 founded / was / The company / in 1922.
- 5 a job / has / in New York. / My husband / offered / been
- 6 was / my grandmother. / taught / I / the piano / by / to play
- 7 decorated / For the wedding, / was / with beautiful yellow and white flowers. / the room
- 8 being / My office / last week. / repainted / was
- 9 you ever / Have / been / by a snake? / bitten
- 10 of the accident / not / At the moment / known. / the cause / is

B Write ONE missing word in the correct place in each sentence.

- 1 All our bread ^{is} made with natural ingredients using a traditional recipe.
- 2 The first programmable computer was invented Charles Babbage.
- 3 The theft of three valuable paintings from a museum in Paris is investigated by police.
- 4 Philip Majors, 56, been elected Mayor of Wallbridge.
- 5 We have been made feel extremely welcome throughout our holiday.
- 6 A baby tiger which escaped from a zoo yesterday found in a local park this morning.
- 7 I really hate asked to work at the weekend.
- 8 Free tickets will given away to the first 200 callers after the lines open at 7 pm.
- 9 It's better to leave early to avoid caught in the rush-hour traffic.
- 10 Her new book has read by nearly a million people.

C Complete the news report with appropriate passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

The large number of new words which ¹ have been added (add) to dictionaries this year shows how the English language ² (change) by the effects of the Internet and globalisation. A list ³ (publish) last week by one company, and includes many new words as well as some which ⁴ (know) for many years but which ⁵ (adopt) by more people and ⁶ (use) more and more on Internet blogs and in chat rooms. In fact, *blog* and *chat room* are two expressions which ⁷ (see) increasingly frequently in the media in recent years, whilst new inventions include *vlog* [a video blog], *staycation* [a vacation at home] and *frenemy* [a person who acts like your friend but is really your enemy]. Meanwhile, the ethnic diversity of English ⁸ (demonstrate) by the fact that many words and phrases from other languages, like *tapas*, *karaoke* and *feng shui*, ⁹ (accept) into many English-language dictionaries and ¹⁰ (use) in everyday speech.

D Rewrite each sentence, using a passive form of the underlined verb. Leave out the agent where possible.

- 1 The police have arrested a woman on suspicion of murder.
A woman has been arrested on suspicion of murder.
- 2 People write more than two billion email every day.
- 3 Someone's sent Sarah a telephone bill for more than £200.
- 4 Culverton High School has appointed Graeme Turner, 42, from Banford, headteacher.

My Test! answers: 1c 2a 3c 4c 5a

- Circle the correct option.
- The picture was drawn a pencil. a through b by c with
 - This house is really old – it must hundreds of years ago. a have been built b be built c have built
 - English is by almost two billion people around the world. a learning b being learning c being learned
 - taught English at primary school. a I did b To me was c I was
 - They were seen the building. a to enter b enter c to be entered

MY TEST!

- Complete the sentences, using the words in brackets and an appropriate form of the verb.
 - I can't accept this assignment because it (copy / the internet) *has been copied from the internet*
 - Nearly 1,000 people have entered the competition and the winner (choose / Friday) *was chosen on Friday*
 - We really enjoyed working on this project because we (interest / the subject matter) *are interested in the subject matter*
 - I'll have my phone with me, so I (contact / any time) *can contact you at any time*
- You can easily walk up the mountain in less than two hours.
- They haven't decided the best way to deal with the situation yet.
- Someone caught a thief trying to steal a car.
- The minister was criticised after people heard him swear during a live TV debate.
- We won't allow the children to come inside with their shoes on because they'll get the carpet dirty.
- The manager spoke to me in a very rude way, which made me quite angry.

- Changes when you were a child The old paint factory was knocked down. The shopping centre was built.
- Recent changes
- Changes taking place at the moment
- Likely or possible future changes

MY TURN!

- Think about any changes in your town / city at different times in your life. Write at least two passive sentences describing the changes.
- Changes when you were a child
 - Recent changes
 - Changes taking place at the moment
 - Likely or possible future changes
 - You should have received the tickets by now because they (send / two weeks ago)
 - The directors decided not to offer her the job because it (feel / too inexperienced)
 - It's a very safe area because it (patrol / security guards)
 - The company records all phone calls because they (use / training purposes)
 - Three people are in hospital after they (injure / car accident)
 - The city centre is more attractive now because a large amount of money (invest / shops and facilities)

8

The passive 2: complex passive forms

It has been suggested that it was caused by secret experiments.

Shortly after 7 o'clock on the morning of 30 June 1908, the world ended. At least, that was what the people living near Siberia's Stony Tunguska River believed at the time, when an enormous explosion lit up the sky. More than 80 million trees were destroyed and although there were no people killed, many had their houses damaged or their windows broken. An explosion like that obviously needs explaining and the 'Tunguska Event' has been under investigation ever since. It has been suggested that it was caused by secret experiments or by an underground gas explosion. But there have also been more mysterious explanations. At the time, the explosion was said by some people to have been the result of a UFO crashing to the ground, and in 2004 it was reported that the remains of an alien spaceship had been found. After scientific tests, however, the truth is now believed to be a little less exciting: the explosion is thought to have been caused by a comet entering our atmosphere.



- 1 What was the 'Tunguska Event'?
- 2 What caused it, according to scientists?

Answers: 1 An enormous explosion which destroyed 80 million trees. 2 A comet

Reporting with the passive

1 We often use *it* and a passive form of a reporting verb (e.g. *suggest, say, believe, think, report, rumour*) with a *that*-clause, in formal situations, to report opinions and beliefs.

It has been suggested that it was caused by secret experiments.

It was reported that the remains of an alien spaceship had been found.

▶ See Unit 15 for more information on *it + be*.

TIP To rumour is only possible in the passive.

It was rumoured that a UFO had been found.

NOT People rumoured that a UFO had been found.

2 We can also use a passive form of many reporting verbs (e.g. *believe, say, think, rumour, understand, expect*) with the *to*-infinitive.

The truth is now believed to be a little less exciting.

She was thought to know the truth.

To report earlier events in this way, use *to + have + past participle*.

A UFO was said to have crashed to the ground.

The explosion is thought to have been caused by a comet entering our atmosphere.

A few verbs (e.g. *suggest, decide, recommend and announce*) cannot be used in this way.

It was announced that the company is going to close.

NOT The company was announced to be going to close.

▶ See Unit 39 for more information on reporting verbs.

There + be + subject + past participle

3 We sometimes use *There* at the start of a passive sentence to emphasise an indefinite subject.

There were no people killed. OR *No people were killed.*

There has been a lot of money invested in alternative energy in the last few years. OR *A lot of money has been invested in ...*

TIP We don't use *There* in this way when there is a definite subject.

The Eiffel Tower was built in the nineteenth century.

NOT There was the Eiffel Tower built ...

▶ See Unit 15 for more information on *there + be*.

Shortened passive structures

4 We sometimes use the past participle by itself as an adjective with a passive meaning.

a known criminal, the reported crash

▶ See Unit 36 for shortened passive forms in relative clauses.

5 We often use the past participle by itself in newspaper headlines.

80 MILLION TREES DESTROYED (= 80 million trees have been destroyed.)

Have something done and get something done

6 We often use *have + object + past participle* to describe a service which someone does for us.

I'm going to have my hair cut this afternoon.

7 We sometimes use *have + object + past participle* when unpleasant things happen to us.

Many had their houses damaged.

8 We often use *get* instead of *have* in informal situations.

Do you know anywhere where I can get my car washed? Susana's upset because she got her bag stolen on the bus this morning.

TIP We usually use *have*, not *get*, with the present perfect.

My neighbours have just had their house painted.

NOT My neighbours have just got their house painted.

9 We sometimes use *get + object + past participle* when an activity was difficult to complete for some reason.

Doing all the reports took ages but we got them all written in the end. (= ... we managed to write them all ...)

Verbs with passive meaning

10 We sometimes use the verbs *need, want, deserve* and *require + -ing* with a passive meaning.

An explosion like that obviously needs explaining.

TIP When we use *want* in this way, it is very informal.

That computer wants looking at. (= The computer needs to be looked at.)

Practice

A Match the sentence beginnings to the correct endings.

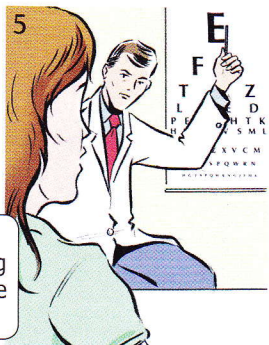
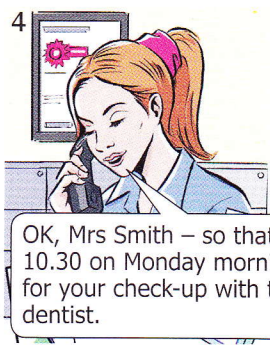
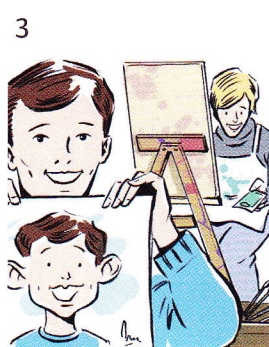
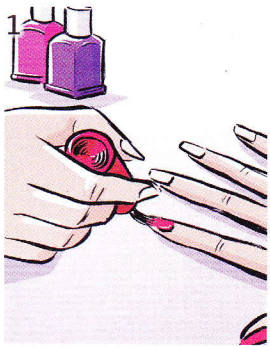
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 It is hoped that the injured man | a made in order to prevent accidents in the future. |
| 2 The car was reported | b injured in the explosion. |
| 3 There will be new safety laws | c will be able to leave hospital in a couple of days. |
| 4 It has been suggested that 400 workers | d to be extinct. |
| 5 There were more than 20 people | e to have escaped with more than \$1 million. |
| 6 This kind of monkey was believed | f are likely to lose their jobs. |
| 7 It was claimed that the fire | g to have been moving very fast when it hit the tree. |
| 8 The robbers are thought | h had been started by some children. |

1 c 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

B Complete the sentences, using the words in the boxes and *have / get something done*.

car eyes nails picture teeth wedding dress

check draw make paint service test



OK, Mrs Smith – so that's 10.30 on Monday morning for your check-up with the dentist.

- 1 She's having her nails painted
- 2 He
- 3 He
- 4 She
- 5 She
- 6 She

C Complete each sentence b so that it means the same as sentence a, using a passive form. Write one word in each space.

- 1 a Did you manage to submit your assignment on time?
b Did you get your assignment submitted on time?
- 2 a Someone needs to empty the rubbish bins.
b The rubbish bins
- 3 a They thought the diamonds had been stolen during the night.
b The diamonds
.....
..... during the night.
- 4 a They are going to take our local bus service away from us.
b We our local bus service from us.
- 5 a Police arrested about 20 people after the riots.
b There about 20 people after the riots.
- 6 a It took ages to plan the trip but we organised everything eventually.
b It took ages to plan the trip but we eventually.
- 7 a Someone has repainted my neighbours' house recently.
b My neighbours their house recently.
- 8 a People assume the damage was caused by wild animals.
b The damage
..... caused by wild animals.

My Test! answers: 1a 2b 3c 4a 5c

Circle the correct option.

- The story about the alien spaceship was to have been invented by journalists.
a believed b suggested c announced
- There were destroyed. a Siberia's oldest forests b millions of trees c the Tunguska bridge
- I need to They're too long.
a get shortened my trousers b have shortened my trousers c have my trousers shortened
- I was late because my dad couldn't his car started. a get b have c have got
- Your bedroom needs a to clean b cleaned c cleaning

MY TEST!

- Complete the reporting sentences, using passive forms of the verbs in brackets.
- They broke the car window and stole the stereo; (think)
The boys *are thought to have broken the car window and stolen the stereo*
 - We are worried that the missing woman may be in danger; (fear)
It
 - He was of medium height with long blond hair and a beard; (report)
The suspect
 - The opinion of many people was that it was a secret government experiment; (believe)
It
 - Could the hot summer be the result of climate change? (suggest)
It
 - People say she is one of the best young players in the country; (say)
She
 - Everyone agreed that the situation was very complicated; (accept)
It
 - The assumption now is that the planes crashed during a storm; (assume)
The planes

MY TURN!

- What have been the main news stories in your town / country recently? In your notebook, write five sentences using the passive forms from the unit. If you prefer, you can invent your own news stories.
Example: *A fire was thought to have been started by vandals.*
- Write about five things you have had done for / to you in the past.
Example: *I had my hair cut about a month ago.*

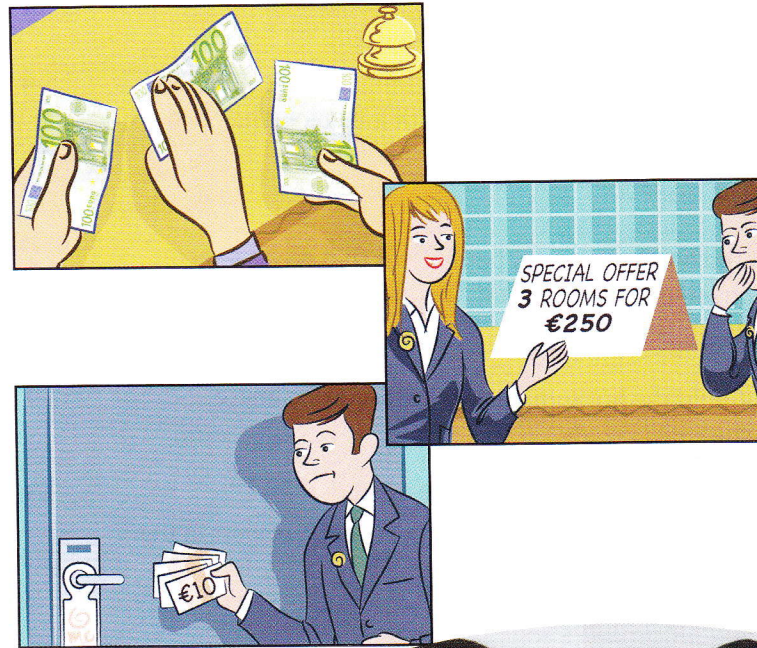
- Use the words to write full passive sentences from news stories.
- the thieves / report / carry / guns
The thieves are reported to have been carrying guns.
 - at the time, / the victim / believe / fall / from his balcony
 - there / a number of people / trap / by the fire
 - it / suggest / an election will take place next year
 - there / many complaints / make / about last week's decision
 - it / expect / the new statistics will show an improvement
 - the actor, 85, / say / be / in a serious condition in hospital
 - during yesterday's meeting, / it / explain / a new airport is to be built outside the city

9

Modal verbs 1

There must be something else.

Three friends each paid €100 for a hotel room. Later, the manager remembered the special offer: 3 rooms for €250. So she gave the receptionist €50 to return to the friends. The receptionist had an idea – he gave them €10 each and kept the other €20. So each friend had paid €90, making €270 in total. Adding the €20 that the receptionist took, we get €290. What happened to the other €10?



- Lucy: I suppose the receptionist **will have kept** it too.
 Emma: No, that **can't be** right. He had €50 and gave the friends €30, so he **can't have kept** more than €20.
 Lucy: I give up. What's the answer?
 Emma: Come on – you **might have tried** a bit harder before giving up! Let's think ...
 Lucy: What about the manager? **Could it be** something to do with her? **Could she have taken** the money? Or one of the friends **might have found** it on the floor and **could have taken** it, perhaps.
 Emma: No, it **won't be** that. There **has to be** a simple answer. When people make puzzles like this, they'll always leave a clue in the story. And they'll **have done** the same with this one. There **must be** something else. But what **could it be**? Wait ... yes, that's it! **How could I have been** so stupid?



- ? 1 How much did the three friends pay in total?
 2 What's the answer to the puzzle?
- 2 We shouldn't add the receptionist's €20 to the €270, because the friends got back to the €270 that they paid, making €300.
 rt of the money the friends paid. Instead we should add the €30

Modal verbs 1

Can / can't and could / couldn't for factual (im)possibility

- 1 We use **can / can't** to say what is generally possible / impossible in fact.
*It **can get** very hot at this time of year.*
*Plants **can't survive** without sunlight.*

When we ask questions about theoretical possibility now or in the future we use *could* / *might* (not *may*).
 NOT *May it be ...?*
 Could it be something to do with her?

6 We use *can't* / *couldn't* to say we think something is impossible.
 That *can't* be right.

Might (not) have, may (not) have, could have and can't have + past participle for theoretical possibility in the past

7 We use *might* (not) / *may* (not) / *could have* + past participle, to say we think a past event / situation was possible.
 One of the friends *might have found* it on the floor.

TIP

We usually prefer *may* in more formal situations and when we are a little more confident about something.
 You *may know* that Matt and I were very good friends. I *may come* with you if I have time. I *might come*, but it's not very likely.

We use *might* / *could have* + past participle to ask if something was theoretically possible in the past.
 Could she *have taken* the money?

8 We use *can't* / *couldn't have* + participle to say we think a past event or action was impossible.
 He *can't have kept* more than €20.
 We *couldn't have got* here any earlier.

▶ See Unit 10 for the use of *can* and *could* for ability, permission, requests and suggestions.

Must and must have + past participle for theoretical certainty

9 We use *must* (or *have* [got] to) in more informal situations when we have reason to believe something is true in the present.
 There *must be* something else.
 There *has to be* a simple answer.

10 We use *must have* + past participle when we have reason to believe something happened / was true in the past.
 The receptionist *must have kept* the money.

2 We use *could* / *couldn't* to say what was / wasn't generally possible in fact in the past.
 Before planes were invented it *could take* three months to travel from Europe to Australia.
 Women *couldn't vote* in Britain before 1918.

We sometimes use *How could I / you?* when we are angry with our mistake or with someone's behaviour.
 How *could I have been* so stupid?

Will / won't for factual certainty and habitual behaviour

3 Will / won't are not always about the future. We can use will / won't to refer to habitual present behaviour.
 They'll always *leave* a clue in the story.
 Jake's so lazy – often he *won't leave* his house all weekend!

▶ See Unit 2 for the use of *would* to talk about habitual behaviour in the past.

We use will / won't when we are certain that something is always true.
 At this time of the year there'll *be* a storm nearly every afternoon.

Will / won't, will / won't have + past participle; will / won't be + -ing for assumptions

4 We sometimes use will / won't or will / won't be + -ing to assume things about now, and will have + past participle to assume things about the past.
 No, it *won't be* that. (= I'm sure it isn't that.)
 Geoff'll *be playing* tennis – he always plays on Sunday afternoons.
 The receptionist *will have kept* the money.
 I've got six missed calls from Steve. He'll *have been* ringing about his exam result.

Might (not), may (not), could(n't) and can't for theoretical (im)possibility

5 We use *might* (not) / *may* (not) or *could* to say we think something is possible now or in the future.
 He *may be* too busy.
 He *might not be* busy. NOT *He couldn't be* busy.

We sometimes add *well* (to emphasise a possibility) or *just* (to emphasise that although unlikely, something is still possible) between *might*, *may* or *could* and the infinitive.
 Tom thinks it's going to rain, and he *may well be* right. I know it sounds like a stupid idea, but it *might just* work.

Practice

A Match the sentence beginnings to the correct endings.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 When the traffic's bad, the journey | a could easily die from any infection. |
| 2 The world's biggest football stadium | b can reach speeds of more than 100 km/h. |
| 3 Some dinosaurs | c could be uncomfortable and dangerous. |
| 4 The cheetah, the fastest animal, | d can seat more than 150,000 people. |
| 5 The human brain | e can't breathe if they're not in water. |
| 6 Some kinds of camel | f can last as little as five minutes. |
| 7 The lives of some insects | g can take up to 3 hours. |
| 8 Before antibiotics, people | h could grow to nearly 20 metres tall. |
| 9 Fish | i can go for days without food or drink. |
| 10 In the Middle Ages, travelling | j can't survive more than four minutes without blood. |

1 g 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B Circle the correct option. Sometimes both options are possible.

A: Try this puzzle. A man lives on floor 12 of a building. Every morning he takes the lift to the ground floor and walks to work. In the evening, he ¹... usually get into the lift and go to floor 10, then get out and walk up the stairs to floor 12. But if it's raining, he ²... go straight to floor 12 in the lift. Why?

B: He ³... not like lifts very much.

A: That ⁴... be right – he uses the lift every morning.

B: That's true. Well, he ⁵... be afraid of heights.

A: He lives on floor 12!

B: Oh yes Wait! The rain – ⁶... it be something to do with that?

A: Yes!

B: OK, so there ⁷... be a reason why he can only go up to floor 12 in the lift when it's raining.

A: Exactly! Now, if it was raining in the morning, what ⁸... he have taken with him when he left for work?

B: Er ... an umbrella? Now why ⁹... he use an umbrella in the lift?

A: Ah, I've got it! He ¹⁰... be really short. So he ¹¹... use the umbrella to reach the button for floor 12 on a rainy day! On other days he ¹²... only reach up to the button for floor 10!

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 a 'll | b might |
| 2 a could | b 'll |
| 3 a might | b could |
| 4 a mustn't | b can't |
| 5 a must | b may |
| 6 a may | b might |
| 7 a must | b can |
| 8 a will | b must |
| 9 a might | b will |
| 10 a can | b must |
| 11 a can | b can't |
| 12 a must | b can |

C Complete the sentences, using the verbs in brackets and will / will (won't) have / will be + -ing.

1 The train was due to leave at 10.30. It's now 10.40.

(leave)

The train will have left.

2 Tina's favourite TV programme is on from 8.00 to 8.30. It's 8.20. (watch)

Tina

3 Your parents always go to bed before 11.00 and it's now 11.30. (be)

Don't phone them now. They

4 Sue's baby was due to be born on 3 September. It's now 25 September. (have a baby)

Sue

5 John said he was going to phone at 6.00. It's now 6.00, and the phone is ringing. (be)

That

6 Your colleague is 10 minutes late for a meeting and is worried. You know the meetings always start late (start)

Don't worry, the meeting

7 You heard a lot of shouting from your neighbour's house last night. Your neighbours often have arguments. (argue)

They

8 The new James Bond film came out six weeks ago. Your friend loves James Bond films. (see)

He

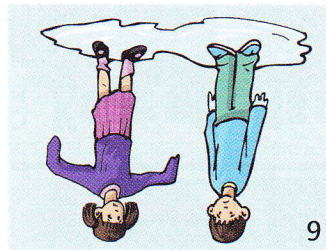
9 Your grandparents always have dinner at 8.00. It's now. (have dinner)

Don't phone them now. They

10 Your one-year-old nephew is crying. He hasn't eaten anything all day. (be)

He

Write two sentences about each picture, using modal verbs from this unit.



1 The might be late for school. / He must have missed the bus.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 I feel really stupid – how I not guess the answer to that puzzle? a might b can c could
- 2 She's locked herself in her room and she says she come out. She refuses! a might b won't c mustn't
- 3 He won't be at home at this time of the morning – to work.
- a he'll have gone b he'll go c he'll have been going
- 4 You should keep that ticket somewhere safe – you well need it later. a must b will c may
- 5 Let's think about this puzzle again – there an obvious answer.
- a has to have been b has to be c must have been

My Test! answers: 1c 2b 3a 4c 5b

Modal verbs 1 41

- Choose at least five of these situations and write possible explanations for them. Use different modal verbs in your answers where possible.
- 1 Your neighbour starts banging on your door at 3.00 in the morning.
Example: There might be a fire.
 - 2 You receive a text message on your mobile saying 'Outside the post office. 2.30. Come alone.'
 - 3 When you arrive home one night, you notice there is a light on in your bedroom.
 - 4 When your washing comes out of the washing machine, all your clothes have turned pink.
 - 5 You receive an email which tells you that you have won €1 million.
 - 6 You turn on the television and everyone is speaking a language you don't understand.
 - 7 Your photograph is on the front page of today's newspaper.
 - 8 You arrive home and find that your key won't open the door.
 - 9 After being missing for a month, your cat comes home looking much fatter than before.
 - 10 You check your bank account and discover that it is completely empty.

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MY TURN!

10

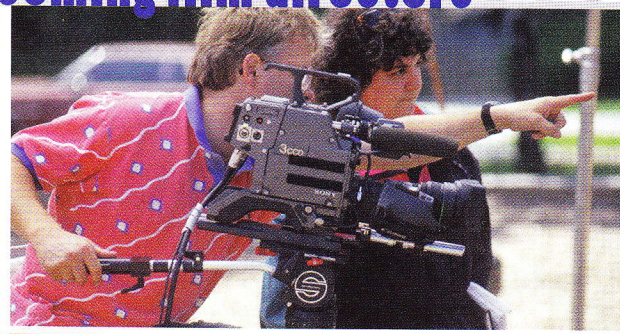
Modal and non-modal verbs 2

I must admit, my first films were terrible.

Jimmy Fantoni's tips for up-and-coming film directors

1 Learn from mistakes

As a director, you **can** spend too much time trying to copy others' styles. But you **mustn't** try to make your own versions of their films – you **have to** find your own style. You **should** also realise you **need to** experience failure. I **must** admit, my first films were terrible, but making bad films teaches you how to make better ones. Fortunately, that's what I **managed to** do.



2 Don't dictate – direct!

A director **must** understand people. You **shouldn't** be a dictator – actors respond better to requests like: 'Do you mind if we do that again?' or 'Would you mind standing there?'. In the past, I **could have** benefited from listening to my actors, rather than always doing things my way. My advice to young directors is that they **should exploit** other people's experience whenever possible.

3 Know when to stop

When you're making a film, time is very expensive. So you **have to** know when to stop filming one scene and start the next one. I wasted a lot of time re-doing scenes when I really **needn't have** worried. I **ought to have** just stuck with the first version and moved on. Now I **won't** waste time trying to film a perfect scene – something I'll never **be able to** do anyway.



- 1 What were Jimmy Fantoni's first films?
- 2 Why is it important not to spend too long filming one scene?

1: Terrible 2: It's a waste of time and money.

Modal and non-modal verbs 2

Permission

- 1 We use *may* or *can* when we ask for or give permission. We use *may not* or *can't* to refuse permission. *May* is more formal.

A: *May / Can* we leave? B: No, you *may not / can't*.

We use *be allowed to* to talk about rules made by someone else.

The teacher says we're not allowed to use a calculator.

We use *Do you mind if ... + present tense* to ask for permission. *Would you mind if ... + past* means the same but is more polite.

Do you mind if we do that again? / Would you mind if we did that again?

Suggestions and expectations

- 2 We use *should* or *shouldn't* to make and ask for suggestions.

You shouldn't be a dictator.

They should try to learn from their mistakes.

Ought to means the same as *should*, but is less common.

You oughtn't to stay out too late. OR You shouldn't stay out too late.

We use *be supposed to* to talk about someone else's expectations.

You're supposed to be directing, not dictating.

3 We use **should / ought to** and **should have / ought to**

move to criticise. You should try a bit harder. I ought to have just stuck with the first version.

We use statements or questions with **be supposed to**

make mild criticisms. You were supposed to be here an hour ago!

What's that **supposed to mean?**

We use **could have** and **might have** to criticise someone for not doing something.

You could / might have told me you were having a party! (= Why didn't you?)

Obligations

4 We use **must / mustn't** for strong obligations or prohibitions.

A director **must** understand people. You **mustn't** try to make your own versions of their films.

We use **have to** or **need to** to talk about obligation or necessity. We use **don't have to**, **needn't** or **don't need**

to when there is no obligation or necessity. You have to find your own style. You **needn't** wait if you don't want to.

Have got to means the same as **have to** and **need to**, but is less formal. **Gotta** is very informal.

I have to go → I've got to go → I've gotta go → Gotta go.

We usually use **must** for personal obligations and **have to** for rules made by someone else.

I'm tired. I really **must** go home soon. You have to use seatbelts, even if you're only driving a short way.

Questions with **have to** or **should** are more common than questions with **must**.

What time **should** we / do we **have to be** here tomorrow? (Less common: What time **must** we be here?)

3 We use **should / ought to** and **should have / ought to**

move to criticise. You should try a bit harder. I ought to have just stuck with the first version.

We use statements or questions with **be supposed to**

make mild criticisms. You were supposed to be here an hour ago!

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You could / might have told me you were having a party! (= Why didn't you?)

Obligations

4 We use **must / mustn't** for strong obligations or prohibitions.

A director **must** understand people. You **mustn't** try to make your own versions of their films.

We use **have to** or **need to** to talk about obligation or necessity. We use **don't have to**, **needn't** or **don't need**

to when there is no obligation or necessity. You have to find your own style. You **needn't** wait if you don't want to.

Have got to means the same as **have to** and **need to**, but is less formal. **Gotta** is very informal.

I have to go → I've got to go → I've gotta go → Gotta go.

We usually use **must** for personal obligations and **have to** for rules made by someone else.

I'm tired. I really **must** go home soon. You have to use seatbelts, even if you're only driving a short way.

Questions with **have to** or **should** are more common than questions with **must**.

What time **should** we / do we **have to be** here tomorrow? (Less common: What time **must** we be here?)

We use **needn't have**, **not didn't need to**, to show that an event or emotion was unnecessary.

I really **needn't have worried**. (= I worried unnecessarily.)

Ability

5 We use **can** and **can't** to talk about present abilities.

I **can't** hear you. (at the moment) You **can** spend too much time trying to copy others' styles. (in general)

We use **be (un)able to** in more formal situations. I regret to inform you that we **are unable to** offer you a job.

To talk about future abilities, we usually use **be able to**. We sometimes use **can / can't** when we make a decision or plan now about a future action.

... something I'll never **be able to** do anyway. I **can't** go out tomorrow night - I'm too busy. OR I **won't** **be able to** go out ...

TIP

We normally don't use **could** to talk about solving a specific problem in the past. Use a non-modal verb such as **managed to**.

That's what I **managed to** do. NOT ~~That's what I could do.~~

◀ See Unit 11 for **manage to**.

We use **could** and **could have** when talking about hypothetical situations.

If I had more time I **could** write a book. I **could have benefited** from listening to my actors.

We use **be able to** after other modals (e.g. **might**) and in infinitives.

I **might be able to** leave early. I used to **be able to** swim 50 lengths.

Requests

6 We use modals and similar verbs for polite requests. In general, longer structures are more formal and polite.

Could you tell me ...? Would you mind standing over there? Do you think you might be able to ...?

Offers and refusals

7 We use **Shall I / we ...?** or **I'll / We'll** to make offers.

Shall I bring some sandwiches? We'll pay for the meal. We use **will not** or **won't** to talk about refusal to do something. This does not have a future meaning.

I **won't** waste time trying to film a perfect scene. (= I refuse to do this.)

I used to **have to** practise a lot. I **won't be allowed to** go out until I've finished.

Must and **mustn't** only refer to present obligations. For past and future obligations, we use **have to**, **need to** or **not be allowed to**.

Practice

A Match the sentence beginnings to the correct endings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 May | a you to speak more quietly, please? |
| 2 I managed | b sing beautifully as a child. |
| 3 I could | c get a new phone. Yours is really old. |
| 4 I used to be | d I phone you when I arrive? |
| 5 Do you mind | e I leave early, please? |
| 6 Could I ask | f let you speak to me like that! |
| 7 Shall | g helping me to lift this box? |
| 8 She's not allowed | h to stay out late. Her parents get worried. |
| 9 You ought to | i able to say the alphabet backwards. |
| 10 I will not | j to get tickets for tonight's match. It's going to be great. |

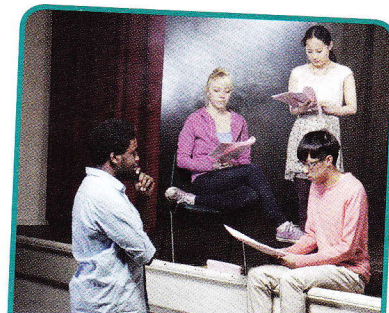
- 1 e 2 3 4 5
 6 7 8 9 10

B Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning, using the verb forms from the box.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| They weren't able to | You're allowed to |
| You're not allowed to | You have to |
| Do you mind if | Do you mind ... -ing |
| You didn't need to | You were supposed to |
| They're unable to | Do you want me to |

- You may bring one bag with you on the plane.
You're allowed to bring one bag with you on the plane.
- You can't speak during the exam.
- May I put my feet on this chair?
- You should have practised harder.
- You must wear a helmet.
- You needn't have bought me a present.
- They can't sing!
- They couldn't find our house.
- Can you speak more slowly, please?
- Shall I cook tonight?

C Read the rules for a drama club, then complete email, using the correct forms of *have to*, *need to*, *be supposed to* or *be allowed to*.



Rules

- Members must attend all rehearsals.
- Members may not leave rehearsals without permission.
- Members must sell at least 10 tickets for each performance.
- Members must not speak to any journalists about future performances without permission.
- Members may request a meeting with the club directors only on Thursday mornings.
- Members should not bring food or drink to rehearsals.

Dear Gary,

I'm thinking of leaving the drama club – the rules are horrible. We ¹ *have to attend* all rehearsals, whether we're in those scenes or not. And we ² without permission! Not even to go to the toilet! We ³ at least 10 tickets for every performance – last month we had 8 performances so I ⁴ 80 tickets! Can you believe it? To make matters worse we ⁵ to any journalists about the shows. That's crazy! How ⁶ sell tickets if there's nothing in the newspapers? I wanted to speak to the director about it, but we ⁷ ask for a meeting only on Thursday mornings! Who's free at that time? Anyway, I guess they'll make me leave the club soon. I was eating a kebab at our last rehearsal, even though we ⁸ or drink anything. The director was so angry, but I don't really mind if they throw me out. Anyway, I ⁹ stop writing now – I ¹⁰ learn my lines tonight.

Tim

My Test! answers: 1b 2b 3a 4b 5c

Grade the correct option.

1 I don't feel very well today, so do you mind _____ at home? **a that I stay b if I stay c I stay**

2 Alexei wanted to film the sunrise yesterday, so he _____ get up at 3:00. **a has to b had to c must**

3 You _____ told us he was a famous director - we'd have asked for his autograph!

4 We were going to go by bus but in the end we _____ because Simon gave us a lift. **a needn't b didn't need to c needn't have**

5 It took me three hours before I was finally _____ fix my computer. **a could b managed to c able to**

MY TEST!

MY TURN!

Complete the sentences to make them true for you, using verb forms from this unit.

1 When I was a child, I used to have to _____ but now _____

2 I wasn't able _____ but I _____ hope I'll be able _____

3 I think teenagers should be allowed _____ but they shouldn't _____

4 I should have _____ but I _____ didn't because _____

Write or complete a criticism for each situation, using the word in brackets.

1 Your friend invited you to a party but didn't tell you to bring a birthday present. **(might)**
You might have told me to bring a present!

2 Your friend arrives at your house completely wet because it's been raining. **(should)**

3 Your friend offered to help you with some work, but then didn't reply to your emails. **(supposed)**

4 Your friend says something you don't understand or don't like. **(supposed)**

5 Your friend has heard some gossip about you. **(shouldn't)**

6 Your friend didn't ask you to help, and got a bad grade in a test. **(ought to)**

7 Your friend promised to bring you something back from his holiday, but forgot. **(supposed)**

8 Your friend sometimes treats you like a child. **(I won't)**

9 You cooked a meal for your friend, but she didn't tell you she had already eaten. **(could)**

10 Your friend has painted a picture but you have no idea what it is. It looks horrible. **(supposed)**

Complete each sentence, using a modal or non-modal form which is most similar to the underlined verb.

1 Last year we only had to practise four times a week, but next year we will have to practise at least six times a week.

2 I can usually eat a whole pizza, but last night I wasn't feeling good, so I _____ eat only about half of it.

3 You really must go to bed earlier. When I was your age, I used to _____ go to bed at 9 pm.

4 You may not leave the building during the lecture, but of course you will _____ leave at the end.

5 I didn't manage to complete the race last week. When I was younger, I _____ run much further every week.

6 You should always prepare for every performance, and you really _____ prepared for last week's performance because they were filming it for TV.

7 You needn't worry about tomorrow's show, just like you _____ worried about last night's show.

8 Your microphone is broken again. I can't hear you now and I _____ hear you when you were singing.

11

Other ways to express modality

There's no point doing nothing.

Check your fitness

- 1** What would you rather do on Saturday morning?
- a Stay in bed – **it's not worth** getting up early.
 - b Go for a run – **there's no point** doing nothing.
 - c Go shopping – **it's about time** you bought something nice!

- 3** Would you be capable of running 10 km?
- a No problem!
 - b I'm **not sure** if I'll manage more than 5.
 - c **No way!**

- 2** Your friend invites you to the gym. Which argument would persuade you?
- a **You're coming** with me whether you want to or not!
 - b Come on – **it's time** to get fit!
 - c If you come, **maybe** I'll buy you a burger later.

- 4** Someone offers to buy you an ice cream. What do you say?
- a I'd **just as soon** have an apple.
 - b **There's no sense** saying no – I'll have two!
 - c I shouldn't, but I'd **better** have one so I don't seem rude.



Check your score:

- 1 a 0 b 10 c 5 2 a 5 b 10 c 0
3 a 10 b 5 c 0 4 a 10 b 0 c 5

30–40: Congratulations! There's **no need for you to** change anything.

15–25: There's still a good **chance** you can get fit. **It's not likely to happen**, but it's not impossible.

0–10: Your only exercise **is sure to be** a walk to a burger bar. **You'd better** do something about it – now!

- ? 1 What was your score?
2 Do you agree with the advice?

Other ways to express modality

Probability

- 1 We use adjectives, adverbs, nouns and modal verbs to talk about how likely something is.

certainly

She's **bound** to know.

It's **almost certain** that she knows.

There's a good **chance** that she knows.

She's **very likely** to know.

She **could** well know.

She **probably** knows.

She **might** know. / *Perhaps* she knows.

She **might** not know.

It's **possible** that she knows.

There's a slight **possibility** that she knows.

I'm not sure if she knows.

She's **unlikely** to know. / She **probably** doesn't

maybe

certainly not

I'm sure she doesn't know.

- See Unit 9 for modal verbs of probability.

2 We can use adjectives to describe probability in three ways:

ie + be + adjective + (that) + clause:
It's unlikely that he'll win.

subject (person) + be + adjective + (that) + clause:
I'm certain she'll come.

subject + be + adjective + to-infinitive:
Your only exercise is sure to be a walk to a burger bar.

There are different ways of talking about past probability.
He's likely to have gone. (= I think now it's likely that he went.)
He was likely to go. (= I thought then that it was likely that he would go.)

We can use if / whether after not sure.
I'm not sure if I'll manage more than five.

See Unit 22 for more information on structures like He was likely to go.

3 We can use maybe / perhaps at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a sentence.
Maybe I'll buy you a burger. / I'll maybe buy you a burger. / I'll buy you a burger, maybe.

We usually use definitely, certainly, probably and possibly in the middle of a sentence. In negative sentences, they come before the negative word.
You'll definitely meet her tonight.
You probably won't meet her tonight.

See Unit 24 for the position of adverbs.

We can use there is + a / the chance / possibility / likelihood to talk about probability. After these nouns we can put a statement (with or without that) or of + before these nouns, or quantifiers like no and every. There's still a good chance you can get fit.

We can also use There's no way + clause to express strong impossibility.
There's no way she'll agree!

We sometimes use No way! to refuse strongly.
A: Can I borrow your computer? B: No way!

Questions

5 We can use had better (not) + infinitive without to or its (high / about) time + past simple or past continuous to make strong suggestions.
I'd better have one so I don't seem rude.
It's about time you bought something nice.

Other ways to express modality 47

Ability

9 We can use be capable of + -ing to talk about abilities based on physical or mental qualities.
Would you be capable of running 10 km?
We use manage / fail + to-infinitive to talk about success or failure in specific situations.
I wanted to run 10 km, but I only managed to run 6.

Preference

8 We can use these expressions to talk about preference:
I'd prefer it if you didn't stay out late.
I'd prefer to go swimming than go shopping.
We'd prefer it + if + somebody + past simple:
I'd rather / sooner + infinitive (... than + infinitive):
He'd sooner drive around for hours than ask the way.
I'd rather you didn't open the window.
I'd just as soon + infinitive (... as + infinitive):
I'd just as soon have an apple. (= I have no strong preference.)

Lack of necessity

7 We can use the following expressions to say something isn't necessary:
There's no need (for somebody) + to-infinitive / point / sense (in) (somebody) + -ing
It's not worth ... it (for somebody) + to-infinitive / (somebody) + -ing
There's no need for you to change anything.
It's not worth getting up early.
See Unit 15 for more information on it and there.

Commands and refusals

6 We can give commands with the present continuous or with be + to-infinitive.
You're coming with me, like it or not!
You're to phone as soon as you arrive.
We can also use the present continuous to refuse something strongly.
I'm not eating this! It's disgusting!

We also make suggestions with Let's, could, Why don't (we / you), How about + -ing and How about (it).

Let's go out tonight.
How about having a salad?

It's time + to-infinitive just means that something needs to happen now.
It's time to get up!

TIP

Practice

A Put the sentences in order, 1 to 3. 1 should be the strongest opinion or prediction.

- 1 a I'd rather you didn't eat that burger in here. 3
- b You are not eating that burger in here. 1
- c You shouldn't eat that burger in here. 2
- 2 a It's not impossible that we'll be late.
- b It's possible that we'll be late.
- c There's a strong possibility that we'll be late.
- 3 a We could have a pizza but I'd sooner have a salad.
- b We could have a pizza but I'd just as soon have a salad.
- c We could have a pizza but I'd much rather have a salad.
- 4 a You're to stop eating hamburgers immediately.
- b It's about time you stopped eating hamburgers.
- c You really had better stop eating hamburgers.
- 5 a I'm not sure she'll be there.
- b I'm fairly sure she won't be there.
- c She's sure to be there.
- 6 a There's every chance that he'll have finished by now.
- b He's bound to have finished by now.
- c He could have finished by now.
- 7 a There's no way you'll beat me.
- b Maybe you'll beat me.
- c It's really unlikely that you'll beat me.
- 8 a There's absolutely no point in you coming now.
- b It's really not worth it for you to come now.
- c Perhaps it might not be worth you coming now.

C Complete the sentences, using the information in the table and *be capable of*, *manage to* or *fail to*.

| Name | Sport | Personal best | Yesterday's result |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Dan | high jump | 2.10 m | 2.05 m |
| Ruth | 100 m running | 15 sec | did not finish |
| Marion | marathon | 3 hours 20 min | 3 hours 15 min |
| Pete | long jump | 5.40 m | 5.40 m |
| Greg | diving | 1 st place | 4 th place |

- 1 Dan *is capable of jumping 2.10*
- 2 ... but yesterday *he only managed to jump 2.05*
- 3 Ruth *did not finish*
- 4 ... but yesterday *she did not finish*
- 5 Marion *did not finish*
- 6 ... but yesterday *she did not finish*
- 7 Pete *did not finish*
- 8 ... and yesterday *he did not finish*
- 9 Greg *did not finish*
- 10 ... but yesterday *he did not finish*

B Underline the correct option.

mat01: Hi Dan, Josie, It's great that you're coming over for the weekend. What do you fancy doing on Saturday afternoon? Would you ¹ rather / sooner / prefer have a quiet afternoon in the flat or go to watch the match? If you want to watch the match, you'd ² rather / sooner / better let me know pretty soon so I can book tickets. Take care, Matt

jo1: Hi guys To be honest, I'd just as ³ rather / soon / well stay in the flat and watch it on TV. There's no ⁴ need / sense / point for us all to buy tickets when we can watch it at home for free. ⁵ I'm not paying / I don't pay / I'm not to pay £30 for something I can watch at home for nothing! Bye for now! Josie

dn10: Josie, We've been trying to get you to come to a football match for years – it's ⁶ the / highest / about time you gave it a try. You'll love it. Matt, it's not worth ⁷ to listen / listening / listen to Josie – you'd ⁸ rather / better / prefer just get the tickets. Josie, sorry, but ⁹ you come / you might come / you're coming with us, like it or not! Dan

mat01: Guys! OK, so that's a decision. There's no ¹⁰ need / point / way in hanging around – I'll book the tickets now. Cheers, Matt PS Don't worry, Josie. I'll pay.

Other ways to express modality 49

My Test! answers: 1b 2c 3c 4a 5c

- Circle the correct option.
- Sam's not in - he's to be at the gym as usual. a probable b bound c possible
 - We're not if we can come to your birthday party. a likely b probable c sure
 - There's no we can all fit in only one car. a point b sense c way
 - It's about you started to look after yourself better. a time b better c rather
 - Gabrielle and Jo decided they'd not go camping again this year. a soon b prefer c rather

MY TEST!

Complete these sentences about your attitudes to health and fitness.

- It's not worth *buying a running machine - I'd rather go running in the park*
- I'd rather
- There's no way
- I'm unlikely to
- It's about time I
- I'm capable of
- I'd better
- I'm not sure

MY TURN!



- E Rewrite these sentences to talk about probability in the past, present or future. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.
- I'm convinced they went swimming in the morning. *I'm convinced they'll go swimming in the morning. (future)*
 - There's likely to be plenty to eat. *(past)*
 - She's unlikely to have had a running machine at home. *(present)*
 - He's bound to spend the evening watching TV. *(past)*
 - It's possible that she's lost some weight. *(future)*
 - Perhaps she isn't at home. *(future)*
 - They're sure to be invited. *(past)*
 - There is no need for us to book a table. *(past)*

- Using the words in brackets, rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning, answer is possible.
- It's highly likely that she'll beat me at tennis. *(every)* *There's every chance that she'll beat me at tennis.*
 - It's inevitable that he'll win the race. *(bound)*
 - I'm sure he'll play well. *(He's)*
 - It's fairly likely that the match will be cancelled. *(good chance)*
 - There's no chance of me being able to lift that weight. *(way)*
 - I'm sure they won't want to eat lettuce. *(definitely)*
 - I think your ideas might not work. *(sure)*
 - There's a slight chance she'll come with us for a run. *(impossible)*
 - There's no point her paying so much for a new bike. *(worth)*
 - We'd really rather you stayed at home tonight. *(prefer it if)*

R1

Review: present simple and continuous; past and perfect tenses; the future; the passive; modals

A Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

apologise arrest have not look forward
~~know~~ press think use

- 1 I know what you mean.
- 2 This party's great! I a great time.
- 3 In order to set the alarm you this button twice to change to the alarm mode.
- 4 I lost my phone so I my dad's until I can buy a new one for myself.
- 5 I was wrong to say those things. I for
- 6 The movie ended the usual way: the police event the criminals and at the end everyone happy.
- 7 A: School starts again next week. I to it right now, though I'm sure I'll feel OK after a or two.
- 8 I of going skiing if I can afford

B Match the pairs.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I've never played | a computer games recently. |
| 2 I haven't been playing | b a computer game like that before. |
| 3 While Amy was at the supermarket | a she lost her list of things to buy. |
| 4 By the time Jo reached the supermarket | b she'd lost her list of things to buy. |
| 5 Lee has been running a lot | a – that's why he's so fit. |
| 6 Ryo had been doing a lot of exercise | b – that's why he was in good shape. |
| 7 I lived | a in Canada for about three years when I was a child. |
| 8 I've lived | b in four different countries in the last ten years. |
| 9 I've been reading | a the third Ricky Parks book and I should finish it soon. |
| 10 I've read | b every Ricky Parks book at least twice. |
| 11 It's been raining a lot | a so the ground's very wet. |
| 12 It rained non-stop for days | b the last time I was in Ireland. |
| 13 I was hoping to get a new phone | a for about a month when I found one I liked. |
| 14 I'd been looking for a new phone | b but I can't really afford one right now. |

C Underline the correct option.

William Davies is an artist who makes incredibly small things. Recently, he ¹has been working / had been working on a sculpture of two polar bears which is about 0.005 millimetres high. 'I ²haven't been finishing / haven't finished it yet,' the artist said, 'but it's for an exhibition about endangered animals.'

In his 40-year career, Davies ³made / has made hundreds of tiny sculptures, most of them so small that they can only be seen under a microscope. How does he do it?

'⁴I was developing / I've been developing my techniques for over 40 years, ever since ⁵I've been / I was 5 or 6 years old,' he says. 'As a child, I ⁶was having / had learning difficulties and hardly any friends, so I ⁷had spent / used to spend a lot of time on my own. In those days, ⁸I was always playing / I've always been playing with insects in my mum's garden.

In particular, I was fascinated by ants and ⁹I'd made / would make things for them like little houses, furniture and bicycles out of all sorts of materials. By the time school, my art ¹⁰took over / had taken over my life.'

To create his tiny works of art, Davies ¹¹was having to / had to learn to control his body in amazing ways because even the smallest wrong movement can destroy his work. 'I ¹²used to make / was making lots of mistakes when I was younger. Once I ¹³Painted / was painting a sculpture of a scene from *Alice in Wonderland* when I accidentally ¹⁴breathed in / was breathing in. The whole piece flew into my mouth and I swallowed it! It seems funny now but I was really upset at the time because ¹⁵I'd been working / I've been working on it for two whole weeks.' Now William Davies sells his work at very high prices so he's extremely careful how he breathes.

F Complete each sentence b so that it has a similar meaning to sentence a, using three to five words including the word in brackets.

- 1 a He definitely won't change his mind. (way)
b There's *no way he'll* change his mind.
- 2 a Vanessa refused to fill in the form. (filling)
b Vanessa said: '.....'
- 3 a We probably won't be able to finish everything today.
b It *is unlikely* to be able to finish everything today.
- 4 a I think it's a good idea for them to stop now. (had)
b I think *it's better to stop now*.
- 5 a Helen thinks we really should go home. (high)
b Helen thinks it *is high time* we went home.
- 6 a Sophie has the ability to become a really good writer. (capable)
b Sophie *is capable of* becoming a really good writer.
- 7 a My preference would be to go out today and not tomorrow. (rather)
b I *prefer to go out today rather than tomorrow*.
- 8 a If you could keep quiet about this I'd be happier. (sooner)
b I *would be happier if you kept quiet about this sooner*.

- D** Cross out ONE incorrect option.
- 1 A: I'm going to Moscow next week.
B: Really? How long ... there?
A: I will you be staying? B: are you staying? C: will you have stayed?
 - 2 A: Sorry. Have I come at an inconvenient time?
B: Well, actually we were ... to go out.
A: bound B: just about C: going
 - 3 A: Have you had your job for a long time?
B: No, not that long. In January ... for exactly three years.
A: I'll have worked here B: I'll be working here C: I'll have been working here
 - 4 A: Did the election results surprise you?
B: Oh yes. I thought ... again.
A: the government were bound to win B: it was obvious the government were going to win C: the government will be winning
 - 5 A: Oh dear! Pete doesn't look very happy.
B: No, you're right. He looks like ... his temper.
A: he's to lose B: he's on the verge of losing C: he's going to lose
 - 6 A: Do you have any plans for the weekend?
B: Well, on Sunday afternoon ... on a plane to Malaysia.
A: I'll be B: I'm sitting C: I'm going to be sitting
 - 7 A: Have you watched series 3 of *Happy Families* yet?
B: No, but I have the programmes on DVD and when I see you next ... them all.
A: I'll have watched B: I'll watch C: I'll have been watching
- E** Circle the correct option(s). Sometimes more than one option is possible.
- 1 I a very interesting email.
a was send B have been sent C have been being sent
 - 2 I don't remember to Andrea's mum.
a to be introduced B being introduced C having been introduced
 - 3 Simpson Footballer of the Year on two different occasions.
a was declared as B was voted C was named by
 - 4 The work last week.
a was completed B had completed C should have been completed
 - 5 Is there anything else that needs around here?
a doing B done C to be done
 - 6 Children in that school two hours homework every evening.
a have been made B are made do C were made to do
 - 7 The a new sofa delivered.
a are having B were C had
 - 8 Your bike might stolen if you leave it there
a be B get C have

12

Determiners 1: articles and demonstratives

A hand came through the window.

Can ghosts drive cars? Do you believe in such things? Those of you who don't like ghost stories should stop reading now.

This guy was walking along a mountain road one stormy night. Suddenly he saw a light – there was a car coming along the road. He waved for the car to stop so he could have a lift. The car stopped, so he opened the door and got in. When he turned to thank the driver, he was shocked to see the seat was empty.

The frightened traveller sat and watched as the car started moving slowly and silently along the road. Suddenly, the man realised it was heading towards the edge of a cliff. Then, at the last moment, a hand came through the window and turned the steering wheel so that the car passed safely round the corner. This happened several times – every time the car was about to go over a cliff, the hand appeared and turned the wheel.

Eventually, the man managed to open the door and jump out of the car. He ran all the way to the nearest town, where he found a café and sat down. The people in the café noticed he was shaking, so he started explaining what had happened.

Just as he was finishing this story, two men came into the café. 'Look,' said one. 'There's that crazy guy who got into our car while we were pushing it.'



- 1 Why was the man scared?
- 2 Who did the car and the hand belong to?

Answers: 1 He thought a ghost was driving the car.
2 Two men who were pushing it.

Determiners 1

Articles

- 1 We use *a / an* or no article to say something new. We use *a / an* for singular countable nouns and no article for plurals and for uncountable nouns. We use *the* to talk about something which is not new to the listener or reader.

There was a car coming. He waved his arms for the car to stop.

▶ See Unit 40 for *so* / *such* for emphasis and exclamations.

I've never heard such a scary story!
Do you believe in such things?

that:

6 We use *such* (a / an) + noun to mean 'the same kind as

NOT *It was my worst journey ever.*
It was my worst journey ever.

(etc.).

5 We don't use *a* / *an* or *the* with *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* or with possessives (e.g. *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *Paul's*, etc.).

▶ See Unit 42 for more information on *this*, *that* and *it*.

We can use *those* (people / of us / of you) with a relative clause to refer to types of people.
Those of you who don't like ghost stories should stop reading now.

TIP

We sometimes use *one of those* + plural noun to talk about typical things that everyone is familiar with.
Have you ever had one of those days when everything goes wrong?

He started explaining what had happened. Just as he was finishing this story ... OR ... the story ...
The car made it safely round the corner. This happened ... (= the same process)

We can use *this* / *these* to emphasise that we're still talking about the same thing.

Listen to this story and decide for yourself: There's that crazy guy who got into our car.

4 We use *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*, with or without a noun, to refer to something 'here / now / with me' or there / then / with you:

Demonstratives and determiners

▶ See Unit 32 for *the* + adjective for general statements.

We can use *the* + singular noun, or a plural noun, to make general statements about all members of a group.
The computer has made life much easier.
 OR *Computers have made life much easier.*

(each)

We can use *a* / *an* + singular noun to talk about things in general when we want to treat each thing separately.
Everybody should have a computer. (= one computer each)

3 We don't use an article with plurals or uncountable nouns to talk about things in general.
Can ghosts drive cars?

We use *the* if the noun is defined by an adjective, clause or prepositional phrase before or after it.
He ran to the nearest town.
Then, at the last moment, ...
We couldn't believe the story that the man was telling.
The people in the cafe noticed ...

We use *the* in phrases like *the edge of a cliff* or *the middle of a field* because cliffs always have edges, and a field always has a middle.
It was heading towards the edge of a cliff.

TIP

We use *the* for information that is clear from the context. For example, after we introduce a car, we don't need to introduce all the things that cars usually have.
The car stopped, so he opened the door and got in.
When he turned to thank the driver, he was shocked to see the seat was empty.
 We use *the* for known information even when you use a different word to describe it.
This guy was walking ...; The traveller sat ...; The man realised ...

Use *other*, not *another*, with plural and uncountable nouns, and after words like *the*, *this*, *my*, etc.
I love reading about other countries.
 NOT *... another countries.*
Where's my other shoe? NOT ... my another shoe.

TIP

We use *a* / *an* or no article for new information, even when you have used the same word before.
The car was heading towards a cliff. Every time the car was about to go over a cliff (= a different cliff)
 We can use *another* with singular nouns to mean 'one more':
Would you like another glass of water?

In jokes and stories, we sometimes use *this* to introduce a new character instead of *a* / *an*.
This guy was walking along a mountain path ...
 OR *A guy ...*

TIP

Practice

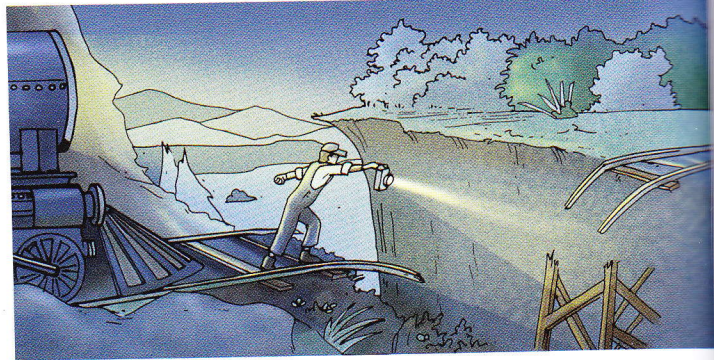
A Write S if each sentence b means the same as sentence a and D if it means something different.

- 1 a This man was walking down the street. Suddenly the guy started shouting.
b This man was walking down the street. Suddenly a guy started shouting. **D**
- 2 a Can you open a door, please?
b Can you open the door, please?
- 3 a The car has changed a lot since it was invented over 100 years ago.
b Cars have changed a lot since they were invented over 100 years ago.
- 4 a She was driving home when she thought she saw a ghost getting into the car.
b She was driving home when she thought she saw a ghost getting into a car.
- 5 a I've got the books you wanted.
b I've got those books you wanted.
- 6 a We have a ghost in a bedroom in my flat.
b We have a ghost in the bedroom in my flat.
- 7 a I was lying in bed when I heard a strange noise.
b I was lying in bed when I heard this strange noise.
- 8 a It was the most terrifying dream I'd ever had.
b It was my most terrifying dream ever.
- 9 a Have you ever seen such beautiful paintings?
b Have you ever seen these beautiful paintings?
- 10 a Anne was one of those people who always get the best grades.
b Anne was the person who always got the best grades.

B Complete the sentences, using *this, that, these, those* or *such*.

- 1 A: Thanks for all your help. B: **That** 's fine.
- 2 Would you like one of cakes? I made them myself.
- 3 He only talks about himself all the time. I can't stand people.
- 4 Please listen carefully. is really important.
- 5 Why are men waving their arms? Perhaps we should stop the car.
- 6 It's one of films about the end of the world. They're all the same.
- 7 What was noise? It sounded like a person outside.
- 8 I'll tell you a joke. man went to the doctor and said, 'Doctor, doctor, ...'
- 9 I've never eaten a terrible meal.
- 10 I bought shoes here yesterday, but they're too small. Can I change them?

C Complete the story with *a, an, the* or *- (= no article)*.



Many years ago, this ¹ train was approaching a bridge across ² river. Suddenly ³ driver saw ⁴ strange figure ahead. ⁵ person seemed to be trying to make the train stop.

⁶ noise of the brakes was terrible. When the train had stopped, the driver got out to ask the strange person what was wrong, but there was nobody around. He took his ⁷ lamp and walked a few steps along ⁸ track. Then he stopped suddenly – ⁹ bridge they had been about to cross had fallen into the river.

The man ran back to the train and found ¹⁰ large dead **moth** on the train's ¹¹ lamp. When he lit the lamp, he saw that the moth's shadow looked exactly like the strange figure he had seen. The moth had saved the driver and all ¹² other people on the train.

D Combine the pairs of sentences to complete one new sentence. Think carefully about articles and determiners.

- 1 I saw a man. You were talking about him earlier.
I saw **the man you were talking about earlier**
- 2 She had a mobile phone. It was a really thin one – I'm sure you know them.
She had one
- 3 I heard a sound. It was a dog barking in the distance.
I heard
- 4 Some of you have finished. If so, you can go home.
Those of
- 5 She was driving down a road. It went to London.
She was
- 6 It was a terrible meal. He's never cooked a worse one.
It was
- 7 In his pocket I could see a handle. It was part of a gun.
In his
- 8 I stayed in a hotel. You recommended it.
I stayed

Change these headlines into normal sentences.

Teenager prevents train crash by pulling emergency brake after dream

Manager prevented a train crash last night by pulling the emergency brake. She pulled the brake after a dream about a train crash.

Man walking home from friend's house sees strange lights in sky

Ghost whisper mystery solved after radio found under floor

Woman finds keys under sofa - 40 years after losing them

TV company apologises after Egyptian mummies terrorise city centre

Owner reveals secrets of 'flying car' film - I used model and fishing line

Man discovers woman sitting next to him in theatre is twin sister missing for 20 years

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 I've had a terrible headache since I woke up this morning. a a b - c the
- 2 Joanna's feet are hurting her. She should have worn her shoes. a a b another c the other
- 3 As I was driving home, I thought I saw a ghost standing at the side of the road. But it was just a reflection in the window. a - b a c the
- 4 I got really scared walking home in the dark last year, and since experience I always take the bus. a the b that c such
- 5 I can't believe he did that - I've never seen bad behaviour! a the b that c such

Determiners 1 55

My Test! answers: 1a 2a 3c 4b 5c

MY TURN!

Complete this ghost story, using your own ideas. The letters always refer to the same thing, e.g. (A) could be old lady.

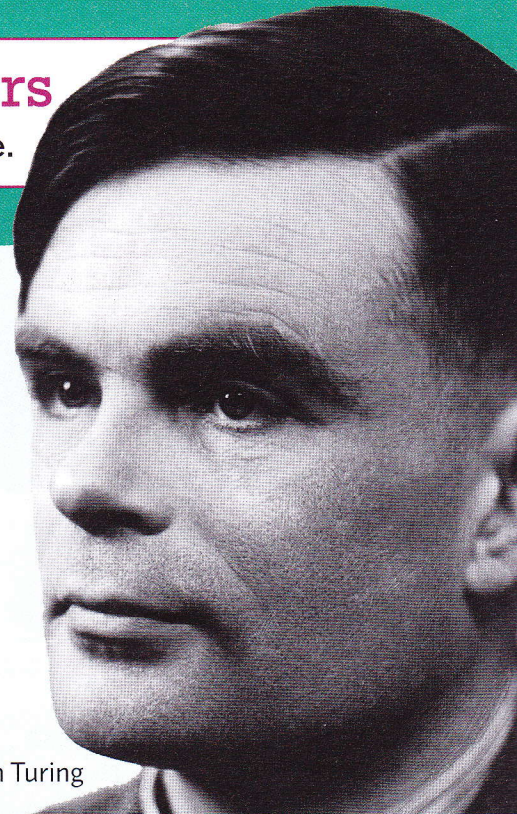
One night, this *dark* *stormy* (A) was walking through the forest. It was *and* *and* the (A) felt suddenly the (A) heard the sound of a / an (B). The (B) was a long way away, but it was coming closer and closer. The (A) started running. He / She felt very suddenly he / she saw a / an (C) standing among the shadows. The (C) was carrying a / an (D). The (D). Then Fortunately,

8 Birthday card from grandfather delivered to woman's house 12 years late.

13

Determiners 2: quantifiers

A good deal of progress has been made.



Alan Turing

For **several decades**, the idea of 'thinking machines' has been something **a lot of** people accept as part of modern life. Work on intelligent machines began in the 1950s when the mathematician Alan Turing suggested **all** computers could be programmed to think 'intelligently'. He developed the 'Turing Test', which said we can describe **any** machine as 'intelligent' if it can make a human believe it is a person. The term '**artificial** intelligence' (AI) was first used by a group of American scientists, led by John McCarthy. **Each** of these scientists has played an important role in the development of AI since then.

Although **a good deal of** progress has been made, **much** work is needed before AI will equal human intelligence. **Some** scientists think **any** computer that can think like us would cost **too much** money to make. **Many** others think there is **no** reason why computers need to be more powerful than they are already. Instead, the problem is how to program them. The challenge for **every** AI scientist is that we don't have **enough** knowledge of how people learn. **Much of** a child's learning is through physical experience, but **no** computer programs exist which can learn effectively this way and there isn't **any** obvious possibility of this changing in the near future.

- ?
- 1 Who invented the term 'artificial intelligence'?
 - 2 What is the difference between the way children and computers learn?

Determiners 2

Quantifiers

- 1 Quantifiers are words or phrases which usually go before a noun and give information about quantity. Examples include:

| | countable | uncountable |
|------|--|---|
| zero | I don't have any books. / I have no books. | I don't have any time. / I have no time. |
| | I have hardly / barely any books. | I have hardly / barely any time. |
| | I have (a) few books. / I don't have many books. | I have (a) little time. / I don't have much time. |
| | I have some books. / Do you have any books? | I have some time. / Do you have any time? |
| | I have quite a lot of / several books. | I have quite a lot of time |
| | I have a lot of books. / Do you have many books? | I have a lot of time. / Do you have much time? |
| | I like most books. | I like most music. |
| 100% | I like all books. | I like all music. |

Use **no**, not **not ... any**, as the subject of the sentence or to a emphasis.

No computer programs exist which ...
 NOT *Not any computer programs exist ...*
There is no reason why computers can't learn this way.
 OR *There isn't any reason ...*

- See Unit 11 for some more common phrases with **no**.

We don't usually use **much / many** in affirmative sentences; we use **a lot of** instead.

I have a lot of work to do.
 NOT *I have much work to do.*

In more formal situations, we sometimes use **much / many** in affirmative sentences, especially the subject.

Many / A lot of others think ...

TIP Use *whole*, not *all*, with most singular nouns to emphasise completeness.
She read a whole book in one night.
 NOT *She read all a book.*

We don't necessarily include *of* when we use *all* / *both* with articles or determiners + nouns.
All (of) the computers in the world ...
Both (of) my parents are French.

TIP We use *too* + *much* / *many* / *few* / *little* to talk about excessive quantities.
 ... *would cost too much money to make.*

8 To combine quantifiers with other determiners or pronouns we usually use *of*. Use *none* instead of *no*.
Each of these scientists has played an important role ...
Much of the learning a child does ...
None of my friends live near me. NOT *No of my friends ...*

7 We can also use quantifiers as pronouns, without *of*.
Have some biscuits - we've got lots.
 NOT *We've got lots of.*
 We use *none* as a pronoun instead of *no*, and *each one* / *every one* instead of *each* / *every*.
I wanted to buy some milk but there was none left.

In formal situations, we can use *a good deal of* with uncountable nouns and *a large* / *small number of* with plural countable nouns.
A good deal of progress has been made.

| uncountable | countable |
|---|---|
| small quantity We've got a couple of friends. time. | large quantity We've got plenty / lots / loads / tons of friends. time. |

6 In informal situations, we can use *a couple* / *bit of* and *plenty* / *lots of*.
Lots of / Tons of are very informal.

TIP Use *every* with a singular time expression to talk about regular repeated events.
I go dancing every week / every Friday / every now and then / every once in a while.

5 We use *all* with a plural or uncountable noun, and *each* or *every* with a singular noun.
She's good at all sports.
I like to visit at least one new country each / every year.
 We use *all* plus a singular noun without *the* to talk about complete periods of time.
I studied all day / night / week.
 Use *each* with very small numbers and *every* with larger numbers.
The challenge for every AI scientist ...
 NOT *The challenge for each AI scientist ...*

TIP In informal language, we often use *less* with plural nouns, instead of *fewer*.
There were less people at the party than we expected. OR *There were fewer people ...*

We use *more* / *most*, *fewer* / *fewest* and *less* / *least* to compare quantities.
I made fewer mistakes than last time.

4 We use *a few* / *a little* to talk about small quantities, and *few* / *little* to emphasise that the amount is less than you might expect, especially with *very*.
I'll try to help you. I have a little time.
I'm sorry - I can't help. I have very little time.
 We use *more* / *most*, *fewer* / *fewest* and *less* / *least* to compare quantities.
I made fewer mistakes than last time.

3 We use *both* / *either* / *neither* with two things: *both = A and B; either = A or B; neither = not A or B.*
She can write with both hands / either hand.
Neither man wanted to accept responsibility.
 See Unit 41 for other uses of *both*, *either* (or) and *neither* (nor).

2 We usually use *some* in affirmative sentences and *any* in negative sentences and questions with plural and uncountable nouns.
 Some people think ...
 There isn't any obvious possibility ...
 Is there any possibility that ...?
 Some exceptions:
 - we usually use *some* in questions which make an offer:
Do you want some ketchup?
 - we use *any* in affirmative sentences to mean 'it doesn't matter which one' or 'if something exists':
Any computer that can think like us ...
 - we can use *some* with singular countable nouns, where it means 'I don't know which one; in informal situations, we can add ... or other':
There was some man (or other) looking for you earlier.

1 We use *both* / *either* / *neither* with two things: *both = A and B; either = A or B; neither = not A or B.*
She can write with both hands / either hand.
Neither man wanted to accept responsibility.
 See Unit 41 for other uses of *both*, *either* (or) and *neither* (nor).

1 Present simple and present continuous
 1 is starting 3 is wearing 4 visits 5 goes
 6 promise 7 is getting 8 hits

2 plays b is playing
 3 am (m) having b has
 4 are (re) wondering b wonder
 5 a comes b are (re) coming
 6 are you thinking b do you think
 7 a stands b is (s) standing
 8 a is working b work

3 cost / are costing 3 has 4 just press
 5 always play / are always playing
 6 doesn't sound / isn't sounding
 7 don't have 8 hopes / is hoping

4 usually go 3 comes
 4 is (s) looking forward 5 Do you know
 6 measures 7 are you doing
 8 is (s) expecting 9 boil 10 wins

5 wants 3 is considering 4 follows
 9 is 10 is looking forward to
 1 is playing 6 love 7 is scoring 8 thinks

6 and would
 2 planned / were planning 3 was reading
 4 ate / was eating 5 finished
 6 constantly criticised / was constantly criticising
 7 gave 8 passed

7 was practising 3 was lying 4 came
 5 lost 6 retired 7 was thinking
 8 were still sleeping 9 was working
 10 left

2 were meaning to invite us but they
 3 was always telling us stories about when he
 4 would eat anything when I was
 5 strange to drive on the other side of the road
 6 but I'm getting used to
 7 were thinking about having a barbecue at the
 8 weekend if the weather's
 9 was constantly being invaded by armies from
 10 the south of

1 were 3 changed / was changing
 2 wasn't / didn't use to be
 3 would always ask / always used to ask /
 4 always asked
 5 reigns 7 wore
 6 was still expanding
 7 celebrated / were celebrating
 8 remained / used to remain / would remain

1 Present perfect simple and present continuous
 2 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

2 Had you known / Did you know
 3 didn't go / hadn't been / hadn't gone
 4 forgot / had forgotten
 5 had thought / had been thinking
 6 had been writing
 7 stopped / had stopped
 8 had closed down

3 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 4 has (s) been painting his kitchen for
 5 has (s) been demanding independence since /
 6 has (s) demanded independence since /
 7 has (s) seen every (single)
 8 has (s) bought / has (s) finished buying
 9 have (ve) known each other since / have (ve)
 10 has (s) been friends since

1 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 2 have (ve) been working here for / have (ve)
 3 has (s) just told me / just told me
 4 has (s) just told me / just told me
 5 has (s) been demanding independence since /
 6 has (s) demanded independence since /
 7 has (s) seen every (single)
 8 has (s) bought / has (s) finished buying
 9 have (ve) known each other since / have (ve)
 10 has (s) been friends since

2 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 3 has (s) just told me / just told me
 4 has (s) just told me / just told me
 5 has (s) been demanding independence since /
 6 has (s) demanded independence since /
 7 has (s) seen every (single)
 8 has (s) bought / has (s) finished buying
 9 have (ve) known each other since / have (ve)
 10 has (s) been friends since

3 Present perfect simple and present
 1 a 2a 3b 4b 5a 6a 7a 8b
 2 we hadn't invited them.
 3 Sam had been feeling sick all day ...
 4 They had (d) been thinking of going out ...
 5 ... I'd never had the opportunity.
 6 ... he had (d) been waiting very long when ...
 7 We hadn't been waiting very long when ...
 8 Tracey had not (n't) / never known ...
 9 had climbed 3 had been trying
 4 had failed 5 had died 6 heard
 7 set up 8 had given up 9 had continued
 10 became

4 The future 1
 1 creating 3 snows 4 definitely go up
 7 will have 8 aren't last
 2 will (ll) have
 3 are (re) staying / are (re) going to stay
 4 will (ll) stop / is (s) going to stop
 5 will (ll) open 6 will (ll) lend
 7 am (m) taking / am (m) going to take
 8 will (ll) call

5 The future 1
 2 will (ll) be / is (s) going to be
 3 won't be able to come
 4 am (m) meeting / leaves at
 5 flight departs / leaves at
 6 definitely won't / will definitely not improve /
 7 definitely isn't going to / is definitely not going
 8 I bet I won't / I'm not going to
 9 is to / is going to increase interest rates
 10 is next Tuesday. He will (ll) / is (s) going to be
 very happy

6 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 am (m) going away for the weekend so I won't /
 2 are (re) you doing next weekend? I am (m)
 3 having / am (m) going to have a barbecue on
 4 I don't think anyone will (ll) / is (s) going to
 5 invent
 6 are (re) interviewing / are (re) going to interview
 7 more people this week, then we will (ll) / are
 8 (re) going to let you know our decision
 9 starts at 8, but we are (re) going to have / are
 10 (re) having a coffee first. We will (ll) / are (re)
 going to be

7 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

8 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

9 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

10 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

11 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

12 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

13 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

14 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

15 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

16 Past perfect simple and past perfect
 1 had met 3 sat down 4 had gone
 5 had just shut 6 had given 7 did you say
 8 hadn't seen

D Possible answers

dining room; driving lesson / school; parking space / attendant; running track; swimming costume / trunks; waiting room; walking boots / tour; washing line / powder

- E** 2 denied doing / having done
3 feel like going 4 considered buying
5 mention having 6 suggested going
7 finished writing
8 admitted stealing / having stolen
9 can't stand having
10 Do / Would you mind opening

R2 Review: determiners; pronouns and possessives; it and there; nouns and noun phrases

- A** 2 a 3 the 4 the 5 This 6 another
7 A 8 those 9 the 10 the 11 this
12 - 13 a 14 - 15 other
- B** 2a 3a 4c 5b 6b 7c 8b 9a 10c
- C** 2 which; what 3 who; whose
4 whom; what 5 it; one
6 whoever; no one 7 herself; anyone
8 both; ours 9 themselves; everybody
10 others; other's
- D** 2 it 3 It 4 there 5 it 6 There 7 there
8 it 9 It 10 it 11 it 12 it 13 It 14 it
- E** 2c 3b 4c 5b and c 6a, b and c
7c 8b 9a and c 10c 11c
- F** 2 job involves travelling
3 was saying goodbye
4 reasons for becoming
5 never allows talking / allows no talking
6 not having to 7 should / can risk driving
8 saw his smiling 9 mind me / my leaving
10 trouble with cooking

18 Prepositions

- A** 2a 3c 4b 5b 6a 7a 8c 9a 10b
B 2f 3h 4e 5j 6b 7g 8i 9a 10d
- C** 2 near / outside 3 as 4 with
5 to / towards 6 after 7 among / next to / beside / near
8 By 9 despite / in spite of 10 unlike
- D Possible answers**
2 Maya is really good at volleyball, as well as being an excellent tennis player.
3 I know I've got a good salary, but in terms of job satisfaction it's a terrible job!
4 Most of your mistakes in the test were due to (you) not checking your answers carefully.
5 As a result of her hard work during the year, Julia was offered a promotion.
6 According to the weather forecast, it might snow later today.
7 The police put up a sign warning people to keep / stay away from the edge of the cliff.
8 Apart from an old man and his dog, we were the only people in the park.
9 Jim had to brake suddenly when a cat ran in front of his car.
10 Pasta is definitely one of my favourite meals, along with pizza, of course!

E Possible answers

2 working hard all year
3 losing the tennis match
4 a quick visit to the shops
5 going to the museum
6 her mobile phone and MP3 player
7 moving to Spain
8 the hotel; the city centre; a railway bridge; a big park; the river

19 Prepositions after adjectives and nouns

- A** at for from in
clever ready free interested
skilled responsible safe
- of on to with
capable dependent engaged obsessed
full reliant similar satisfied
proud used
- B** 2i 3a 4f 5e 6g 7h 8j 9b 10d
- C** 2 in touch 3 under the circumstances
4 on my way 5 on purpose 6 in particular
7 with regard 8 at least
- D** 2 on the phone 3 way of 4 in touch with
5 bad for 6 in a hurry 7 increase in
8 on your own 9 in a mess 10 in public
- E** 2 to 3 of 4 at 5 under 6 for 7 to
8 in 9 of 10 of

20 Verbs + prepositions; prepositional verbs

- A** 2h 3b 4a 5g 6f 7d 8e
B 2a 3d 4d 5b 6b 7d 8b
- C** 2 with 3 on 4 of 5 in 6 about
7 to 8 into
- D** 2 warned Cristina about Alex's
3 accused Jackie of stealing / having stolen
4 have banned people from parking
5 based her book on
6 thank our families and friends for
7 robbed Williams of
8 congratulated Tom on winning / having won
- E** 1 [take] 2 have 3 put
[part in] [a word with] [pressure on]
[pity on] a go at [a stop to]
[the trouble to] your mind to
care of
- 4 make 5 help 6 set
[friends with] [yourself to] [foot in]
[a point of] fire to
[the most of]
contact with

21 Adjectives 1

- A** 2i 3h 4j 5b 6e 7g 8f 9a 10d
B 2 a, c 3 a, c 4 a, b 5 a, c 6 b, c
7 a, c 8 a, c 9 a, c 10 b, c
- C** 2 she ate two whole pizzas on her own
3 we were soaking wet by the time
4 Do you know anyone reliable
5 I couldn't find anything interesting to watch
6 The main reason I don't like Jake is
7 The lizard didn't seem alive
8 you should always take proper equipment
- D** 2 stunning 3 peaceful 4 disappointed
5 exhausting 6 boiling 7 golden
8 fascinating 9 tiring 10 annoying
- E Possible answers**
2 an old square wooden table
3 an exciting young singer
4 a terrifying horror film
5 some expensive new running shoes
6 a beautiful little gold watch
7 long dark hair
8 a popular Chinese restaurant
9 a deserted tropical beach
10 an overcrowded modern city centre

22 Adjectives 2

- A** 2 awful 3 surprised 4 guilty 5 free
6 worth 7 obvious
- B** 2a 3a and b 4b 5b 6b 7a and b
8a 9b
- C** 2 upset 3 awkward 4 sure 5 wrong
6 strange 7 good 8 afraid 9 stupid
10 willing
- D** 2 hopeful (that) our situation will
3 no good apologising now
4 was busy cooking dinner
5 is sure to be angry 6 welcome to come
7 were unable to describe
8 worth buying some (tickets)
9 Were you aware (that) it's 10 of you to send
- E Possible answers**
2 that he was having problems at school
3 ignoring / to ignore him all afternoon
4 (that) the weather was sunny / to have sunny weather for their day at the beach
5 helping her mother with the housework
6 not telling / that they didn't tell their parents where they were going
7 not going / not to go on holiday with them
8 to go out
9 that she had a party without telling them / to not be told about her party
10 worrying about what other people thought of her

23 Adjectives 3

- A**
- | -er / (the)
-est | more / (the)
most | -er / (the)
-est
or
more / (the)
most | irregular |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| [great] | afraid | clever | bad (worse / (the) worst) |
| funny | bored | simple | ill (worse / (the) worst) |
| low | right | stupid | well (better / (the) best) |
- B** 2 the most visited 3 bigger 4 larger
5 the busiest 6 the fastest-growing
7 the smallest 8 fewer
9 the most crowded 10 the most expensive
- C** 2 as bad a day as 3 soft enough (for you)
4 the longer you take / the longer it takes you
5 is cheapest in winter 6 is (just) as likely as
7 too heavy to pick up
8 are not so difficult as
9 most famous painting is probably
10 are the most poisonous of
- D Possible answers**
2 The older ... the faster
3 The more time ... the longer
4 The later ... the less refreshed
5 The more fast food ... the less healthy
6 The more preparation ... the greater
7 The more travelling ... the more open-minded
8 the younger ... the easier
9 The further / farther ... the earlier
10 The more biscuits ... the less hungry
- E Possible answers**
2 far from Earth as the sun
3 a good summer as last year
4 my best subjects at school
5 the coldest days of the year
6 hot to eat

- 24 Adverbs**
- 10 the more tired you'll become
9 better for the environment than travelling by car
8 more crowded [than] it is now
7 important for your health as eating well
- 25 Phrasal verbs**
- A 2d 3b 4j 5c 6a 7e 8f 9g 10!
B 2 A 3 A 4 B 5 A 6 B 7 A 8 A
C 2e 3a 4j 5b 6g 7c 8d 9! 10f
D 2 is down to 3 were off
4 is [s] always on about 5 are you off
6 is [s] up 7 is [s] up to you 8 been up to
9 He pushed the door gently.
10 I slept deeply.
- 26 Infinitives and -ing forms**
- A 2 to go 3 writing 4 to follow 5 being
6 to go 7 being 8 talking 9 going
10 laugh
B 3a 4b 5b 6a 7b 8a 9a 10b
C 2 to cut 3 stay 4 applying 5 work
6 helping 7 input / to input 8 considering
9 to paint 10 going 11 to tell 12 living
D 2 She hopes that she'll go to go to the
3 She admitted that she had lied lying on her
4 application form.
5 I agreed that I would help to help her.
6 We expect that it will be to be away for at
7 least a year.
8 Do you remember that you promised
9 promising to fix my computer?
10 I forgot that I had having to buy a ticket.
11 I don't recall that I told telling you about my
12 tip.
9 I suggested that we come coming back the
10 next day.
11 He denied that he had cheated cheating in
the exam.
E 2 to see Rob, please let me know
3 made to sign a form before I could come in
4 us take any photographs without permission
5 have (enough) time to talk to you now
6 somebody contact you with the details
7 on to write a book about her experiences
8 in my chair watching / to watch / and watch
9 the sunrise
10 spending a month in Antarctica to see what it
was like
11 to get dark, so we decided to go home
- 27 Copular verbs**
- A 2h 3d 4g 5a 6j 7f 8b 9! 10e
B Possible answers
2 black / blond / pink 3 old / ill / tired
4 exciting / tiring / dangerous
5 angry / sad / upset
6 nice / modern / stylish
7 disgusting / dirty / horrible
8 healthy / young / strong
9 difficult / impossible / tricky
10 weak / sick / sleepy
C 2 end up 3 comes 4 goes 5 fallen
6 fall 7 turning 8 went 9 turned out
10 makes
D 2g 3d 4f 5e 6i 7h 8b 9j 10c
- 28 Verbs with two objects**
- A 2g 3d 4e 5a 6h 7f 8b 9j 10!
B 2 Can you read a story to us?
3 I'll get a newspaper for you from the shop.
4 She's always doping favours for her friends.
5 Could you order a pizza for me?
6 Could you throw our ball to us? It's in your
7 garden.
8 The waiter served our soup to us ... but it was
9 cold!
10 I'm teaching English to my little sister.
11 I lent my dictionary to Sharon.
12 Sit down and I'll make a cup of tea for you.
C 2 were bought a lift home (by Laura's dad).
3 was bought for him for his birthday (by his
4 parents).
5 owed money by lots of people.
6 was taught how to paint by a famous artist.
7 wasn't told what time to be here.
8 used to love being read stories.
9 was told to me by my grandmother.
10 you any trouble 3 you that book
4 it to me 5 it for her 6 me €10
7 me €20 8 it to you
9 me everything you owe me
10 Possible answers
2 them some sandwiches / some sandwiches for
3 them an email / an email to them
4 her poem / a poem for her
5 you some vegetables / some vegetables for
6 you
7 his daughter a bedtime story / a bedtime
8 story to his daughter
9 her son all her money / all her money to her
10 son
8 everyone else some / some for everyone else
9 you a promise / a promise to you
10 you some money / some money to you
- 29 Advanced verb structures**
- A 2 I was starting to worry about the weather.
3 His arms and legs were moving in time with
4 the music.
5 I grew these tomatoes in my garden.
6 My hair usually dries in the sunshine.
7 When the butter has melted, you can fry the
8 mushrooms.
9 Their shop opens at 6 am and (it) closes at 11
10 pm.
11 How does this computer work?
12 You need to improve your work before you're
13 ready for the exam.
14 We broke the window while we were playing
15 football.
B 2 melted 3 twisted 4 dropped 5 bounced
6 dissolved 7 stretched 8 shattered
9 halved 10 shook
C 2 rose / increased 3 raised / increased
4 doubled 5 doubled 6 rose / increased
7 raised / increased 8 decreased / dropped
9 halved / fell 10 halved
- 30 Possible answers**
- 12 for 13 during 14 due to
2 under; with 3 with; in
4 in; of 5 off; in 6 for; for 7 in; about
8 from; for
9 Who does she remind you of?
10 What is she being accused of?
11 What does that sauce taste like?
12 Why did it come as a surprise to you?
13 Why don't you approve of my choice of film?
14 How can we put a stop to this?
15 Which book were you referring to?
- 31 Review: prepositions; adjectives;**
- 2 among 3 As well as 4 over
5 in terms of 6 ahead of 7 unlike
8 Like 9 around 10 until 11 As
12 for 13 during 14 due to
- 32 Review: prepositions; adjectives;**
- 1 round and saw a bear ... it was looking right at me.
2 only a couple of cats fighting. But then I turned
3 towards my house. I felt greatly relieved - it was
4 looked down. There was a cat running nervously
5 I saw a movement on the ground by my feet and
6 hear was a person whispering quietly. Suddenly,
7 quieter. Eventually, it stopped. Finally, all I could
8 The noise was gradually becoming quieter and
9 the garden towards the trees right at the back.
10 it was too dark. Then I walked slowly out into
11 unfortunately I couldn't see who it was because
12 outside. The person was still screaming, but
13 Nervously, I opened the door slowly and looked
14 was screaming angrily in the back garden.
15 strange noise outside. It sounded like someone
16 reading my book. Suddenly, I heard a really
17 [The other evening, I was sitting at home, quietly
18 Possible answer
19 Similarly 9 Finally 10 well
20 However 3 enough 4 Moreover
21 Alternately 6 gradually 7 eventually
22 over the target and eventually landed in a field.
23 He fired the arrow so hard that it flew right
24 them presents often.
25 often buy them presents / she doesn't buy
26 She treats her children kindly but she doesn't
27 She accidentally threw the ball too far.
28 vertically.
29 gradually curves downwards until it is falling
30 The arrow flies horizontally, and then
31 prepare carefully before doing yoga.
32 Apparently, it's incredibly important to
33 been training very hard.
34 I'll probably sleep well tonight because I've
35 She always dances in a silly way.
36 She performed the song very well.
37 She swims very fast.
38 Please write carefully.
39 She kindly offered to let us stay. / She offered
40 kindly to let us stay.
41 He pushed the door gently.
42 I slept deeply.

- D 2 film starred Frank Ellis
3 The little dog tripped David over
4 ran 10 km this morning
5 had to fell our old tree
6 doesn't keep (for) more than two days after you open it
7 will never sell
8 want to live / have a long life and die a peaceful
- E 2b 3a 4b 5b 6c 7c 8a

R4 Review: phrasal verbs; verbs with infinitive or -ing; copular verbs; verbs with two objects; advanced verb structures

- A 2d 3b 4a 5c 6d 7d 8c 9a 10d
11c 12a 13b 14b
- B 2 speaking; explaining 3 looking; to have
4 to do; going 5 to improve; joining
6 relax; do 7 Going; to mention
8 travelling; to see 9 having; being
10 to live; having
- C 2 drives 3 smell 4 fell 5 turned
6 appear 7 sounded 8 proved 9 kept
10 found
- D 2 Could you give me a hand?
3 Jaime described it to her.
4 They charged us far too much.
5 I was taught the piano by my father.
6 We were served the food by a French waiter.
7 Who is going to cook dinner for you?
8 We ordered pizza for everyone.
9 Tony's friends wished us good luck.
10 My sister has been offered an interesting job.
- E 2 sell g raise 3 play e win 4 lose a keep
5 fall h rise 6 hang c dry 7 open d blow out
8 melt f finish
- F 2 We met each other about six years ago.
4 He shook his head as he walked out of the room.
5 At the end of the talk, several people raised their hands to ask a question. ✓
6 You need to change your clothes before you go to the interview.
7 Rashida tripped over a cable and hurt her ankle.
8 I first met Hiroko six years ago. ✓
9 The company closed down two shops last year.
10 Annie starts work at 8 o'clock.
11 I rang the bell but no one came to open the door.
12 Before we started to paint, we laid old newspapers on the floor. ✓

30 Prefixes and suffixes

- A Paragraph 1: home, fortune
Paragraph 2: distort, crime, define, moral, month, home, inevitable, afford, prison, cost, label, work, fund
Paragraph 3: produce / product, solve, advantage, weigh, fair, waste, point, decide, turn
- B 2i 3a 4h 5c 6d 7b 8e 9j 10g
- C 2c 3a 4b 5a 6b 7a 8c 9d 10a
- D 2 darken 3 straighten 4 sweeten
5 sharpen 6 frighten 7 shorten
8 broaden 9 saddened 10 strengthen
- E 2 solution; unacceptable
3 unpopularity; decision; unhappiness
4 saddened; unfriendly; relationship
5 miscalculation; underestimation
6 withdrawal; competitors; competition, discovery; improper; behaviour

- 7 defendant; alteration; appearance; robbery; accidental
8 actor / actress; charming; criticise; outnumbered

31 Compounding

- A 2 pool table 3 table top 4 hat shop
5 shop assistants 6 assistant manager
7 molehill 8 hill walking
9 walking race 10 race horse
- B 2 five-star 3 two-week 4 sports hall
5 car park 6 art expert 7 sales manager
8 20-year-old 9 armbands 10 two-day
- C 2j 3d 4a 5h 6b 7c 8i 9e 10g
- D 2b 3c 4a 5c 6b 7c 8a 9c 10b
- E 2 air freshener 3 beekeeper
4 fabric softener 5 bottle-opener
6 vacuum cleaner 7 web designer
8 mountain climber 9 time waster
10 tennis player

32 Word formation 1

- A 2a 3h 4d 5g 6f 7b 8e
- B 2 water 3 boss 4 text 5 grease
6 ship 7 pocket 8 brake 9 network
10 air
- C 2 turnout 3 walkover 4 write-off
5 backup 6 comedown 7 fallout
8 flyover 9 make-up 10 comeback
- D 2 have a stroll 3 have a rest 4 have a go
5 went on a visit 6 get a feel 7 had a look
8 have a listen 9 was a good laugh
10 get a good night's sleep
- E 2 dry them 3 emptied the shops
4 Clean your teeth 5 to thin her blood
6 to smooth the path towards peace
7 is narrowing 8 wet the pastry
9 you've tidied your room
10 have usually cleaned

33 Word formation 2

- A food and cooking: samosa, tapas
sports and pastimes: [slalom], taekwondo
music and dance: serenade, tango
houses and living spaces: bungalow, chalet
politics and law: propaganda, veto
animals and birds: budgerigar, gazelle
- B 2 camcorder 3 motel 4 heliport
5 netiquette 6 smog 7 cyborg
8 fanzine 9 travelogue 10 telethon
- C 2 Machiavellian 3 Shakespearean
4 Freudian 5 herculean 6 quixotic
7 Kafkaesque 8 Keynesian
- D 2 paper 3 Maths / Math 4 sci-fi
5 typos 6 gym 7 fax 8 mobile / cell
9 flu 10 fridge
- E 2 châteaux / châteaux 3 cappuccinos
4 graffiti 5 coups 6 operas 7 lasagnas
8 data 9 phenomena / phenomenons
10 genres

34 Conditional clauses

- A 2i 3a 4g 5j 6c 7d 8e 9b 10h
- B 2 might allow 3 wouldn't 4 If
5 would stay 6 had known 7 hadn't been
8 would be 9 would 10 lived
- C 2 If not / If necessary / If in doubt
3 in which case 4 if not / if necessary
5 if possible 6 If so 7 if not / in that case
8 If asked 9 if applicable / if possible / if known
10 if known / applicable

- D 2 in which case 3 Tell anyone about this and
4 should you require any assistance / if you should require any assistance
5 Even if I had a salary of a million dollars
6 in case you feel hungry later
7 Buy your ticket for the concert today or
8 Supposing I hadn't been here to help you
9 Otherwise you may leave
10 As long as the weather is

- E 2 had 3 condition 4 hadn't
5 would / might / could 6 case 7 wouldn't
8 even 9 will 10 not

35 Other conditional forms

- A 2f 3i 4j 5a 6g 7b 8e 9c 10d
- B 2i 3f 4d 5j 6g 7h 8b 9e 10c
- C 2 if you'll look after it
3 I wish you wouldn't complain all the time
4 if you will stay up (half the night) watching TV (half the night)
5 if you happen (by any chance) to change your mind (by any chance)
6 if you could just lie down on the bed
7 If only we could think of a good excuse
8 if I should happen to have any problems with the new one
9 if you'll let me explain
10 she hadn't cheated in her exam
- D 2 as 3 could 4 It 5 should 6 only
7 if 8 wish
- E Possible answers
2 I had my umbrella with me
3 will eat so much junk food
4 I didn't have so much work to do
5 as though it's full of gold bars
6 would be great if we could go on a cruise
7 you had run a bit faster
8 I had a bike like that

36 Relative clauses

- A 2c 3b 4c 5c 6c 7b 8c 9a 10c
- B 2 who 3 which / that 4 which 5 whom
6 what 7 why 8 which 9 whose
10 when
- C 2 ~~which was~~ 3 ~~who had been~~ 4 ~~which is~~
5 ~~who were~~ 6 ~~who is~~ 7 ~~who has been~~
8 ~~who'll be~~ 9 ~~who are~~ 10 ~~which is~~
- D Possible answers
2 My cousin, whose name is Jeff, works for a big American bank.
3 Joe's brother who lives in Canada is a singer in a rock band.
4 I'd like to thank my family without whom I wouldn't have been able to win this award.
5 The new shopping centre which is being built in the city centre will open in two years' time.
6 We always go on holiday at the end of September, when flights are cheaper.
7 Kevin, who I introduced you to this morning, is my new boss.
8 The reason why I fell asleep during the lesson is because I was very tired.
9 The lights suddenly went out, at which point I started to feel frightened.
10 My favourite city is San Sebastian, where I've been many times.
- E Possible answers
2 This time of year, when the weather is usually good, is the best time to come here.
3 The train didn't arrive until 10.30, by which time the football match had already started.

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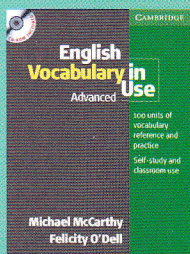
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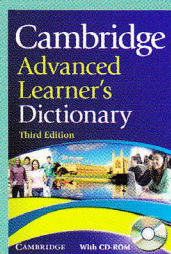
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