

Eileen Flannigan

Grammar Friends 6



with CD-ROM

OXFORD

Eileen Flannigan

Grammar Friends 6



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi

Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi

New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece

Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore

South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of
Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2010

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2010

2014 2013 2012 2011 2010

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press,
or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction
outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department,
Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover
and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and
their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only.
Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 478005 6 (Student's Book)

ISBN: 978 0 19 478017 9 (Pack)

Printed in China

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

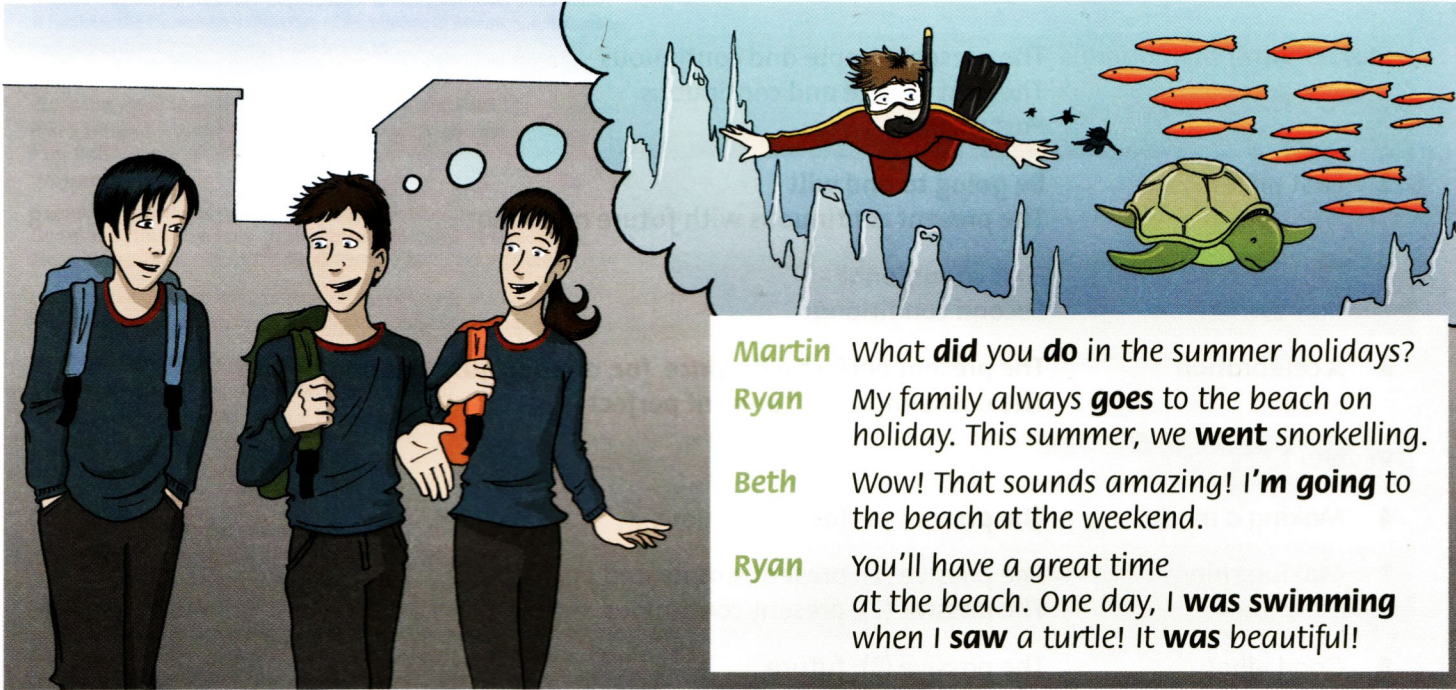
Illustrations by: Stephen Elford and Andrew Hennessey

Cover image: Stephen Elford

The Publishers would also like to thank the following for their kind permission to reproduce photographs
and other copyright material: Alamy pp.12 (Ozimages/gallery), 16 (Jochem Wijnands/Picture
Contact/paragliding, Steppenwolf/yacht, Jane Shauck Photography/Olly), 22 (Barry Lewis/
choir), 35 (girl balloonist/Jeff Greenberg), 40(H. Mark Weidman Photography/mixing
chocolate, Darrin Jenkins/chocolate moulds), 44 (Hans-Guenther Oed/vario images/
car factory, Colin Underhill/transporter), 54 (Colleen Miniuk-Sperry/compass on map),
60 (Skyscan Photolibrary/Stonehenge aerial), 68 (van hilversum/canoes), 78 (Anthony
Kay/Flight/plane taking off, Tatiana Gribanova/New York from air), 82 (Charles William
Lupica/theme park); Getty Images pp.12 (Christoph Wilhelm/Taxi/artist), 16 (Carrie), 88
(Sami Sarkis/Photographer's Choice/surfing, Picturegarden/The Image Bank/boy); Oxford
University Press pp.12 (girl), 16 (climbing, Tony), 22 (boy playing guitar), 35 (hot air
balloons), 40 (conveyor belt, child), 54, (compass, orienteers) 60 (stonehenge main), 66
(postcard scene), 78 (girl and air hostess), 88 (beach); Photolibrary p.82 (Chad Ehlers/Nordic
Photos/roller coaster).

Contents

Starter After the holidays	The present simple and continuous The past simple and continuous Past forms	4
1 First prize!	Be going to and will The present continuous with future meaning	8
2 Will we have any homework?	First conditional Second conditional	14
3 A celebration	The present perfect with since, for, already, just, yet and before The past simple and present perfect	20
Review 1		26
4 Making a model	The present perfect continuous	30
5 Making things	The passive (1): present simple and past simple The passive (2): present continuous	36
6 Good ideas	The passive (3): future The passive (4): present perfect	42
Review 2		48
7 Discovery	Relative pronouns and where	52
8 A special place	The past perfect (1): affirmative The past perfect (2): negative and questions	58
9 Active living	Third conditional Modal verbs	64
Review 3		70
10 Travel	Reported speech (1): statements Reflexive pronouns	74
11 Journey to space	Reported speech (2): questions Reported speech (3): commands and requests	80
12 Going places	Wish Question tags	86
Review 4		92
Grammar reference	Irregular verbs	96



Martin What **did** you **do** in the summer holidays?

Ryan My family always **goes** to the beach on holiday. This summer, we **went** snorkelling.

Beth Wow! That sounds amazing! **I'm going** to the beach at the weekend.

Ryan You'll have a great time at the beach. One day, I **was swimming** when I **saw** a turtle! It **was** beautiful!

The present simple and continuous; the past simple and continuous

The present simple and present continuous

We use the present simple to talk about habits and things that are always true. We use the present continuous to talk about what we are doing now.

*Bobby always **plays** in the school football team.
Julia's **listening** to her new MP3 player.*

The past simple and past continuous

We use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past. We use the past continuous to talk about an action that went on for some time. We often use the past continuous to describe things that were happening when something else happened.

Past continuous	Past simple
<i>Ryan was swimming</i>	<i>when he saw a turtle.</i>

1 Circle the correct answers.

- Cara's in the kitchen. She's **baking** / **bakes** a cake for Mum's birthday.
- What **do you take** / **are you taking** a photo of? There's nothing to see here at the moment.
- Visitors **usually come** / **are usually coming** to see the dolphins.
- Helen always **plays** / **is playing** tennis on Tuesdays.
- It **doesn't snow** / **isn't snowing** at the moment.
- I'm **not coming** / **don't come** right now, but I'll see you later.
- My family **recycles** / **'s recycling** rubbish every week.
- Our cousins **are staying** / **stay** with us at the moment.
- Peggy **leaves** / **'s leaving** school right now.

2 Complete the conversations. Use the present simple or present continuous and the verbs in the box.

have ~~look~~ train not know not feel ~~want~~ do meet



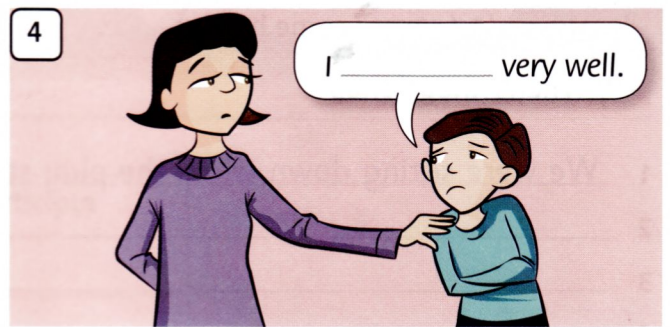
Yes. I want to buy a present for my mum.



Yes. He _____ to be an athlete at the moment.



Jamie? I _____ him.



_____ you _____ a stomach ache?

3 Write sentences and questions. Use the present simple or present continuous.

1 Mum / always / shop / at the market.

Mum always shops at the market.

2 I / act / in the play / at the moment.

3 Judy and Tina / do / a jigsaw / at the moment.

4 That player / never / score / any goals.

5 Sidney / do his homework / right now.

6 Why / Kim / laugh / now?

7 The boys / play football / right now.

8 What / tools / we / often / need?

4 Write sentences. Use the past simple and the past continuous.

	First action	Second action
1	We / sit down	when / the play / start.
2	I / choose / a bracelet for Mum	when / Mum / come into / the shop.
3	Louise / talk / to Amy	when / the bus / arrive.
4	When / Harriet / look for / some plasters	she / find / her watch.
5	The team / train	when / Ted / have / an accident.
6	When / we / walk / around the ruins	some stones / fall.
7	The actor / perform / on stage	when / the director / start / to laugh.
8	When / I / carry / some bottles	the carrier bag / break.
9	When / they / shop	it / start / to rain.

1 We were sitting down when the play started.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____

5 Complete the conversation. Use the present simple, the present continuous, the past simple or the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Billy Hello, Lewis. It's good to see you back at school. I ¹ heard (hear) about your accident.

Lewis Yes, it ² _____ (happen) very quickly. My dad and I ³ _____ (climb) up a mountain when I ⁴ _____ (fall) over a rock.

Billy Oh! Tommy said you ⁵ _____ (have) the accident when you ⁶ _____ (walk) up a hill.

Lewis Well, it was a very big hill! I ⁷ _____ (not can) walk at all just after the accident, but my leg ⁸ _____ (get) better now. I ⁹ _____ (do) exercises every day.

Billy See you in football practice soon, then!

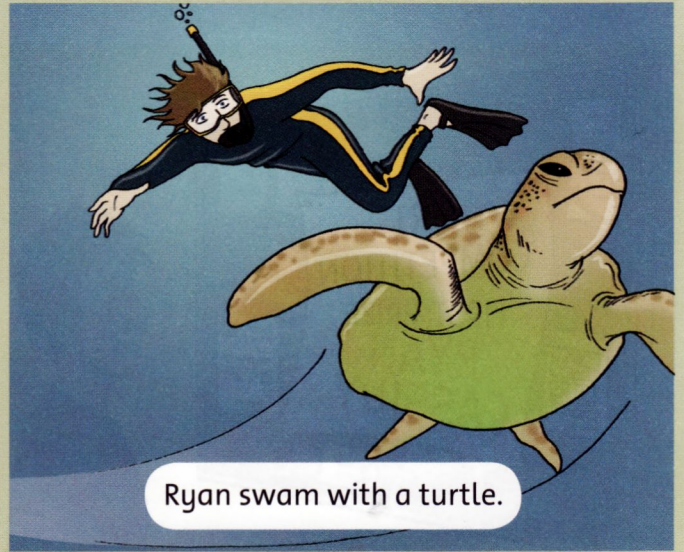
Past forms

Regular verbs

The past simple form of regular verbs is the same as for the past participle. We add **-d** or **-ed** to the base form. When a verb ends in consonant + **-y**, we change **-y** to **-i** then add **-ed**. When a verb contains one short vowel and ends in a consonant, we double the consonant.

Irregular verbs

The past simple form of irregular verbs is often different from the past participle. We have to remember irregular forms. Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 96.



6 Complete the table of regular and irregular verbs.

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
make	1 <u>made</u>	made
see	saw	2 _____
fly	3 _____	4 _____
peel	5 _____	peeled
send	sent	6 _____
put	7 _____	8 _____
show	showed	9 _____
enter	entered	10 _____

7 Complete the conversation. Use the past simple or the past participle of the verbs in the box.

spend finish ~~do~~ work be want see go

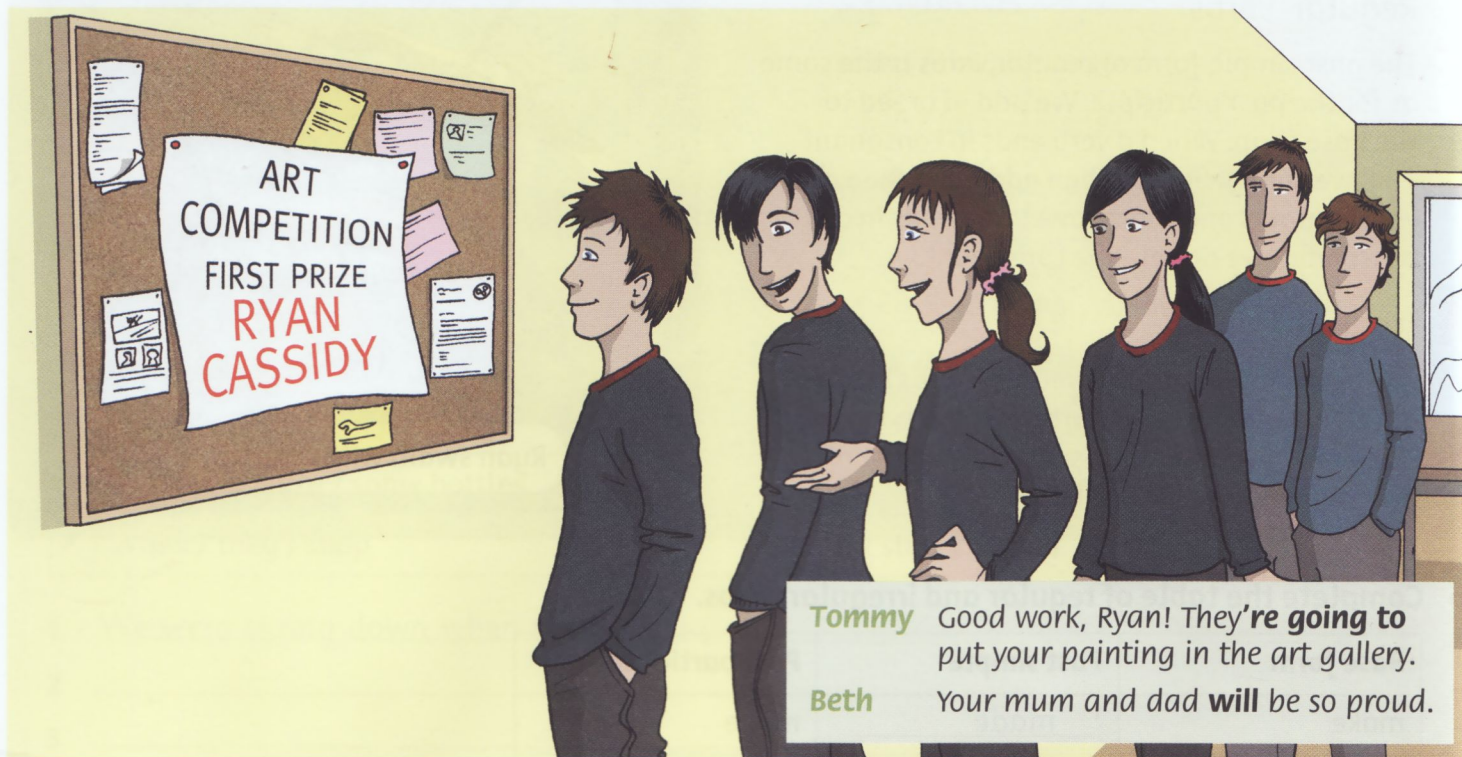
Suzy Have you ¹ done anything interesting recently?

Helen Yes, I've ² _____ quite busy. On Saturday, I ³ _____ to the cinema with Beth. She'd ⁴ _____ the film before, but she ⁵ _____ to see it again. How about you?

Suzy I've ⁶ _____ the last few days doing that project for school next week.

Helen Beth and I ⁷ _____ together on ours, so it's ⁸ _____ now.

Suzy Lucky you!



Tommy Good work, Ryan! They're going to put your painting in the art gallery.
Beth Your mum and dad will be so proud.

Be going to and will

Be going to

We use **be going to** + base form to talk about plans and decisions we made earlier.

We're going to see a play this evening.

We also use **be going to** + base form to make a prediction based on a situation that is happening now.

Look! Leo's going to win the race!

Will

We use **will** or **won't** plus base form to talk about instant decisions or offers

It's raining. I'll take an umbrella.

We also use **will** or **won't** + base form to make predictions.

I'll be thirteen next year.

I won't be famous when I grow up.

1 Complete the sentences. Use 'll or won't.

- It 'll be a lovely day tomorrow.
- I told Suzy to get some biscuits, but I'm sure she _____ forget.
- The match isn't on TV. We _____ watch it on the Internet.
- In 2050, there _____ be any cars on the roads.
- Mum's got a headache. I _____ make her a cup of tea.
- Emily _____ find a good present – she always does.
- The phone's ringing. It _____ probably be for me.
- If it keeps raining, we _____ have football practice later.

2 Look at the chart. Write predictions with **will** or **won't**. Use **any** in the negative sentences.

1	traffic in the streets	X
2	traffic in the sky	✓
3	cars	X
4	electronic libraries	✓
5	flying cars	✓
6	paper books	X
7	electronic book shops	✓
8	paper money	X
9	pollution	X

- 1 There won't be any traffic in the streets.
- 2 There will be traffic in the sky.
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use **will**, **'ll** or **won't** and a word from the box.

keep ~~write~~ arrest not tidy not take be not act not be play ask

- 1 We 'll write a letter to the newspaper about the school play.
- 2 Fiona _____ to use her dad's computer.
- 3 It _____ my birthday soon. I'm very excited.
- 4 Tom's very shy. He _____ in the school play.
- 5 It's sunny. I _____ an umbrella with me to work.
- 6 Detectives _____ the man soon.
- 7 I _____ some cake for you.
- 8 Rob _____ his room this morning. He'll do it this afternoon.
- 9 I'm eleven this year. I _____ twelve this year.
- 10 Dad's asleep. I _____ football with him later.

4 Complete the sentences. Use **be going to** and a verb from the box.

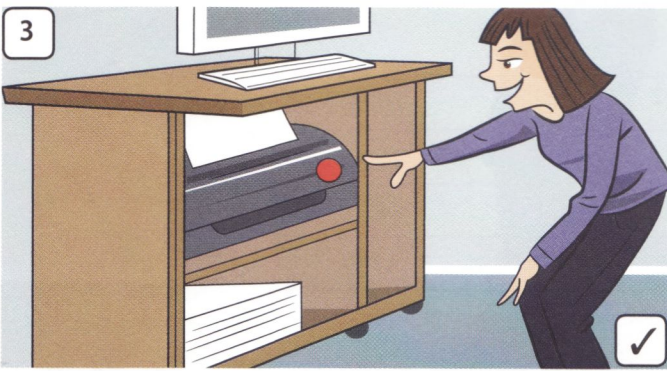
take switch on help ~~fall off~~ not make be not walk not go



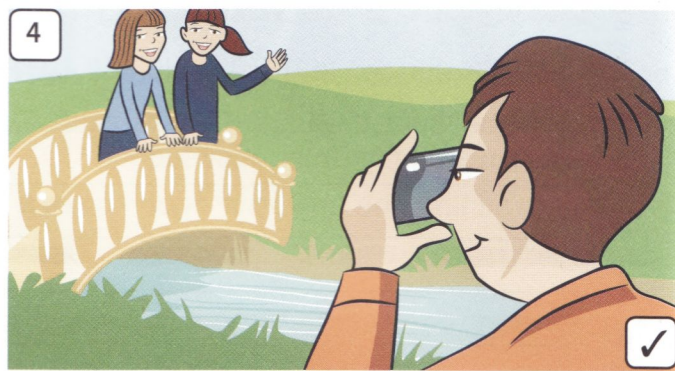
Look! He 's going to fall off the ladder.



They _____ her.



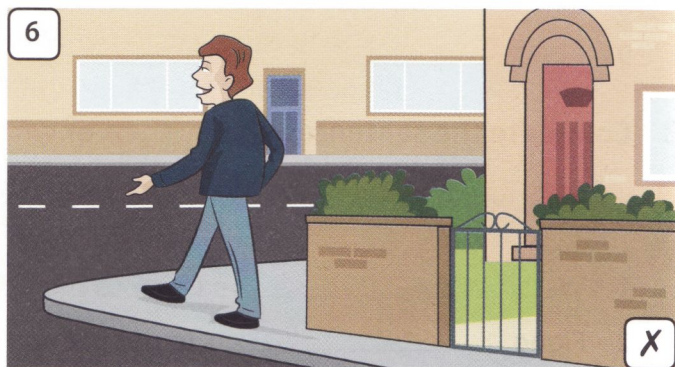
She _____ the printer.



He _____ a photograph.



Mrs Green _____ some bread.



You _____ to school.



She _____ to school



It _____ a beautiful day.

5 Write affirmative and negative sentences. Use **be going to**.

- 1 Gary / be a footballer ✓ Gary's going to be a footballer.
- 2 Sally / learn Chinese ✗ _____
- 3 Gina and Charles / play computer games ✓ _____
- 4 My brother / live in France ✗ _____
- 5 You and Bob / watch TV ✗ _____
- 6 My brother / invent a computer game ✓ _____
- 7 I / be on TV ✗ _____
- 8 I / do my homework ✓ _____

6 Tick the correct sentences. Sometimes both sentences are correct.

- 1 That's the phone. It'll be Tara.
That's the phone. It's going to be Tara.
- 2 When Patrick is older, he's going to be an astronaut.
When Patrick is older, he'll be an astronaut.
- 3 You're going to find the milk in the fridge.
You'll find the milk in the fridge.
- 4 We're going to do our homework together tonight.
We'll do our homework together tonight.
- 5 Mum's car's making a strange noise. It'll break down.
Mum's car's making a strange noise. It's going to break down.
- 6 Look! The dog's going to catch the ball.
Look! The dog will catch the ball.

7 Circle the correct answer.

Paula I ¹'ll / **'m going to** get ready for the party.

Kim OK. I ²'ll / **'m going to** finish off the preparations, if you like.

Paula What ³will you / **are you going to** do with those decorations?

Kim I ⁴'ll / **'m going to** put them up near the door.

Paula I'm sure they ⁵'ll / **'s going to** look nice. I hope everyone ⁶will / **'s going to** come.

Kim Don't worry. I expect there ⁷'ll / **are going to** be lots of people. Look at the food!

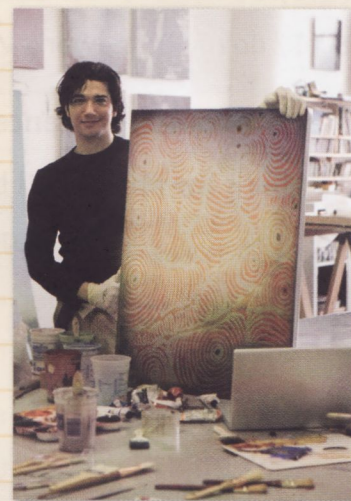
There ⁸won't / **'s going to** be too much.

Tom I ⁹'ll / **'m going to** help to finish it all for you!




Visit to an art gallery

My class is **visiting** an art gallery tomorrow to meet a famous artist. We're **leaving** school at 10 o'clock, and the artist **is opening** the exhibition at 11 o'clock. Then next Monday, he's **coming** to the school to look at the paintings we've done. He's **giving** an art class to some of the students. I'm **giving** a TV interview about the class to a journalist, and a photographer's **taking photos** of our paintings. So we'll all be famous!



Present continuous with future meaning

 We usually use the present continuous to talk about something that is happening right now. We also often use the present continuous to talk about definite future arrangements.

*We're **having** a singing lesson at 4 o'clock.*

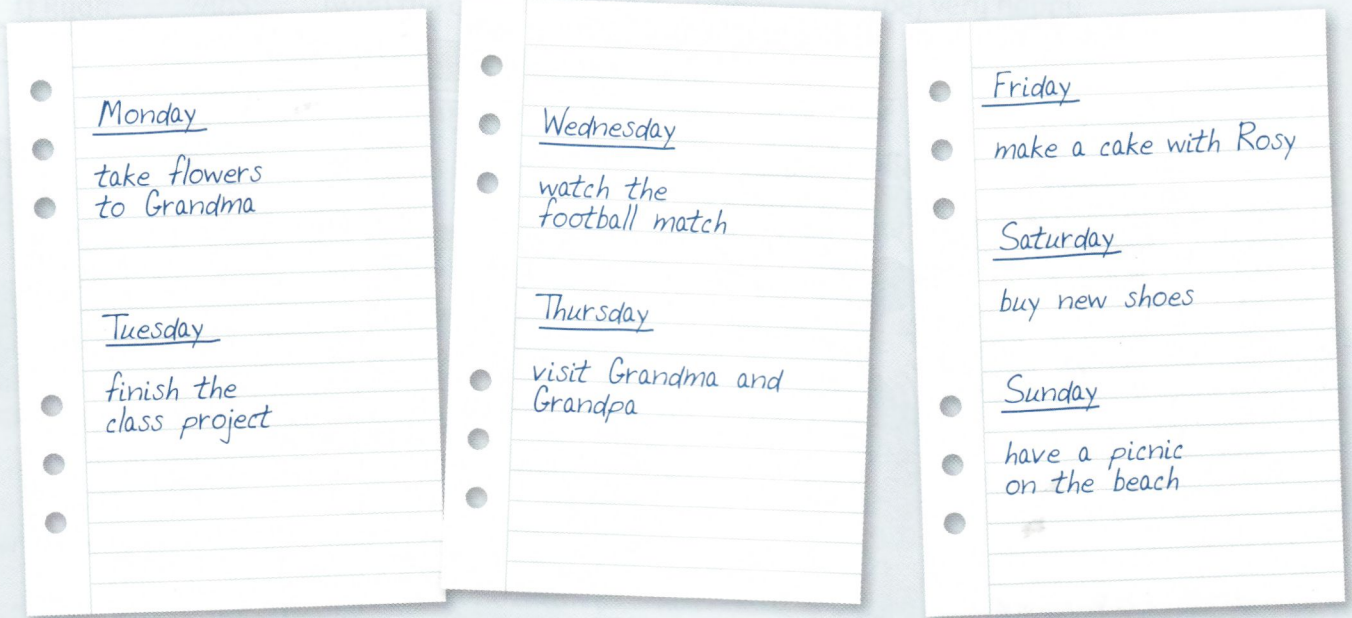
*I'm **not doing** anything tomorrow night.*

*Are you **leaving** tomorrow morning?*

8 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Later today, we **'re travelling** _____ (travel) to the airport.
- 2 My mum _____ (make) a cake this afternoon.
- 3 I _____ (see) a film at the cinema tonight.
- 4 Tony _____ (start) school next week.
- 5 Jim and Karl _____ (move) house tomorrow.
- 6 We _____ (get) our test results later.
- 7 You _____ (buy) an MP3 player on Saturday.
- 8 They _____ (play) football on Friday.
- 9 Lizzie _____ (stay) with friends next Saturday.

9 Look at Katie's diary. Write questions and answers with the present continuous.



1 Is Katie having _____ (have) lunch in a café on Monday?

No, she isn't. She's taking flowers to Grandma.

2 _____ (play) sport on Tuesday?

3 _____ (listen) to music on Wednesday?

4 _____ (visit) friends on Thursday?

5 _____ (have) a picnic on Friday?

6 _____ (help) Karen with her project on Saturday?

7 _____ (watch) a film on Sunday?

10 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself. Use the present continuous.

1 At 10 o'clock tomorrow, I 'm having an English lesson.

2 At 12 o'clock tomorrow, I _____

3 At 2 o'clock tomorrow, I _____

4 At 3 o'clock tomorrow, I _____

5 At 5 o'clock tomorrow, I _____

6 At 7 o'clock tomorrow, I _____



Teacher If you **finish** your work in class, I **won't give** you any homework.

Ryan We'll **play** football after school **if** we **don't have** any homework!

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about something that will happen if something else happens first.

If it rains, we'll take the bus.

We make the first conditional with an **if**-clause and a **will/won't** clause. Form the **if**-clause with **If** + present simple. Form the **will/won't** clause with **will/won't** + base form.

If you win the competition, we'll celebrate.

We can put the **if**-clause first or the **will/won't** clause first. When the **if**-clause comes first, we

add a comma (,). When the **will/won't** clause comes first, we don't add a comma.

If the weather is good, we'll have a picnic.

We'll have a picnic if the weather is good.

We make first conditional questions and short answers with **will/won't** + subject + base form + **if**-clause. We can also use **if**-clause + **will/won't** + subject + base form. The meaning is the same.

Will you phone me if you pass the exam?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

If you pass the exam, will you phone me?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

1 Complete the sentences. Write **if** or **-**.

1 If I get good marks in my exams, - I'll be happy.

2 - I'll drink some orange juice - I'm thirsty.

3 - Chris will come out to play - he finishes his homework.

4 - we move to a hot country, - we'll buy a house with a swimming pool.

5 - Cara and Penny won't win the race - they don't run fast.

6 - I'll go to the concert - you come with me.

7 - it rains tomorrow, - we won't have a picnic.

8 - you eat unhealthy foods, - you won't be very healthy.

2 Complete the first conditional sentences.

- 1 If Ryan wins (win) the competition, he 'll be (be) very happy.
- 2 We _____ (bring) some sun cream if you _____ (bring) some food.
- 3 If Penny _____ (watch) the film, she _____ (be) scared.
- 4 Jess _____ (not get) fit if she _____ (not do) any exercise.
- 5 We _____ (win) if we _____ (score) the winning goal today.
- 6 If you _____ (not have) your trainers, you _____ (not play) on the team today.

3 Write , or - .

- 1 If you take some photos will you show them to me?
- 2 The project work won't take a long time if we work quickly.
- 3 We'll have to wear sun cream if we decide to go to the beach.
- 4 If the waves are big we won't be allowed to swim in the sea.
- 5 I'll get a new mobile phone if the shop is open.
- 6 If it rains he won't walk home.

4 Write first conditional questions and short answers. Keep the words in the same order.

- 1 I / get good results / I / study every day ✓
Will I get good results if I study every day? Yes, you will.
- 2 she / find a nice present / I / give her the money ✓

- 3 we / build a tree house / Dad / help us ✓

- 4 he / play volleyball / he / get home early ✗

- 5 we / see the audience / the stage lights / be on ✗

- 6 everyone / help the planet / they / recycle plastic bags ✓

- 7 you / tell anyone / I / tell you a secret ✗

- 8 it / be cheaper / we / bring our own food ✓

Ready for adventure? Which sport would you do?

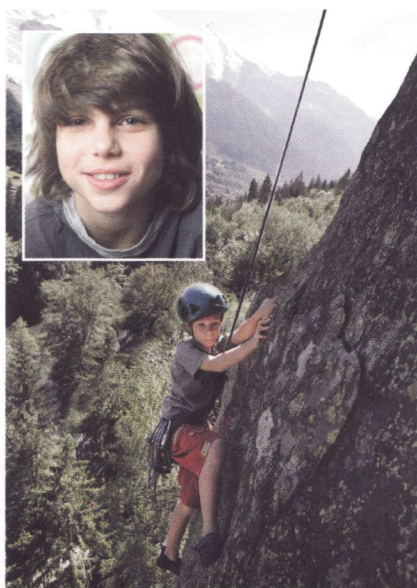
▼ Olly's blog

If I **had** the chance to do any sport, I'd **do** paragliding. I'd love to fly! If I **had** wings, I'd **fly** really fast, like a bird. If I **went** paragliding, I'd **look down** at the earth and **take** lots of photographs. It would be really exciting!



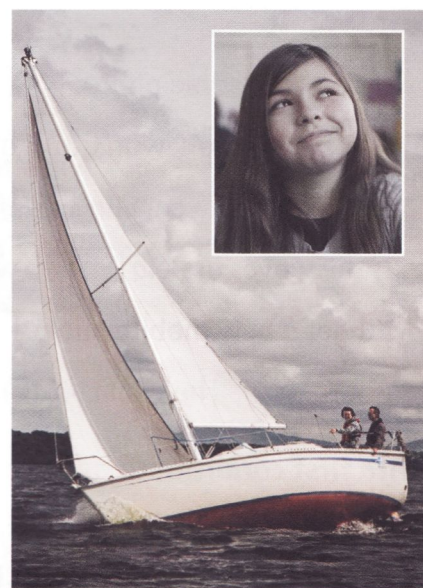
▼ Tony's blog

If I **could** do any sport, I'd **go** rock climbing. It **would be** amazing if I **learnt** to climb from the bottom to the top of a cliff.



▼ Carrie's blog

If I **had** lots of money, I'd **buy** a big boat and **learn** to sail. If I **did** that, then I'd **invite** all my friends and family to sail round the world. It would be great fun!



Second conditional



We use the second conditional to talk about something that we think might not happen.

*If I **passed** the exam, I'd **be** very happy. (I don't think I'll pass the exam.)*

*If she **studied** harder, she **wouldn't** fail her exams. (I don't think she'll study harder.)*

We make the second conditional with an **if**-clause and a **would/wouldn't**-clause. We form the **if**-clause with **if** + past simple. We form the **would/wouldn't**-clause with **would/wouldn't** + base form.

*If you **played** baseball more often, you'd **be** healthier.*

As with the first conditional, we can put the **if**-clause first or the **would/wouldn't**-clause first. When the **if**-clause comes first, we add a comma. When the **would/wouldn't**-clause comes first, we don't add a comma.

If she came with us, she'd have a great time. She'd have a great time if she came with us.

We make second conditional questions with **would/wouldn't** + subject + base form + **if**-clause or with **if**-clause + **would/wouldn't** + subject + base form.

Would I learn English faster if I lived in England for a month? Yes, you would. / No, you wouldn't.

If I lived in England for a month, would I learn English faster? Yes, you would. / No, you wouldn't.

5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 If I was good at maths, I **get** / **'d get** a good job.
- 2 I'd be / 'm very cold if I lived in Norway.
- 3 Would you be very happy if you **won** / **win** the race?
- 4 If **you work** / **you worked** in a bank you'd have to be good at maths.
- 5 You'd burn if you **don't** / **didn't** use sunscreen.
- 6 If you **wrote** / **'d write** to her, she'd reply.
- 7 Would there be a lot of snow if I **go** / **went** to Sweden in December?
- 8 He would upload the files if he **knew** / **'d known** where they were.
- 9 Mrs Cassidy would have guitar lessons if she **had** / **would** have more time.
- 10 I would learn German if I **live** / **lived** in Germany.

6 Match 1–8 with a–h.

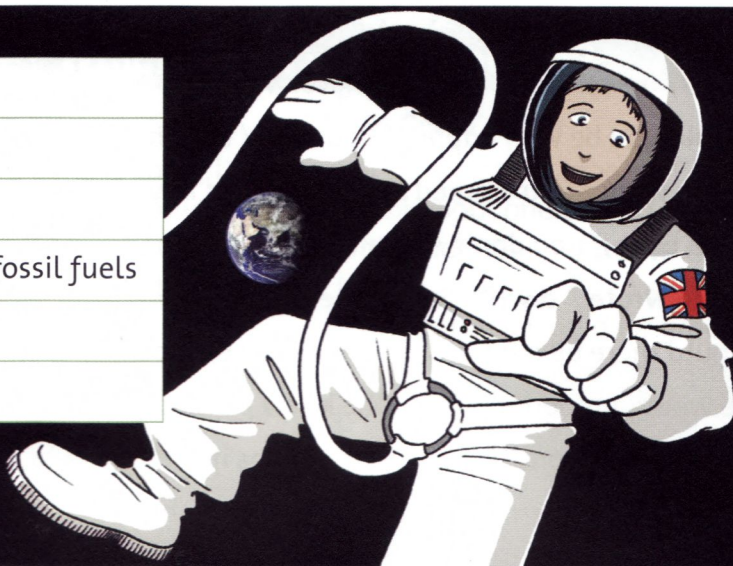
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>c</u> If I had a hundred pounds, | a I'd listen to lots of pop music. |
| 2 _____ If I had a new MP3 player, | b we'd become a football team. |
| 3 _____ I'd play for a big football club | c I'd buy some new trainers. |
| 4 _____ If I was in a school play, | d if I was famous. |
| 5 _____ People would take photos of me | e if I lived in Japan. |
| 6 _____ If I had ten brothers, | f if I was good at football. |
| 7 _____ I'd learn Japanese | g people would ask for my autograph. |
| 8 _____ If I was famous, | h I'd learn all my words. |

7 Complete the second conditional sentences. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I met (meet) a famous person, I 'd ask (ask) to take their photograph.
- 2 Julie _____ (not go) to school if she _____ (not be) very well.
- 3 If Zoe _____ (do) her homework, she _____ (get) a good mark.
- 4 If we _____ (go) on a picnic, we _____ (buy) some meat, cheese and bread.
- 5 There _____ (not be) so much litter here if there _____ (be) more bins.
- 6 More people _____ (use) the park if it _____ (have) a bigger play area.
- 7 I _____ (like) the park more if it _____ (not get) so crowded in summer.
- 8 If you _____ (eat) a hundred cakes, you _____ (feel) sick.
- 9 We _____ (go) to the cinema more if we _____ (live) closer.
- 10 If I _____ (go) to Italy this summer, I _____ (eat) lots of pizza.

8 Complete the sentences. Use the phrases in the table.

1	my family	be famous
2	Ryan	be an astronaut
3	I	have a job
4	we	not burn so many fossil fuels
5	Julia	have a yacht
6	my dad	speak Russian



- If my family was famous, _____ we'd use our fame to help people.
- If _____ he'd go into space to do scientific research.
- If _____ I'd be very busy.
- If _____ our planet wouldn't be so polluted.
- If _____ she'd sail around the world.
- If _____ he'd go to Russia on holiday.

9 Complete the second conditional questions and write short answers.

- you / be surprised / it / rain in the desert ✓
Would you be surprised if it rained in the desert? Yes, I would.
- Oscar / be a film star / he / go to school ✗
If Oscar was a film star, would he go to school? No, he wouldn't.
- we / hear her / she / speak louder ✓
Would _____
- we / speak lots of English / we / go to England ✓
Would _____
- they / have lots of money / they / buy a big house ✓
If _____
- you / be scared / you / go to the moon ✗
Would _____
- we / drink a bottle of water / we / be thirsty ✗
If _____
- you / visit Rome / you / speak Italian ✓
If _____

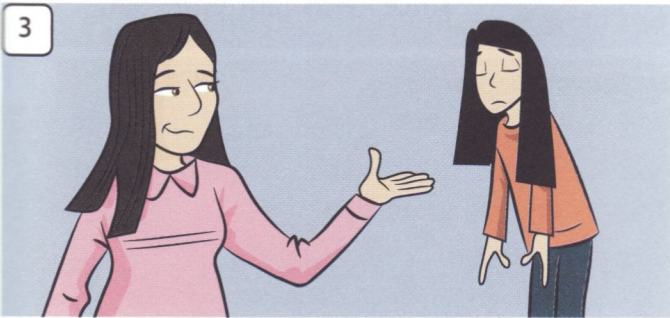
10 Look at the pictures. Write first or second conditional sentences.



1 If we didn't recycle (not recycle) this rubbish, we 'd waste (waste) a lot of materials.



2 Jack _____ (watch) the film if he _____ (understand) it.



3 If you _____ (go) to bed early today, you _____ (not be) tired in the morning.



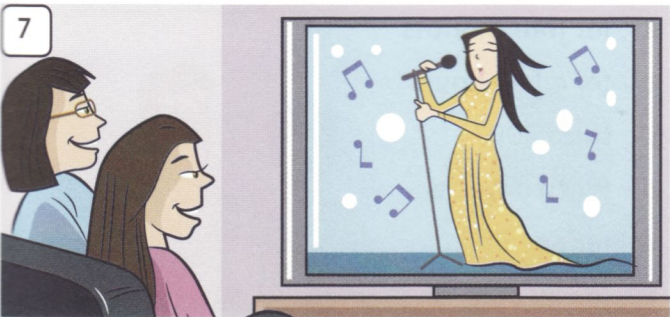
4 Their dad _____ (pick them up) if it _____ (start) to rain.



5 If I _____ (see) a dangerous animal, I _____ (run) away!



6 They _____ (not fall asleep) if they _____ (talk) all night.



7 If I _____ (be) a famous pop star, I _____ (wear) lots of beautiful dresses!



8 If we _____ (have) more money, we _____ (see) the match.



Mayor Well done, Ryan!

Ryan Thank you.

Mayor **Have you won** any prizes for your paintings **before**?

Ryan No, but **I've painted** pictures **since I was** four years old.

The present perfect with *since, for, already, just, yet* and *before*

Since and for

We use **since** + a point in time, such as a day, date or time. We use **for** + a period of time. Phrases with **for** and **since** go at the end of a sentence.

*I've been at this school **for** two years.*

*I've been at this school **since** 2008.*

Already, just, yet and before

We can use the present perfect with **already, just, yet** and **before**, to give more information about when something happened.

We use **already** to talk about something that has happened before we expected it to.

*They've **already** finished their lunch.*

We use **just** to talk about something that has happened very recently.

*I've **just** seen him.*

We use **yet** in questions and negatives to ask if something that we're waiting for has happened.

*Have you tried any of the food **yet**?*

We use **before** to talk about any time in the past up to now.

*I've never been to an art gallery **before**.*



We put **already** and **just** before the main verb in a sentence. We put **yet** and **before** at the end of a sentence.

1 Match 1–9 with a–i.

It is 3 p.m. on Saturday 14th October 2010.

1 d since 1st October 2010

2 _____ since June 2010

3 _____ for half an hour

4 _____ for three years

5 _____ since three o'clock yesterday

6 _____ since last Sunday

7 _____ since this morning

8 _____ for eleven months

9 _____ for three days

a for four months

b for a few hours

c since 2007

d for two weeks

e for one day

f for six days

g since Thursday

h since 2.30 p.m.

i since November 2009

2 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. Use the present perfect.

- 1 yet / Katie's party / yet / not start Katie's party hasn't started yet.
- 2 already / Suzy / go / to the dentist _____
- 3 already / Billy / meet / Ted _____
- 4 yet / Clare / not pick up / Lucy _____
- 5 before / Mum / take / Lewis to the park _____
- 6 yet / Penny / not buy / a present for Judy _____
- 7 already / Gary / see / Fin _____
- 8 before / William / go to the zoo _____

3 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with the present perfect and **just**.



1 Ryan's parents / arrive Ryan's parents have just arrived.



2 Ryan's mum and dad / see / Ryan _____



3 The Mayor / give Ryan / the trophy _____



4 Ryan / say / 'thank you' to the Mayor _____



5 The photographer / take a photo _____



6 Ryan / leave / the stage _____

Music festival

Every year there is a music festival in London. For one day every year, there are no lessons so that everyone can go and listen to the music - or play an instrument. Lily Parsons interviewed Ted Allen about taking part.

Lily Have you **been** to the festival before?

Ted My class mates and I **have been** to the festival every year since we **started** school. I've always **wanted** to play or sing.

Lily Do you **play** a musical instrument?

Ted Yes, I do. I've **played** the guitar for three years, but this year, I **played** in the festival for the first time. My class friends all **sang** along.

Lily **Were** you nervous?


Ted Yes, I **was** really nervous before we performed our song, but I **played** well and my friends **sang** beautifully.

Lily **Did** you win a prize?

Ted No, we **didn't win** a prize this year, but I **had** a lot of fun! Maybe we'll win next year!



The past simple and present perfect

 We use the past simple to talk about something that started and ended in the past.

*I **bought** some new shoes at the market.*

We usually use a time expression with the past simple. For example, **yesterday**, **last** and **ago** with the past simple.

*They came back from Cairo **yesterday evening**.*

We use the present perfect to talk about something that happened in the past but which is still important now.

*I've **borrowed** your pen.*

When we use the present perfect, we often don't say when the action happened.

*She's **passed** her test.*

4 Read the sentences. Is the second statement true or false? Write T or F.

1	Carla's lost her bracelet.	Carla doesn't have her bracelet now.	T
2	My brother's gone to Italy.	My brother isn't in Italy now.	
3	Mum's opened the window.	The window is open now.	
4	Grandma's been to the bank.	Grandma is at the bank now.	
5	Billy caught the bus to school yesterday.	Billy is on the bus now.	
6	Tanya's taken Rob to the park.	Rob's at the park now.	
7	They've brought food for the picnic.	The picnic has finished.	
8	Nigel ate all the picnic food.	There is no more food for the picnic.	

5 Match questions 1–10 with answers a–j.

- 1 c Where did you go this morning?
- 2 _____ Has Ted called?
- 3 _____ Did you catch the train?
- 4 _____ Was there a photographer at the performance?
- 5 _____ Who's left this bag here?
- 6 _____ Did Jess and Jamie like the play?
- 7 _____ Have we spent all our money?
- 8 _____ Did Jason play football with you?
- 9 _____ Did you have too much to eat?
- 10 _____ Have any famous people ever visited your school?

- a Yes, I did.
- b Yes, they have.
- c I went into town.
- d No, we haven't.
- e Yes, I did. I feel ill.
- f Yes, there was.
- g Yes, they did.
- h I have.
- i No, he didn't.
- j No, he hasn't.

6 Complete the text. Use the past simple or the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

I ¹ve lived _____ (live) in London with my family all my life. My parents ²_____ (be) born here as well. However, my grandparents ³_____ (come) from Ireland. They ⁴_____ (move) to London in 1950. Since then, neither of my grandparents ⁵_____ (go) back to Ireland, although they still call it their 'home'. They ⁶_____ (not lose) their Irish accents. Mum and Dad ⁷_____ (go) to Ireland lots of times, and when I was 10, they ⁸_____ (take) me with them for the first time.

7 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the past simple or the present perfect of the verbs in the box.

start/be ~~hurt/happen~~ lose/leave invite/not send
not arrive/do see/not see do/play visit/go

1 I 've hurt my arm.
How did it happen ?

2 When _____ you _____ school?
When I _____ six.

3 What _____ you _____ yesterday?
I _____ football with Sam.

4 I _____ Mrs Robinson in the supermarket yesterday.
Mrs Robinson? I _____ her for a long time.

5 I _____ my book.
Where _____ you _____ it?

6 My exam results _____ yet.
When _____ you _____ the exam?

7 _____ you _____ Paris when you were in France?
No, but I _____ there before.

8 _____ you _____ Jenny and Jess to your party?
I _____ any invitations yet.

8 Complete the postcard and the email. Use the past simple or the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Cara,
Hello from Spain! We ¹ arrived (arrive) here last week, and we ² _____ (visit) a lot of places since then. My favourite place was Barcelona. Everyone here speaks Spanish, so I ³ _____ (learn) some words to ask for things in shops. I ⁴ _____ (try) to order our meal in a restaurant last night, but the waiter ⁵ _____ (not understand)! I'll have to study harder! We ⁶ _____ (already buy) lots of souvenirs. I ⁷ _____ (buy) you a great present yesterday in Madrid. I'll give it to you when we get back home.
Take care, Marion

Hi Lewis,
How are you? It ⁸ hasn't been (not be) very hot here since you ⁹ _____ (move) to California. ¹⁰ _____ (it be) sunny there since you ¹¹ _____ (arrive)? Tell me your news! The exams at school ¹² _____ (finish) and the teacher ¹³ _____ (tell) us our results. Everyone ¹⁴ _____ (pass). In fact, everyone ¹⁵ _____ (get) really good marks. ¹⁶ _____ (you receive) your marks in the post yet? What ¹⁷ _____ (you get)?
I can't wait to come and visit you.
I ¹⁸ _____ (book) my flight to America two days ago. I'm arriving in four weeks. ¹⁹ _____ (you plan) what we're going to do yet? Can we go to the beach?
See you soon, Ethan
P.S. I ²⁰ _____ (attach) a photo of our class so you can remember us all!

9 Write questions with the past simple and the present perfect. Then write answers about yourself.

1 already / eat lunch / you?

2 you / to school / yesterday / go?

3 yet / you / have breakfast?

4 you / play football / today / already?

5 you / live / in your house / since last year?

1 Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct. Sometimes both sentences are correct.

- 1 I'm going to be a doctor when I'm older.
I'll be a doctor when I'm older.
- 2 The library won't be open tomorrow.
The library isn't going to be open tomorrow.
- 3 She isn't going to go to the play this evening.
She won't go to the play this evening.
- 4 I'm sure we're going to have a lovely holiday.
I'm sure we'll have a lovely holiday.
- 5 I'm going to answer the door.
I'll answer the door.
- 6 Don't worry – the exam won't be very difficult.
Don't worry – the exam isn't going to be very difficult.
- 7 It's started to rain. We're going to get wet.
It's started to rain. We'll get wet.
- 8 I'm busy now. I'll tell you all about the play tomorrow.
I'm busy now. I'm going to tell you all about the play tomorrow.

2 Complete the text. Use the present continuous and the verbs in brackets.

I'm going to have a really busy day tomorrow! I'll get up early, of course. Mum and I normally go shopping on Saturday afternoon, but tomorrow we ¹ aren't going (not go) in the afternoon. We ² _____ (go) after breakfast, at 8 o'clock. Then, Mum and I ³ _____ (collect) my friend Harriet from her house at 9 o'clock. Liz ⁴ _____ (meet) us at my house at 11 o'clock. We ⁵ _____ (have) lunch with her and we ⁶ _____ (watch) a film if we have time. It's Harriet's birthday, so I ⁷ _____ (make) a cake. I'll start that after the film. Later on, Harriet and I ⁸ _____ (go) to Liz's house to do our homework project together. Harriet ⁹ _____ (not go) home until the evening because her parents ¹⁰ _____ (visit) friends in the city.

3 Complete the first conditional sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If we go back (go back) to the roundabout, we 'll know (know) where we are.
- 2 If it _____ (be) nice weather, we _____ (fly) a kite.
- 3 We _____ (wait) until this afternoon if the shop _____ (not be) open.
- 4 You _____ (not see) so many fish if you _____ (not have) a snorkel.
- 5 If our team _____ (not win) on Saturday, we _____ (lose) the championship.
- 6 You _____ (need) to clean the cut if there _____ (be) a chance of infection.
- 7 If you _____ (like) ice skating, you _____ (love) skiing.
- 8 We _____ (go) caving if we _____ (have) the correct equipment.
- 9 Mum _____ (be) happy if we _____ (make) a cake for her birthday.
- 10 If they _____ (listen) to their teachers, they _____ (do) well in their exams.

4 Complete the second conditional sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 If we read (we/read) the map correctly, we wouldn't get (we/not get) lost so often.
- 2 _____ (she/run) more if _____ (she/have) new trainers.
- 3 If _____ (there/not be) so much pollution, _____ (we/be) a lot healthier.
- 4 _____ (we/save) money if _____ (we/have) solar panels.
- 5 If _____ (the team/have) a better coach, _____ (it/win) more often.
- 6 _____ (the park/look) more beautiful if _____ (everyone/pick up) their litter.
- 7 If _____ (I/have) a tree house, _____ (I/live) in it.
- 8 If _____ (we/run) faster, _____ (we/not arrive) late at school.
- 9 _____ (we/go) for long walks, if _____ (we/live) in the country.
- 10 If _____ (I/have) a dog, _____ (I/take) it to the park.

5 Write sentences and questions. Use the present perfect sentences and **for or **since**.**

1 We / live / in this street / 2005.

We've lived in this street since 2005.

2 I / not listen / to that CD / a long time.

3 The Taylor family / not go / on holiday / three years.

4 you / buy / any new clothes / last month?

5 I / not visit / Grandpa / last Sunday.

6 Helen / have / this doll / seven years.

7 Calum / not see / his cousins / last year.

8 Sam / be / in France / a month ?

9 We / not live / in this house / a long time.

10 Clare / not play / computer games / a long time.

6 Write sentences. Use the present perfect and **already or **yet**.**

1 Clare / send an email to Fran **X** Clare hasn't sent an email to Fran yet.

2 we / do our homework **X** _____

3 you / search the Internet **X** _____

4 I / make a birthday card for Maddy **✓** _____

5 Lily and Tina / download the music **✓** _____

6 Fin / tidy his room **X** _____

7 William / wrap Maddy's present **X** _____

8 Tom / write to Aunt May **✓** _____

9 Ted / finish his homework **✓** _____

10 Leo / wash Dad's car **✓** _____

7 Write the words in the correct order to make statements and questions.

1 a / pearl / you / before / have / found / ?

Have you found a pearl before?

2 yet / haven't / we / birthday / Tom's / celebrated

3 Carrie / homework / her / just / finished / has

4 before / never / I've / explorer / met / an

5 Jason / yet / to the bottle bank / has / the bottles / taken / ?

6 they've / broken / the window / with their ball / just

7 before / have / been / Tommy and his dad / caving / ?

8 eaten / everyone / the cake / has / already

3 Complete the dialogue with the past simple and the present perfect.

Maddy Oh! You ¹ 've cut (cut) your hand.

Ryan Yes, I ² (do) it yesterday.

I ³ (want) to see the tree house,

so Tommy and I ⁴ (start)

climbing, and I ⁵ (fall).

It ⁶ (not hurt) though, and

I ⁷ (not fall) very far. I'm fine.

Maddy Good. I'm glad you're OK.

⁸ (your dad finish)

the tree house yet?

Ryan Nearly. He ⁹ (make) the floors

and the walls, but he ¹⁰ (not finish)

the windows yet. We're going to help him

at the weekend. Would you like to come round

to my house at the weekend to help us?

Maddy Yes, I'd love to!






Mr Casey Have you **been working** in here **since** breakfast?

Ryan Yes, we've **been making** a model aeroplane.

Tommy And we've **been trying** to put the wheels on **for** an hour!

The present perfect continuous: affirmative and negative

 We use the present perfect continuous to talk about something that started in the past and which is still happening now.

We also use the present perfect continuous to talk about something that started in the past and finished recently.

We form the present perfect continuous with **have/has (not) + been + -ing** form.

*I've **been looking** for my trainers everywhere.
You **haven't been listening**.*

We use **for** and **since** with the present perfect continuous.

*Andy has been playing the guitar **for** an hour and a half.*

*Andy has been playing the guitar **since** two o'clock.*

We also use time expressions with the present perfect continuous.

all morning, all day, all afternoon, all week

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I haven't been painting the fence. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2 We've been carrying heavy shopping. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I haven't been painted the fence. <input type="checkbox"/> | We've be carrying heavy shopping. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 It been raining for a long time. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 The team has be playing all afternoon. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It's been raining for a long time. <input type="checkbox"/> | The team has been playing all afternoon. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 You not been taking your medicine. <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 They've been watching TV since two o'clock. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| You haven't been taking your medicine. <input type="checkbox"/> | They've been watch TV since two o'clock. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 The snow has falling for two hours. <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 Maddy haven't been practising the guitar. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The snow has been falling for two hours. <input type="checkbox"/> | Maddy hasn't been practising the guitar. <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Look at the table. Complete the sentences.

	do homework	tidy his room	make cakes	send emails
Jasper	¹ ✓	² ✗	³ ✗	⁴ ✗
Eric	⁵ ✓	⁶ ✓	⁷ ✓	⁸ ✓
Seb	⁹ ✗	¹⁰ ✓	¹¹ ✗	¹² ✓

This week ...

- 1 Jasper and Eric have been doing homework.
- 2 Jasper _____
- 3 Jasper and Seb _____
- 4 Jasper _____
- 5 Eric _____
- 6 Eric _____
- 7 Eric _____
- 8 Eric and Seb _____
- 9 Seb _____
- 10 Seb _____
- 11 Seb _____
- 12 Seb and Eric _____

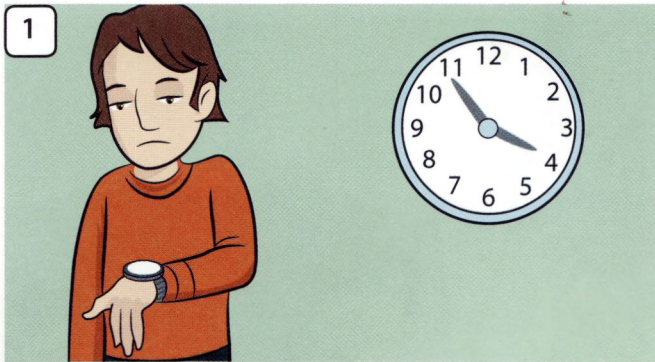


3 Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

- 1 I / paint / the kitchen I've been painting the kitchen.
- 2 George and Ethan / not play / football _____
- 3 She / not listen _____
- 4 Mr Green / tell / us / some interesting stories _____
- 5 My dad / work / in the garden all morning _____
- 6 Suzy / not study / for her exams _____
- 7 Jack and Leo / not do / very much recently _____
- 8 You / wait / for the letter all week _____
- 9 I / plan / my party _____

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect continuous and a verb from the box.

talk make clean ~~wait~~ eat paint shop watch



1 He 's been waiting for an hour.



2 They _____ the fence.



3 I _____ the window.



4 Leo _____ the cake.



5 She _____.



6 They _____ football on TV.



7 He _____ a lot.



8 Mum _____ a cake.

5 Match the underlined phrases in 1–8 with a–h.

It's midday on Saturday 6th March 2010.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <u>b</u> I've been waiting for you <u>since 11.30</u> . | a since 10 a.m. |
| 2 _____ Zoe has been chatting to Mum <u>for ten minutes</u> . | b for half an hour |
| 3 _____ Maddy has been reading <u>since Thursday</u> . | c for ten months |
| 4 _____ You've been writing that letter <u>since breakfast</u> . | d since nine o'clock this morning |
| 5 _____ Our team has been getting better <u>since 2008</u> . | e since February |
| 6 _____ I've been living in Townsville <u>since May 2009</u> . | f for two days |
| 7 _____ He's been looking for his watch <u>for two hours</u> . | g since 11.50 a.m. |
| 8 _____ We've been working on our project <u>for a month</u> . | h for two years |

6 Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous of the verb in brackets, the underlined time expression and **for or **since**.**

- 1 It started raining last weekend and it's still raining. (rain)
It's been raining since last weekend.
- 2 I started reading this book a week ago and I haven't finished it yet. (read)
- 3 We started having dinner at 8 o'clock and we're still eating. (have dinner)
- 4 My brother went to live in America in January and he's still there. (live)
- 5 I started doing my homework three hours ago and I'm still doing it. (do)
- 6 She started waiting two hours ago and she's still waiting. (wait)
- 7 My dad started his job in the bank in 2007 and he still works there. (work)
- 8 We first started taking the bus to school three years ago and we're still taking it. (take)
- 9 They started practising the guitar five years ago and they're still practising. (practise)
- 10 I started playing the piano when I was four and I'm still playing it. (play)

Up, up and away!



Have you ever **dreamt** of doing something really adventurous?

My name is Penny Day and I just love hot air ballooning! One day soon, I'm going to fly around the world in my hot air balloon.

Q: **Have you been flying** for a long time?

A: No, I **haven't been flying** for very long, but I've **been training** really hard and lots of people **have been helping** me to prepare my hot air balloon for my journey.

The present perfect continuous: questions



We use the present perfect continuous to describe an activity that started in the past and ended recently.

*It's **been raining** all morning.* (It was raining but it isn't raining now.)

We form present perfect continuous questions with **have/has** + subject + **been** + -ing form.

Have you been waiting** for a long time? **Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

We put question words before **have/has**.

What have you been eating?

We don't use **ever** with the present perfect continuous.

7 Match 1–8 with a–h.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 <u> b </u> Have you been waiting for me? | a Yes, they have. |
| 2 <u> </u> Has it been raining? | b Yes, I have. |
| 3 <u> </u> What have you been doing? | c Her cousin. |
| 4 <u> </u> Where has she been climbing rocks? | d I want to improve my French. |
| 5 <u> </u> Have they been playing chess all afternoon? | e No, he hasn't. |
| 6 <u> </u> Why have you been watching this TV programme? | f We've been painting the house. |
| 7 <u> </u> Has Tony been doing this course for a long time? | g No, it hasn't. |
| 8 <u> </u> Who has she been writing to? | h At the activity centre. |

8 Write questions and short answers. Use the present perfect continuous. Add **for** if necessary.

1 you both / listen / to me ✓

Have you both been listening to me? Yes, we have.

2 it / rain / all day ✗

3 we / talk / two hours ✓

4 you / try / to phone me / all evening ✗

5 the boys / work / in the garage / all morning ✓

6 Penny / learn / the guitar / two years ✓

7 we / play / computer games / two hours ✓

8 we / swim / this week ✗

9 they / look for / the cat / since breakfast ✓

10 she / draw / that picture / since Saturday ✓

9 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Molly You look really tired. What ¹ have you been doing (do) all day?

Mum I ² _____ (clean) the house.

Molly ³ _____ (you find) a bracelet this afternoon?

Mum No, I ⁴ _____ (clean) all the rooms but

I ⁵ _____ (not see) it.

How long ⁶ _____ (you look) for it?

Molly Well I ⁷ _____ (not see) it since

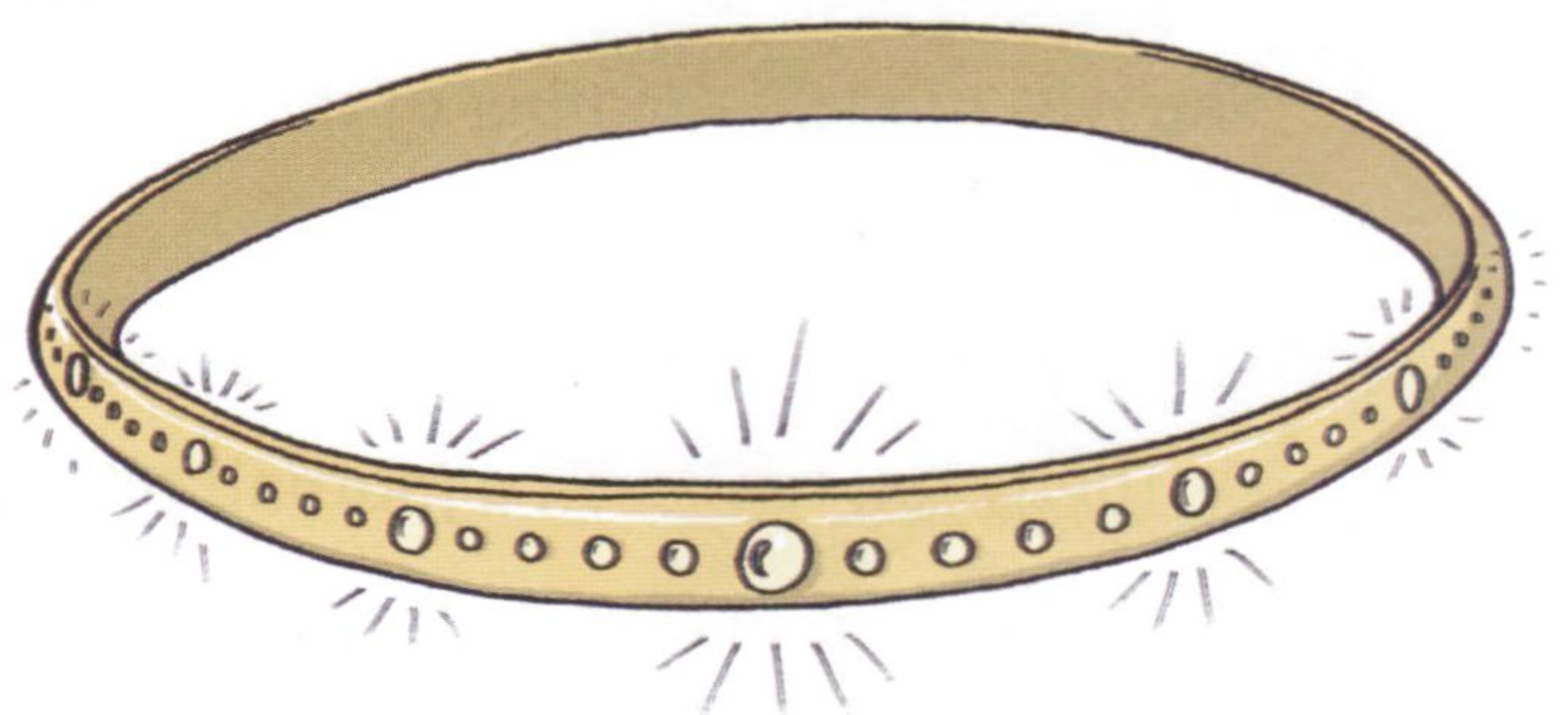
last week.

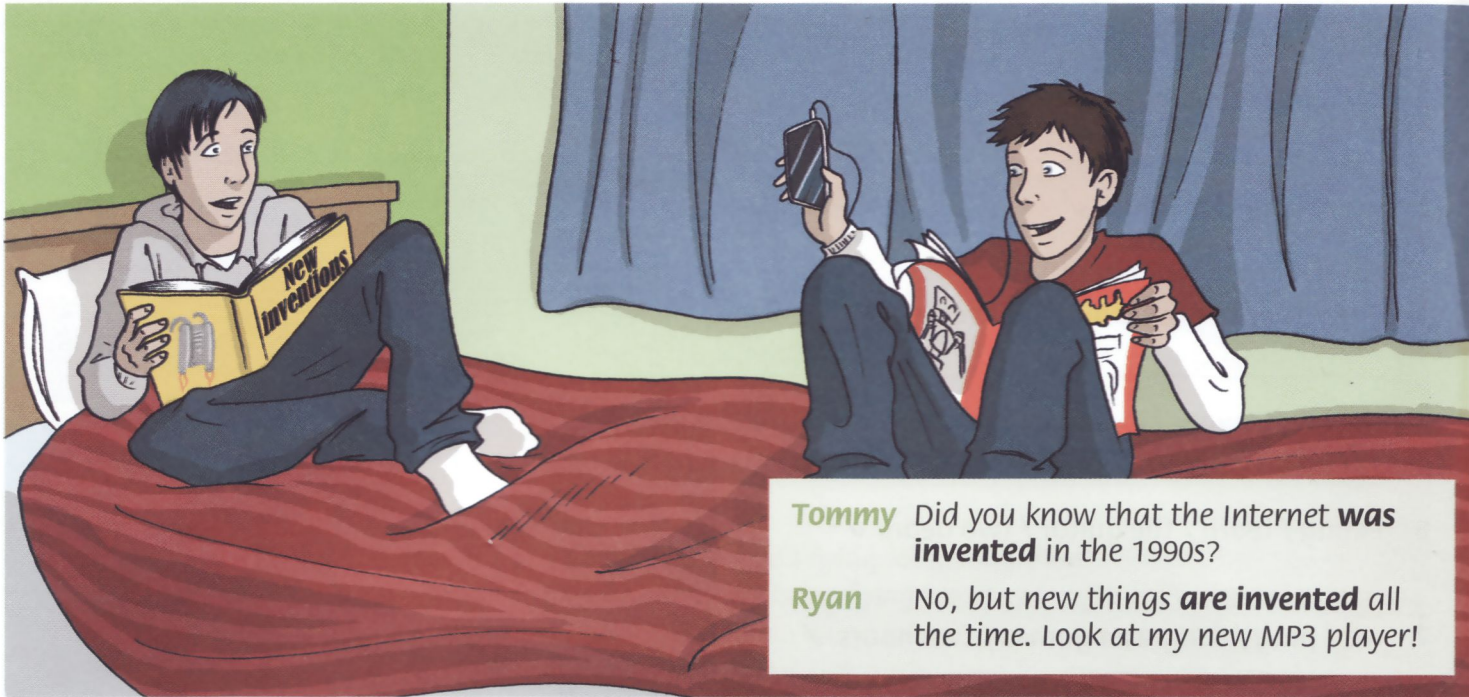
Mum Jackie ⁸ _____ (tidy up)

a lot today. ⁹ _____ (you ask)

her yet?

Molly No, I'll ask her now. Thanks, Mum.





Tommy Did you know that the Internet **was invented** in the 1990s?

Ryan No, but new things **are invented** all the time. Look at my new MP3 player!

The passive: present simple and past simple



We use the active form when we know the subject of the sentence.

*Farmers in Italy **grow** lemons.*

We use the passive when we don't know the subject of a sentence.

*Lemons **are grown** in Italy.*

We make the present simple passive from the subject + **am/is/are (+ not) + past participle.**

*A trophy **is given** to the winner.*

*Jeans **aren't made** of wool.*

We make the past simple passive from the subject + **was/were/wasn't/weren't + past participle.**

*The children **were driven** to school.*

*The books **weren't put** on the bookshelf.*

We make question forms with **is/are/was/were (+ not) + object + past participle.**

***Are the children driven** to school?*

Yes, they are. OR No, they aren't.

1 Are the sentences active (A) or passive (P)? Write A or P.

- 1 I was given a lovely present. P
- 2 She made me a cake. _____
- 3 She was made a member of the club. _____
- 4 Did you hear the news? _____
- 5 They have this celebration every year. _____
- 6 Do they play tennis on a football pitch? _____
- 7 The flamingos are fed every day. _____
- 8 Is bread made with flour? _____

2 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Ice cream is making / **is made** from cream.
- 2 I give / **am given** my mum jewellery every birthday.
- 3 The plates keep / **are kept** in the cupboard.
- 4 Who is / **does** this information sent to?
- 5 How often **are the Olympic Games held** / **they are held the Olympic Games**?
- 6 My name isn't written / **doesn't write** like that.
- 7 Tennis **they don't play** / **isn't played** at our school.
- 8 **They are tested all cars** / **All cars are tested** before they sell them.
- 9 **Is** / **Does** paper always recycled?
- 10 Homework is **given** / **gave** to pupils every day.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple passive and the verb in brackets.

- 1 Films **aren't made** (not make) in one day.
- 2 English _____ (not speak) in every country.
- 3 Blood _____ (pump) around the body.
- 4 Many people _____ (rescue) from the sea every year.
- 5 Cold drinks _____ (drink) in hot weather.
- 6 The road _____ (close) because of the flood.
- 7 Masks _____ (wear) during the parade.
- 8 The bandages _____ (not keep) in there.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple passive.

- 1 The criminal **was arrested** (arrest) after the robbery.
- 2 The journalist _____ (not tell) the true story.
- 3 Strawberries _____ (pour) into the blender.
- 4 The files _____ (save) on a memory stick.
- 5 The game _____ (not play) in the rain.
- 6 The earth _____ (not hit) by a huge asteroid last week.
- 7 Our names _____ (write) on the parcel.
- 8 My shoes _____ (repair) very quickly.



5 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Cakes **are made** / **were made** with sugar, flour and eggs.
- 2 The Fiat company **was started** / **were started** by some Italian businessmen.
- 3 The cake **was made** / **were made** by Grandma.
- 4 Many of the paintings in art galleries **were painted** / **was painted** with oil paints.
- 5 Many famous crime stories **was written** / **were written** by Agatha Christie.
- 6 The Mona Lisa **were't painted** / **wasn't painted** by Picasso.
- 7 Often, modern buildings **are made** / **is made** with concrete.
- 8 These photos **were taken** / **is taken** with a very good camera.
- 9 Salad **was made** / **is made** with lettuce and tomatoes.
- 10 Jamie **was given** / **was gave** a present by his sister.

6 Write questions and short answers. Use the present simple passive or the past simple passive.

- 1 English / speak / in Australia ✓
Is English spoken in Australia? Yes, it is.
- 2 the pyramids / build / by ancient Egyptians ✓

- 3 the book Oliver Twist / write / by Charles Dickens ✓

- 4 cars / invent / in the sixteenth century ✗

- 5 olive oil / make / with sugar ✗

- 6 ferries / use / for carrying cars ✓

- 7 New York / originally / call / New Amsterdam ✓

- 8 many roads / build / by the Romans ✓

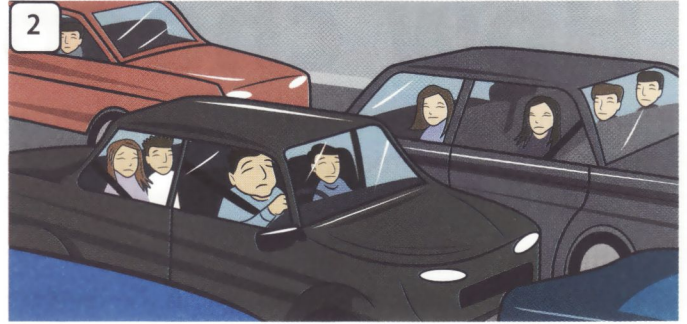
- 9 cars / drive / by children ✗

- 10 soup / make / with vegetables and meat ✓

7 Complete the sentences and questions. Use the present simple passive or the past simple passive of the verb in brackets.



1 Bread is made with flour. (make)



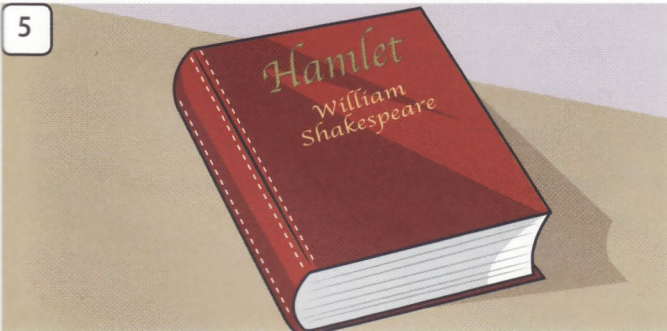
2 Many children _____ to school by car. (take)



3 _____ the Eiffel Tower _____ by Gustave Eiffel in 1878? (build)



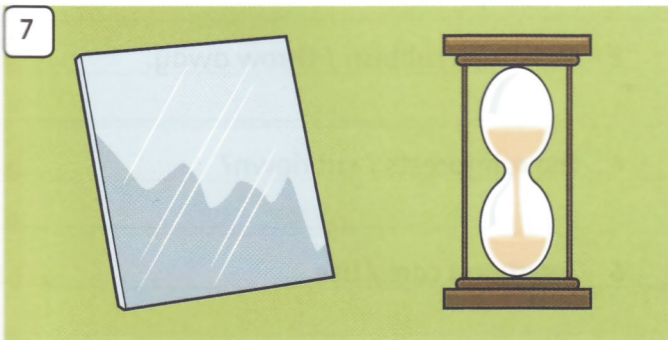
4 Grandparents _____ by their families. (help)



5 Hamlet _____ by Charles Dickens. (not write)



6 _____ the children _____ presents? (give)



7 Glass _____ with sand. (make)



8 That building _____ very much now. (not use)

How chocolate is made

Chocolate is made in factories. Here are some photographs of how it is made.

In the first picture, you can see that the chocolate ingredients **are being mixed** together in a huge bowl.



1

In the second picture, the mixture is **being poured** into shapes by machines. Next, the chocolate will be cooled in a big cold room.

In the third picture, the chocolate bars have been finished and they **are being sent** to be packed.



2



3

In the last picture, some chocolate is **being eaten** – by a happy boy!



4

The passive: present continuous

We can also use the passive in the present continuous tense to say that something is or isn't being done right now.

The car is being tested now.

We make the present continuous passive from subject + **am/is/are** (+ **not**) + **being** + past participle.

Everything's being packed into boxes.

We make present continuous passive questions from **am/is/are** + object + **being** + past participle.

*Are the decorations being taken down today?
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.*

8 Write statements and questions. Use the present continuous passive.

1 Our planet / damage.

Our planet is being damaged.

3 The real problems / ignore.

5 new trees / plant?

7 New houses / not build / quickly enough.

2 Too much rubbish / throw away.

4 the rainforests / cut down?

6 Too many cars / use.

8 Fossil fuels / burn / all the time.

9 Change the active sentences to passive sentences. Use the correct form of the passive.

1 They sell stamps there.

Stamps are sold there.

2 She's giving him directions.

He _____

3 You don't play football on a tennis court.

Football _____

4 Pollution threatens animal life.

Animal life _____

5 We send most of our messages by email.

Most of our messages _____

6 They didn't put the photos in the photo album yesterday.

The photos _____

7 He rowed the boat from England to France.

The boat _____

8 You don't find tigers in Africa.

Tigers _____

9 You make a cake with flour, sugar and eggs.

A cake _____

10 She isn't sending a letter.

A letter _____

10 Look at exercise 9. Write passive questions and short answers.

1 Are stamps sold there? Yes, they are.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____



Ryan Our school's holding a recycling competition!

Martin **Will we be given** a prize if we win?

Maddy Yes, the class that recycles the most rubbish next week **will be taken** to the science museum!

Tommy The winning class **will also be presented** with a new computer!

The passive: future



We can use the passive in the future. We form the future passive affirmative and negative with **will/won't + be + past participle**.

*Our project **will be finished** soon.*

*The new school **won't be opened** until tomorrow.*

We make future passive questions with **will + object + be + past participle**.

***Will we be told** the name of the winner?*

*Yes, you **will**.*

1 Complete the text. Use the future passive.



Recycling competition prize



The winning class ¹ will be taken (take) to the science museum by coach.

The class ² _____ (introduce) to the museum manager, and the pupils

³ _____ (show) round the museum. After the tour, the class

⁴ _____ (given) time to have a look round by yourselves. Before the class

leaves, the class ⁵ _____ (present) with a new computer to take back

to the school. A journalist will be there. Some of the students ⁶ _____ (asked)

about their school's recycling project – they ⁷ _____ (not ask) any difficult

questions – and some photographs ⁸ _____ (print) in the local newspaper.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the future passive.

1 They will take down the decorations after the holiday.

The decorations will be taken down after the holiday.

2 You will speak English in this lesson.

English _____

3 We will repair English before the weekend.

Your computer _____

4 They won't clean the swimming pool in winter.

The swimming pool _____

5 Students won't wear trainers in the gym.

Trainers _____

6 We will contact your parents.

Your parents _____

7 They will interview you.

You _____

8 You will hear a bell when the lesson ends.

A bell _____

9 The cinema won't show the film next week.

The film _____

10 The school will give the winner a new computer.

The winner _____

3 Look at exercise 2. Write questions and short answers.

1 Will the decorations be taken down after the holiday? Yes, they will.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

Building a car

Today my class went on a school trip to see how cars are made in a factory.

My first photo shows a car that **has been built** in the factory. It's **been put together** by robots and computers and it's **been moved** along the production line by machines. It **hasn't been painted** yet but that will be done by machines as well. Today, one thousand cars **have been made** at this car factory. That's a lot! The good thing is that these cars are more environmentally friendly than old cars.



My second photo shows a finished car that's **been tested** and **has already been sold**. It's **been lifted** onto a lorry so that it can be delivered to its new owner.

By Charlie Smith

The passive: present perfect



We can also use the passive with the present perfect tense.

*The milk's **been taken** from the fridge.
I **haven't been given** any money.*

We make the present perfect passive from the object + **have/has** (+ **not**) + **been** + past participle.

*The files **have been saved**.*

We make present perfect passive questions from **have/has** + object + **been** + past participle.

***Has everything been done?**
Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.*

4 Tick (✓) the correct present perfect passive sentence.

- The printer's unplugged.
The printer's been unplugged.
- The big dog's been heard but not seen.
The big dog has been hear but not seen.
- The bandages haven't been picked up.
The bandages haven't picked up.
- Has the classroom be cleaned?
Has the classroom been cleaned?
- A man's arrested for the crime.
A man's been arrested for the crime.
- The letter's been sent to you.
The letter's sent to you.
- A car that uses air hasn't been invented yet.
A car that uses air hasn't invented yet.
- How many games have been played?
How many games have played?

5 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect passive of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The apples have been stolen. (steal)
- 2 The breathing apparatus _____ . (not check)
- 3 I don't know if your email _____ . (send)
- 4 The door _____ yet. (not paint)
- 5 _____ your nephew _____ to the celebration? (invite)
- 6 We're very pleased that an accident _____ . (prevent)
- 7 _____ water _____ on Mars? (discover)
- 8 The bottles _____ to the bottle bank. (take)
- 9 The monkey went up the tree and it _____ since then. (not see)
- 10 We _____ how to use the equipment. (not show)

6 Write sentences. Start each sentence with the underlined words and use the present perfect passive.

- 1 The writer's written the book.
The book's been written.

- 2 Someone's seen the criminal.

- 3 They haven't cleaned the windows.

- 4 They've offered the job to Dad.

- 5 The man hasn't checked my ticket.

- 6 Dad has upgraded the computer.

- 7 We've added more fruit to school dinners.

- 8 The team's scored ten goals this year.

- 9 They've repaired my computer.

- 10 I've cooked dinner.

7 Look at the pictures. Write sentences about picture B with the present perfect passive.



1 the plants / water

The plants have been watered.

2 the TV / plug in

3 the window / replace

4 the vase / repair

5 the coffee / clean up

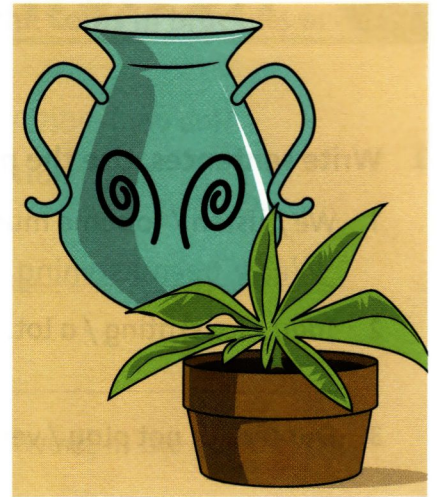
6 the door / close

7 the table and chairs / move

8 the computer / switch on

8 Look at exercise 7. Write questions with the present perfect passive.

- 1 Have the plants been watered?
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____



9 Write questions and short answers. Use the present perfect passive.

- 1 you / ask / to make a speech ✓
Have you been asked to make a speech? Yes, I have.
- 2 those clothes / wear ✗

- 3 the invitations / write ✓

- 4 she / send / a present ✗

- 5 the painting / steal ✗

- 6 he / give / a new computer ✓

- 7 you / teach / to swim ✗

10 Complete the dialogue. Use the present perfect passive.

Andy Did you get my email?

Jason No, my computer 's been turned off (turn off) all morning. It isn't working.

Andy How long ² _____ (it break)?

Jason Since the weekend.

Andy I wanted to send you something. I ³ _____ (send) some great photos of the school trip. They ⁴ _____ (take) by a boy at school.

Jason Did William take them? He ⁵ _____ (invite) to show some of his photos at the school art exhibition.

Andy Yes, he did. I'll send them to you when your computer ⁶ _____ (repair).

1 Write sentences. Use the present perfect continuous.

1 We / listen / to some music.

We've been listening to some music.

2 Judy / ice skating / a lot.

3 Our team / not play / very well.

4 Lewis and I / paint / our tree house.

5 I / search / the Internet / for two hours.

6 My sister / talk / since she arrived.

7 They / do their homework / for an hour.

2 Write questions and short answers. Use the present perfect continuous.

1 Karl / play football ✗

Has Karl been playing football? No, he hasn't.

2 Mum / read a lot / recently ✓

3 we / paint / since breakfast ✗

4 Dad / wash the car ✗

5 Katie and Judy / watch a DVD ✓

6 Grandma / help Mum / in the kitchen ✓

7 the dog / play / in the garden ✓

8 Fin / learn to play / the guitar ✗

3 Complete the dialogue. Use the present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets or for or since.

Cara Hi Tina, I haven't seen you for a few days. What ¹ have you been doing (you do)?

Tina I ² _____ (visit) my grandparents. They live in Scotland now.

Cara Yes, I know. How long ³ _____ (they live) there?

Tina They ⁴ _____ (stay) with my aunt in Edinburgh ⁵ _____ January, but they're moving to their own house soon.

Cara How are they?

Tina Fine. My grandpa's very tired because he ⁶ _____ (work) in the garden ⁷ _____ the last few days.

Cara The good thing is that it ⁸ _____ (not rain). I'm on my way to the park. I ⁹ _____ (do) my project ¹⁰ _____ last Wednesday.

Tina You ¹¹ _____ (sit) inside the house ¹² _____ too long. Let's go to the park together.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present passive or past simple passive form of the verbs in the box.

not attach design sell carry make discover tell
not take play connect not invent download

- 1 Those carvings were discovered by an Egyptian archaeologist.
- 2 The girl _____ out to sea by the waves.
- 3 She sent the email twice. The files _____ the first time.
- 4 The two buildings _____ by a tunnel.
- 5 A large amount of music _____ every week.
- 6 The Internet _____ in 1800.
- 7 The burglar stole the TV but the paintings _____.
- 8 Modern cars _____ to be environmentally friendly.
- 9 Paper _____ from trees.
- 10 Often, pop concert tickets _____ on the Internet.
- 11 The children _____ to do their homework.
- 12 Tennis _____ in summer.

5 Change the active sentences to passive sentences. Use the present continuous passive.



At the party, people are ...

- 1 ... asking questions. Questions are being asked.
- 2 ... exchanging phone numbers. _____
- 3 ... comparing mobile phones. _____
- 4 ... introducing people. _____
- 5 ... eating food. _____
- 6 ... playing games. _____
- 7 ... making friends. _____
- 8 ... telling jokes. _____

6 Write sentences and questions. Use the future passive.

- 1 you / ask / questions / later
You will be asked questions later.
- 2 the doors / close / at 10.30

- 3 he / not be / invited / again

- 4 your bags / take up / to your room

- 5 the song / not hear / before the concert

- 6 we / take / to the theatre / by / bus / ?

- 7 the bandage / remove / next week

- 8 I / give / an ice cream / ?

7 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect passive form of the verbs in the box.

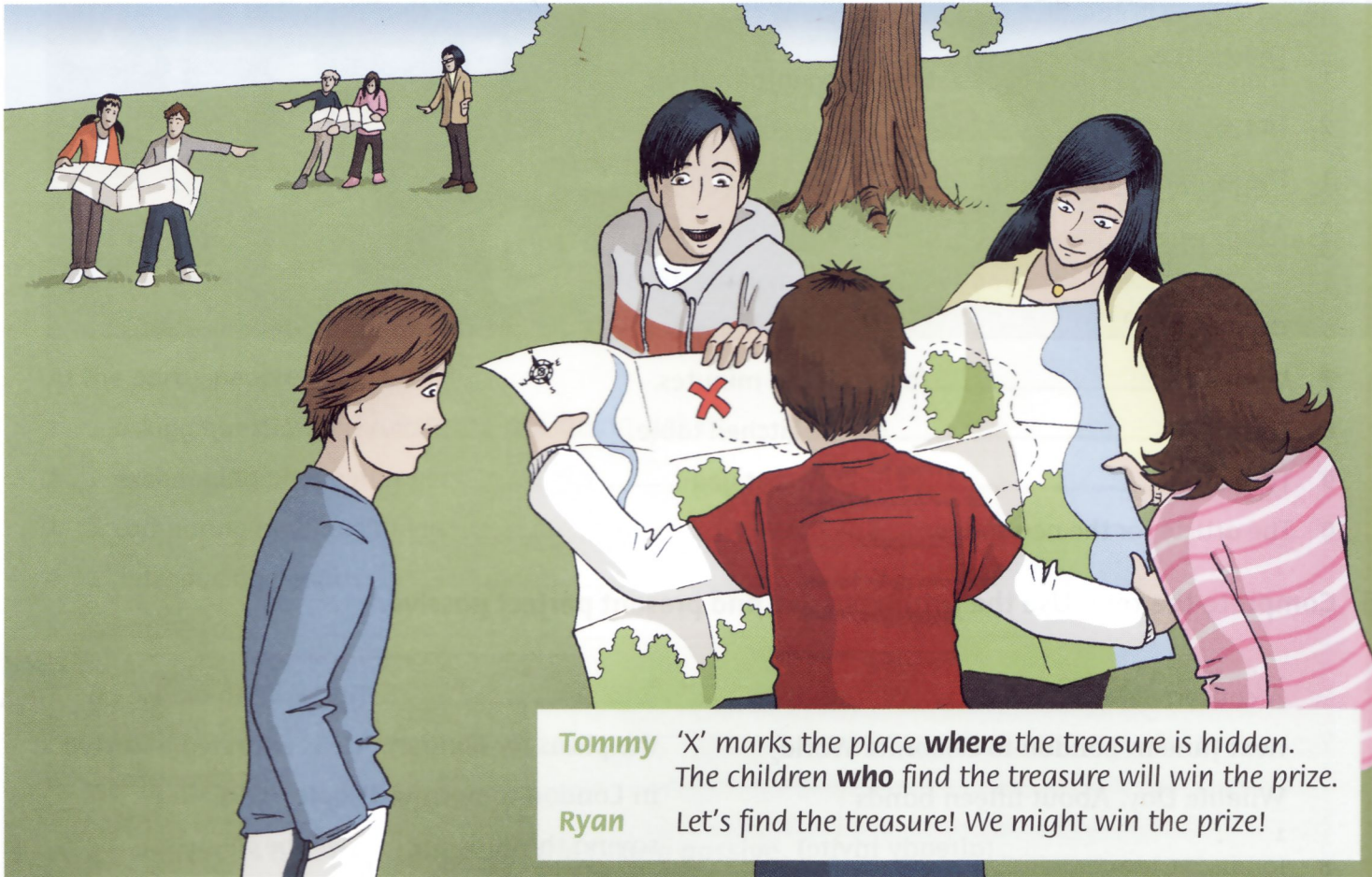
not write leave ~~give~~ not send not train wait not clean paint do put

- 1 They 've been given the wrong information.
- 2 The team _____ very well.
- 3 The swimming pool _____ recently.
- 4 What _____ about the litter problem?
- 5 I _____ any information about the trip.
- 6 The cutlery _____ in the wrong drawer.
- 7 Mum _____ for us for ten minutes.
- 8 The milk _____ on the kitchen table.
- 9 The school _____ since last year.
- 10 The article for the newspaper _____ yet.

8 Complete the text. Use the future passive and present perfect passive.

A concert ¹ will be held (hold) next June in London to celebrate World Wildlife Day. About fifteen bands ² _____ (already invite) from a variety of countries. Similar concerts ³ _____ (arrange) before, such as the one in Rome last year. It was very successful, and another one ⁴ _____ (already plan) for Australia in two years' time. Marco Mattelli, the organizer of the Rome concert,


⁵ _____ (just ask) to advise on the plans for London. He is expected to arrive in London tomorrow. People are already saying that this concert will be the best so far. A special piece of music ⁶ _____ (compose) soon for the concert. It ⁷ _____ (show) on TV around the world. Marco's first problem will be to find a suitable place for the concert, as a lot of space ⁸ _____ (need).



Tommy 'X' marks the place **where** the treasure is hidden. The children **who** find the treasure will win the prize.

Ryan Let's find the treasure! We might win the prize!

Who, which and where

 We use **who**, **which** and **where** after a noun to give more information about people, things or places.

We use **who** for people.

*He is the boy **who** got lost.*

We use **which** for things or animals.

*You need a map **which** shows the area near the river.*

We use **where** for places.

*That's the park **where** the treasure hunt is taking place.*

1 Match 1–8 with a–h.

1 c She is the girl

2 The name of the ship

3 I met a man

4 Is that the house

5 Are novelists people

6 Hamlet is a play

7 What's the name of the sports centre

8 A compass is a device

a where the Queen lives?

b who write stories?

c who won the prize for the best story.

d which Shakespeare wrote.

e which tells you where the north is.

f which hit an iceberg was the Titanic.

g where you play football?

h who knew my grandpa.

2 Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct.

- 1 There's the boy who visited our house last night.
There's the boy visited our house last night.
- 2 There's the monkey which stole my banana.
There's the monkey who stole my banana.
- 3 Is this the place which the crime happened?
Is this the place where the crime happened?
- 4 Have you seen the cake who Mr Snow made?
Have you seen the cake which Mr Snow made?
- 5 Martin's going to take us to the club where he does drama.
Martin's going to take us to the club which he does drama.
- 6 The children never found the treasure who we hid.
The children never found the treasure which we hid.
- 7 Fin loves the new computer who he got for his birthday.
Fin loves the new computer which he got for his birthday.
- 8 Today, we met an explorer who has travelled across Africa.
Today, we met an explorer where has travelled across Africa.

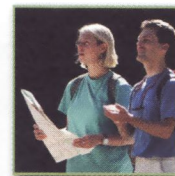
3 Complete the sentences. Use **who**, **which** or **where**.

- 1 Have you met the lady who works in the bakery?
- 2 I know two or three people _____ are doing first aid training.
- 3 Mum and Dad went to a restaurant _____ they had good fish.
- 4 Kelly always wears clothes _____ are very fashionable.
- 5 What's the name of the club _____ you go after school?
- 6 Do you remember the family _____ lived opposite us?
- 7 Is there a shop near here _____ I can buy a drink?
- 8 We saw a film at the cinema _____ was really boring.
- 9 What's the name of the boy _____ wrote this song?
- 10 This is the house _____ I lived when I was four.


A sport for everyone!



Orienteering is a sport **that** exercises the mind as well as the body. You work in a team of three or four, and look at a special map **which** has points marked on it. You must decide on the best way to visit all the points marked on the map in the quickest time. The team that finishes first wins. It isn't just for people **that** are very young and healthy. There are many places **where** you can practise orienteering: in woods, in the countryside, or even in parks or playgrounds.



That or who, which and where

-  We can use **that** after nouns to give more information about people or things.
- We use **that** or **who** for people.
- We use **that** or **which** for things or animals.
- We use **where** for places.

4 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 There's the café **that** / **where** I usually meet Frank and Jason.
- 2 Do you know anyone **that** / **which** can help me with my project?
- 3 This is the direction **where** / **that** we should take.
- 4 They never found any of the treasure **that** / **who** was lost in the shipwreck.
- 5 The boy **that** / **where** found the dog couldn't keep it.
- 6 Have you ever drawn a map **where** / **that** someone had to follow?
- 7 Our teacher told us to write about a person **where** / **who** we know very well.
- 8 My grandpa is someone **who** / **which** loves travelling.

5 Tick (✓) the sentence if we can replace the underlined word with **that**. Cross (X) if we can't.

- 1 My grandpa is one of the people who built that bridge.
- 2 I know a lovely place where we can have a picnic.
- 3 Do you know the name of the person who invented cars?
- 4 There are many animals which spend the winter months asleep.
- 5 She's listened to all the CDs which I gave to her.
- 6 Can you remember the name of the person who you saw?
- 7 I've found out the name of the play which we're going to put on.
- 8 The hospital where Dr Carlton works is very new.
- 9 The house which my Uncle built is very beautiful.
- 10 Could you tell me the name of the café where Jack's Dad works?

6 Match 1–8 with a–h. Then write sentences with **where** or **that**.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <u>a</u> I'd like you to meet the boy | a won the medal for running. |
| 2 _____ Can you tell me a place | b you took on holiday. |
| 3 _____ The animals | c you can ski. |
| 4 _____ Is that the girl | d you need for your lesson. |
| 5 _____ We've been to the beach | e you can swim with dolphins. |
| 6 _____ You haven't brought everything | f we can hide the treasure? |
| 7 _____ I'd like to see all the photos | g we saw at the zoo looked happy. |
| 8 _____ On holiday, we went to the mountains | h lives in Spain? |

- 1 I'd like you to meet the boy that won the medal for running.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

7 Complete the sentences. Write your own answers. Use the person who or the place where.

- 1 England _____
- 2 Egypt _____
- 3 My teacher _____
- 4 The president of my country _____
- 5 My brother _____
- 6 My sister _____
- 7 Paris _____
- 8 Africa _____
- 9 My mum _____
- 10 The Earth _____

8 Complete the sentences. Use that or where.

- 1 Pele played for Brazil.
Pele is a footballer that played for Brazil.
- 2 You'll find the Prado museum in Madrid.
Madrid is the city _____
- 3 Jamie loves computers.
Jamie is someone _____
- 4 Your printer makes a lot of noise.
Your printer is a machine _____
- 5 We used to live in that street.
That's the street _____
- 6 Charles Dickens wrote a lot of books.
Charles Dickens was a man _____
- 7 Pollution has been getting worse.
Pollution is a problem _____
- 8 Holly Anderson won the art prize this year.
Holly Anderson is the girl _____
- 9 Cara has very long hair.
Cara is the girl _____
- 10 We learn English at school.
School is the place _____

9 Write sentences about the objects, people or places. Use expressions from the boxes and **who, that** or **where**.

~~a person~~ a place a car an animal a boat a scientist a place a person

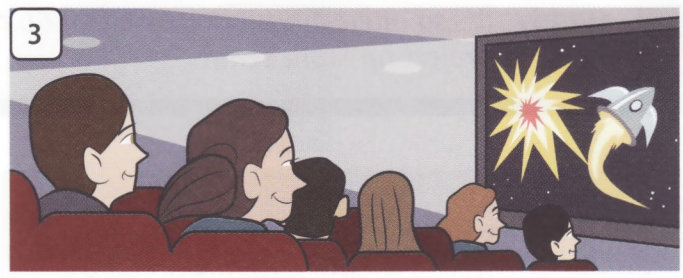
we watch films write story books ~~know a lot of facts~~ cost a lot of money
jump a lot sail on the sea look at very small things people keep money



1 A teacher is a person who knows a lot of facts.



2 A kangaroo is _____



3 A cinema is _____



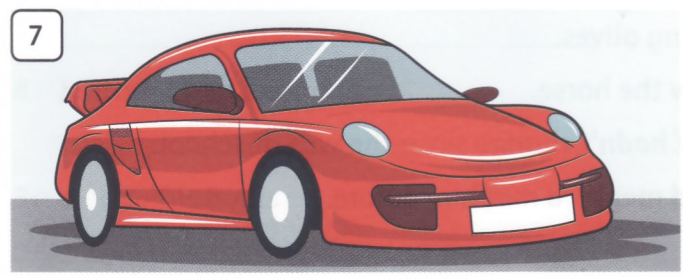
4 A yacht is _____



5 A novelist is _____



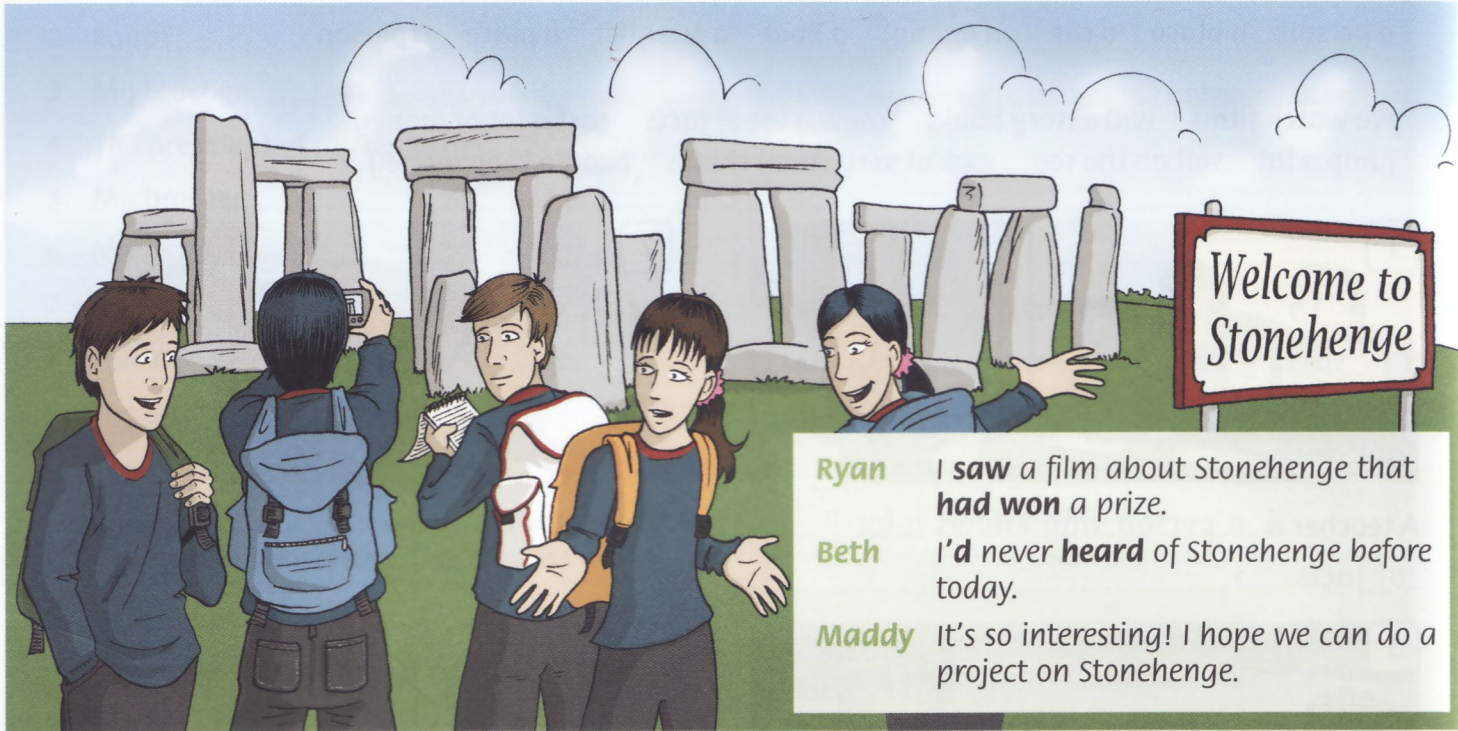
6 A biologist is _____



7 A Porsche is _____



8 A bank is _____



- Ryan** I **saw** a film about Stonehenge that **had won** a prize.
- Beth** I'd never **heard** of Stonehenge before today.
- Maddy** It's so interesting! I hope we can do a project on Stonehenge.

The past perfect: affirmative

We use the past perfect to talk about something that happened at an earlier time in the past.
I'd spoken to him before.

We form the past perfect with subject + **had** + past participle. We often use the short form 'd.
We'd eaten breakfast.

We often use the past perfect with the past simple. Use the past simple to talk about a completed action in the past and the past perfect to talk about something that happened before that.

Past simple

I went to the cinema

Past perfect

because I'd heard the film was very good.

1 Circle the correct answers.

- We met the man who **had discover** / **had discovered** the treasure.
- Jenny felt ill because she 'd ate / 'd eaten too many olives.
- Rob showed us the place where he 'd seen / 'd saw the horse.
- The teacher told us that the island **had changed** / **hadn't change** since she was at school.
- I couldn't remember his name, but I knew that I'd meet / 'd met him before.
- We were happy that it **had rained** / **had rain**.
- The reason we got lost is because we'd taken / 'd took the wrong path.
- She didn't know that I 'd been / 'd gone ill.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I came home after I 'd finished _____ (finish) the shopping.
- 2 We were happy because the museum _____ (be) so interesting.
- 3 The boys arrived home late after they _____ (miss) the school bus.
- 4 Everyone was hot because they _____ (put on) thick coats.
- 5 We didn't play for long as I _____ (tell) Mum I would be home early.
- 6 The shop _____ (deliver) Sally's present to the wrong address, but it arrived in time.
- 7 Mum was angry with Andy because she _____ (wait) a long time for him.
- 8 I was hoping to see you at the park, but you _____ (leave) when I got there.

3 Look at the picture. Sidney was getting ready for a camping trip. What had he done by midday? Write sentences with the past perfect.



- 1 buy / a new rucksack
He'd bought a new rucksack.
- 2 read / a book about camping

- 3 prepare / some food and water

- 4 borrow / Dad's compass

- 5 clean / his boots

- 6 look for / information on the Internet

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a circle of large and very heavy stones in the south of England. It is a very mysterious place. Historians don't know how old Stonehenge is. Some say it was built 5000 years ago.

Archaeologists discovered that the stones used to make Stonehenge **hadn't come** from the local area. They found that people **had transported** the stones all the way from the Preseli hills, 250 kilometres away. How did people move these huge stones before they **had invented the** wheel?



The past perfect: negative and questions



We form the past perfect negative with subject + **hadn't** + past participle. Remember **hadn't = had not**.

I hadn't spoken to him before.

We form past perfect questions with **had** + subject + past participle. We form short answers with **had** or **hadn't**.

*Had you eaten breakfast before your exam?
Yes, I had. OR No, I hadn't.*

4 Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct.

- The car was in good condition because it hadn't been used much.
The car had been in good condition because it didn't be used much.
- Gary emailed George because he didn't write to him for a long time.
Gary emailed George because he hadn't written to him for a long time.
- Had you been to Stonehenge before today?
Had you go to Stonehenge before today?
- Penny was late for school because she hadn't left home on time.
Penny was late for school because she didn't left home on time.
- How long had you wait before the bus came?
How long had you waited before the bus came?

5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the negative form of the past perfect.

1 Jenny had left when we arrived.

Jenny hadn't left when we arrived.

2 Charlie had run a long way to get to school.

3 Jasper and Edward had bought the last two concert tickets.

4 The weather had been sunny all week.

5 The builders had made a lot of mistakes.

6 The coins had been buried for thousands of years.

7 I'd spoken to the new boy.

8 The ship had sunk a hundred miles from the coast.

6 Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect and the past simple.

1 Mum bought the ingredients. Then she made the cake.

After Mum had bought the ingredients, she made the cake.

2 They found the evidence. Then they arrested the man.

After _____

3 Our team played a difficult match. The players were very tired.

After _____

4 The boat hit an iceberg. Then it sank.

After _____

5 I wrote to my penfriend. Then he phoned me.

After _____

6 They explored the area. Then they found the carvings.

After _____

7 The boys solved the clues. Then they discovered the treasure.

After _____

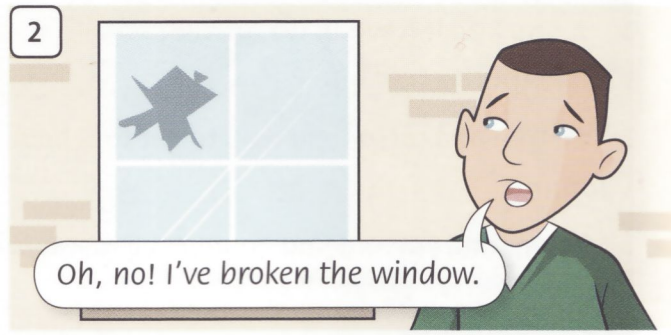
8 They decided to sail east. The weather got worse.

After _____

7 Answer the questions. Use the past perfect.



Why didn't Mrs Robertson make the cake?
Because she hadn't bought any eggs.



Why was George sad?
Because _____



Why didn't the children play football?
Because _____



Why was Fred late to school?
Because _____



Why didn't Olly finish his project?
Because _____



Why was Carla so hungry yesterday?
Because _____



Why didn't the girls buy an ice cream?
Because _____



Why did the journalist interview Ethan?
Because _____

8 Look at the table. Write the questions and short answers with the past perfect.

	use a compass	go rock climbing	look for treasure	see a shipwreck	meet an explorer
Ryan	X	X	✓	X	✓
Tommy	✓	✓	X	X	X
Martin	X	✓	X	X	✓
Maddy	✓	X	✓	X	X
Beth	X	X	✓	X	✓

Before last summer ...

1 Ryan / use a compass

Had Ryan used a compass? No, he hadn't.

2 Ryan / look for treasure

3 Tommy / look for treasure

4 Martin and Beth / meet an explorer

5 Martin / use a compass

6 Tommy and Martin / go rock climbing

7 Maddy and Beth / look for treasure

8 any of the children / see a shipwreck

9 Look at exercise 8. Write true sentences for yourself. Use the past perfect.

Before last summer ...

1 use a compass _____

2 go rock climbing _____

3 look for treasure _____

4 see a shipwreck _____

5 meet an explorer _____



Martin We're really lucky! **If we hadn't decided** to go camping, we **wouldn't have seen** this beautiful horse!

Beth This is such a pretty place. **If I'd brought** my camera, I **would have taken** lots of photos.

Maddy It's OK, Beth, I'll take some photos for you.

Third conditional

We use the third conditional to talk about an imagined situation in the past. We imagine that a situation happened in a different way.

If it had rained, we'd have taken the bus. (It didn't rain, so we didn't take the bus.)

We make the third conditional with an *if*-clause and a **would/wouldn't have**-clause.

if-clause	would/wouldn't have-clause
if + past perfect	would/wouldn't have + past participle
<i>If you'd arrived earlier,</i>	<i>you'd have met Joe.</i>

We can change the order of the two clauses. When the **if**-clause comes first, we use a comma. When the **would/wouldn't have**-clause comes first, we don't use a comma.

If it hadn't been a nice day, we wouldn't have gone to the park.

You'd have met Joe if you'd arrived earlier.

Be careful with the short form 'd. In the example above, **you'd arrived** means 'you had arrived', and **you'd have met** means 'you would have met'.

1 Match 1–8 with a–h.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <u>f</u> If we'd been born a hundred years ago, | a I wouldn't have worn a coat. |
| 2 _____ If you'd met my friend George, | b we'd have got lost by now. |
| 3 _____ If I hadn't been on holiday, | c she'd have told you. |
| 4 _____ If she'd known the answer, | d we'd have met you at the airport |
| 5 _____ If it had been a warmer day, | e I'd have come to your concert. |
| 6 _____ If we'd known you were flying here, | f we wouldn't have had a car. |
| 7 _____ If Mum and Dad hadn't bought me this guitar, | g I wouldn't have learnt how to play it. |
| 8 _____ If Andy hadn't brought the map, | h you'd have liked him very much. |

2 Write sentences. Use the third conditional.

1 If / you / bring / some friends, / we / have / a party.

If you'd brought some friends, we'd have had a party.

2 If / they / not see / the iceberg, / they / crash.

3 If / your dad / not train / so much, / he / not win.

4 If / they / not find / the treasure, / they / not be / rich.

5 If / the snorkel / not be broken, / I / not try / rock climbing.

6 If / you / read / the book, / you / know / how to fix it.

7 If / the boys / not / be outside, / they / hear / the phone.

8 If / the museum / not be closed, / we / not visit / the zoo.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional affirmative and negative.

1 Tanya didn't go on the school trip because she wasn't well.

Tanya would have been on the school trip if she 'd been well.

2 Theo didn't bring his MP3 player because he'd lost it.

Theo _____ his MP3 player if he _____ it.

3 There were a lot of visitors because the park opened early in the morning.

There _____ a lot of visitors if the park _____ early in the morning.

4 We didn't use the first aid kit because we didn't know where it was.

We _____ the first aid kit if we _____ where it was.

5 I wasn't in the school play because I hadn't learnt my lines.

I _____ in the school play if I _____ my lines.

6 Mum took Emily into town because she needed a new coat.

Mum _____ Emily into town if she _____ a new coat.

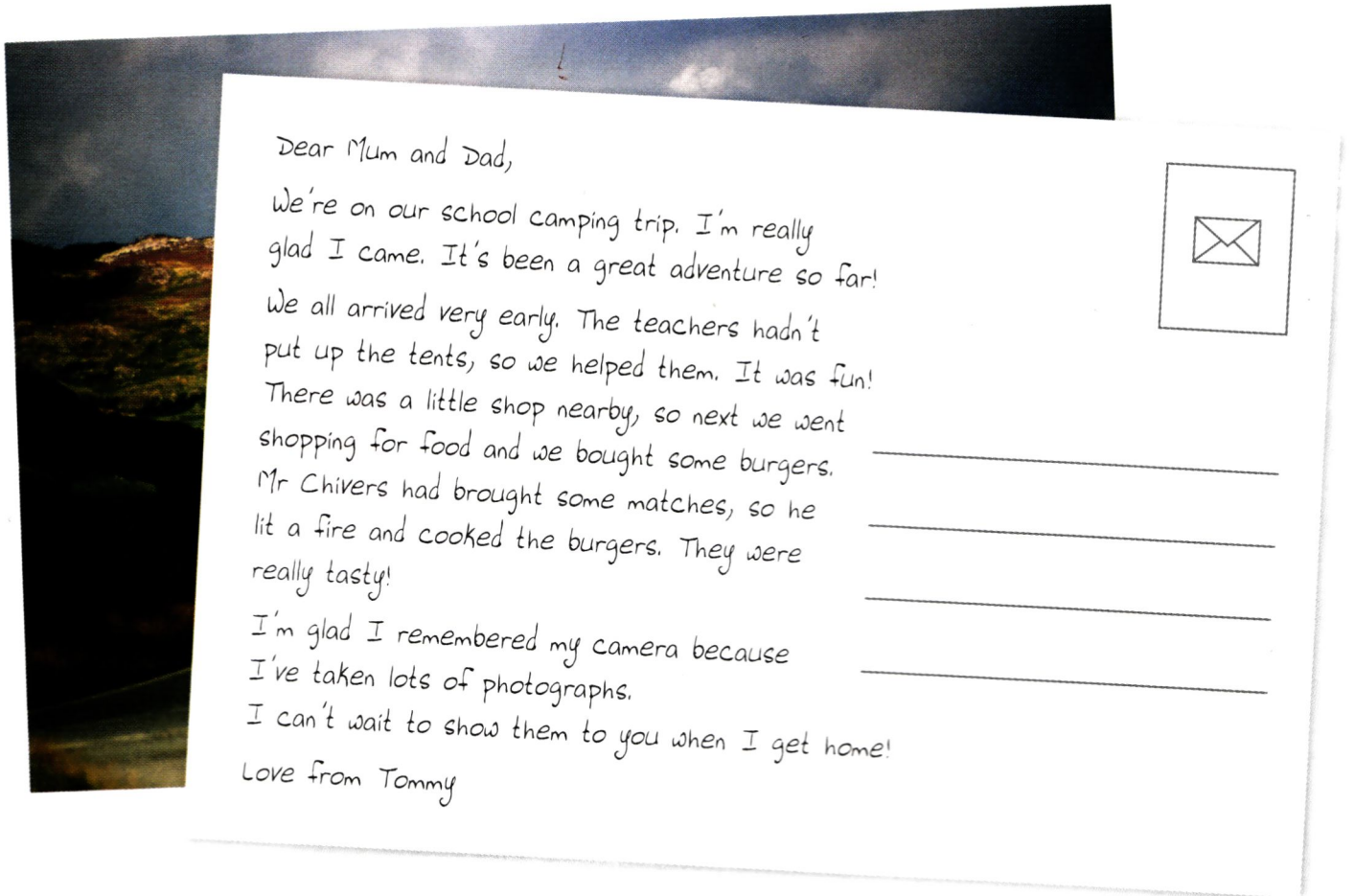
7 We didn't travel to Spain because it cost a lot of money.

We _____ to Spain if it _____ a lot of money.

8 They didn't bring a water bottle because they didn't know that it was hot there.

They _____ a water bottle if they _____ that it was hot there.

4 Read Tommy's postcard. Complete the text with the third conditional.



- 1 If Tommy hadn't been on the trip, he wouldn't have had a great adventure.
- 2 If they _____ early, they _____ the tents.
- 3 If they _____ shopping for food, they _____ any burgers!
- 4 If there _____ a shop nearby, they _____ very hungry.
- 5 If Mr Chivers _____ any matches, he _____ a fire.
- 6 If Mr Chivers _____ the fire, they _____ the burgers.
- 7 If Tommy _____ his camera, he _____ lots of photos.

5 Look at exercise 4. Write sentences with the **would**-clause first.

- 1 Tommy wouldn't have had a great adventure if he hadn't been on the trip.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

6 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the third conditional and the phrases in the box.

take music lessons/become a pop star buy a cake/not make one
 live in France/learn French listen to the weather forecast/bring an umbrella
 visit the USA/go to New York ~~listen to my teacher/do well in my exams too~~
 eat your dinner/not be hungry play better/win the trophy



If I'd listened to my teacher, I'd have done well in my exams too.















A very active holiday!

It's important to have fun when you go to an activity centre, but you also **have to** follow the rules to make sure you are safe. If you do these things, you'll have a great time!

- You **must** listen to your instructor at all times.
- You **mustn't** pick any plants or flowers. You **ought to** help protect the environment.
- You **mustn't** light any fires. You **don't have to** do any cooking.
- You **shouldn't** explore by yourself.



Modal verbs

Have to and don't have to

We use **have to** + base form to talk about something that it is necessary to do. We can also use it in a similar way to **must** in rules.

*You **have to** follow the rules. (You must follow the rules.)*



However, we can't use **don't have to** in the same way as **mustn't**. We use **don't have to** + base form to say that it is not necessary to do something.

*You **don't have to** cook. (You can cook if you want to but it is not necessary.)*

*You **mustn't** pick any flowers. (It is not allowed.)*

Should, shouldn't, ought to and ought not to

We use **should/shouldn't/ought to/ought not to** + base form to give advice.

*You **should** stay with your friends.*

*You **ought to** stay with your friends. (You should stay with your friends.)*

The short form of **ought not to** is **oughtn't to**.

Must and mustn't

We use **must/mustn't** + base form when talking about rules.

*Your **must** listen to your instructor. (It is a rule.)*

*You **mustn't** explore on your own. (It is a rule.)*

7 Look at the sign. Write sentences with **must**, **mustn't** or **don't have to**.

- 1 You must pay before the game.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

Milford tennis club rules



- 1 Pay before the game
- 2 Wear tennis shoes



- 3 Take any equipment home
- 4 Eat on the courts

- 5 You can bring your own racket or use one of ours.

8 Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct.

- 1 You mustn't jump in the river. It's dangerous.
You don't have to jump in the river. It's dangerous.
- 2 We shouldn't do the test again. We passed it the first time.
We don't have to do the test again. We passed it the first time.
- 3 You oughtn't go out without an umbrella.
You shouldn't go out without an umbrella.
- 4 Grandma should take a coat. She might get cold later.
Grandma has to take a coat. She might get cold later.
- 5 Everyone have to bring their own food.
Everyone has to bring their own food.
- 6 If you're too hot, you should take off your coat.
If you're too hot, you must take off your coat.
- 7 We don't have to watch TV until we've finished our homework.
We mustn't watch TV until we've finished our homework.
- 8 I don't ought to tell you this. It's a secret.
I oughtn't to tell you this. It's a secret.

9 Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

have to mustn't must ought to don't have to has to ~~don't have to~~ must have to shouldn't

Welcome to the Castleford Park activity centre. There are lots of activities on offer here, but don't worry – you ¹ don't have to do them all! Safety is very important to us, so we ² know where you are at all times. You ³ leave your group at any time. If you want to know what an activity is like, you ⁴ ask one of your teachers or an instructor. Otherwise, you might find that you're doing an activity that you don't enjoy. Some of the activities are a little scary, so you ⁵ pay attention to the instructor at all times. You ⁶ take any jewellery or money with you when you're doing an activity, in case you lose something. Everyone ⁷ be in bed by 9.30, and in the morning you ⁸ finish breakfast by 8.30. Remember that you ⁹ have a cooked meal, but we all ¹⁰ help do the washing up.

1 Write sentences. Use **who**, **which** or **where**.

- 1 That's the man / helped us carry the shopping.
That's the man who helped us carry the shopping.
- 2 Is this the CD / Jason bought you?

- 3 You can see the street / Dad lived when he was a boy.

- 4 We stayed in a hotel / didn't have a restaurant.

- 5 I searched the Internet for the site / I'd used before.

- 6 My mum's someone / would help anyone.

- 7 Sam would like to live in a place / there are lots of parks.

- 8 We need to buy a cake / is big enough for seven people.

- 9 I want to find someone / can teach me Spanish.

- 10 They went to the café / Mum works.

2 Complete the sentences. Use **that** or **where**.

- 1 Are these the shoes that you bought yesterday?
- 2 I'd like to have a garden _____ I can grow lots of flowers.
- 3 That's the girl _____ painted the picture in the school hall.
- 4 Where's the school _____ you met Gemma?
- 5 Suzy is from a place _____ there aren't many recycling centres.
- 6 Can you help me find something _____ Dad will like?
- 7 She found her book in the place _____ she left it.
- 8 I've never met a boy _____ likes football as much as Gary.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Mum was worried about them because she thought they 'd had _____ (have) an accident.
- 2 She was sorry because she _____ (take) my coat by mistake.
- 3 They were tired after they _____ (fly) to Cairo.
- 4 I washed the cutlery after I _____ (eat) dinner.
- 5 We couldn't watch any films because the cinema _____ (close) early.
- 6 He _____ (not learn) German for long, but his teacher said he _____ (improve).
- 7 Sidney played tennis because he _____ (finish) his homework quickly.
- 8 I knew I _____ (see) the man before, but I couldn't remember where.

4 Write questions with the past perfect. Then look at exercise 4 and write short answers.

- 1 they / have / an accident?

Had they had an accident? No, they hadn't.

- 2 she / take / my coat?

- 3 they / fly / to Cairo?

- 4 you / wash / the cutlery?

- 5 we / watch / a film?

- 6 he / learn / German for long?

- 7 Grandpa / work / in a factory since he was fifteen?

- 8 you / see / the man before?

5 Complete the sentences. Use the third conditional.

1	Ryan	have a football pitch	play football all day
2	Tommy	have a big boat	sail around the world
3	Martin	have six computers	put one in every room
4	Julia	have a big garden	get a dog
5	Beth	have a doll	play with a doll's house
6	Maddy	have one wish	stop all pollution
7	Mum	have lots of time	go on holiday every day
8	Dad	have a million pounds	buy a big house for his family
9	Grandpa	have lots of money	buy presents for Ryan and Julia
10	Grandma	have a garden	plant lots of flowers

- 1 If Ryan had a football pitch, he'd play football all day.
- 2 If Tommy _____
- 3 If Martin _____
- 4 If Julia _____
- 5 If Beth _____
- 6 If Maddy _____
- 7 If Mum _____
- 8 If Dad _____
- 9 If Grandpa _____
- 10 If Grandma _____

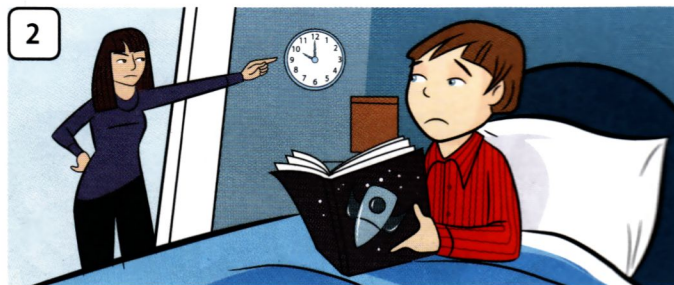
6 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 You don't look well. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** play football if you don't want to.
- 2 I **have to** / **don't have to** study because the exam's tomorrow. I want to get a good mark.
- 3 You **must** / **mustn't** talk in a library.
- 4 Jack **doesn't have to** / **mustn't** do any homework – he finished it all in class.
- 5 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** wear your dirty football boots inside the house.
- 6 We're going to the cinema after school, so we **mustn't** / **have to** eat our dinner early.
- 7 Children in the UK **mustn't** / **don't have to** go to school on Saturdays.
- 8 That road is dangerous. You **must** / **mustn't** look carefully before you cross.

7 Write sentences. Use **should**, **shouldn't**, **have to**, **don't have to**, **must** or **mustn't**.



1 You / not ride a horse / without a helmet.
 You shouldn't ride a horse without a helmet.



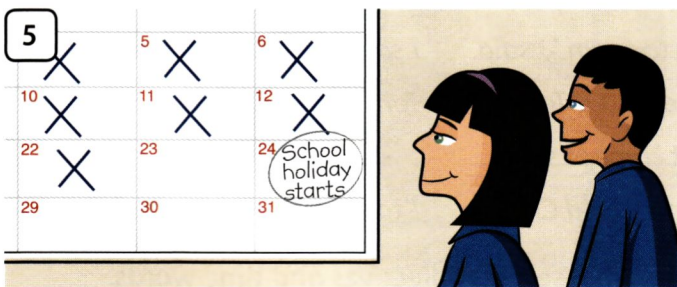
2 You / go to school / tomorrow.



3 She / go / to bed.



4 You / not eat / sweets before dinner.



5 They / not go / to school tomorrow.



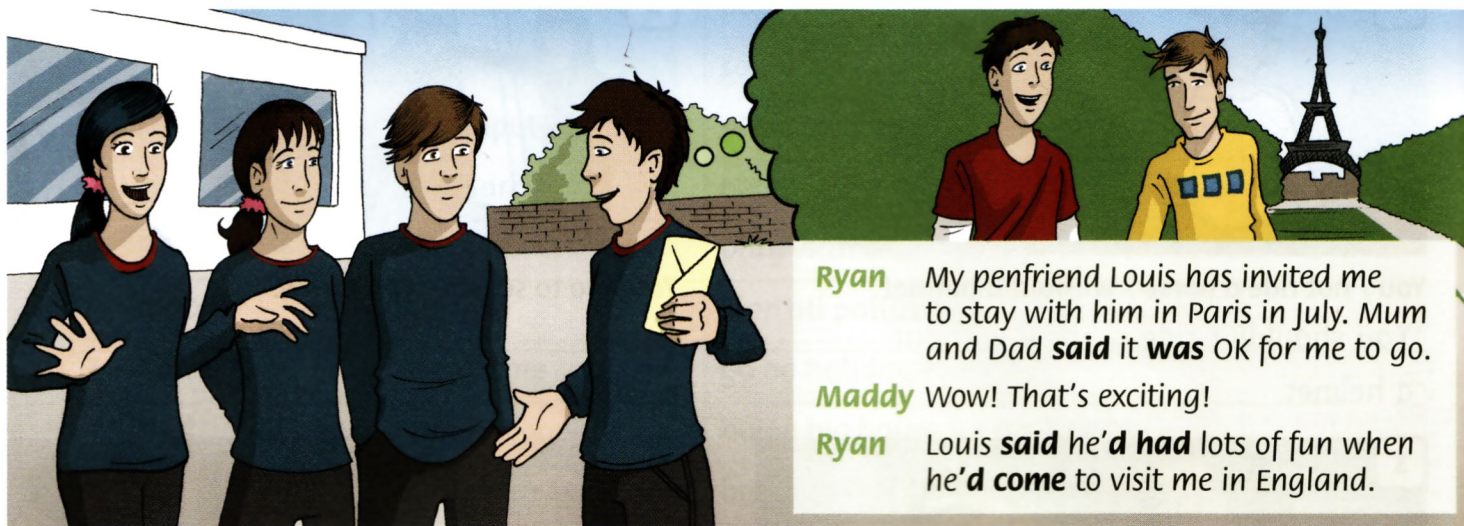
6 He / do / more exercise.



7 You / not give / food to the animals.



8 We / not camp / here.



Ryan My penfriend Louis has invited me to stay with him in Paris in July. Mum and Dad **said** it **was** OK for me to go.

Maddy Wow! That's exciting!

Ryan Louis **said** he'd **had** lots of fun when he'd **come** to visit me in England.

Reported speech: statements



We use reported speech to tell people what someone has said. We often use the verbs **said** or **told** when reporting a statement. **Told** is followed by a name or an object pronoun. We usually change the tense of the main verb.

Direct speech	Reported speech	Direct speech example	Reported speech example
present simple	past simple	'Dinner's ready,' said Mum.	Mum said dinner was ready.
present continuous	past continuous	'It's raining,' Joe told us.	Joe told us it was raining.
past simple	past perfect	'They went to town,' I said.	I said they had gone to town.
present perfect	past perfect	'Mia's arrived,' said Tom.	Tom said Mia had arrived .
will/won't	would/wouldn't	'Billy won't come,' I said.	I said Billy wouldn't come.
can/can't	could/couldn't	'I can't swim,' I told Chris.	I told Chris I couldn't swim.

We sometimes make other changes, such as to pronouns, possessive adjectives and time words.

'I'm hungry,' said Julia. → Julia said **she** was hungry.

'My Dad's bought a car,' said Martin. → Martin said **his** Dad had bought a car.

'I'll call you tonight,' said Sandra. → Sandra said she would call me **that** night.

1 Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct.

1 'We've been to the USA twice.'

Max and Sidney said they'd been to the USA twice.

Max and Sidney said we'd been to the USA twice.

3 'It's raining really hard.'

Seb told it was raining really hard.

Seb told me it was raining really hard.

2 'I'll take Dad to work.'

Mum said she'll take Dad to work.

Mum said she'd take Dad to work.

4 'We're making a cake.'

They said they were making a cake.

They said they're making a cake.

2 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct answers.



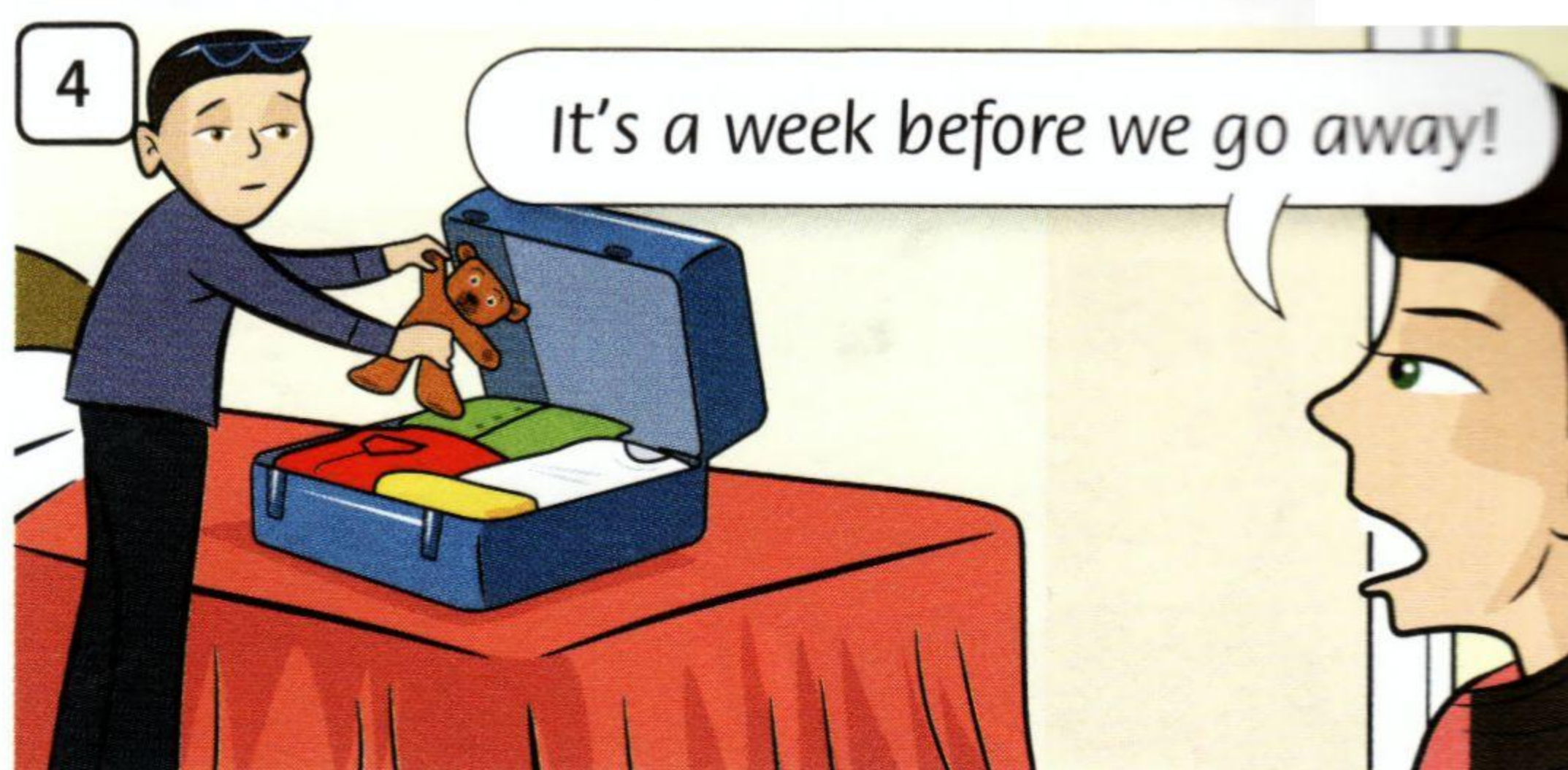
Marion told Linda she's / **'d** never met her sister.



Harry said William's bike **was** / **is** bigger than his.



The teacher said the climate **is** / **was** changing.



Mum said it **was** / **'s** a week before they went away.



The teacher said we **can** / **could** recycle glass.



Jess said Charlie **hadn't wanted** / **didn't want** any ice cream.

3 Read the conversation and complete the text. Use reported speech.

Theo What are you doing this summer?

Jack I'm going to Italy. If we have time, we'll travel to France as well.

Theo I've invited my American pen friend, Andy, to stay with my family. He'll be with us for about six weeks.

Jack Andy sounds nice. I want to meet him.

Theo I've made some plans for his visit already. You can come with us!

Jack said he ¹ **was going** to Italy that summer. He said if his family ² _____ time, they ³ _____ to France as well. Theo told Jack he ⁴ _____ his American pen friend, Andy, to stay with his family. Theo said Andy ⁵ _____ with them for about six weeks. Jack said Andy ⁶ _____ nice. He said he ⁷ _____ to meet him. Theo said he ⁸ _____ some plans for Andy's visit already. He said Jack ⁹ _____ come with them!

4 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with reported speech. Change the pronoun and possessive pronouns if necessary.



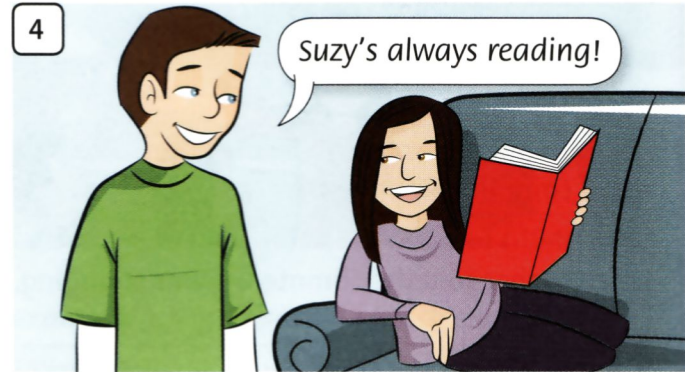
Jess said she didn't feel well.



Zoe said _____



Gerry said _____



Jack said _____



Mrs Roberts said _____



Tara said _____



Billy and Theo said _____



Ted said _____

5 Complete the table. Write the reported speech as direct speech.

	Reported speech	Speaker	Direct speech sentence
1	I said I was tired.	me	I'm tired.
2	The café owner told us there'd been a lot of tourists in town that day.		
3	Billy said he was really looking forward to the TV show.		
4	Clare said she didn't like olives very much.		
5	Fred told Jasper he hadn't switched on the computer.		
6	He said the experiment had been very exciting.		
7	Mum and Dad said I could go camping with my friends.		
8	Kelly told me her sister was getting married in the summer.		

6 Complete the table. Write the direct speech as reported speech.

	Direct speech	Reported speech	Speaker	Listener
1	'I want an ice cream,' Gary said.	Gary said he wanted an ice cream.	Gary	–
2	'Polly is learning her script upstairs,' Amy said.			
3	'Katie ran very quickly,' Katie's mum told us.			
4	'We don't know the population of London,' Olly and Max said.			
5	'I like painting,' said Edward.			
6	'Milly's dad has worked in New York,' Tina told Billy.			
7	'There won't be many people on the beach,' the man told Dad.			
8	'You can't predict the weather in my country,' said Lily.			

Flying solo



Have you ever travelled abroad by yourself? Katie Rogers is 12 years old and her grandparents live in New York. Katie flew from London to New York **by herself** for the first time this year. 'I was a bit nervous about flying **by myself**. My mum and dad took me to the airport in London and helped me to check in my suitcase.

The flight lasted 9 hours. I sat next to a girl on the plane who was 11 years old and who was also flying to New York **by herself**, so we had fun. It was a bit scary when the plane landed, but a nice lady helped us off the plane and we found our suitcases **ourselves**. I had a great time with my grandparents in New York. Flying **by yourself** isn't scary! It's exciting!



Reflexive pronouns

Personal pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves



We use a reflexive pronoun to talk about the subject of a sentence when we want to emphasize who did the action. The reflexive pronoun usually goes after the object.

*I baked the cake **myself**. (I baked it. No one else did.)*

We can use **by** before the reflexive pronoun to say that we did something without help.

*I walked to school **by myself**. (I walked to school alone. No one was with me.)*

We also use a reflexive pronoun after a verb when the subject and the object are the same. We don't use **by**.

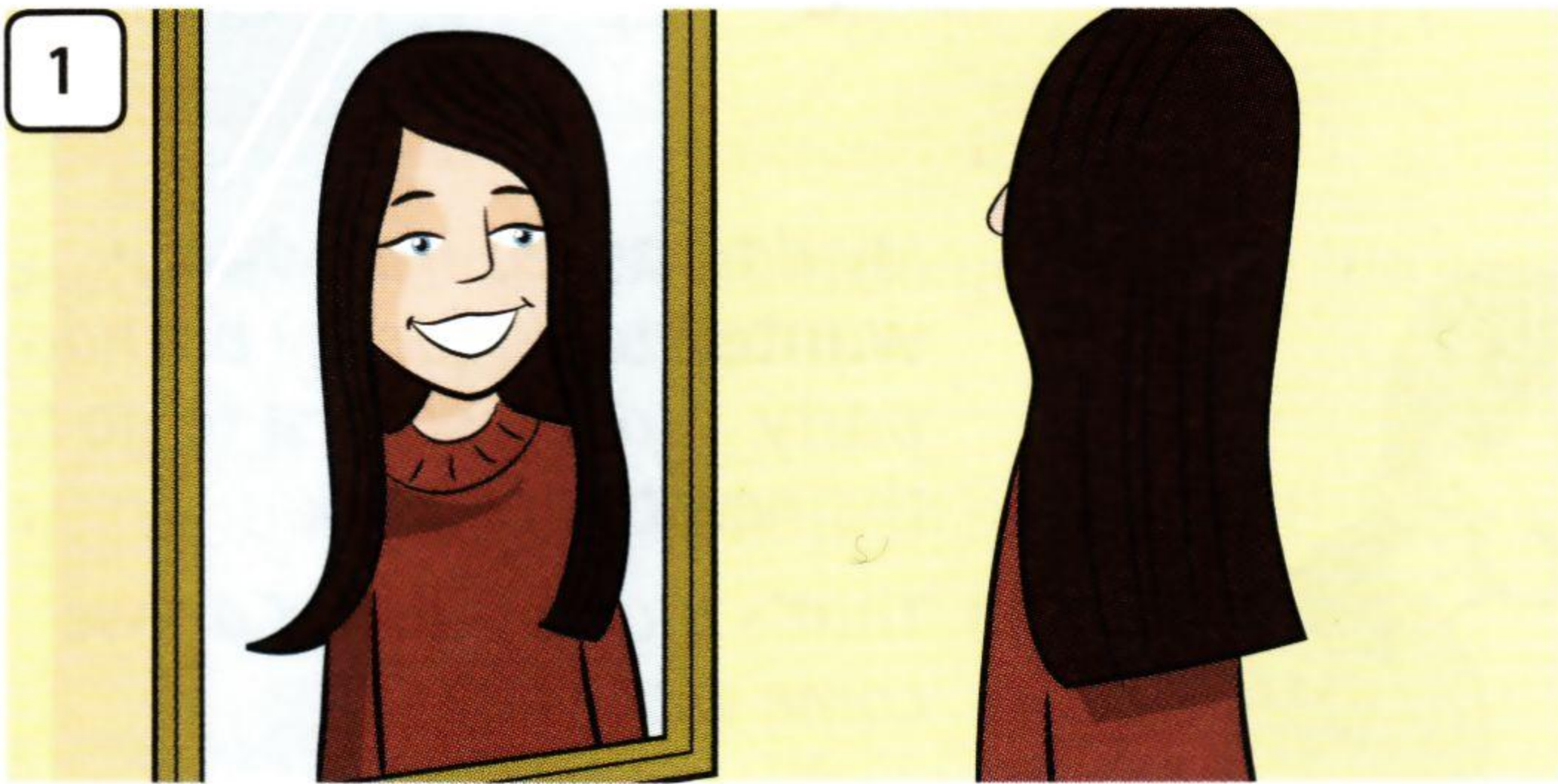
*Did Sally hurt **herself** when she fell?*

7 Circle the correct answers.

- I travelled to London by **myself** / yourself.
- The TV switched **itself** / himself off.
- She's only five, but she wrote the letter by **himself** / herself.
- He never cooks a meal **himself** / herself.
- Did you choose the present **myself** / yourself?
- They travelled into town by **ourselves** / themselves.

8 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous of the verbs in the box and a reflexive pronoun.

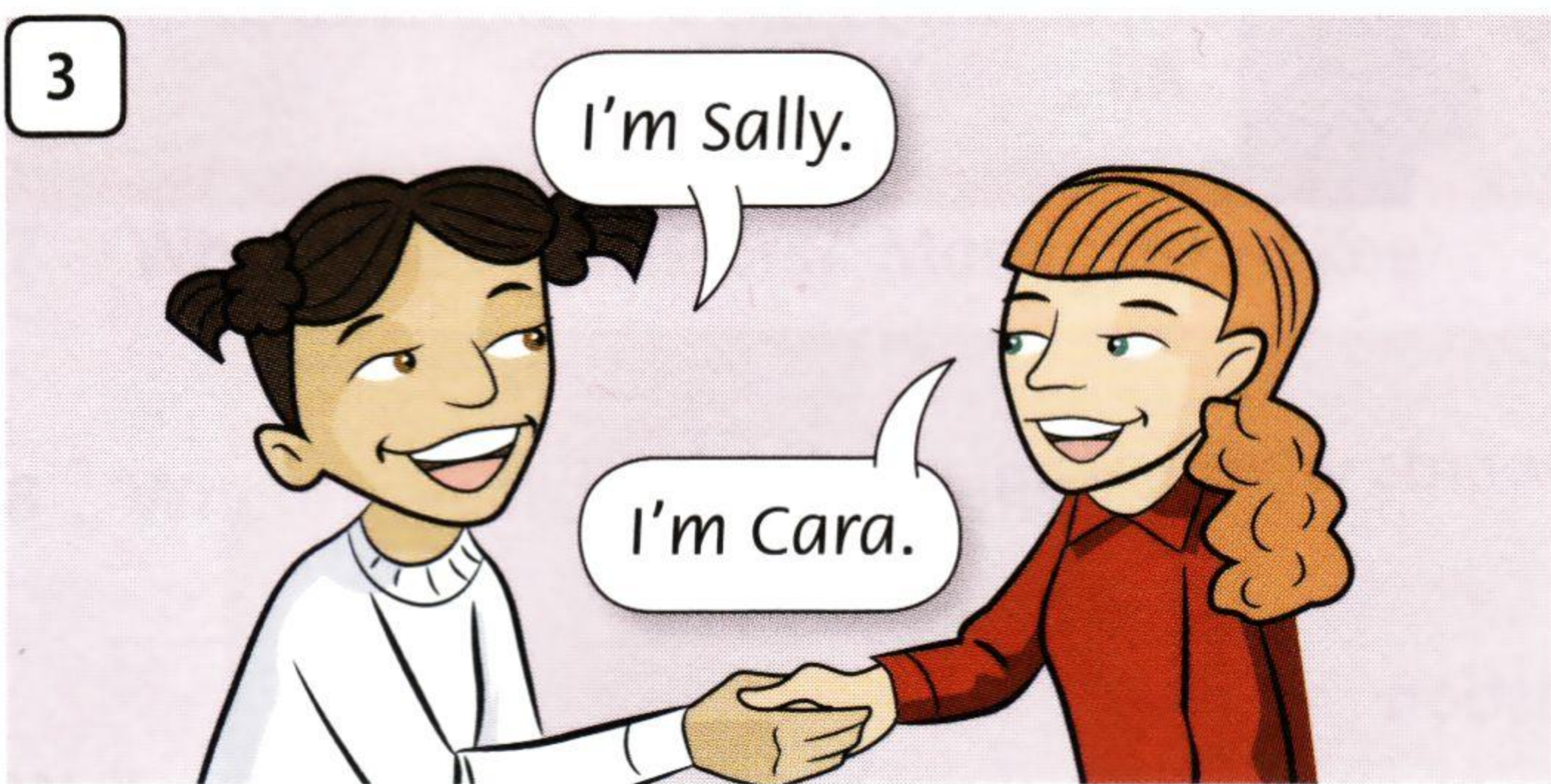
~~look at~~ wash paint enjoy teach introduce talk to take a photo



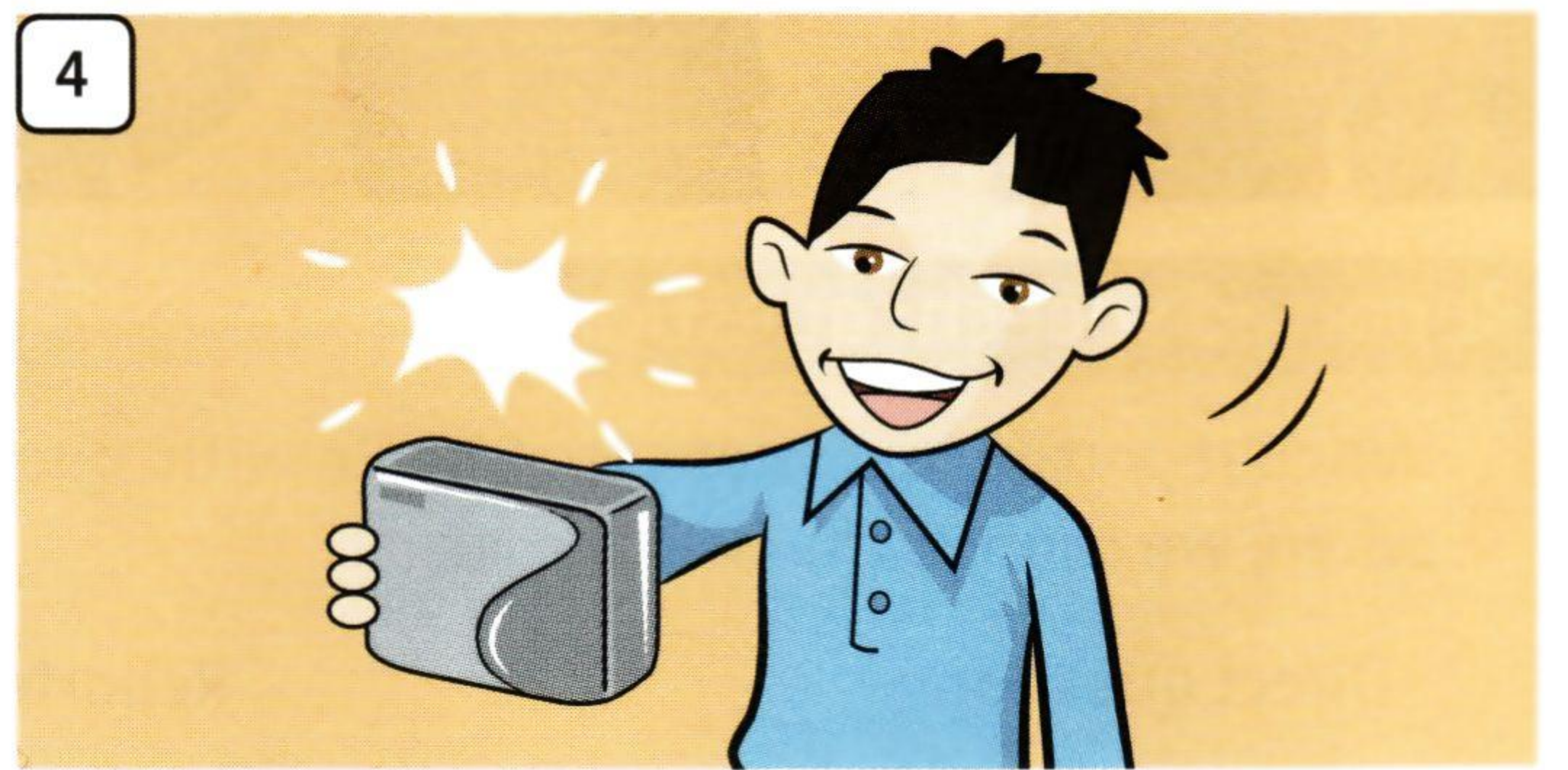
1 She 's looking at herself.



2 He _____.



3 The two penfriends _____.



4 I _____.



5 She _____.



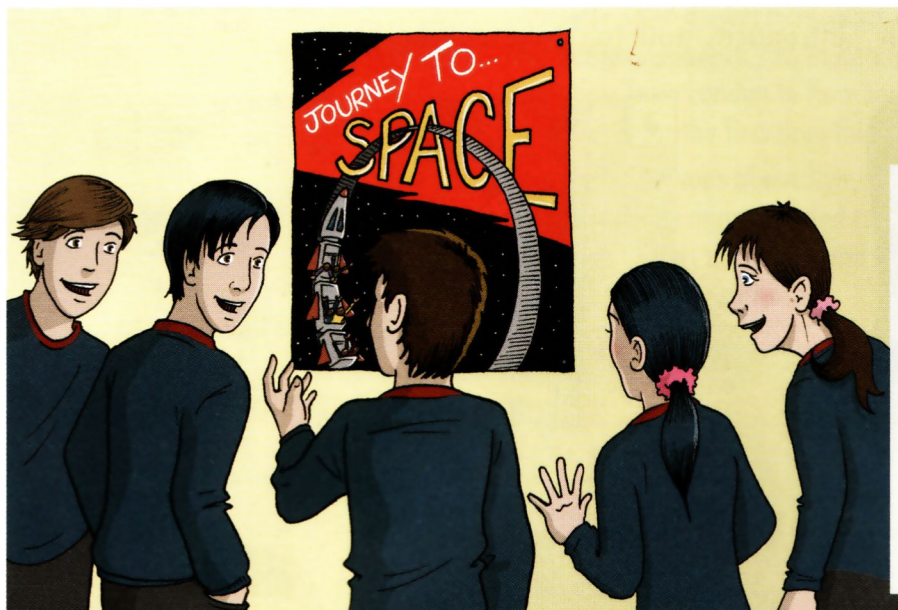
6 The elephant _____.



7 She _____ Italian.



8 We _____.




Ryan My dad **asked** me **what** I **wanted** to do for my birthday party. I said I wanted to go to the new theme park.

Martin That's a great idea! Can we come with you?

Ryan Yes, of course! Dad also **asked** me **who was coming**. Are you all free on Saturday?

All Yes!

Reported speech: questions

 When reporting questions that begin with question words **where**, **why**, **what**, **who** and **when**, we change the word order.

Direct question

Reported question

'**Where** does Carrie live?' she asked.

She asked him **where** Carrie lived.

When reporting questions we use asked + name or object pronoun, rather than said or told.
He asked me what I wanted.

Remember to change the tense and change the question mark to a full stop at the end of a reported question.

'Are you ready?' asked Eric. Eric asked me if I was ready.

1 Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Jenny asked me where were the toys. <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 Lily asked why some animals slept in winter. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Jenny asked me where the toys were. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Lily asked why sleep some animals in winter. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The man asked her what her name was. <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 I asked Grandpa how long lived he in Italy. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The man asked her what was her name. <input type="checkbox"/> | I asked Grandpa how long he'd lived in Italy. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Gary asked me when I went camping. <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 My teacher asked me how was my brother. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gary asked me when I did go camping. <input type="checkbox"/> | My teacher asked me how my brother was. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Dad asked me who did win the art prize. <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 Fred asked Rob where he could play football? <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Dad asked me who had won the art prize. <input type="checkbox"/> | Fred asked Rob where he could play football. <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Write reported questions.

1 'What time is it?' Linda asked Anna.

Linda asked Anna what time it was.

2 'When's your holiday?' Frank asked Andy.

3 'What kind of ice cream do you want?' the waitress asked us.

4 'Why do giraffes have long necks?' Cathy asked her teacher.

5 'When can we go to the beach?' Jack asked his mum.

6 'Why does it take a long time to travel to the moon?' Amy asked me.

7 'Where are the scissors?' Mandy asked Zoe.

8 'Where is Spain?' I asked Tamsin.

3 Write direct speech questions.

1 Jasper asked Carrie what a satellite was.

What's a satellite?

2 I asked George why he needed the computer.

3 Cathy asked Max when he went running.

4 Poppy asked Jason why he couldn't play chess.

5 Mum asked us who was listening to the radio.

6 Emma asked the teacher what language Australians spoke.

7 Henry asked his brother when their cousins were arriving.

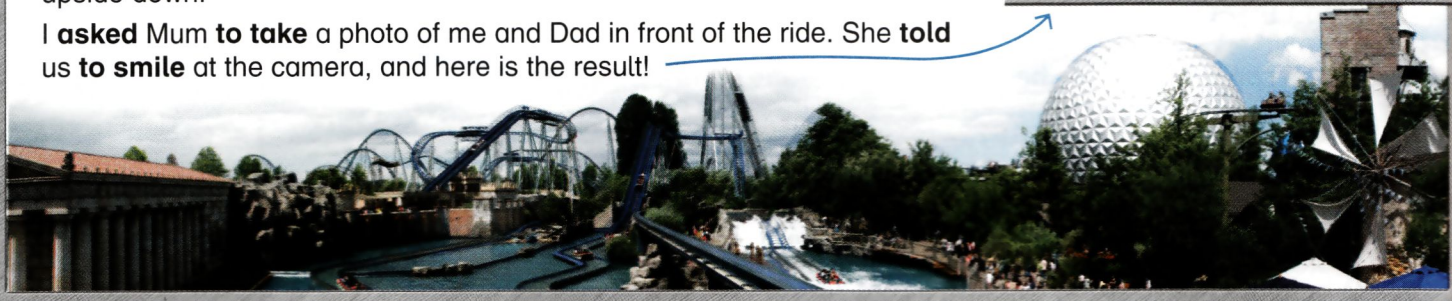
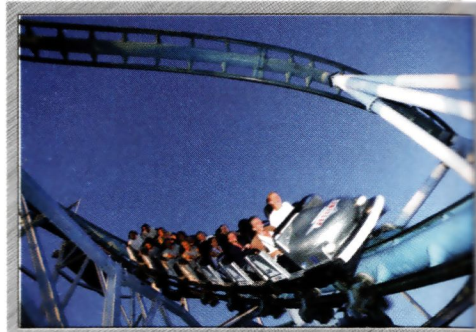
8 I asked Uncle Ted which languages Aunt Jane had learnt to speak.

A journey in a rocket By Kim Marshall

At the weekend, I went to a theme park with my parents. I **asked** Dad **to go** on the rocket ride called 'Journey to space'. He agreed, and it was great!

When we got into the rocket, I was nervous. The park attendant told me it was exciting, not scary. I jumped into my seat. The man **asked** us **to leave** our bags and coats with our friends, then he **told** us **to wear** our safety belts. The ride started slowly, but it got really fast and we even went upside down!

I **asked** Mum **to take** a photo of me and Dad in front of the ride. She **told** us **to smile** at the camera, and here is the result!



Reported speech: commands and requests

When reporting a command, we use **told** + object (+not) + infinitive.

Direct command

'Finish your dinner, Suzy,' said Mum.

Reported command

Mum **told** Suzy **to finish** her dinner.

When reporting a request, we use **asked** + object (+not) + infinitive.

Direct request

'Please close the window.'

Reported request

He **asked** me **to close** the window.

'Please can you close the window?'

He **asked** me **to close** the window.

the infinitive = **to** + base form



4 Read the sentences. Are they commands (C) or requests (R)? Write C or R.

- 1 Be quiet! C
- 2 Can you give this pencil to Suzy, please? _____
- 3 Don't spend all day on the computer. _____
- 4 Please don't leave the windows open. _____
- 5 Fin, do as your mother says. _____
- 6 Can you hold my bag for me? _____
- 7 Ask before you borrow something. _____
- 8 Can you buy me a newspaper when you go out? _____

5 Complete the reported commands and requests. Use **asked** or **told**.

- 1 'Please answer the phone, Emily.'
I asked Emily to answer the phone.
- 3 'Don't run inside.'
Mum _____ us not to run inside.
- 5 'Don't forget your keys.'
Mrs Chapman _____ her husband not to forget his keys.
- 7 'Please can you lend me your MP3 player?'
Fred _____ Frank to lend him his MP3 player.

- 2 'Take the dog home, Carla.'
Mrs Hunter _____ Carla to take the dog home.
- 4 'Please don't make any breakfast.'
I _____ her not to make any breakfast.
- 6 'Can you ask your teacher about the school trip?'
Mum _____ Henry to ask his teacher about the school trip.
- 8 'Can you tell Eric my new address, please?'
George _____ me to tell Eric his new address.

6 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences. Use direct speech and reported speech commands and the verbs from the box.

~~Don't go~~ Come back Look Don't use wash Don't take



Mum told Rob not to go near the road.



Lucy told her sister _____



Eric told Sidney _____



Seb told Fin _____



Jack's mum told him _____



The man told Henry _____

7 Complete the table.

	Direct speech	Speaker	Listener	Reported speech
1	Will you take us to the café?	Molly and Holly	Mum	Molly and Holly asked Mum to take them to the café.
2	Can you bring in the shopping, please?	Henry's mum	Henry	
3	Can you show me the photos you took?	Theo	Tanya	
4	Please don't talk about football all evening.	Dora	Jason	
5	Can you help me look for my glasses?	Grandpa	Jamie	
6	Can you turn up the TV?	Dad	Olly	
7	Can you please get the books from the cupboard?	Mrs Fisher	Ethan	
8	Can you get me a glass of water, please?	Grandma	Mrs Almond	

8 Complete the table.

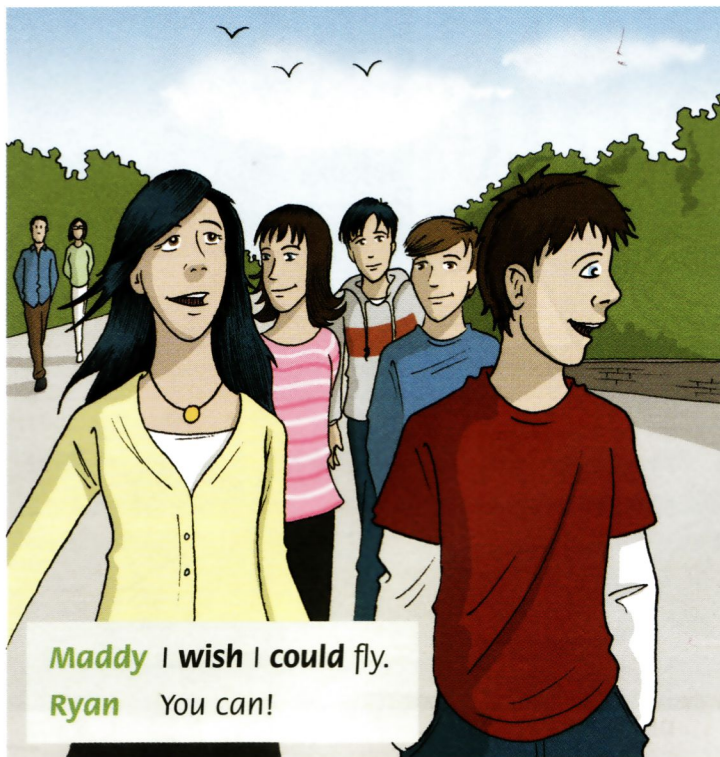
	Direct speech	Speaker	Listener	Reported speech
1	Finish your homework quickly.	Lucy	me	Lucy told me to finish my homework quickly.
2				I asked Cara to choose the winner.
3				The teacher asked the class to listen carefully.
4				We asked Lewis to do the shopping.
5				Mum told me not to forget to buy the apples.
6				Grandma told us to eat the sandwiches for our lunch.
7				Mum asked Molly to answer the phone.
8				Mum and Dad told the children to switch off the TV.

9 Complete the sentences with reported speech.



- 1 **Ned** Mr Nash, what can you see?
- 2 **Mr Nash** I can see the Earth and lots of stars.
- 3 **Ned** What do you like best about being in space?
- 4 **Mr Nash** I love the peace and quiet, but not the food.
- 5 **Ned** How old were you when you decided to become an astronaut?
- 6 **Mr Nash** I was 12 years old and I was in a physics class.
- 7 **Ned** I want to be an astronaut too!
- 8 **Mr Nash** Work hard in school and you might be an astronaut one day!
- 9 **Ned** When will you arrive back on Earth?
- 10 **Mr Nash** I'm flying back to Earth next Wednesday.

- 1 Ned asked Mr Nash what he could see.
- 2 Mr Nash _____
- 3 Ned _____
- 4 Mr Nash _____
- 5 Ned _____
- 6 Mr Nash _____
- 7 Ned _____
- 8 Mr Nash _____
- 9 Ned _____
- 10 Mr Nash _____



Wish

We use **wish** + past simple to talk about situations that we would like to be different.

Fact

We don't live by the sea.

It rains all the time in this country.

Wish

I wish we lived by the sea.

Mum wishes it didn't rain all the time in this country.

We can also use **wish** + **could** + base form.

Fact

I can't play the guitar.

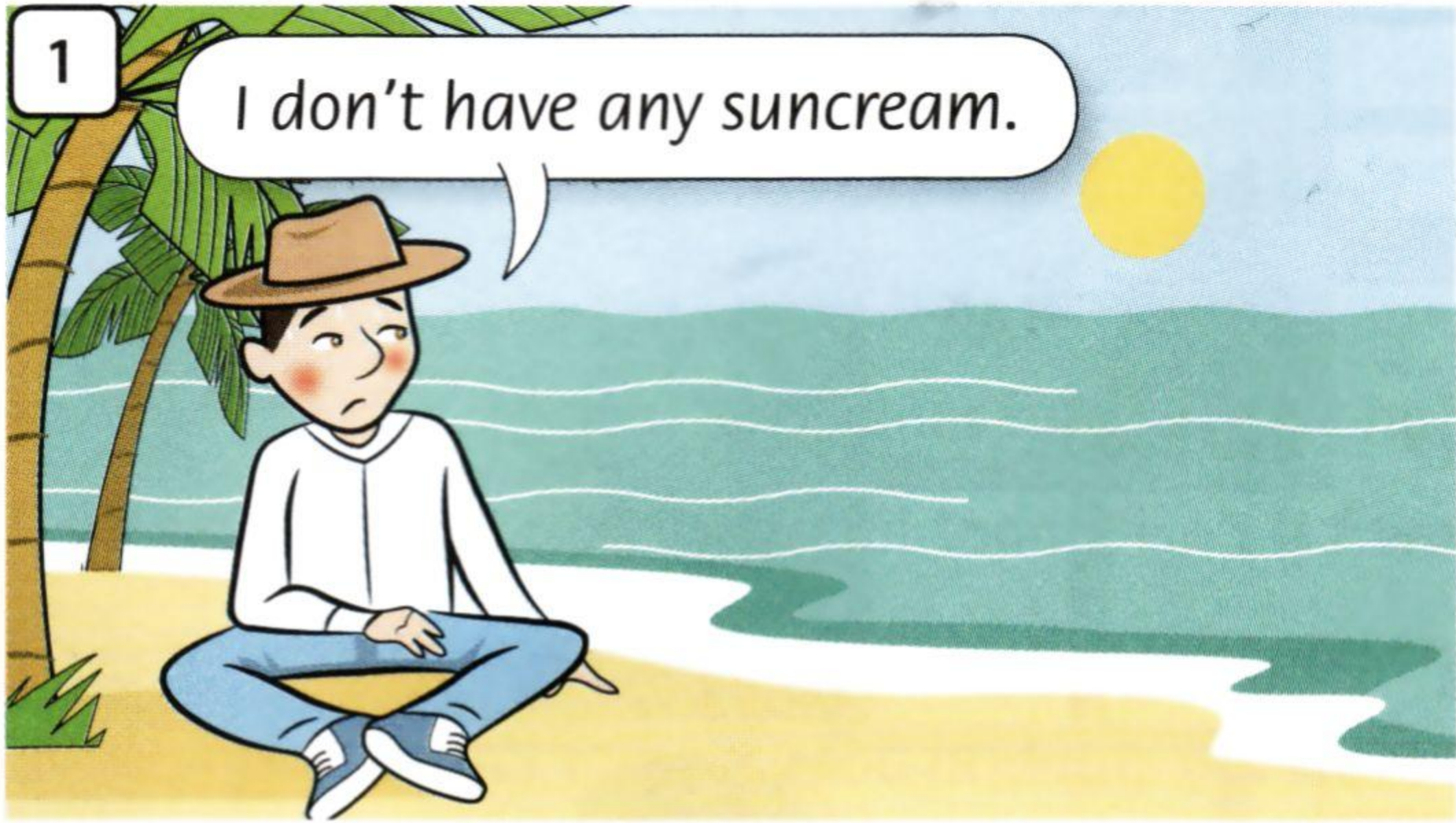
Wish

I wish I could play the guitar.

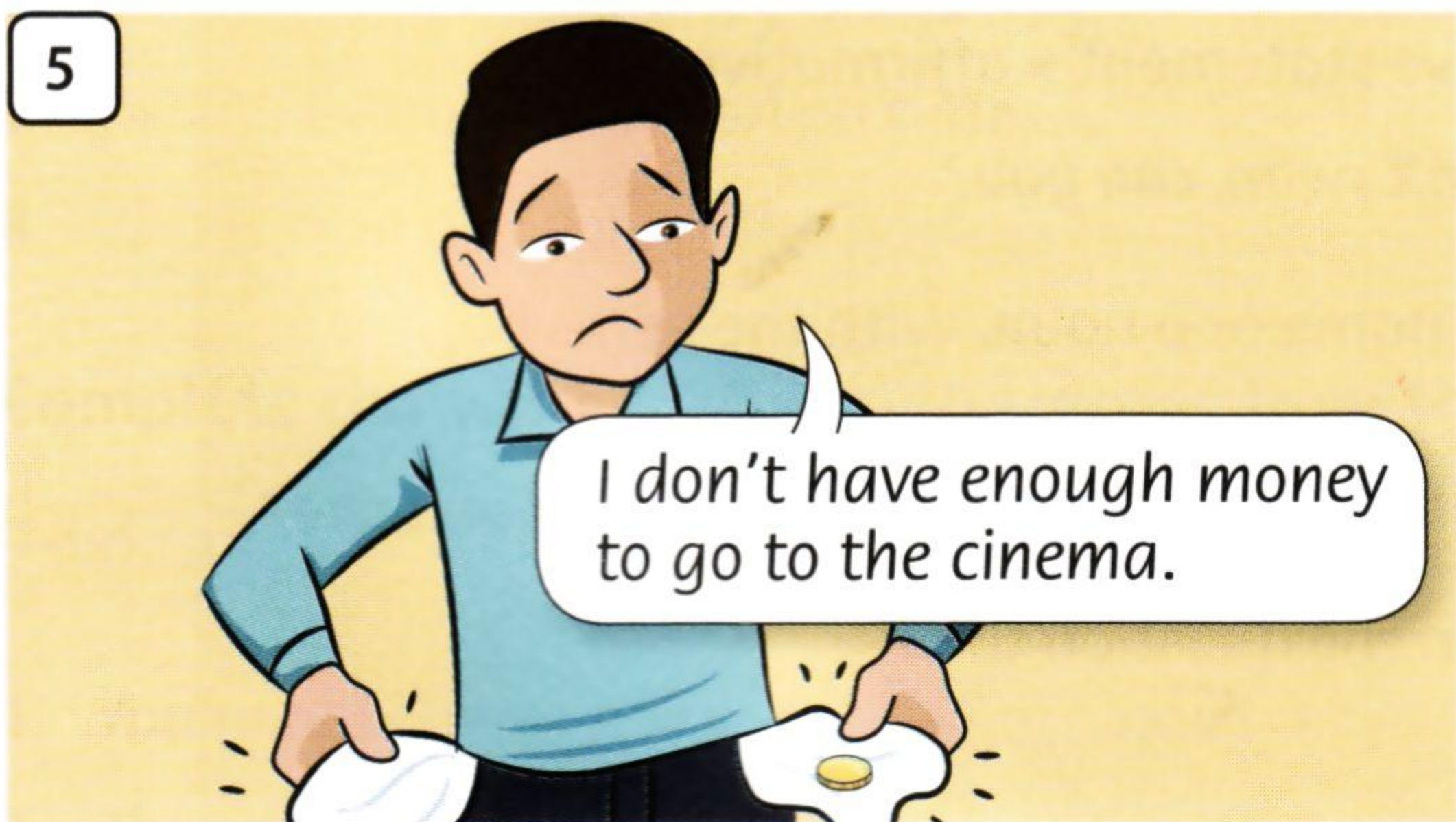
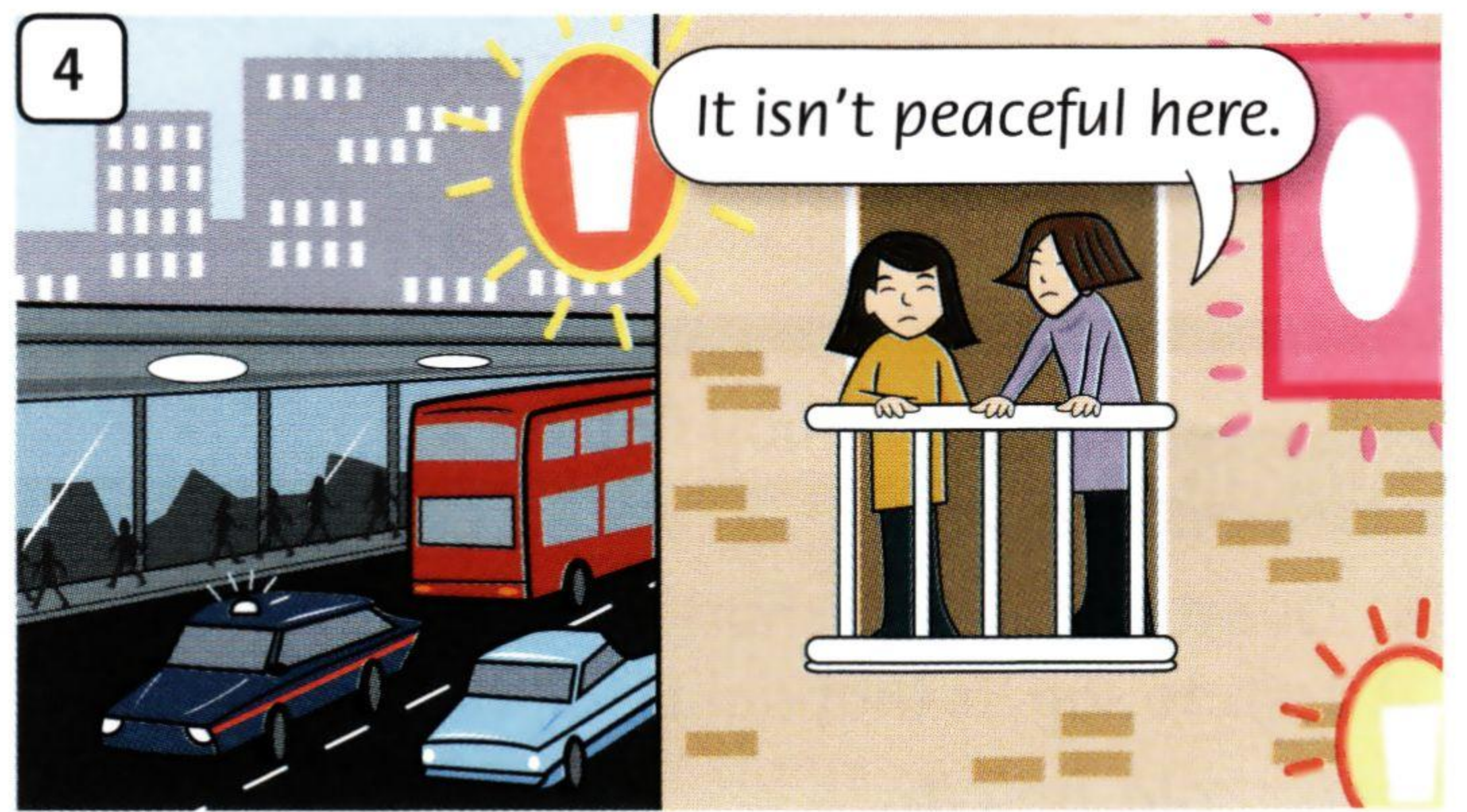
1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple and the verbs in brackets.

- Gemma wishes her family had (have) a boat.
- A lot of people wish life _____ (be) less busy.
- I wish we _____ (know) how to play this game.
- I wish our cousins _____ (live) closer.
- I wish people _____ (not throw) litter everywhere.
- Billy wishes he _____ (can) paint like Poppy.
- I wish this jewellery _____ (not be) so expensive.
- We wish our team _____ (not lose) every match.

2 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with **I wish**.



I wish I had some suncream.



○○○

To: Theo From: Billy

Subject: My holiday

Hi Theo,

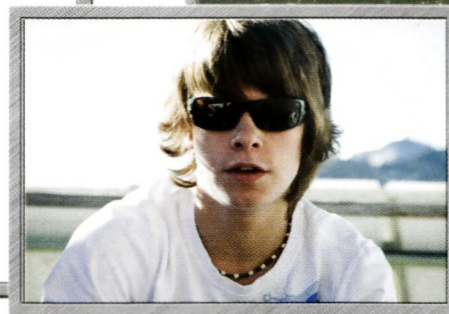
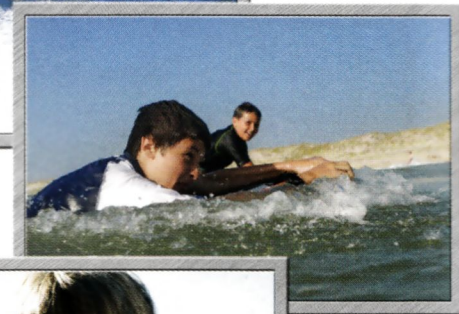
What a great holiday! It was a fantastic campsite, **wasn't it?** And it was so near the beach.

I don't think I've ever swum so much. We spent a lot of time swimming in the sea, **didn't we?** We also saw lots of exciting places and took lots of photos. Sam's got some amazing photos. He said he'd send me some. He doesn't have your email address, **does he?** I'll give it to him, if you want.


I have to go now as I have to study for a test at school. It's a shame holidays don't last forever, **isn't it?**

Write to me soon!

Billy



Question tags

 Question tags are short questions that we use at the end of a statement. We use question tags to say 'Is that right?' or 'Do you agree?'

*It's cold, **isn't it?***

We form sentences with question tags like this:

affirmative statement + negative tag

negative statement + affirmative tag

*You can swim, **can't you?***

*You can't swim, **can you?***

We always use a pronoun in the question tag, not a name or a noun. With the verbs **be**, **can**, and **will** we repeat the verb.

*She's very tall, **isn't she?** You **can't** swim, **can you?** Mum **will** go shopping today, **won't she?***

With most other verbs, we use **do**, **don't**, **did**, **didn't** in the question tag.

*You live near here, **don't you?***

3 Read the questions. Do they ask 'Is that right?' (R) or 'Do you agree' (A)? Write R or A.

- 1 You're French, aren't you? R
- 2 It's warm today, isn't it? _____
- 3 This food isn't very spicy, is it? _____
- 4 Your aunt had a baby last year, didn't she? _____
- 5 Oscar can't swim, can he? _____
- 6 This football match isn't very interesting, is it? _____
- 7 The buses don't stop here, do they? _____
- 8 The film was made in Hungary, wasn't it? _____

4 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 It's very hot today, **isn't it** / is it?
- 2 You did your homework, **didn't you** / did you?
- 3 Jamie's / **isn't** a very clever boy, isn't he?
- 4 Your dad works very hard, **does he** / doesn't he?
- 5 It's Judy's first day at school today, **isn't it** / was it?
- 6 Grandma and Grandpa always give you presents, **aren't they** / don't they?
- 7 We **had** / didn't have a good holiday, did we?
- 8 The football match **was** / wasn't very exciting, wasn't it?
- 9 Molly can paint beautiful pictures, **can't** / could she?
- 10 We **won't** / 'll have time to go shopping, will we?

5 Match 1–8 with a–h.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 <u>f</u> There aren't many people here, | a didn't you? |
| 2 _____ That's a new printer, | b didn't they? |
| 3 _____ Heidi bought a new pair of trainers | c did you? |
| 4 _____ Jamie doesn't live in Cairo, | d aren't they? |
| 5 _____ You didn't bring a coat, | e isn't it? |
| 6 _____ Polly and Sidney are lovely, | f are there? |
| 7 _____ Everyone arrived on time, | g does he? |
| 8 _____ You had fun at the party, | h didn't she? |

6 Complete the sentences. Use the words from the box to make question tags.

did ~~aren't~~ didn't doesn't am wasn't do wasn't

- 1 You're new here, aren't you?
- 2 The road was very smooth, _____ it?
- 3 Rob likes Indian food, _____ he?
- 4 Katie didn't call, _____ she?
- 5 Toby was given a new computer, _____ he?
- 6 Grandma and Grandpa don't go on holiday every year, _____ they?
- 7 You booked the cinema tickets, _____ you?
- 8 I'm not late, _____ I?

7 Complete the conversation. Use question tags.

Jamie We don't have any plans for today, ¹ *do we* _____? Shall we go to the park?

Max Yes, let's do that. Our friends will want to come, ² _____?

Jamie Yes. Charlie and Fred are at home with their mum and dad, ³ _____?

Max But Charlie's exam is tomorrow, ⁴ _____? He's probably studying.

Jamie Fred doesn't like staying at home on sunny days, ⁵ _____? It's a nice day today, ⁶ _____? So let's ask him.

Max Yes, we'll ask Fred. Your cousin Mandy's here at the moment, ⁷ _____?

Jamie Yes, she's here until next week. We'll ask her too. It'll be a great day, ⁸ _____?

8 Write sentences. Use question tags.

1 It / be / sunny / today

It's sunny today, isn't it?

2 You / not see / a shooting star / last night

3 Andy / not be / very tall

4 We / can / pick / these flowers

5 Billy / lose / his new camera / yesterday

6 Amy / not call / earlier

7 They / not be / late for school / yesterday

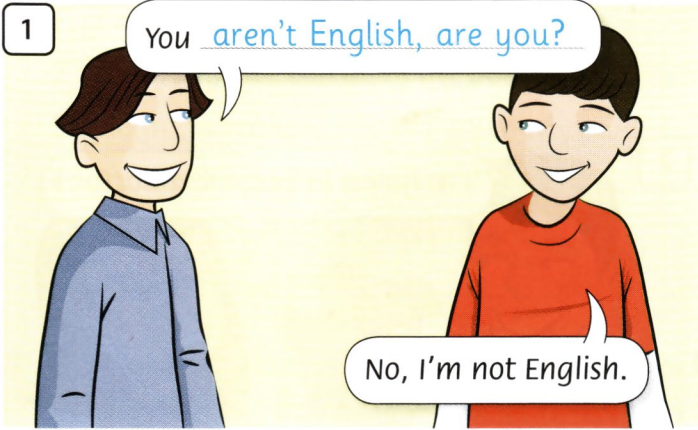
8 Helen / like eating / fish

9 I / can / use / the computer / after you

10 The CD player / not work

9 Complete the sentences. Use question tags.

1 You aren't English, are you?



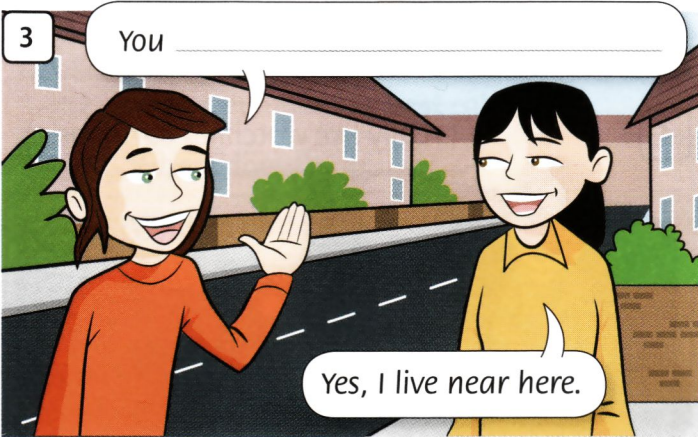
No, I'm not English.

2 Our hotel _____



No, our hotel wasn't very comfortable.

3 You _____



Yes, I live near here.

4 This camera is yours, _____



Yes, it's mine.

5 You _____



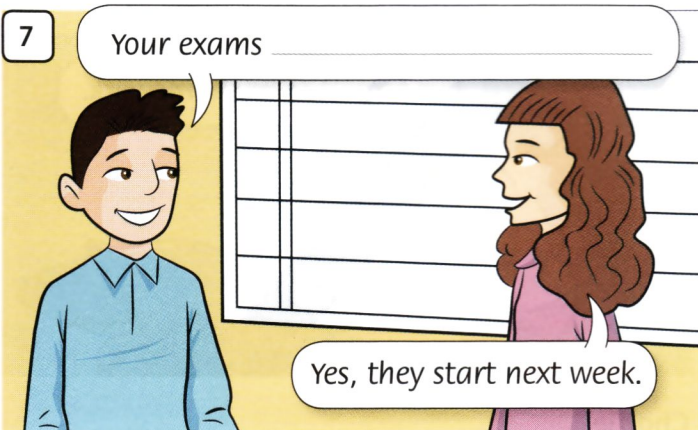
No, I don't know the time.

6 I _____



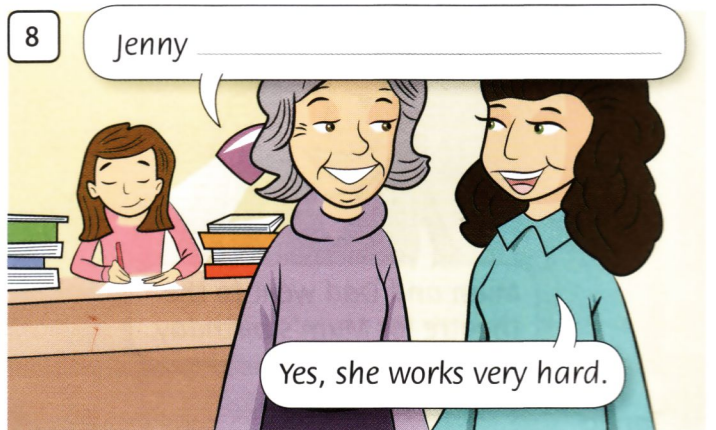
No, you didn't talk in your sleep!

7 Your exams _____



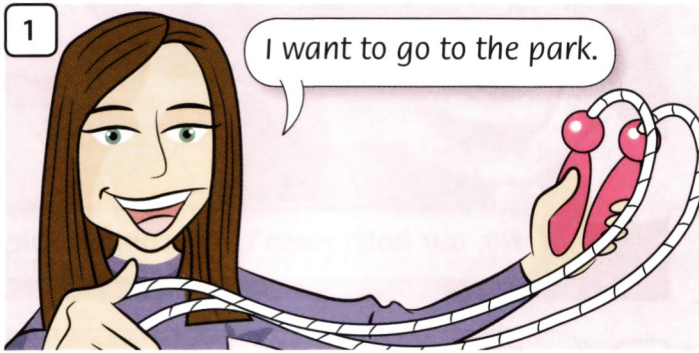
Yes, they start next week.

8 Jenny _____

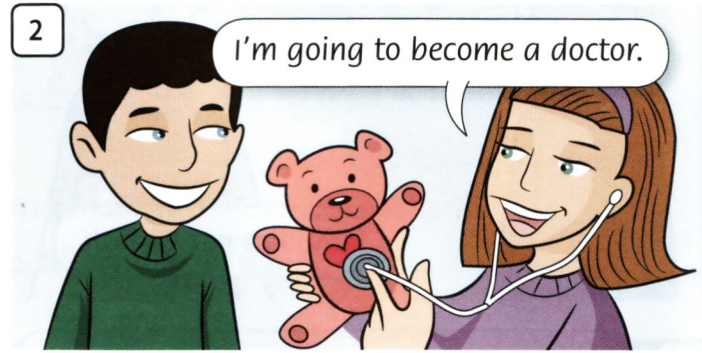


Yes, she works very hard.

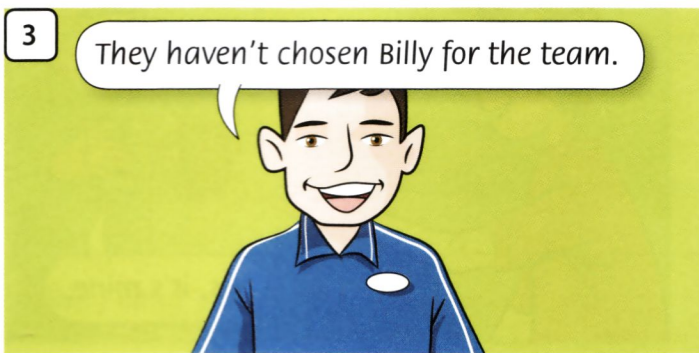
1 Look at the pictures. Write reported statements.



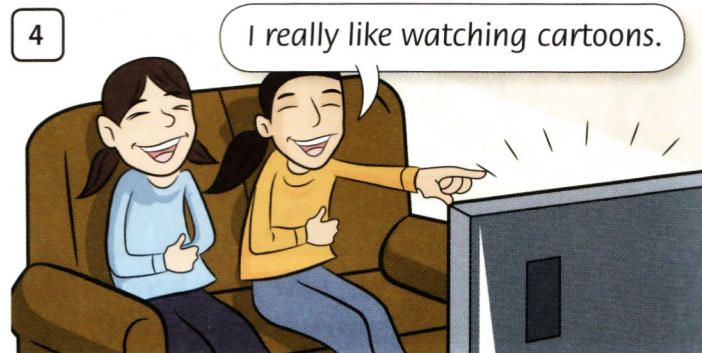
Jenny said she wanted to go to the park.



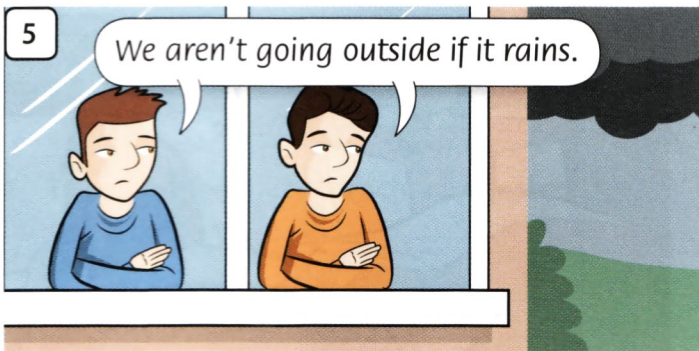
Heidi _____



Olly _____



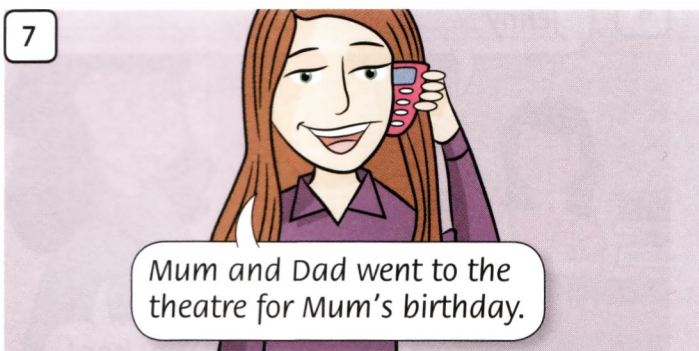
Anna _____



Ethan and Jasper _____



Max _____



Tanya _____



Charlie _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use reflexive pronouns.

- 1 I made this model all by myself.
- 2 Mum says we can go to the park by _____.
- 3 Henry, when you fell, did you hurt _____?
- 4 I think the printer is broken. It switches _____ off all the time.
- 5 Bob and Clare chose this present _____.
- 6 Poppy cooked this meal _____.

3 Look at the table. Write reported questions. Use **asked and a question word.**

	Direct speech	Speaker	Listener
1	Where's the shopping?	Mum	Edward
2	Who can make the best cake?	Katie	Linda
3	Where does Oscar live?	Dad	George
4	Why do birds sing?	Jason	Katie
5	Why are you late?	the teacher	Amy and Katie
6	When does the postman usually arrive?	Carla	Grandpa
7	What time is it?	Mum	Jamie
8	Which book did you read?	Mum	Julia

- 1 Mum asked Edward where the shopping was.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

4 Look at the table. Write reported commands. Use **told**.

	Direct command	Speaker	Listener
1	Write the date on the board.	my teacher	me
2	Don't play outside for long.	Mum	us
3	Bring some water.	Andy	Theo
4	Go to bed soon.	Dad	Mandy
5	Be quiet.	the teacher	the children
6	Get some milk from the shop.	Mum	Sidney

1 *My teacher told me to write the date on the board.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

5 Look at the table. Write reported requests. Use **asked**.

	Direct request	Speaker	Listener
1	Can you write down Alex's email address?	Chris	Jenny
2	Can you pass the crisps, please?	Mum	Dad
3	Can you give me some more lemonade, please?	Sally	Billy
4	Can you tell another joke?	Jamie	Dad
5	Can you help with the games?	Grandma	Grandpa
6	Can you give a letter to Max?	the teacher	Tanya
7	Can you put on some music, please?	Molly	Sidney
8	Can you take some cake to Grandma, please?	Mum	the children

1 *Chris asked Jenny to write down Alex's email address.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

6 Complete the sentences. Use wish and a verb from the box.

~~I / can swim~~ they / not live we / not have to
she / speak I / have it / not rain there / be she / go

- 1 I love the sea. I wish I could swim better.
- 2 Clare likes animals. She _____ to the zoo more often.
- 3 It's been raining since last week! We _____ so much in this country.
- 4 We're looking forward to seeing our cousins. We _____ so far away.
- 5 I _____ more money to buy music with.
- 6 I _____ go to school tomorrow.
- 7 We love football. We _____ a football pitch in our town.
- 8 Carrie really likes languages. She _____ French fluently.

7 Write sentences with question tags.

- 1 you / be / Egyptian
You're Egyptian, aren't you?
- 2 that / be / a very big smoothie

- 3 Jamie / not like / rock climbing

- 4 it / be / hot / yesterday

- 5 we / not have / much luggage

- 6 Gemma and Eric / can speak / German

- 7 people / not write / letters / very often

- 8 you / not act / in the play / last year

Grammar reference

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
bury	buried	buried
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake up	woke up	woken up
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Grammar Friends

For 6 – 12 years

The step by step grammar presentations in *Grammar Friends* introduce form, use and meaning in a way that even young beginner learners can understand and remember. The series is an ideal supplement to any elementary course book series.

- **Builds accuracy and confidence:** graded written exercises provide practice and reinforcement.
- **Puts the focus on grammar:** familiar contexts and situations, using basic vocabulary, enable pupils to concentrate on learning grammar.
- **Revises and consolidates:** regular revision units provide extra practice.
- **Interactive practice:** the student CD-ROM features additional exercises and tests for even more practice at home or independently at school.
- **Photocopiable tests:** included in the Teacher's Book, plus answer key.

Beginner – Elementary (A2)

*For students preparing for the
Cambridge ESOL Young Learner's exams:*

Starters: Grammar Friends 1 and 2

Movers: Grammar Friends 3 and 4

Flyers: Grammar Friends 5 and 6

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt

OXFORD ENGLISH
ISBN 978-0-19-478017-9



9 780194 780179