

Essential Grammar in Use

A self-study
reference
and practice
book for
elementary
students of
English

with answers

SECOND
EDITION

Raymond Murphy

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Contents

To the student

To the teacher

Thanks

Unit

- 1 **am/is/are**
- 2 **am/is/are** (questions)
- 3 **I am doing** (present continuous)
- 4 **are you doing?** (present continuous questions)
- 5 **I do/work/like** etc. (present simple)
- 6 **I don't ...** (present simple negative)
- 7 **Do you ... ?** (present simple questions)
- 8 **I am doing** and **I do** (present continuous and present simple)
- 9 **I have ... / I've got ...**
- 10 **was/were**
- 11 **worked/got/went** etc. (past simple)
- 12 **I didn't ... Did you ... ?** (past simple negative and questions)
- 13 **I was doing** (past continuous)
- 14 **I was doing** (past continuous) and **I did** (past simple)
- 15 **I have done** (present perfect 1)
- 16 **I've just ... I've already ... I haven't ... yet** (present perfect 2)
- 17 **Have you ever ... ?** (present perfect 3)
- 18 **How long have you ... ?** (present perfect 4)
- 19 **for since ago**
- 20 **I have done** (present perfect) and **I did** (past simple)
- 21 **is done was done** (passive 1)
- 22 **is being done has been done** (passive 2)
- 23 **be/have/do** in present and past tenses
- 24 Regular and irregular verbs
- 25 **I used to ...**
- 26 **What are you doing tomorrow?**
- 27 **I'm going to ...**
- 28 **will/shall** (1)
- 29 **will/shall** (2)
- 30 **might**
- 31 **can** and **could**
- 32 **must mustn't needn't**
- 33 **should**
- 34 **I have to ...**
- 35 **Would you like ... ? I'd like ...**
- 36 **there is there are**
- 37 **there was/were there has/have been there will be**
- 38 **It ...**

- 39 **I am** **I don't** etc.
- 40 **Have you?** **Are you?** **Don't you?** etc.
- 41 **too/either** **so am I / neither do I** etc.
- 42 **isn't** **haven't** **don't** etc. (negatives)
- 43 **is it ... ?** **have you ... ?** **do they ... ?** etc. (questions 1)
- 44 **Who saw you?** **Who did you see?** (questions 2)
- 45 **Who is she talking to?** **What is it like?** (questions 3)
- 46 **What ... ?** **Which ... ?** **How ... ?**
- 47 **How long does it take ... ?**
- 48 **Do you know where ... ?** **I don't know what ...** etc.
- 49 **She said that ...** **He told me that ...**
- 50 **work/working** **go/going** **do/doing**
- 51 **to ... (I want to do)** and **-ing (I enjoy doing)**
- 52 **I want you to ...** **I told you to ...**
- 53 **I went to the shop to ...**
- 54 **go to ...** **go on ...** **go for ...** **go -ing**
- 55 **get**
- 56 **do and make**
- 57 **have**
- 58 **I/me** **he/him** **they/them** etc.
- 59 **my/his/their** etc.
- 60 **Whose is this?** **It's mine/yours/hers** etc.
- 61 **I/me/my/mine**
- 62 **myself/yourself/themselves** etc.
- 63 **-s (Ann's camera / my brother's car)** etc.
- 64 **a/an ...**
- 65 **flower(s)** **bus(es)** (singular and plural)
- 66 **a car / some money** (countable/uncountable 1)
- 67 **a car / some money** (countable/uncountable 2)
- 68 **a/an** and **the**
- 69 **the ...**
- 70 **go to work / go home / go to the cinema**
- 71 **I like music** **I hate exams**
- 72 **the ...** (names of places)
- 73 **this/that/these/those**
- 74 **one/ones**
- 75 **some and any**
- 76 **not + any** **no** **none**
- 77 **not + anybody/anyone/anything** **nobody/no-one/nothing**
- 78 **somebody/anything/nowhere** etc.
- 79 **every** and **all**
- 80 **all** **most** **some** **any** **no/none**
- 81 **both** **either** **neither**
- 82 **a lot** **much** **many**
- 83 **(a) little** **(a) few**

- 84 **old/nice/interesting** etc. (adjectives)
 85 **quickly/badly/suddenly** etc. (adverbs)
 86 **old/older** **expensive / more expensive**
 87 **older than ...** **more expensive than ...**
 88 **not as ... as**
 89 **the oldest** **the most expensive**
 90 **enough**
 91 **too**
- 92 He **speaks English** very well. (word order 1)
 93 **always/usually/often** etc. (word order 2)
 94 **still** **yet** **already**
 95 **Give me that book!** **Give it to me!**
- 96 **at 8 o'clock** **on Monday** **in April**
 97 **from ... to** **until** **since** **for**
 98 **before** **after** **during** **while**
- 99 **in** **at** **on** (places 1)
 100 **in** **at** **on** (places 2)
 101 **to** **in** **at** (places 3)
 102 **under** **behind** **opposite** etc. (prepositions)
 103 **up** **over** **through** etc. (prepositions)
 104 **on** **at** **by** **with** **about** (prepositions)
 105 **afraid of ...** **good at ...** etc. preposition + **-ing** (**good at -ing** etc.)
 106 **listen to ...** **look at ...** etc. (verb + preposition)
- 107 **go in** **fall off** **run away** etc. (phrasal verbs 1)
 108 **put on** your shoes **put** your shoes **on** (phrasal verbs 2)
- 109 **and** **but** **or** **so** **because**
 110 **When ...**
 111 **If we go ...** **If you see ...** etc.
 112 **If I had ...** **If we went ...** etc.
 113 a person **who ...** a thing **that/which ...** (relative clauses 1)
 114 the people **we met** the hotel **you stayed at** (relative clauses 2)

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Active and passive 239
 Appendix 2 List of irregular verbs 240
 Appendix 3 Irregular verbs in groups 241
 Appendix 4 Short forms (**he's** / **I'd** / **don't** etc.) 242
 Appendix 5 Spelling 244
 Appendix 6 Phrasal verbs (**look out** / **take off** etc.) 246
 Appendix 7 Phrasal verbs + object (**fill in** a form / **put out** a fire etc.) 247

Additional exercises 248

- Key** to Exercises 265
Key to Additional exercises 293

Index 296

am/is/are

A



B

positive

I	am	(I'm)
he	is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he	is not	(he's not or he isn't)
she		(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we	are not	(we're not or we aren't)
you		(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

- I'm cold. Can you close the window, please?
- I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
- My brother is very tall. He's a policeman.
- John is afraid of dogs.
- It's ten o'clock. You're late again.
- Ann and I are good friends.
- Your keys are on the table.



- I'm tired but I'm not hungry.
- Tom isn't interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jane isn't at home at the moment. She's at work.
- Those people aren't English. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today but it isn't warm.

C

that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- 'Here's your key.' 'Thank you.'



EXERCISES

1.1 Write the short form (she's / we aren't etc.).

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 she is <u>she's</u> | 3 it is not | 5 I am not |
| 2 they are | 4 that is | 6 you are not |

1.2 Put in am, is or are.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The weather <u>is</u> nice today. | 5 Look! There Carol. |
| 2 I not tired. | 6 My brother and I good tennis players. |
| 3 This bag heavy. | 7 Ann at home. Her children at school. |
| 4 These bags heavy. | 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse. |

1.3 Write full sentences. Use is/isn't/are/aren't.

- (your shoes very dirty) Your shoes are very dirty.
- (my brother a teacher) My
- (this house not very big)
- (the shops not open today)
- (my keys in my bag)
- (Jenny 18 years old)
- (you not very tall)

1.4 Look at Lisa's sentences (Unit 1A). Now write sentences about yourself.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 (name?) My | 6 (favourite colour or colours?) |
| 2 (from?) I | My |
| 3 (age?) I | 7 (interested in...?) |
| 4 (job?) I | I |
| 5 (married?) I | |

1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use: afraid angry cold hot hungry thirsty



- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 <u>She's thirsty.</u> | 3 He | 5 |
| 2 They | 4 | 6 |

1.6 Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't.

- (I / interested in politics) I'm interested (OR I'm not interested) in politics.
- (I / hungry) I
- (it / warm today) It
- (I / afraid of dogs)
- (my hands / cold)
- (Canada / a very big country)
- (diamonds / cheap)
- (I / interested in football)
- (Rome / in Spain)

am/is/are (questions)

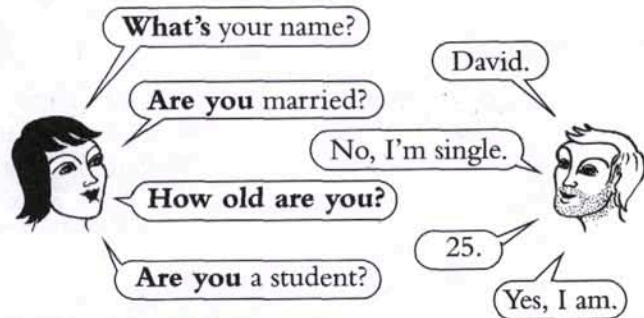
A

positive

I	am
he	is
she	
it	
we	are
you	
they	

question

am	I?
is	he?
	she?
	it?
are	we?
	you?
	they?



- 'Am I late?' 'No, **you're** on time.'
- 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, **she's** out.'
- 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, **they're** out.'
- 'Is it cold in your room?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 'Your shoes are nice. **Are they** new?'

We say:

- **Is she** at home? / **Is your mother** at home? (not 'Is at home your mother?')
- **Are they** new? / **Are your shoes** new? (not 'Are new your shoes?')

B

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- **Where is** your mother? Is she at home?
- **What colour is** your car? 'It's red.'
- **How are** your parents? Are they well?
- **How much are** these postcards? 'Fifty pence.'
- **Where are** you from? 'Canada.'
- **How old is** Joe? 'He's 24.'
- **Why are** you angry?

what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is

- **What's** the time? • **Who's** that man?
- **Where's** Jill? • **How's** your father?

C

short answers

Yes, I am .
Yes, { he } is .
{ she }
{ it }
Yes, { we } are .
{ you }
{ they }

No, I'm not .
No, { he's } not . or No, { he } isn't .
{ she's }
{ it's }
No, { we're } not . or No, { we } aren't .
{ you're }
{ they're }



- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, **I am**.'
- 'Are you hungry?' 'No, **I'm not** but I'm thirsty.'
- 'Is your friend English?' 'Yes, **he is**.'
- 'Are these your keys?' 'Yes, **they are**.'
- 'That's my seat.' 'No, **it isn't**.'

EXERCISES

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

1 Where's the camera?	A London.
2 Is your car blue?	B No, I'm not.
3 Is Linda from London?	C Yes, you are.
4 Am I late?	D My sister.
5 Where's Ann from?	E Black.
6 What colour is your bag?	F No, it's black.
7 Are you hungry?	G In your bag.
8 How is George?	H No, she's American.
9 Who's that woman?	I Very well.

- 1 **G**
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

2.2 Make questions with these words. Use **is** or **are**.

- 1 (at home / your mother?) Is your mother at home?
2 (your parents / well?) Are your parents well?
3 (interesting / your job?)
4 (the shops / open today?)
5 (interested in sport / you?)
6 (near here / the post office?)
7 (at school / your children?)
8 (why / you / late?)

2.3 Complete the questions. Use **What...** / **Who...** / **Where...** / **How...**

- 1 How are your parents?
2 the bus stop?
3 your children?
4 these oranges?
5 your favourite sport?
6 the man in this photograph?
7 your new shoes?
- They're very well.
At the end of the street.
Five, six and ten.
£1.20 a kilo.
Skiing.
That's my father.
Black.

2.4 Write the questions. (Read the answers first.)

- 1 (name?) What's your name?
2 (married or single?)
3 (American?)
4 (how old?)
5 (a teacher?)
6 (wife a lawyer?)
7 (from?)
8 (her name?)
9 (how old?)
- Paul.
I'm married.
No, I'm Australian.
I'm 30.
No, I'm a lawyer.
No, she's a designer.
She's Italian.
Anna.
She's 27.

2.5 Write short answers (**Yes, I am.** / **No, he isn't.** etc.).

- 1 Are you married? No, I'm not.
2 Are you thirsty?
3 Is it cold today?
4 Are your hands cold?
5 Is it dark now?
6 Are you a teacher?

UNIT 3

I am doing (present continuous)

A



She's **eating**.
She **isn't** reading.



It's **raining**.
The sun **isn't** shining.



They're **running**.
They **aren't** walking.

The present continuous is:
am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing etc.

I	am	(not) -ing	I'm working.
he	is	(not) -ing	Chris is writing a letter.
she			She isn't eating. (or She's not eating.)
it			The phone is ringing.
we	are	(not) -ing	We're having dinner.
you			You're not listening to me. (or You aren't ...)
they			The children are doing their homework.

B

am/is/are + -ing = something is happening now:

I'm working
she's wearing a hat
they're playing football
I'm not watching television

past ————— NOW ————— future

- Please be quiet. **I'm working.** (= I'm working now)
- Look at Sue! She's wearing her new hat. (= she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice at the moment. **It's not raining.**
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're playing in the park.'
- (on the phone) We're having dinner now. Can you phone again later?
- You can turn off the television. **I'm not watching** it.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

come → coming write → writing dance → dancing
run → running sit → sitting swim → swimming
lie → lying

EXERCISES

3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences:

eat have lie play sit wait



- 1 She's eating an apple.
- 2 He for a bus.
- 3 They football.
- 4 on the floor.
- 5 breakfast.
- 6 on the table.

3.2 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs:

build cook go have stand stay swim work

- 1 Please be quiet. I 'm working.
- 2 'Where's John?' 'He's in the kitchen. He
- 3 'You on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- 4 Look! Somebody in the river.
- 5 We're here on holiday. We at the Central Hotel.
- 6 'Where's Ann?' 'She a shower.'
- 7 They a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.
- 8 I now. Goodbye.

3.3 Look at the picture. Write sentences about Jane. Use **She's -ing** or **She isn't -ing**.



- 1 (have dinner) Jane isn't having dinner.
- 2 (watch television) She's watching television.
- 3 (sit on the floor) She
- 4 (read a book)
- 5 (play the piano)
- 6 (laugh)
- 7 (wear a hat)
- 8 (write a letter)

3.4 What's happening at the moment? Write true sentences.

- 1 (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair.
- 2 (it / snow) It's snowing. OR It isn't snowing.
- 3 (I / sit / on a chair)
- 4 (I / eat)
- 5 (it / rain)
- 6 (I / learn / English)
- 7 (I / listen / to music)
- 8 (the sun / shine)
- 9 (I / wear / shoes)
- 10 (I / read / a newspaper)

UNIT 4

are you doing? (present continuous questions)

A

positive

I	am	
he	is	doing
she		working
it		going
we	are	staying
you		
they		etc.

question

am	I	
is	he	doing?
	she	working?
	it	going?
are	we	staying?
	you	
	they	etc.



- 'Are you feeling OK?' 'Yes, I'm fine, thank you.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'Yes, take an umbrella.'
- Why are you wearing a coat? It's not cold.
- 'What's Paul doing?' 'He's reading the newspaper.'
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're watching television.'
- Look, there's Sally! Where's she going?
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?

B

Study the word order:

is/are + subject + -ing

	Is	he	working	today?
	Is	Paul	working	today? (not 'Is working Paul today?')
Where	are	they	going?	
Where	are	those people	going?	(not 'Where are going those people?')

C

short answers

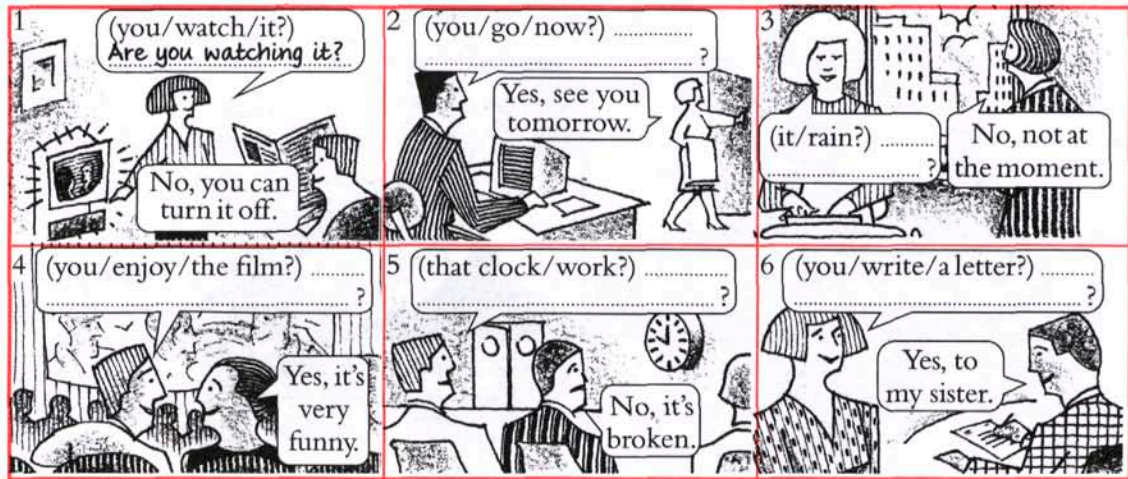
Yes, I am.
Yes, { he she } is.
Yes, { we you } are.
Yes, { they }

No, I'm not.
No, { he's she's } not. or No, { he she } isn't.
No, { it's }
No, { we're you're } not. or No, { we you } aren't.
No, { they're }

- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is Paul working today?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, it isn't.'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, they aren't. They're staying with me.'

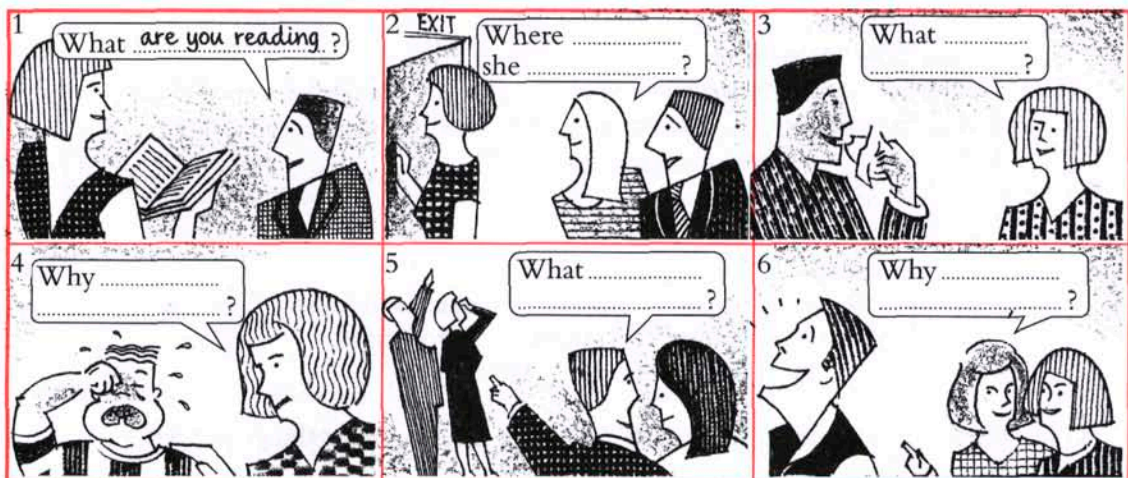
EXERCISES

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.



4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use one of these:

cry eat go laugh look at read



4.3 Write questions from these words. Use **is** or **are** and put the words in order.

- 1 (working / Paul / today?) Is Paul working today?
- 2 (what / doing / the children?) What are the children doing?
- 3 (you / listening / to me?)
- 4 (where / going / your friends?)
- 5 (your parents / television / watching?)
- 6 (what / cooking / Ann?)
- 7 (why / you / looking / at me?)
- 8 (coming / the bus?)

4.4 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.)

- 1 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not.
- 2 Are you wearing a watch?
- 3 Are you eating something?
- 4 Is it raining?
- 5 Are you sitting on the floor?
- 6 Are you feeling well?

I do/work/like etc. (present simple)

A



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he works / **she lives** / **it rains** etc.

- **I work** in a shop. **My brother works** in a bank. (not 'My brother work')
- **Linda lives** in London. **Her parents live** in Scotland.
- **It rains** a lot in winter.

I have → he/she/it **has**:

- **John has** a shower every day.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

- es after -s / -sh / -ch: pass → passes finish → finishes watch → watches
- y → -ies: study → studies try → tries
- also: do → does go → goes

B

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- **I like** big cities.
- The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

C

always/never/often/sometimes/usually + present simple

- Sue **always arrives** at work early. (not 'Sue arrives always')
- I **usually go** to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (not 'I go usually')
- Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. We **often see** him.

I don't ... (negative) ⇒ **UNIT 6**

Do you ... ? (questions) ⇒ **UNIT 7**

I am doing and I do ⇒ **UNIT 8**

always/usually/often etc. (word order) ⇒ **UNIT 93**

EXERCISES

5.1 Write these verbs + -s or -es.

- 1 (read) she reads 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she
2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it

5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use these verbs:

eat go live play play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
2 They in a very big house. 5 to the cinema a lot.
3 a lot of fruit. 6 eight hours a night.

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil close cost cost like like meet open speak teach wash

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages.
2 In Britain the banks usually at 9.30 in the morning.
3 The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
4 Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
6 Peter his hair twice a week.
7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
10 Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.

5.4 Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form (arrive or arrives etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
2 (basketball / I / play / often) I
3 (work / Margaret / hard / usually)
4 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)
5 (dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30)
6 (television / Tim / watch / never)
7 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
8 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)

5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use **always/never/often/sometimes/usually**.

- 1 (watch television) I never watch television. / I usually watch television in the evening. (etc.)
2 (read in bed) I
3 (get up before 7 o'clock)
4 (go to work/school by bus)
5 (drink coffee)

I don't ... (present simple negative)

A The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't + verb**:



She **doesn't** drink coffee.



He **doesn't** like his job.

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

negative

I	do not	work like do have
we you they	(don't)	
he she it	does not	
	(doesn't)	

- I **drink** coffee but I **don't** drink tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't** drink coffee.
- You **don't** work very hard.
- We **don't** watch television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't** rain very often.
- Gerry and Linda **don't** know many people.

B Remember:

I/we/you/they **don't** ... • I **don't** like football.
he/she/it **doesn't** ... • He **doesn't** like football.

- I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (not 'Fred don't like')
- My car **doesn't** use much petrol. (not 'My car don't use')
- Sometimes he is late but it **doesn't** happen very often.

C We use **don't/doesn't + infinitive** (don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do etc.):

- I **don't** like washing the car. I **don't** do it very often.
- Sandra **speaks** Spanish but she **doesn't** speak Italian. (not 'doesn't speaks')
- Bill **doesn't** do his job very well. (not 'Bill doesn't his job')
- Paula **doesn't** usually have breakfast. (not 'doesn't ... has')

EXERCISES

6.1 Write the negative.

- 1 I play the piano very well. I don't play the piano very well.
- 2 Jane plays the piano very well. Jane
- 3 They know my phone number.
- 4 We work very hard.
- 5 He has a bath every day.
- 6 You do the same thing every day.

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with **like**.

	Bill and Rose		Carol	You
	1 classical music?	yes	no	?
	2 boxing?	no	yes	?
	3 horror films?	yes	no	?

- 1 Bill and Rose like classical music.
Carol
I classical music.
- 2 Bill and Rose
Carol
I
- 3
.....
.....

6.3 Write about **yourself**. Use: **I never ...** or **I often ...** or **I don't ... very often**.

- 1 (watch TV) I don't watch TV very often. (OR I never... OR I often ...)
- 2 (go to the theatre)
- 3 (ride a bicycle)
- 4 (eat in restaurants)
- 5 (travel by train)

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use **don't/doesn't** + one of these verbs:

cost go know read see use wear

- 1 I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.
- 2 Paul has a car but he it very often.
- 3 They like films but they to the cinema very often.
- 4 Amanda is married but she a ring.
- 5 I much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- 6 It's not an expensive hotel. It much to stay there.
- 7 Brian lives near us but we him very often.

6.5 Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- 2 I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 3 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I' (know)
- 4 Sue is a very quiet person. She very much. (talk)
- 5 Jim a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- 6 It's not true! I it! (believe)
- 7 That's a very beautiful picture. I it very much. (like)
- 8 Mark is a vegetarian. He meat. (eat)

Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

A We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

question

do	I	work?
	we	like?
	you	do?
	they	have?
does	he	
	she	
	it	



B Study the word order:

do/does + *subject* + *infinitive*

	Do	you	work	in the evening?
	Do	your friends	live	near here?
	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
Where	do	your parents	live?	
How often	do	you	wash	your hair?
What	does	this word	mean?	
How much	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	often	play	tennis?
What	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- **'What do you do?'** 'I work in a bank.'

C Remember:

do I/we/you/they ...
does he/she/it ...

- **Do they** like music?
- **Does he** like music?

D *short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they	do.
	he/she/it	does.

No,	I/we/you/they	don't.
	he/she/it	doesn't.

- **'Do you** play tennis?' 'No, **I don't.**'
- **'Do your** parents speak English?' 'Yes, **they do.**'
- **'Does** George work hard?' 'Yes, **he does.**'
- **'Does your** sister live in London.' 'No, **she doesn't.**'

EXERCISES

7.1 Write questions with **Do ...?** and **Does ...?**

- 1 I like chocolate. And you?
- 2 I play tennis. And you?
- 3 Tom plays tennis. And Ann?
- 4 You live near here. And your friends?
- 5 You speak English. And your brother?
- 6 I do exercises every morning. And you?
- 7 Sue often goes away. And Paul?
- 8 I want to be famous. And you?
- 9 You work hard. And Linda?

Do you like chocolate?

you

Ann

7.2 Write questions. Use the words in brackets (...) + **do/does**. Put the words in the right order.

- 1 (where / live / your parents?)
- 2 (you / early / always / get up?)
- 3 (how often / TV / you / watch?)
- 4 (you / want / what / for dinner?)
- 5 (like / you / football?)
- 6 (your brother / like / football?)
- 7 (what / you / do / in the evenings?)
- 8 (your sister / work / where?)
- 9 (to the cinema / often / you / go?)
- 10 (what / mean / this word?)
- 11 (often / snow / it / here?)
- 12 (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?)
- 13 (how much / to phone New York / it / cost?)
- 14 (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what?)

Where do your parents live?

Do you always get up early?

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:



do do enjoy go like start teach work



- 1 What do you do ?
- 2 it?
- 3 What time in the morning?
- 4 on Saturdays?
- 5 How to work?
- 6 And your husband. What ?
- 7 What ?
- 8 his job?

I work in a bookshop.
It's OK.
At 9 o'clock.
Sometimes.
Usually by bus.
He's a teacher.
Science.
Yes, he loves it.

7.4 Write short answers (**Yes, he does.** / **No, I don't.** etc.).

- 1 Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don't. OR Yes, I do.
- 2 Do you live in a big city?
- 3 Do you often ride a bicycle?
- 4 Does it rain a lot where you live?
- 5 Do you play the piano?

UNIT 8

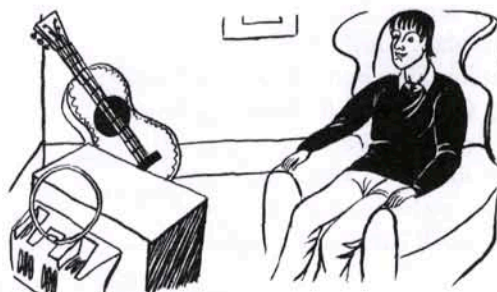
I am doing and I do (present continuous and present simple)

A

Jim is watching television.
He is *not* playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.
He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jim **plays** the guitar
but he **is not playing** the guitar now.



Is he **playing** the guitar? No, he **isn't**. (*present continuous*)
Does he **play** the guitar? Yes, he **does**. (*present simple*)

B

Present continuous (I am doing) – now, at the time of speaking:

I'm doing

past ————— NOW ————— future

- Please be quiet. **I'm working**. (*not 'I work'*)
- Tom **is having** a shower at the moment. (*not 'Tom has'*)
- Take an umbrella with you. It's **raining**.
- You can turn off the television. **I'm not watching** it.
- Why are you under the table? What **are** you **doing**?

C

Present simple (I do) – in general, all the time or sometimes:

I do

past ————— NOW ————— future

- I **work** every day from 9 o'clock to 5.30.
- Tom **has** a shower every morning.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- I **don't watch** television very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** at the weekend?

D

We do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous (**I am -ing**):

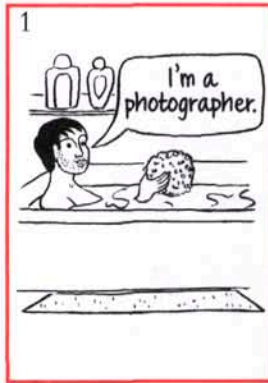
like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

Use the present simple only with these verbs (**I want / do you like?** etc.):

- I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not 'I'm wanting'*)
- 'Do you **know** that girl?' 'Yes, but I **don't remember** her name.'
- I **don't understand**. What **do** you **mean**?

EXERCISES

8.1 Answer the questions about the pictures.



- 1 Does he take photographs? Yes, he does. Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn't.
What is he doing? He's having a bath.
- 2 Is she driving a bus? Does she drive a bus?
- What is she doing?
- 3 Does he clean windows? Is he cleaning a window?
- What is he doing?
- 4 Are they teaching? Do they teach?
- What do they do?

8.2 Put in **am/is/are** or **do/don't/does/doesn't**.

- 1 Excuse me, do you speak English?
- 2 'Where's Ann?' 'I know.'
- 3 What's funny? Why you laughing?
- 4 'What your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- 5 It raining. I want to go out in the rain.
- 6 'Where you come from?' 'Canada.'
- 7 How much it cost to phone Canada?
- 8 George is a good tennis player but he play very often.

8.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (**I am doing**) or the present simple (**I do**).

- 1 Excuse me. Do you speak (you/speak) English?
- 2 'Where's Tom?' ' He's having (he/have) a shower.'
- 3 I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.
- 4 Listen! Somebody (sing).
- 5 Sandra is tired. (she/want) to go home now.
- 6 How often (you/read) a newspaper?
- 7 'Excuse me but (you/sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- 8 I'm sorry, (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
- 9 It's late. (I/go) home now. (you/come) with me?
- 10 What time (your father / finish) work in the evenings?
- 11 You can turn off the radio. (I/not/listen) to it.
- 12 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. (he/cook) something.'
- 13 Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He (usually/walk).
- 14 Sue (not/like) coffee. (she/prefer) tea.

I have ... / I've got ...

A You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I we you they	have	OR	I we you they	have got	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	has	OR	he she it	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)



- I've got blue eyes. (or I have blue eyes.)
- Tim has got two sisters. (or Tim has two sisters.)
- Our car has got four doors.
- Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got)
- They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats.

B I haven't got / have you got? etc.

negative

I we you they	have not (haven't)	got
he she it	has not (hasn't)	

question

have	I we you they	got?
has	he she it	

short answers

Yes, No,	I we you they	have. haven't.
Yes, No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

- I've got a motor-bike but I haven't got a car.
- Mr and Mrs Harris haven't got any children.
- It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
- 'Have you got a camera?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'
- What kind of car has she got?

C I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use **do/does** ... :

- They don't have any children. (= They haven't got any children.)
- It's a nice house but it doesn't have a garden. (= it hasn't got a garden)
- Does Ann have a car? (= Has Ann got a car?)
- How much money do you have? (= How much money have you got?)

had / didn't have (past) ⇒

UNITS 11-12

have breakfast / have a shower etc. ⇒

UNIT 57

some/any ⇒

UNIT 75

EXERCISES

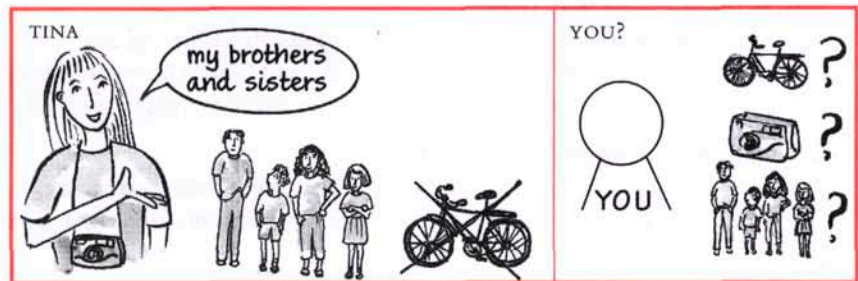
9.1 Write the short form (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 we have got <u>we've got</u> | 3 they have got | 5 it has got |
| 2 he has got | 4 she has not got | 6 I have not got |

9.2 Write questions.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 (you / an umbrella?) | <u>Have you got an umbrella?</u> |
| 2 (you / a passport?) | ..... |
| 3 (your father / a car?) | ..... |
| 4 (Carol / many friends?) | ..... |
| 5 (you / any brothers or sisters?) | ..... |
| 6 (how much money / we?) | ..... |
| 7 (what / kind of car / Julia?) | ..... |

9.3 What has Tina got? What have you got? Look at the information and write sentences about Tina and yourself.



- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 (a camera) | <u>Tina has got a camera. I've got (OR I haven't got) a camera.</u> |
| 2 (a bicycle) | Tina |
| 3 (long hair) | ..... |
| 4 (brothers/sisters) | ..... |

9.4 Put in have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got or hasn't got.

- Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- They like animals. They 've got three dogs and two cats.
- Charles isn't happy. He a lot of problems.
- They don't read much. They many books.
- 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
- 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I it.'
- Julia wants to go to the concert but she a ticket.

9.5 Complete the sentences. Use have/has got or haven't/hasn't got + one of these:

a lot of friends four wheels six legs ~~a headache~~ a toothache a key much time ~~a garden~~

- I'm not feeling very well. I've got a headache.
- It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.
- Most cars
- Everybody likes Tom. He
- I'm going to the dentist this morning. I
- He can't open the door. He
- An insect
- We must hurry. We

was/were

A



Now Robert **is** at work.

At midnight last night he **wasn't** at work.

He **was** in bed.
He **was** asleep.

am/is (present) → **was** (past):

- I **am** tired. (now)
- Where **is** Ann? (now)
- The weather **is** good today.

I **was** tired **last night**.

Where **was** Ann **yesterday**?

The weather **was** good **last week**.

are (present) → **were** (past):

- You **are** late. (now)
- They **aren't** here. (now)

You **were** late **yesterday**.

They **weren't** here **last Sunday**.

B

positive

I he she it	was
we you they	were

negative

I he she it	was not (wasn't)
we you they	were not (weren't)

question

was	I? he? she? it?
were	we? you? they?

- Last year Rachel **was** 22, so she **is** 23 now.
- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs.
- We **were** hungry after the journey but we **weren't** tired.
- The hotel **was** comfortable but it **wasn't** expensive.
- **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- Those shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive?
- Why **were** you late this morning?

C

short answers

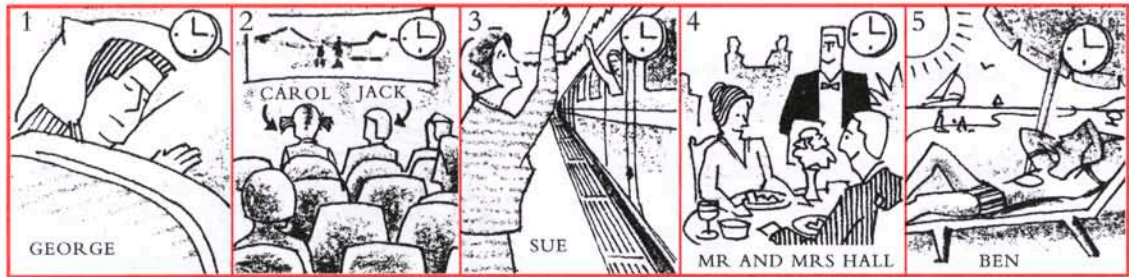
Yes,	I/he/she/it was .
	we/you/they were .

No,	I/he/she/it wasn't .
	we/you/they weren't .

- 'Were you late?' 'No, I **wasn't**.'
- 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he **was**.'
- 'Were Sue and Steve at the party?' 'No, they **weren't**.'

EXERCISES

10.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <u>George was in bed.</u> | 4 |
| 2 Carol and Jack | 5 |
| 3 Sue | 6 And you? I |

10.2 Put in **am/is/are** (present) or **was/were** (past).

- Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
- Today the weather nice, but yesterday it very cold.
- I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- I feel fine this morning but I very tired last night.
- Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- Don't buy those shoes. They very expensive.
- I like your new jacket. it expensive?
- This time last year I in Paris.
- 'Where the children?' 'I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago.'

10.3 Put in **was/were** or **wasn't/weren't**.

- We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small and it wasn't very clean.
- George at work last week because he ill. He's better now.
- Yesterday a public holiday so the shops closed. They're open today.
- '..... Sue and Bill at the party?' 'Sue there but Bill
- 'Where are my keys?' 'I don't know. They on the table but they're not there now.'
- You at home last night. Where you?

10.4 Write the questions. Use the words in brackets (...) in the correct order + **was/were**.

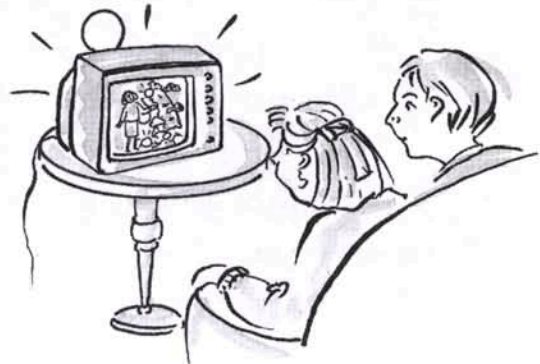
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 (late / you / this morning / why?)
<u>Why were you late this morning?</u> | → The traffic was bad. |
| 2 (difficult / your exam?)
..... | → No, it was easy. |
| 3 (last week / where / Ann and Chris?)
..... | → They were on holiday. |
| 4 (your new camera / how much?)
..... | → Sixty pounds. |
| 5 (angry / you / yesterday / why?)
..... | → Because you were late. |
| 6 (nice / the weather / last week?)
..... | → Yes, it was beautiful. |

worked/got/went etc. (past simple)

- A** They **watch** television every evening.
(present simple)
- They **watched** television yesterday evening.
(past simple)

watched is the past simple:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
----------------------------	----------------



- B** The past simple is often **-ed** (*regular verbs*). For example:

work → **worked** clean → **cleaned** start → **started**
stay → **stayed** arrive → **arrived** dance → **danced**

- I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I **cleaned** my teeth.
- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1986 to 1993.
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime.
- We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

try → **tried** study → **studied** copy → **copied**
stop → **stopped** plan → **planned**

- C** Some verbs are *irregular* (= not regular). The past simple is *not -ed*. Here are some important irregular verbs (see also Appendix 2–3):

begin → began	fall → fell	leave → left	sell → sold
break broke	find found	lose lost	sit sat
bring brought	fly flew	make made	sleep slept
build built	forget forgot	meet met	speak spoke
buy bought	get got	pay paid	stand stood
catch caught	give gave	put put	take took
come came	go went	read read /red/*	tell told
do did	have had	ring rang	think thought
drink drank	hear heard	say said	win won
eat ate	know knew	see saw	write wrote

* pronunciation

- I usually get up early but this morning I **got** up at 9.30.
- We **did** a lot of work yesterday.
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.
- Jim **came** into the room, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.

EXERCISES

11.1 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

- I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
- It was hot in the room, so I the window.
- The concert at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.
- When I was a child, I to be a doctor.
- The accident last Sunday afternoon.
- It's a nice day today but yesterday it all day.
- We our holiday last year. We at a very nice place.
- Ann's grandfather when he was 90 years old.

11.2 Write the past simple of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 get <u>got</u> | 4 pay | 7 go | 10 know |
| 2 see | 5 visit | 8 think | 11 put |
| 3 play | 6 buy | 9 copy | 12 speak |

11.3 Read about Lisa's journey to Madrid. Put the verbs in the correct form.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) home and (5) to the airport. When she (6), she (7) the car and then (8) to the airport café where she (9) breakfast. Then she (10) through passport control and (11) for her flight. The plane (12) on time and (13) in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get
have
leave, drive
arrive, park, go
have, go
wait, depart
arrive
take

11.4 Write sentences about the past (**yesterday / last week** etc.).

- Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- Rachel often loses her keys. She last week.
- Kate meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening.
- I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I
- We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we
- I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I
- Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he
- Our friends come to see us every Friday. They last Friday.

11.5 Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 <u>I played volleyball yesterday.</u> | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

UNIT 12

I didn't ... Did you ... ? (past simple negative and questions)

A We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
play start watch have see do go	I we you they he she it played started watched had saw did went	I we you they he she it did not (didn't)	did I we you they he she it play? start? watch? have? see? do? go?

B **do/does** (present) → **did** (past):

- I **don't** watch television very often.
- I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- **Does** she often go away?
- **Did** she go away **last week**?

C We use **did/didn't** + *infinitive* (watch/play/go etc.):

I watched *but* I **didn't** watch (not 'I didn't watched')
they **went** **did** they go? (not 'did they went?')
he **had** he **didn't** have
you **did** **did** you do?

- I **played** tennis yesterday but I **didn't** win.
- 'Did you **do** the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't** have time.'
- We **went** to the cinema but we **didn't** enjoy the film.

D Study the word order in questions:

did + subject + infinitive					
What	Did	your sister	phone	you?	
How	did	you	do	yesterday evening?	
Where	did	the accident	happen?		
	did	your parents	go	for their holiday?	

E *short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
------	----------------------------	-------------	-----	----------------------------	----------------

- 'Did you see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- 'Did it rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, **it did**.'
- 'Did Helen come to the party?' 'No, **she didn't**.'
- 'Did your parents have a good holiday?' 'Yes, **they did**.'

EXERCISES

12.1 Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

- 1 I saw Barbara but I didn't see Jane.
- 2 They worked on Monday but they on Tuesday.
- 3 We went to the post office but we to the bank.
- 4 She had a pen but she any paper.
- 5 Jack did French at school but he German.

12.2 Write questions with **Did ...?**

- 1 I watched TV last night. And you? Did you watch TV last night?
- 2 I enjoyed the party. And you?
- 3 I had a good holiday. And you?
- 4 I finished work early. And you?
- 5 I slept well last night. And you?

12.3 What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.

- 1 (watch TV) I watched TV. OR I didn't watch TV.
- 2 (get up before 7 o'clock) I
- 3 (have a shower)
- 4 (buy a magazine)
- 5 (eat meat)
- 6 (go to bed before 10.30)

12.4 Write B's questions. Use:

arrive cost go go to bed late happen have a nice time stay win

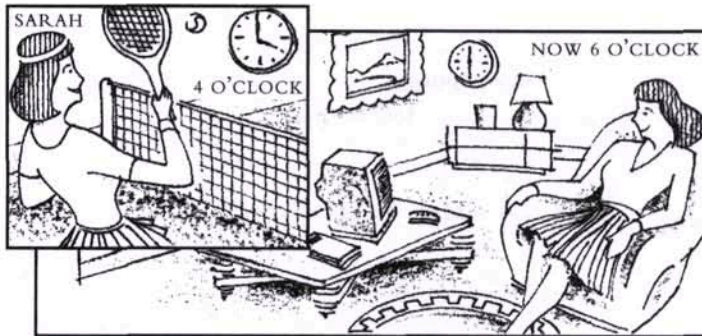
1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where <u>did you stay?</u> A: With some friends.	5 A: We came home by taxi. B: How much ? A: Ten pounds.
2 A: I was late this morning. B: What time ? A: Half past nine.	6 A: I'm tired this morning. B: ? A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.
3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B: ? A: No, I lost.	7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B: ? A: Yes, it was great.
4 A: I had a nice holiday. B: Good. Where ? A: To the mountains.	8 A: The window is broken. B: How ? A: I don't know.

12.5 Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.

- 1 We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
- 2 Tim some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
- 3 '..... yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain)
- 4 The party wasn't very good, so we long. (stay)
- 5 It was very warm in the room, so I a window. (open)
- 6 'Did you go to the bank this morning?' 'No, I time.' (have)
- 7 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How that?' (do)

I was doing (past continuous)

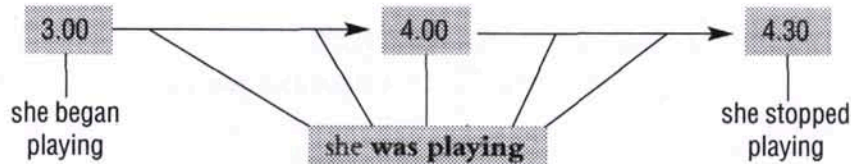
A



It is 6 o'clock now.
Sarah **is** at home.
She **is watching** television.

At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home.
She **was** at the sports club.

She **was playing** tennis.
She **wasn't watching** television.



B

was/were + -ing is the *past continuous*:

positive

I he she it	was	doing watching playing running living <i>etc.</i>
we you they	were	

negative

I he she it	was not (wasn't)	doing watching playing running living <i>etc.</i>
we you they	were not (weren't)	

question

was	I he she it	doing? watching? playing? running? living? <i>etc.</i>
were	we you they	

- What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday? **Were** you **working**?
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't listening**.'
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 1985 we **were living** in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

Spelling (live → **living** / run → **running** / lie → **lying** *etc.*) ⇒ Appendix 5

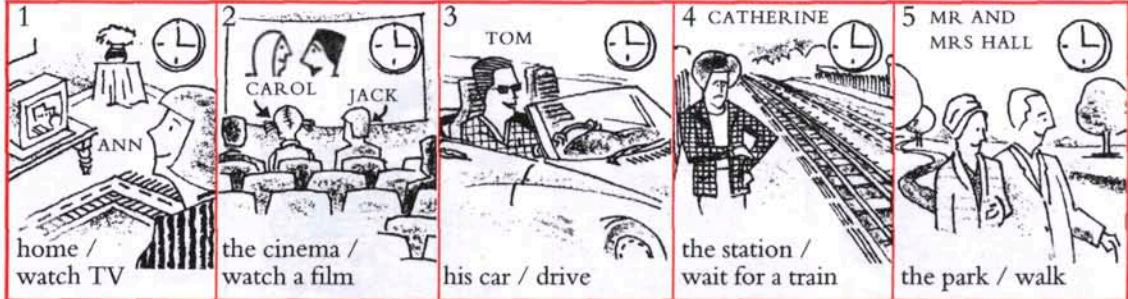
C

am/is/are + -ing (*present*) → **was/were + -ing** (*past*):

- I'm **working** (now). I **was working** at 10.30 **last night**.
- It **isn't raining** (now). It **wasn't raining** when we went out.
- What **are** you **doing** (now)? What **were** you **doing** at three o'clock?

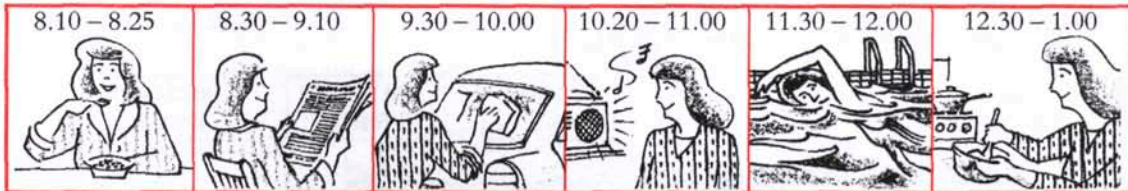
EXERCISES

- 13.1** Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? And what were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.



- 1 Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
- 2 Carol and Jack They
- 3 Tom
- 4
- 5
- 6 And you? I

- 13.2** Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 At 9.45 she was washing her car.
- 2 At 11.45 she 4 At 12.50
- 3 At 9 o'clock 5 At 8.15
- 6 At 10.30

- 13.3** Complete the questions. Use **was/were -ing**. Use **what/where/why** if necessary.

- 1 (you/live) Where were you living in 1990?
- 2 (you/do) at 2 o'clock?
- 3 (it/rain) when you got up?
- 4 (Ann/drive) so fast?
- 5 (Tim/wear) a suit yesterday?

In London.
I was asleep.
No, it was sunny.
Because she was in a hurry.
No, a T-shirt and jeans.

- 13.4** Look at the picture. You saw Joe in the street yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



- 1 (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- 2 (carry / a bag)
- 3 (go / to the dentist)
- 4 (eat / an ice-cream)
- 5 (carry / an umbrella)
- 6 (go / home)
- 7 (wear / a hat)
- 8 (ride / a bicycle)

I was doing (past continuous) and I did (past simple)

A



Jack was reading a book.



The phone rang.



He stopped reading.



He answered the phone.

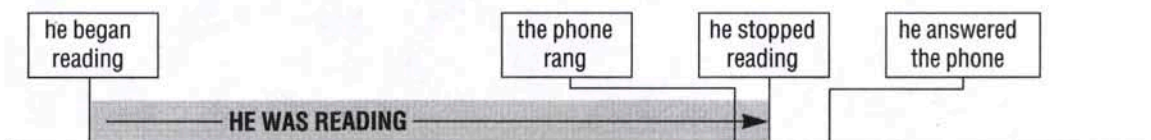
What **happened**? The phone **rang**. (*past simple*)

What **was** Jack **doing** when the phone rang? } (*past continuous*)
He **was reading** a book.

What **did** he **do** when the phone rang? } (*past simple*)
He **stopped** reading and **answered** the phone.

Jack began reading *before* the phone rang.

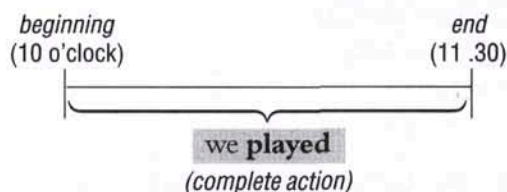
So: **When** the phone rang, he **was reading**.



B

past simple

- A: What **did** you **do** yesterday morning?
B: We **played** tennis. (from 10 to 11.30)



- Jack **read** a book yesterday. (= from beginning to end)
- **Did** you **watch** the film on television last night?
- It **didn't rain** while we were on holiday.

past continuous

- A: What **were** you **doing** at 10.30?
B: We **were playing** tennis.



- Jack **was reading** a book when the phone rang.
- **Were** you **watching** television when I phoned you?
- It **wasn't raining** when I got up.

- I **started** work at 9 o'clock and **finished** at 4.30. At 2.30 I **was working**.
- It **was raining** when we **went** out. (= it started raining *before* we went out)
- I **saw** Lucy and Steve this morning. They **were waiting** at the bus stop.
- Jenny **fell** asleep while she **was reading**.

EXERCISES

14.1 Look at the pictures and put the verbs in the correct form, past continuous or past simple.



Carol **broke** (break) her arm last week. It (happen) when she (paint) her room. She (fall) off the ladder.



The train (arrive) at the station and Paula (get) off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, (wait) to meet her.



Yesterday Sue (walk) along the road when she (meet) Jim. He (go) to the station to catch a train and he (carry) a bag. They (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

14.2 Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple.

- 1 A: What were you doing (you/do) when the phone rang (ring)?
B: I was watching (watch) television.
- 2 A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she (study).
- 3 A: What time (the post / arrive) this morning?
B: It (come) while I (have) breakfast.
- 4 A: Was Margaret at work today?
B: No, she (not/go) to work. She was ill.
- 5 A: How fast (you/drive) when the police (stop) you?
B: I don't know exactly but I (not/drive) very fast.
- 6 A: (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
B: No, the weather was very bad, so we (not/play).
- 7 A: How (you/break) the window?
B: We (play) football. I (kick) the ball and it (hit) the window.
- 8 A: (you/see) Jenny last night?
B: Yes, she (wear) a very nice jacket.
- 9 A: What (you/do) at 2 o'clock this morning?
B: I was asleep.
- 10 A: I (lose) my key last night.
B: How (you/get) into your room?
A: I (climb) in through a window.

I have done (present perfect 1)

A



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



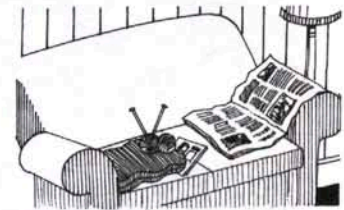
He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean now)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.
(= they are not at home now)

B

has cleaned / have gone etc. is the *present perfect* (**have** + *past participle*):

past participle

I we you they	have ('ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned finished started lost done been gone
he she it	has ('s) has not (hasn't)	

have	I we you they	cleaned? finished? started? lost? done? been? gone?	} <i>regular verbs</i> } <i>irregular verbs</i>
has	he she it		

Regular verbs: The past participle is **-ed** (the same as the *past simple*):

clean → I have **cleaned** finish → we have **finished** start → she has **started**

Irregular verbs: The past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple and sometimes different (⇒ Appendix 2-3). For example:

the same: buy → I **bought** / I have **bought**

have → he **had** / he has **had**

different: break → I **broke** / I have **broken**

see → you **saw** / you have **seen**

fall → it **fell** / it has **fallen**

go → they **went** / they have **gone**

C

We use the present perfect for *an action in the past* with a result *now*:











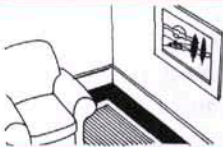
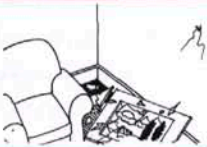
- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's **gone** to bed.' (= she is in bed *now*)
- We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
- It's Rachel's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present.
- 'Bob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has** he **gone**?'
- Can I take this newspaper? **Have** you **finished** with it?

EXERCISES

15.1

Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:

go to bed ~~clean his shoes~~ stop raining close the door fall down have a bath

	before	→	now	
1				He has <u>cleaned his shoes</u> .
2				She
3				They
4				It
5				He
6				The

15.2

Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

break buy decide ~~finish~~ forget go go invite see not/see take tell

- 'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I 've finished with it.'
- I some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 'Where is Liz?' 'She out.'
- I'm looking for Paula. you her?
- Look! Somebody that window.
- 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I her.'
- I can't find my umbrella. Somebody it.
- I'm looking for Sarah. Where she ?
- I know that woman but I her name.
- Sue is having a party tonight. She a lot of people.
- What are you going to do? you ?
- 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I them.'

I've just ... I've already ... I haven't ... yet (present perfect 2)

A I've just ...



They **have just arrived**.

just = a short time ago

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: Yes, they've **just arrived**.
- A: Are you hungry?
B: No, I've **just had** dinner.
- A: Is Tom here?
B: No, I'm afraid he's **just gone**.
(= he **has** just gone)

B I've already ...



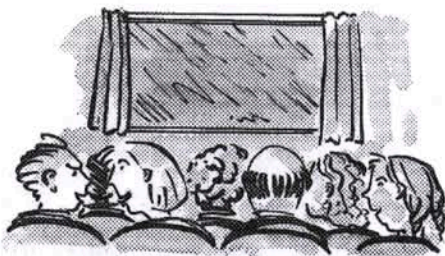
already = before you expected / before I expected

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
B: They've **already arrived**. (= before you expected)
- It's only nine o'clock and Ann **has already gone** to bed. (= before I expected)
- A: John, this is Mary.
B: Yes, I know. We've **already met**.

C I haven't ... yet / Have you ... yet?

yet = until now

You can use **yet** in negative sentences and questions. **Yet** is usually at the end.



The film **hasn't started yet**.

yet in negative sentences:

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: No, they **haven't arrived yet**.
(but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does John know that you're going away?
B: No, I **haven't told him yet**.
(but B is going to tell him soon)
- Margaret has bought a new dress but she **hasn't worn it yet**.

yet in questions:

- A: **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**?
B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: **Has** Linda **started** her new job **yet**?
B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
B: Oh, it's nice. **Have** you **worn it yet**?



EXERCISES

16.1 Write a sentence with **just** for each picture.



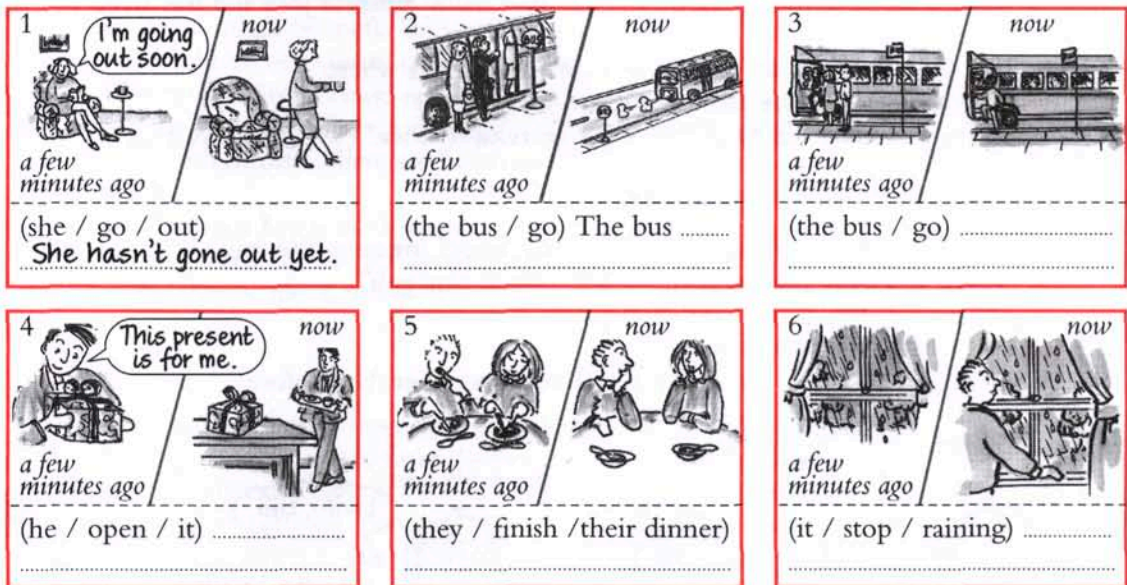
- 1 They've just arrived.
 2 He
 3 They
 4 The race

16.2 Complete the sentences. Use **already** + present perfect.

- 1 What time is Paul arriving?
 2 Do Sue and Bill want to see the film?
 3 Don't forget to phone Tom.
 4 When is Martin going away?
 5 Do you want to read the newspaper?
 6 When does Linda start her new job?

He's already arrived.
 No, they it.
 I
 He
 I
 She

16.3 Write a sentence with **just** (They've just ... / She's just ... etc.) or a negative sentence with **yet** (They haven't ... yet / She hasn't ... yet etc.).



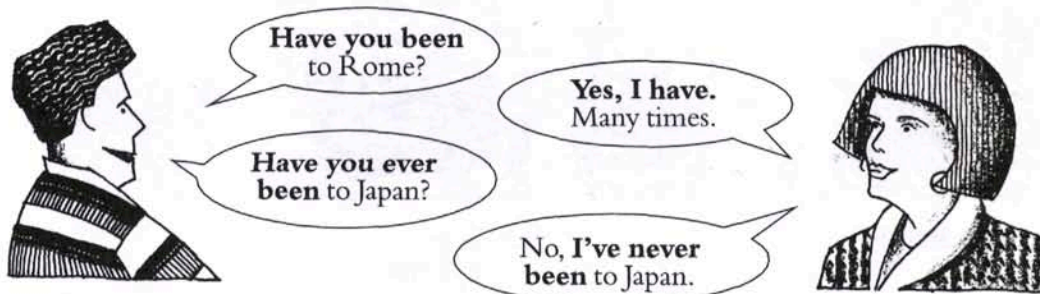
16.4 Write questions with **yet**.

- 1 Your friend has got a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her:
Have you started your new job yet?
- 2 Your friend has some new neighbours. Perhaps he has met them. You ask him:
 you
- 3 Your friend must write a letter. Perhaps she has written it now. You ask her:

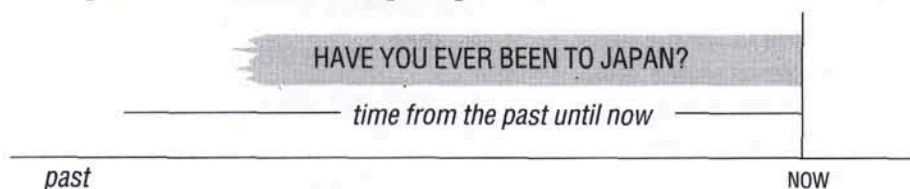
- 4 Tom was trying to sell his car. Perhaps he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Tom:

Have you ever ... ? (present perfect 3)

A



We use the *present perfect* (**have been** / **have had** / **have played** etc.) when we talk about a time from the past until now – for example, a person's life:



- 'Have you **been** to France?' (in your life) 'No, I **haven't**.'
- I've **been** to Canada but I **haven't been** to the United States.
- Mary is an interesting person. She **has had** many different jobs and **has lived** in many places.
- I've **seen** that woman before but I can't remember where.
- How many times **has** Brazil **won** the World Cup?
- 'Have you **read** this book?' 'Yes, I've **read** it twice.' (twice = two times)

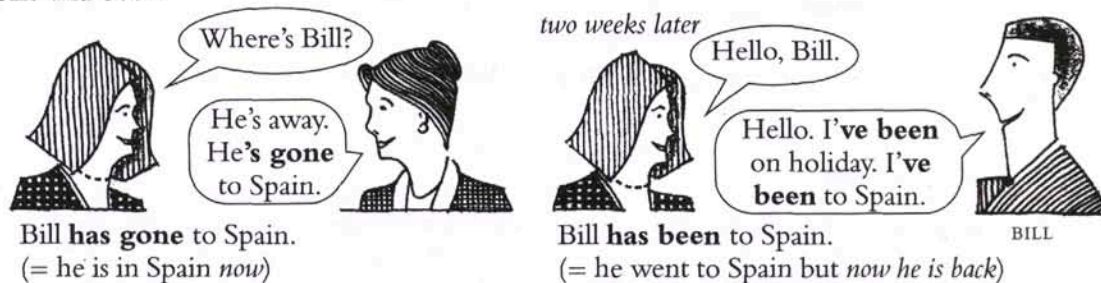
B

present perfect + **ever** (in questions) and **never**:

- 'Has Ann **ever been** to Australia?' 'Yes, once.' (once = one time)
- 'Have you **ever played** golf?' 'Yes, I often play golf.'
- My mother **has never travelled** by air.
- I've **never ridden** a horse.
- 'Who is that man?' 'I don't know. I've **never seen** him before.'

C

gone and **been**



Compare:

- I can't find Susan. Where **has** she **gone**? (= Where is she now?)
- Oh, hello Susan! I was looking for you. Where **have** you **been**?

EXERCISES

17.1 You are asking Helen questions beginning **Have you ever ... ?** Write the questions.



- 1 (London?) Have you ever been to London?
- 2 (play / golf?) Have you ever played golf?
- 3 (Australia?) Have
- 4 (lose / your passport?)
- 5 (fly / in a helicopter?)
- 6 (eat / Chinese food?)
- 7 (New York?)
- 8 (drive / a bus?)
- 9 (break / your leg?)

No, never.
Yes, many times.
No, never.
Yes, once.
No, never.
Yes, a few times.
Yes, twice.
No, never.
Yes, once.

17.2 Write sentences about Helen. (Look at her answers in Exercise 17.1.)

- 1 (New York) Helen has been to New York twice.
- 2 (Australia) Helen
- 3 (Chinese food)
- 4 (drive / a bus)

Now write about yourself. How often have you done these things?

- 5 (New York) I
- 6 (play / tennis)
- 7 (fly / in a helicopter)
- 8 (be / late for work or school)

17.3 Mary is 65 years old. She has had an interesting life. What has she done?



have	be
do	write
travel	meet

all over the world	a lot of interesting things
many different jobs	a lot of interesting people
ten books	married three times

- 1 She has had many different jobs.
- 2 She
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

17.4 Put in **gone** or **been**.

- 1 Bill is on holiday at the moment. He's gone to Spain.
- 2 'Where's Jill?' 'She's not here. I think she's to the bank.'
- 3 Hello, Sue. Where have you ? Have you to the bank?
- 4 'Have you ever to Mexico?' 'No, never.'
- 5 My parents aren't at home this evening. They've out.
- 6 There's a new restaurant in town. Have you to it?
- 7 Ann knows Paris well. She's there many times.
- 8 Helen was here earlier but I think she's now.

How long have you ... ? (present perfect 4)

A Jill is on holiday in Ireland. She is there now.

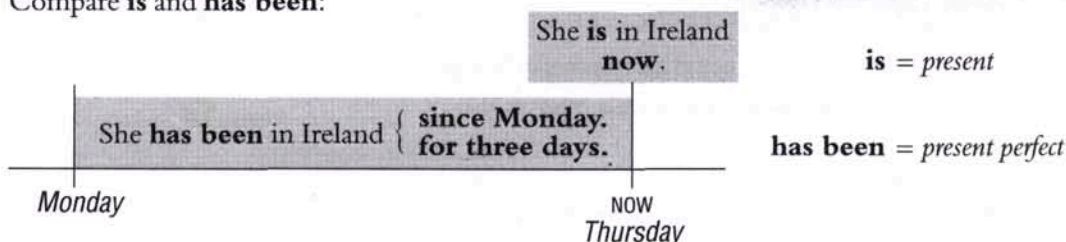
She arrived in Ireland on Monday.
Today is Thursday.

How long **has she been** in Ireland?

She **has been** in Ireland { **since Monday.**
for three days.



Compare **is** and **has been**:



B Compare:

present simple

present perfect simple (have been/have lived/have known etc.)

Mark and Liz **are** married.

They **have been** married **for** five years.
(not 'They are married for five years.')

Are you married?

How long have you **been** married?
(not 'How long are you married?')

Do you **know** Sarah?

How long have you **known** her?
(not 'How long do you know her?')

I **know** Sarah.

I've **known** her **for** a long time.
(not 'I know her for ...')

Linda **lives** in London.

How long has she **lived** in London?
She **has lived** there **all her life**.

I **have** a car.

How long have you **had** your car?
I've **had** it **since** April.

present continuous

present perfect continuous (have been + ing)

I'm **learning** German.

How long have you **been** learning German?
(not 'How long are you learning German?')
I've **been** learning German **for** two years.

David **is** watching TV.

How long has he **been** watching TV?
He's **been** (= He **has been**) watching TV **since** 5 o'clock.

It's **raining**.

It's **been** (= It **has been**) raining **all day**.

EXERCISES

18.1 Complete these sentences.

- 1 Jill is in hospital. She has been in hospital since Monday.
- 2 I know Sarah. I have known her for a long time.
- 3 Linda and Frank are married. They married since 1989.
- 4 Brian is ill. He ill for the last few days.
- 5 We live in Scott Road. We there for ten years.
- 6 Catherine works in a bank. She in a bank for five years.
- 7 Alan has a headache. He a headache since he got up this morning.
- 8 I'm learning English. I English for six months.

18.2 Make questions with **How long ... ?**

- 1 Jill is on holiday.
- 2 Mike and Judy are in Brazil.
- 3 I know Margaret.
- 4 Diana is learning Italian.
- 5 My brother lives in Canada.
- 6 I'm a teacher.
- 7 It is raining.

How long has she been on holiday ?

- How long ?
- How long you ?
- ?
- ?
- ?
- ?

18.3



Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Your sentence must end with one of these:

for ten minutes all day all her life for ten years since he was 20 since Sunday

- 1 They have been married for ten years.
- 2 She
- 3 They
- 4 The sun
- 5 She
- 6 He

18.4 Which is right?

- 1 Mark ~~is~~ / has been in Canada since April. has been is right
- 2 Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her very well.
- 3 Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her for a long time.
- 4 'Sorry I'm late. How long are you / have you been waiting?' 'Not long. Only five minutes.'
- 5 Martin works / has worked in a hotel now. He likes his job very much.
- 6 Linda is reading the newspaper. She is / has been reading it for two hours.
- 7 'How long do you live / have you lived in this house?' 'About ten years.'
- 8 'Is that a new coat?' 'No, I have / I've had this coat for a long time.'
- 9 Tom is / has been in Spain at the moment. He is / has been there for the last three days.

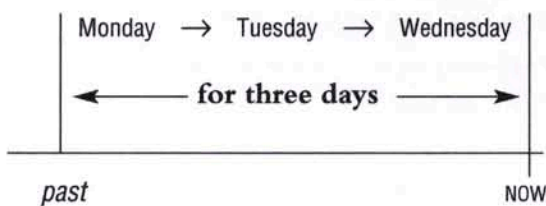
for since ago

A for and since

We use **for** and **since** to say *how long*:

- Jill is in Ireland. She **has been** there { **for three days.**
since Monday.

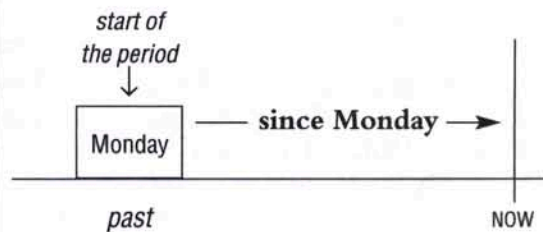
We use **for** + a *period* of time (**three days** / **two years** etc.):



for	
three days	ten minutes
an hour	two hours
a week	four weeks
a month	six months
five years	a long time

- Richard has been in Canada **for six months**. (not 'since six months')
- We've been waiting **for two hours**. (not 'since two hours')
- I've lived in London **for a long time**.

We use **since** + the *start* of the period (**Monday** / **9 o'clock** etc.):



since	
Monday	Wednesday
9 o'clock	12.30
24 July	Christmas
January	I was ten years old
1985	we arrived

- Richard has been in Canada **since January**. (= from January to now)
- We've been waiting **since 9 o'clock**. (= from 9 o'clock to now)
- I've lived in London **since I was ten years old**.

B ago

ago = *before now*:

- Susan started her new job **three weeks ago**. (= three weeks before now)
- 'When did Tom go out?' 'Ten minutes **ago**.' (= ten minutes before now)
- I had dinner **an hour ago**.
- Life was very different **a hundred years ago**.

We use **ago** with the *past* (**started**/**did**/**had**/**was** etc.).

Compare **ago** and **for**:

- When did Jill arrive** in Ireland?
She **arrived** in Ireland **three days ago**.
- How long has she been** in Ireland?
She **has been** in Ireland **for three days**.

EXERCISES

19.1 Write **for** or **since**.

- Jill has been in Ireland since Monday.
- Jill has been in Ireland for three days.
- My aunt has lived in Australia 15 years.
- Margaret is in her office. She has been there 7 o'clock.
- India has been an independent country 1947.
- The bus is late. We've been waiting 20 minutes.
- Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty many years.
- Mike has been ill a long time. He has been in hospital October.

19.2 Answer these questions. Use **ago**.

- When was your last meal? Three hours ago.
- When was the last time you were ill?
- When did you last go to the cinema?
- When was the last time you were in a car?
- When was the last time you went on holiday?

19.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets (...) + **for** or **ago**.

- Jill arrived in Ireland three days ago. (three days)
- Jill has been in Ireland for three days. (three days)
- Linda and Frank have been married (20 years)
- Linda and Frank got married (20 years)
- Dan arrived (ten minutes)
- We had lunch (an hour)
- Silvia has been learning English (six months)
- Have you known Lisa ? (a long time)
- I bought these shoes (a few days)

19.4 Complete the sentences with **for** or **since**.

- Jill is in Ireland now. She arrived there three days ago. She has been there for three days.
- Jack is here. He arrived here on Tuesday. He has
- It's raining. It started an hour ago. It's been
- I know Sue. I first met Sue two years ago. I've
- I have a camera. I bought it in 1989. I've
- They are married. They got married six months ago.
They've
- Liz is studying medicine at university. She started three years ago.
She has
- Dave plays the piano. He started when he was seven years old.
Dave has

19.5 Write sentences about yourself. Begin with the words in brackets (...).

- (I've lived)
- (I've been)
- (I've been learning)
- (I've known)
- (I've had)

I have done (present perfect) and I did (past simple)

A With a *finished time* (**yesterday / last week etc.**), we use the past (**arrived/saw/was etc.**):

past simple + finished time	
We arrived	yesterday. last week. at 3 o'clock. in 1991. six months ago.



Do *not* use the present perfect (**have arrived / have done / have been etc.**) with a finished time:

- I **saw** Paula **yesterday**. (*not* 'I have seen')
- Where **were** you **on Sunday afternoon**? (*not* 'Where have you been')
- We **didn't have** a holiday **last year**. (*not* 'We haven't had')
- 'What **did** you **do last night**?' 'I **stayed** at home.'
- William Shakespeare **lived from 1564 to 1616**. He **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems.

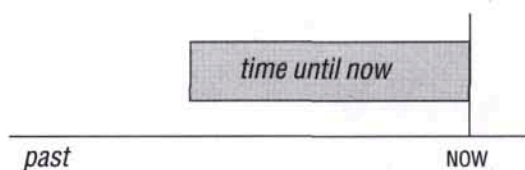
Use the past simple to ask **When ... ?** or **What time ... ?**:

- **When did** they **arrive**? (*not* 'When have they arrived?')

B Compare:

present perfect

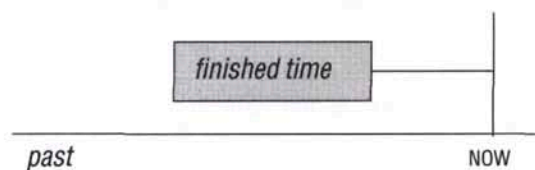
- I **have lost** my key.
(= I can't find it *now*)
- Bill **has gone** home.
(= he isn't here *now*)
- **Have you seen** Ann?
(= where is she *now*?)



- **Have you ever been** to Spain?
(= in your life, until *now*)
- My friend is a writer. He **has written** many books.
- The letter **hasn't arrived** yet.
- We've **lived** in Singapore for six years.
(= we live there *now*)

past simple

- I **lost** my key **last week**.
- Bill **went** home **ten minutes ago**.
- **Did you see** Ann **on Saturday**?



- **Did you go** to Spain **last year**?
- Shakespeare **wrote** many plays and poems.
- The letter **didn't arrive yesterday**.
- We **lived** in Glasgow for six years but now we live in Singapore.

EXERCISES

20.1 Use the words in brackets (...) to answer the questions.

- 1 Have you seen Ann?
- 2 Have you started your new job?
- 3 Have your friends arrived?
- 4 Has Sarah gone away?
- 5 Have you worn your new shoes?

(5 minutes ago)	Yes, I saw her 5 minutes ago.
(last week)	Yes, I last week.
(at 5 o'clock)	Yes, they
(on Friday)	Yes,
(yesterday)	Yes,

20.2 Right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong. (The verbs are underlined.)

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it.
- 2 Have you seen Ann yesterday?
- 3 I've finished my work at 2 o'clock.
- 4 I'm ready now. I've finished my work.
- 5 What time have you finished your work?
- 6 Sue isn't here. She's gone out.
- 7 Jim's grandmother has died in 1989.
- 8 Where have you been last night?

RIGHT

WRONG: Did you see

20.3 Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.

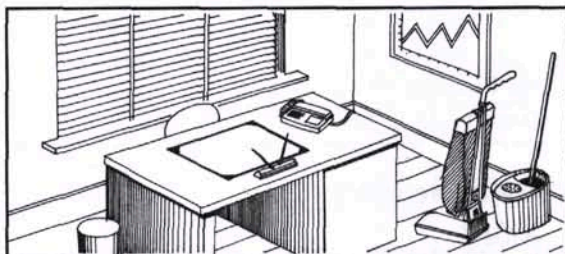
- 1 My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books.
- 2 We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year.
- 3 I (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
- 4 What time (you/go) to bed last night?
- 5 (you/ever/meet) a famous person?
- 6 The weather (not/be) very good yesterday.
- 7 My hair is wet. I (just/wash) it.
- 8 I (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
- 9 Kathy travels a lot. She (visit) many countries.
- 10 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she (not/come) yet.'

20.4 Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.

<p>1 A: <u>Have you ever been</u> (you/ever/be) to Florida?</p> <p>B: Yes, we <u>went</u> (go) there on holiday two years ago.</p> <p>A: (you/have) a good time?</p> <p>B: Yes, it (be) great.</p>	<p>3 Rose works in a factory. She (work) there for six months. Before that she (be) a waitress in a restaurant. She (work) there for two years but she (not/enjoy) it very much.</p>
<p>2 A: Where's Alan? (you/see) him?</p> <p>B: Yes, he (go) out a few minutes ago.</p> <p>A: And Julia?</p> <p>B: I don't know. I (not/see) her.</p>	<p>4 A: Do you know Martin's sister?</p> <p>B: I (see) her a few times but I (never/speak) to her. (you/ever/speak) to her?</p> <p>A: Yes, I (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.</p>

is done was done (passive 1)

A



The office **is cleaned** every day.

The office **was cleaned** yesterday.

Compare active and passive:

Somebody **cleans** the office every day. (active)

The office **is cleaned** every day. (passive)

Somebody **cleaned** the office yesterday. (active)

The office **was cleaned** yesterday. (passive)

B

The passive is:

					<i>past participle</i>
present simple	am/is/are	(not)	+	cleaned	done
past simple	was/were			invented	built
				injured	taken etc.

The past participle of regular verbs is **-ed** (cleaned/damaged etc.).

For a list of *irregular* past participles (**done/built/taken** etc.), see Appendix 2–3.

- Butter **is made** from milk.
- Oranges **are imported** into Britain.
- How often **are** these rooms **cleaned**?
- I **am** never **invited** to parties.
- This house **was built** 100 years ago.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- When **was** the telephone **invented**?
- We **weren't invited** to the party last week.
- 'Was anybody **injured** in the accident?' 'Yes, two people **were taken** to hospital.'

C

was/were born

- I **was born** in London in 1962. (not 'I am born')
- Where **were** you **born**?

D

Passive + by ...

- We were woken up **by a loud noise**. (= The noise woke us up.)
- The telephone was invented **by Alexander Bell** in 1876.
- My brother was bitten **by a dog** last week.

is being done / has been done ⇒ UNIT 22

irregular verbs ⇒ UNIT 24, APPENDIX 2-3

by ⇒ UNIT 104

active and passive ⇒ APPENDIX 1

EXERCISES

21.1 Write sentences from the words in brackets (...). Sentences 1-7 are present.

- 1 (the office / clean / every day) The office is cleaned every day.
- 2 (these rooms / clean / every day?) Are these rooms cleaned every day?
- 3 (glass / make / from sand) Glass
- 4 (stamps / sell / in a post office)
- 5 (this room / not / use / very often)
- 6 (we / allow / to park here?)
- 7 (how / this word / pronounce?)

Sentences 8-15 are past.

- 8 (the office / clean / yesterday) The office was cleaned yesterday.
- 9 (the house / paint / last month) The house
- 10 (three people / injure / in the accident)
- 11 (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago)
- 12 (when / this bridge / build?)
- 13 (you / invite / to the party last week?)
- 14 (how / these windows / break?)
- 15 (I / not / wake up / by the noise)

21.2 Correct these sentences.

- 1 This house built 100 years ago. This house was built ...
- 2 Football plays in most countries of the world.
- 3 Why did the letter send to the wrong address?
- 4 A garage is a place where cars repair.
- 5 Where are you born?
- 6 How many languages are speaking in Switzerland?
- 7 Somebody broke into our house but nothing stolen.
- 8 When was invented the bicycle?

21.3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

clean damage find give invite make make show steal take

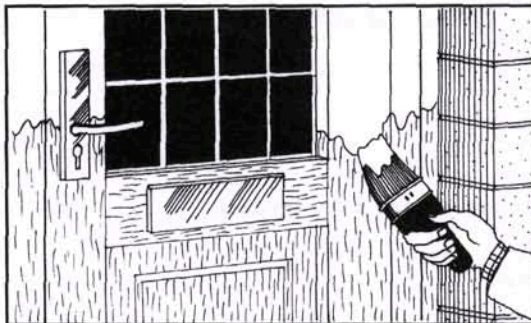
- 1 The room is cleaned every day.
- 2 I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.
- 3 Paper from wood.
- 4 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms
- 5 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It to me by a friend of mine.'
- 6 Many American programmes on British television.
- 7 'Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?' 'No. They but they didn't go.'
- 8 'How old is this film?' 'It in 1965.'
- 9 My car last week but the next day it by the police.

21.4 Where were they born?

- 1 (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.
- 2 (Sally / Birmingham) Sally
- 3 (her parents / Ireland) Her
- 4 (you / ???) I
- 5 (your mother / ???)

is being done has been done (passive 2)

A is/are being ... (present continuous passive)



Somebody **is painting** the door. (active)

The door **is being painted**. (passive)

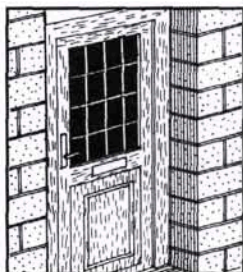
- My car is at the garage. It **is being repaired**. (= somebody is repairing it)
- Some new houses **are being built** opposite the park. (= somebody is building them)

Compare the *present continuous* and *present simple*:

- The office **is being cleaned** at the moment. (*continuous*)
The office **is cleaned** every day. (*simple*)
- In Britain football matches **are** usually **played** on Saturday, but no matches **are being played** next Saturday.

For the present continuous and present simple, see Units 8 and 26.

B has/have been ... (present perfect passive)



BEFORE



NOW

Somebody **has painted** the door. (active)

The door **has been painted**. (passive)

- My key **has been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen it)
- My keys **have been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen them)
- I'm not going to the party. I **haven't been invited**. (= nobody has invited me)
- **Has this shirt been washed?** (= Has somebody washed it?)

Compare the *present perfect* and *past simple*:

- The room is clean now. It **has been cleaned**. (*present perfect*)
The room **was cleaned** yesterday. (*past simple*)
- I can't find my keys. I think they **'ve been stolen**. (*present perfect*)
My keys **were stolen** last week. (*past simple*)

For the present perfect and past simple, see Unit 20.

-

- [53]

be/have/do in present and past tenses

A be (= am/is/are/was/were) + -ing (cleaning/working etc.)

am/is/are + -ing
(present continuous)
⇒ Units 3-4 and 26

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
- It **isn't raining** at the moment.
- What **are** you **doing** this evening?

was/were + -ing
(past continuous)
⇒ Unit 13

- I **was working** when she arrived.
- It **wasn't raining**, so we went out.
- What **were** you **doing** at three o'clock?

B be + past participle (cleaned/made/eaten etc.)

am/is/are + past participle
(passive present simple)
⇒ Unit 21

- The room **is cleaned** every day.
- I'm never **invited** to parties.
- Oranges **are imported** into Britain.

was/were + past participle
(passive past simple)
⇒ Unit 21

- The room **was cleaned** yesterday.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- How **was** the window **broken**?
- Where **were** you **born**?

C have/has + past participle (cleaned/lost/eaten/been etc.)

have/has + past participle
(present perfect)
⇒ Units 15-18

- I've **cleaned** my room.
- Tom **has lost** his passport.
- Barbara **hasn't been** to Canada.
- Where **have** Paul and Linda **gone**?

D do/does/did + infinitive (clean/like/eat/go etc.)

do/does + infinitive
(present simple negative and questions)
⇒ Units 6-7

- I like coffee but I **don't like** tea.
- Chris **doesn't go** out very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- **Does** Barbara **live** alone?

did + infinitive
(past simple negative and questions)
⇒ Unit 12

- I **didn't watch** TV yesterday.
- It **didn't rain** last week.
- What time **did** Paul and Linda **go** out?

EXERCISES

23.1 Put in **is/are/do/does**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Do you work in the evenings? | 6 the sun shining? |
| 2 Where are they going? | 7 What time the shops close? |
| 3 Why you looking at me? | 8 Ann working today? |
| 4 Bill live near you? | 9 What this word mean? |
| 5 you like cooking? | 10 you feeling all right? |

23.2 Put in **am not / isn't / aren't / don't / doesn't**. All these sentences are negative.

- Tom **doesn't** work in the evenings.
- I'm very tired. I want to go out this evening.
- I'm very tired. I going out this evening.
- George working this week. He's on holiday.
- My parents are usually at home. They go out very often.
- Barbara has travelled a lot but she speak any foreign languages.
- You can turn off the television. I watching it.
- There's a party next week but we going.

23.3 Put in **was/were/did/have/has**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Where were your shoes made? | 6 What time she go? |
| 2 you go out last night? | 7 When these houses built? |
| 3 What you doing at 10.30? | 8 Jim arrived yet? |
| 4 Where your mother born? | 9 Why you go home early? |
| 5 Barbara gone home? | 10 How long they been married? |

23.4 Put in **is/are/was/were/have/has**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Joe has lost his passport. | 6 I just made some coffee. Would you like some? |
| 2 This bridge built ten years ago. | 7 Glass made from sand. |
| 3 you finished your work yet? | 8 This is a very old photograph. It taken a long time ago. |
| 4 This town is always clean. The streets cleaned every day. | 9 Joe bought a new car. |
| 5 Where you born? | |

23.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb into the correct form.

damage eat enjoy go go away listen open pronounce rain understand use

- I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's **raining**.
- Why are you so tired? Did you **go** to bed late last night?
- Where are the chocolates? Have you them all?
- How is your new job? Are you it?
- My car was badly in the accident but I was OK.
- Chris has got a car but she doesn't it very often.
- Mary isn't at home. She has for a few days.
- I don't the problem. Can you explain it again?
- Martin is in his room. He's to music.
- I don't know how to say this word. How is it ?
- How do you this window? Can you show me?

Regular and irregular verbs

A

Regular verbs

The past simple and past participle of *regular* verbs is **-ed**:

clean → **cleaned** live → **lived** paint → **painted** study → **studied**

Past simple (⇒ Unit 11)

- I **cleaned** my shoes yesterday.
- Charlie **studied** engineering at university.

Past participle

Present perfect = **have/has** + *past participle* (⇒ Units 15-18):

- I **have cleaned** my shoes.
- Jane **has lived** in London for ten years.

Passive = **be (is / are / were / has been etc.)** + *past participle* (⇒ Units 21-22):

- These rooms **are cleaned** every day.
- My car **has been repaired**.

B

Irregular verbs

The past simple and past participle of *irregular* verbs are *not* **-ed**:

	make	break	cut
<i>past simple</i>	made	broke	cut
<i>past participle</i>	made	broken	cut

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are *the same*. For example:

	make	find	buy	cut
<i>past simple</i>	made	found	bought	cut
<i>past participle</i>	made	found	bought	cut

- I **made** a cake yesterday. (*past simple*)
- I **have made** some coffee. (*past participle – present perfect*)
- Butter **is made** from milk. (*past participle – passive present*)

Sometimes the past simple and past participle are *different*. For example:

	break	know	begin	go
<i>past simple</i>	broke	knew	began	went
<i>past participle</i>	broken	known	begun	gone

- Somebody **broke** this window last night. (*past simple*)
- Somebody **has broken** this window. (*past participle – present perfect*)
- This window **was broken** last night. (*past participle – passive past*)

EXERCISES

24.1 Write the past simple / past participle of these verbs. (The past simple and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 make <u>made</u> | 6 enjoy | 11 hear |
| 2 cut <u>cut</u> | 7 buy | 12 put |
| 3 get | 8 sit | 13 catch |
| 4 bring | 9 leave | 14 watch |
| 5 pay | 10 happen | 15 understand |

24.2 Write the past simple and past participle of these verbs.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 break <u>broke</u> <u>broken</u> | 6 run | 11 take |
| 2 begin | 7 speak | 12 go |
| 3 eat | 8 write | 13 give |
| 4 drink | 9 come | 14 throw |
| 5 drive | 10 know | 15 forget |

24.3 Put the verb in the right form.

- I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
- Somebody has broken this window. (break)
- I feel good. I very well last night. (sleep)
- We a very good film yesterday. (see)
- It a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- I've my bag. (lose) Have you it? (see)
- Rosa's bicycle was last week. (steal)
- I to bed early because I was tired. (go)
- Have you your work yet? (finish)
- The shopping centre was about 20 years ago. (build)
- Ann to drive when she was 18. (learn)
- I've never a horse. (ride)
- Julia is a good friend of mine. I've her for a long time. (know)
- Yesterday I and my leg. (fall / hurt)

24.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb into the correct form.

cost drive fly **make** meet sell speak swim tell think
wake up win

- I have made some coffee. Would you like some?
- Have you John about your new job?
- We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well but we
- I know Gary but I've never his wife.
- We were by loud music in the middle of the night.
- Stephanie jumped into the river and to the other side.
- 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- Many different languages are in the Philippines.
- Our holiday a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
- Have you ever a very fast car?
- All the tickets for the concert were very quickly.
- A bird in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

I used to ...

A

DAVE A FEW YEARS AGO

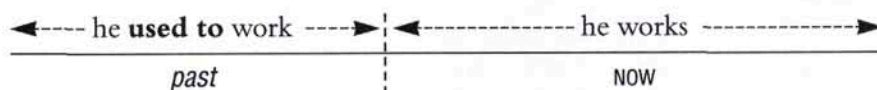


DAVE TODAY



Dave **used to work** in a factory. Now he **works** in a supermarket.

Dave **used to work** in a factory = he worked in a factory before but he doesn't work there now:



B

You can say **I used to work ... / she used to have ... / they used to be ... etc.:**

I/you/we/they he/she/it	used to	be work have play etc.
----------------------------	---------	---------------------------------

- When I was a child, I **used to like** chocolate.
- I **used to read** a lot of books but I don't read much these days.
- Liz has got short hair now but it **used to be** very long.
- They **used to live** in the same street as us, so we often **used to see** them. But we don't see them very often these days.
- Ann **used to have** a piano but she sold it a few years ago.



The negative is **I didn't use to ...** :

- When I was a child I **didn't use to like** tomatoes.

The question is **did you use to ... ?**:

- Where **did you use to live** before you came here?

C

We use **used to ...** only for the *past*. You cannot say 'I use to ...' (*present*):

- I **used to play** tennis. These days I **play** golf. (*not* 'I use to play golf')
- We usually **get up** early. (*not* 'We use to get up early.')

EXERCISES

25.1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with **used to ...**



She used to have long hair.



He used to play football.



She used to be a taxi driver.



They used to live in the country.



He used to wear glasses.



This building used to be a house.

25.2 Karen works very hard and has very little free time. A few years ago, things were different.

KAREN A FEW YEARS AGO		KAREN NOW
Do you do any sport?	Yes, I go swimming every day and I play volleyball.	<p>I work very hard in my job. I don't have any free time.</p>
Do you go out in the evenings?	Yes, most evenings.	
Do you play a musical instrument?	Yes, the guitar.	
Do you like reading?	Yes, I read a lot.	
Do you travel much?	Yes, I go away two or three times a year.	

Write sentences about Karen with **used to ...**

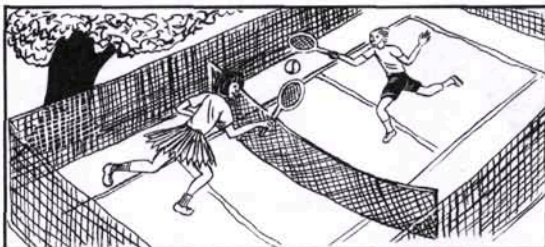
- 1 She used to go swimming every day.
- 2 She used to go out in the evenings.
- 3 She used to play a musical instrument.
- 4 She used to like reading.
- 5 She used to travel a lot.
- 6 She used to have a lot of free time.

25.3 Complete these sentences. Use **used to** or the present simple (**I play / he lives** etc.).

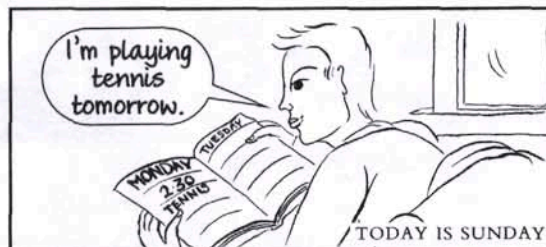
- 1 I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
- 2 Do you do any sport? 'Yes, I play basketball.'
- 3 'Have you got a car?' 'No, I used to have one but I sold it.'
- 4 George used to be a waiter. Now he's the manager of a hotel.
- 5 'Do you go to work by car?' 'Sometimes but most days I go by train.'
- 6 When I was a child, I never ate meat, but I eat it now.
- 7 Mary loves watching TV. She watches TV every evening.
- 8 We lived near the airport but we moved to the city centre a few years ago.
- 9 Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I get up very early.
- 10 What games did you play when you were a child?

What are you doing tomorrow?

A



They **are playing** tennis (**now**).



He **is playing** tennis **tomorrow**.

We use **am/is/are + -ing** (*present continuous*) for something happening now:

- 'Where are Sue and Caroline?' 'They're **playing** tennis in the park.'
- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.

We also use **am/is/are + -ing** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week *etc.*):

- Andrew **is playing** tennis tomorrow.
- I'm **not working** next week.

B

I am doing something tomorrow = I have *arranged* to do it, I have a plan to do it:

- Alice **is going** to the dentist on Friday.
(= she has an appointment to see the dentist)
- We're **having** a party next weekend.
- **Are** you **meeting** Bill this evening?
- What **are** you **doing** tomorrow evening?
- I'm **not going** out tonight. I'm **staying** at home.



You can also say 'I'm **going to** do something' (⇒ Unit 27).

C

Do *not* use the present simple (**I stay / do you go** *etc.*) for plans and arrangements:

- I'm **staying** at home this evening. (*not* 'I stay')
- **Are** you **going** out tonight? (*not* 'Do you go')
- Ann **isn't coming** to the party next week. (*not* 'Ann doesn't come')

But we use the present simple for timetables, programmes, trains, buses *etc.*:

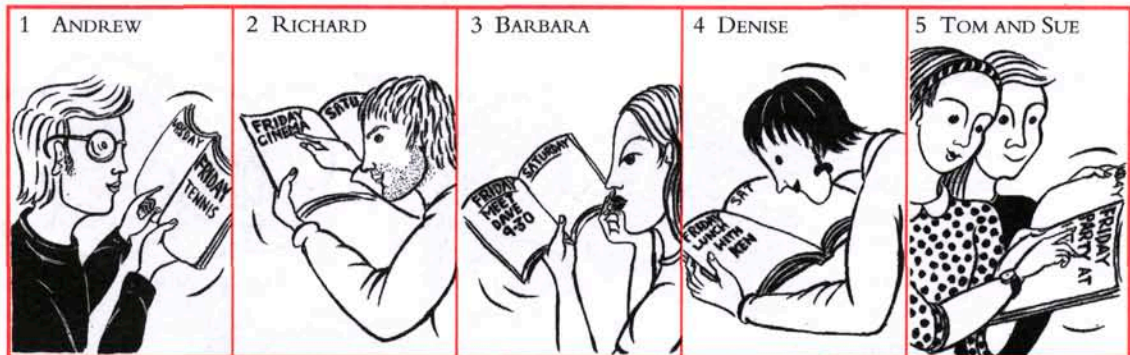
- The train **arrives** at 7.30.
- What time **does** the film **finish**?

Compare:

<p><i>present continuous</i> – usually for people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm going to a concert tomorrow. • What time are you leaving? 	<p><i>present simple</i> – timetables, programmes <i>etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concert starts at 7.30. • What time does your train leave ?
---	---

EXERCISES

26.1 Look at the pictures. What are these people doing next Friday?



- 1 Andrew is playing tennis on Friday.
 2 Richard to the cinema.
 3 Barbara
 4 lunch with Ken.
 5

26.2 Write questions. All the sentences are future.

- 1 (you / go / out / tonight?) Are you going out tonight?
 2 (you / work / next week?)
 3 (what / you / do / tomorrow evening?)
 4 (what time / your friends / arrive?)
 5 (when / Liz / go / on holiday?)

26.3 Write sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next few days?

- 1 I'm staying at home tonight.
 2 I'm going to the theatre on Monday.
 3
 4
 5
 6

26.4 Put the verb in the present continuous (he is leaving etc.) or present simple (the train leaves etc.).

- 1 'Are you going..... (you/go) out this evening?' 'No, I'm too tired.'
 2 We're going..... (we/go) to a concert this evening. It starts..... (it/start) at 7.30.
 3 Do you know about Sally? (she/get) married next month!
 4 A: My parents (go) on holiday next week.
 B: Oh, that's nice. Where (they/go)?
 5 Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course
 (finish) on Friday.
 6 There's a football match tomorrow but (I/not/go).
 7 (I/go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come
 too? (we/meet) at John's house at 8 o'clock.
 8 A: How (you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi?
 B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus (leave) at midnight.
 9 A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?
 B: Yes, what time (the film / begin)?
 10 A: What (you/do) next Monday afternoon?
 B: (I/work).

I'm going to ...

A I'm going to (do something)



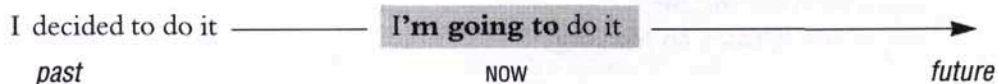
She **is going to watch** TV this evening.

We use **am/is/are going to...** for the future:

I	am		do ...
he/she/it	is	(not) going to	drink ...
we/you/they	are		watch ...

am	I		buy ... ?
is	he/she/it	going to	eat ... ?
are	we/you/they		wear ... ?

B I am going to do something = I have decided to do it, my intention is to do it:



- I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.
- Sarah is going to sell her car.
- I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.
- What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- 'Your hands are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to wash them.'
- Are you going to invite John to your party?

We also use the present continuous (**I am doing**) for the future, usually for arrangements (⇒ Unit 26):

- I am playing tennis with Julia tomorrow.

C Something is going to happen

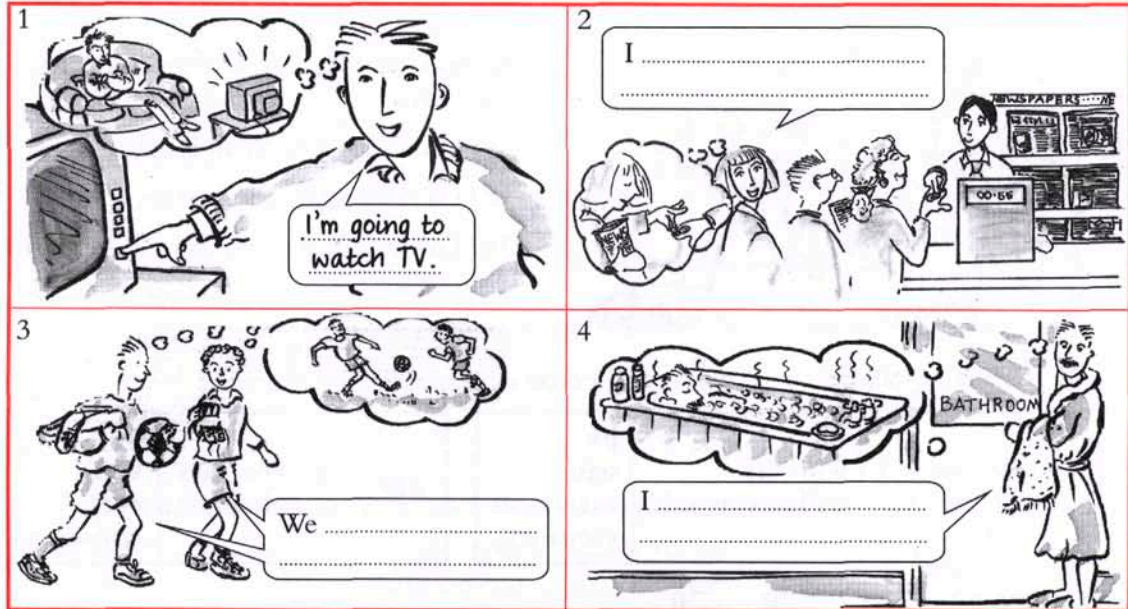
Something **is going to happen** = it is clear *now* that it is sure to happen:

- Look at the sky! It's going to rain.
(black clouds *now* → rain)
- Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready.
I'm going to be late.
(9 o'clock *now* and not ready → late)



EXERCISES

27.1 What are these people saying?

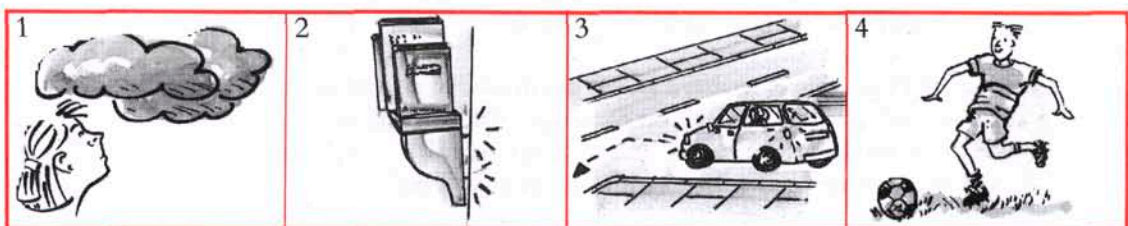


27.2 Complete the sentences. Use **going to** + one of these verbs:

eat do give lie down stay walk wash watch wear

- 1 My hands are dirty. I'm going to wash them.
- 2 What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- 3 I don't want to go home by bus. I
- 4 John is going to London next week. He with some friends.
- 5 I'm hungry. I this sandwich.
- 6 It's Sharon's birthday next week. We her a present.
- 7 Sue says she's feeling very tired. She for an hour.
- 8 There's a good film on TV this evening. you it?
- 9 What Rachel when she leaves school?

27.3 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?



- 1 It's going to rain.
- 2 The shelf
- 3 The car
- 4 He

27.4 What are you going to do today or tomorrow? Write three sentences.

- 1 I'm
- 2
- 3

will/shall (1)

A



Sarah goes to work every day. She is always there from 8.30 until 4.30.

It is 11 o'clock now. Sarah **is** at work.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, she **was** at work.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow, she **will be** at work.

will + infinitive (will be / will win / will come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come etc.	will	I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? eat? come? etc.
----------------------------	--	---	-------------	----------------------------	---

'll = will: I'll (I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

won't = will not: I won't (= I will not) / you won't / she won't etc.

B

We use **will** for the *future (tomorrow / next week etc.)*:

- Sue travels a lot. Today she is in Madrid. Tomorrow she'll **be** in Rome. Next week she'll **be** in Tokyo.
- You can phone me this evening. I'll **be** at home.
- Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds **will eat** it.
- We'll probably **go** out this evening.
- **Will** you **be** at home this evening?
- I **won't be** here tomorrow. (= I will not be here)
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You **won't sleep**.

We often say **I think ... will ...**:

- **I think** Diana **will pass** the exam.
- **I don't think** it **will rain** this afternoon.
- **Do you think** the exam **will be** difficult?

C

We do *not* use **will** for things we have *arranged or decided* to do (⇒ Units 26–27):

- We're **going** to the cinema on Saturday. (not 'We will go')
- I'm **not working** tomorrow. (not 'I won't work')
- Are you **going to do** the exam? (not 'Will you do')

D

Shall

You can say **I shall** (= I will) and **we shall** (= we will):

- **I shall be** late tomorrow. or **I will (I'll) be** late tomorrow.
- I think **we shall win**. or I think **we will (we'll) win**.

But *do not* use **shall** with **you/they/he/she/it**:

- **Tom will** be late. (not 'Tom shall be')

EXERCISES

28.1 Helen is travelling in Europe. Complete the sentences with **she was**, **she's** or **she'll be**.

- 1 Yesterday she was in Paris.
- 2 Tomorrow in Amsterdam.
- 3 Last week in Barcelona.
- 4 Next week in London.
- 5 At the moment in Brussels.
- 6 Three days ago in Munich.
- 7 At the end of her trip very tired.



28.2 Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use:

I'll be ... or I'll probably be ... or I don't know where I'll be.

- 1 (at 10 o'clock tomorrow)
I'll probably be on the beach. OR I'll be at work. OR I don't know where I'll be.
- 2 (one hour from now)
- 3 (at midnight tonight)
- 4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon)
- 5 (two years from now)

28.3 Put in **will ('ll)** or **won't**.

- 1 Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
- 2 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I be ready in five minutes.'
- 3 I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I be at home tomorrow.
- 4 It rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 5 A: I don't feel very well this evening.
B: Well, go to bed early and you feel better in the morning.
- 6 It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He be 25.
- 7 I'm sorry I was late this morning. It happen again.

28.4 Write sentences beginning **I think ...** or **I don't think ...**.

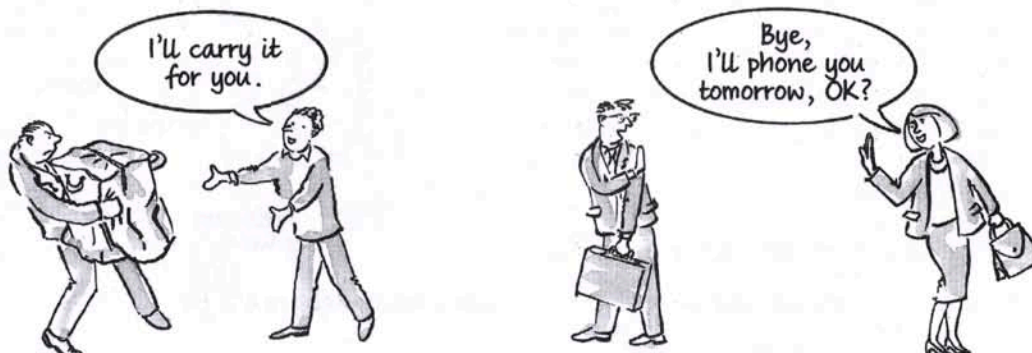
- 1 (Diana will pass the exam) I think Diana will pass the exam.
- 2 (Diana won't pass the exam) I don't think Diana will pass the exam.
- 3 (we'll win the game) I
- 4 (I won't be here tomorrow)
- 5 (Sue will like her present)
- 6 (they won't get married)
- 7 (you won't enjoy the film)

28.5 Which is right? (Study Unit 26 before you do this exercise.)

- 1 ~~We'll go~~ / We're going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets. We're going is right
- 2 'What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
- 3 They'll go / They're going away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
- 4 I'm sure she'll lend / she's lending us some money. She's very rich.
- 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' 'I'll go / I'm going out.'
- 6 Do you think Claire will phone / is phoning us tonight?
- 7 Steve can't meet us on Saturday. He'll work / He's working.
- 8 Will / Shall you be at home tomorrow evening?

will/shall (2)

A



You can use **I'll ... (I will)** when you *offer* or *decide* to do something:

- 'My bag is very heavy.' **'I'll carry it for you.'**
- **'I'll phone** you tomorrow, OK?' 'OK, goodbye.'

We often say **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...** when we decide to do something:

- I'm tired. **I think I'll go** to bed early tonight.
- It's a nice day. **I think I'll sit** in the garden.
- It's raining. **I don't think I'll go** out.

Do *not* use the present simple (**I go / I phone** etc.) in sentences like these:

- **I'll phone** you tomorrow, OK? (not 'I phone you')
- I think **I'll go** to bed early. (not 'I go to bed')

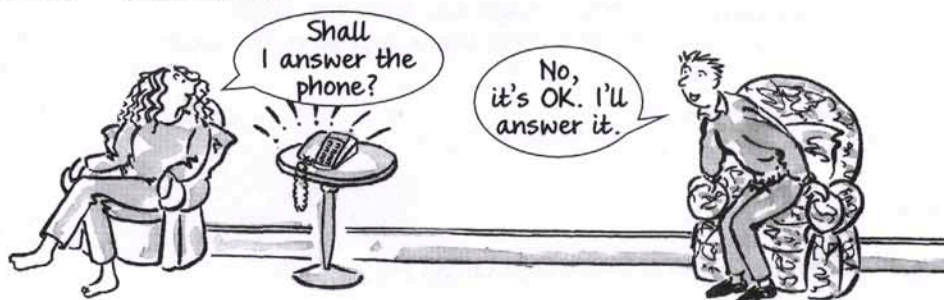
B

Do *not* use **I'll ...** for something you decided before (⇒ Units 26–27):

- **I'm working** tomorrow. (not 'I'll work')
- There's a good film on TV tonight. **I'm going to watch** it. (not 'I'll watch')
- What **are you doing** at the weekend? (not 'What will you do')

C

Shall I ... ? Shall we ... ?



Shall I/we ... ? = Do you think this is a good thing to do? Do you think this is a good idea?

- It's very warm in this room. **Shall I open** the window?
- **'Shall I phone** you this evening?' 'Yes, please.'
- I'm going to a party tonight. What **shall I wear**?
- It's a nice day. **Shall we go** for a walk?
- Where **shall we go** for our holidays this year?
- 'Let's go out this evening.' 'OK, what time **shall we meet**?'

What are you doing tomorrow? ⇒ **UNIT 26** I'm going to ... ⇒ **UNIT 27** will/shall (1) ⇒ **UNIT 28**

Let's ⇒ **UNIT 52**

EXERCISES

29.1 Complete the sentences. Use **I'll (I will)** + one of these verbs:

carry do eat send show sit stay

- 1 My bag is very heavy.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday.
- 3 I don't want this banana.
- 4 Do you want a chair?
- 5 Did you phone Jenny?
- 6 Are you coming with me?
- 7 How do you use this camera?

I'll carry it for you.
 Thank you. you a postcard.
 Well, I'm hungry. it.
 No, it's OK. on the floor.
 Oh no, I forgot. it now.
 No, I don't think so. here.
 Give it to me and you.

29.2 Complete the sentences. Use **I think I'll ...** or **I don't think I'll ...** + one of these verbs:

buy go have play

- 1 It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.
- 2 I'm hungry. I something to eat.
- 3 I feel tired. tennis.
- 4 This camera is too expensive. it.

29.3 Which is right?

- 1 ~~I phone~~ / I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? I'll phone is right
- 2 I haven't done the shopping yet. I do / I'll do it later.
- 3 I like sport. I watch / I'll watch a lot of sport on TV.
- 4 I need some exercise. I think I go / I'll go for a walk.
- 5 Jim is going to buy / will buy a new car. He told me last week.
- 6 'This letter is for Rose.' 'OK. I give / I'll give / I'm going to give it to her.'
- 7 A: Are you doing / Will you do anything this evening?
 B: Yes, I'm going / I'll go out with some friends.

29.4 Write sentences with **Shall I ... ?** Choose words from Box A and Box B.



A turn on make
turn off open

B some sandwiches the television
the window the light



- 1 It's very warm in this room.
- 2 This programme isn't very good.
- 3 I'm hungry.
- 4 It's dark in this room.

Shall I open the window?

29.5 Write sentences with **Shall we ... ?** Choose words from Box A and Box B.



A what where
what time who

B buy invite
go meet



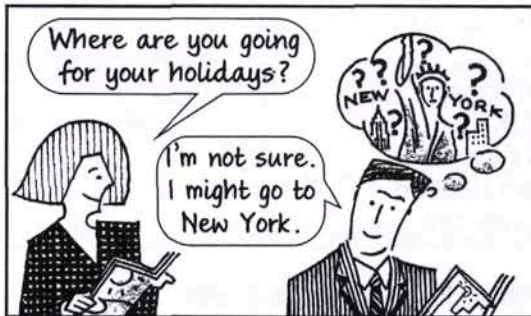
- 1 Let's go out tonight.
- 2 Let's have a holiday.
- 3 Let's spend some money.
- 4 Let's have a party.

OK, what time shall we meet?

OK,
 OK,
 OK,
 OK,

might

A



He **might go** to New York.
(= it is possible that he will go to New York)



It **might rain**.
(= it is possible that it will rain)

might + *infinitive* (**might go** / **might be** / **might rain** etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	might (not)	be go play come etc.
----------------------------	--------------------	---

B

I **might** ... = it is possible that I will ... :

- I **might go** to the cinema this evening. (= it is possible that I will go)
- A: When is Barbara going to phone you?
B: I don't know. She **might phone** this afternoon.
- Take an umbrella with you. It **might rain**.
- Buy a lottery ticket. You **might be** lucky. (= perhaps you will be lucky)
- 'Are you going out tonight?' 'I **might**.' (= I might go out)

Study the difference:

- I'm **playing** tennis tomorrow. (*sure*)
I **might play** tennis tomorrow. (*possible*)
- Barbara **is going to phone** later. (*sure*)
Barbara **might phone** later. (*possible*)

C

The negative is **might not**:

- I **might not go** to work tomorrow. (= it is possible that I will not go)
- Sue **might not come** to the party. (= it is possible that she will not come)

D

may

You can use **may** in the same way. I **may** ... = I **might** ... :

- I **may go** to the cinema this evening. (= I might go)
- Sue **may not come** to the party. (= Sue might not come)

May I ... ? = Is it OK to ... / Can I ... ?:

- **May I** ask a question? (= Can I ask?)
- 'May I sit here?' 'Yes, of course.'

EXERCISES

30.1 Write sentences with **might**.

- 1 (it's possible that I'll go to the cinema)
- 2 (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow)
- 3 (it's possible that Ann will forget to phone)
- 4 (it's possible that it will snow today)
- 5 (it's possible that I'll be late tonight)

I might go to the cinema.
I
.....
.....
.....

Write sentences with **might not**.

- 6 (it's possible that Mary will not be here)
- 7 (it's possible that I won't have time to meet you)

30.2 Somebody is asking you about your plans. You have some ideas but you are not sure. Choose from the list and write sentences with **I might**.

fish go away Italy Monday new car taxi

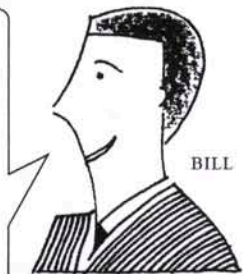
- 1 Where are you going for your holidays?
- 2 What are you doing at the weekend?
- 3 When will you see Ann again?
- 4 What are you going to have for dinner?
- 5 How are you going to get home tonight?
- 6 I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it?

I'm not sure. I might go to Italy.
I don't know. I
I'm not sure.
I don't know.
I'm not sure.
I haven't decided yet.

30.3 You ask Bill questions about his plans. Sometimes he is sure but usually he is not sure.

- 1 Are you playing tennis tomorrow?
- 2 Are you going out in the evening?
- 3 Are you going to get up early?
- 4 Are you working tomorrow?
- 5 Will you be at home tomorrow morning?
- 6 Are you going to watch television?
- 7 Are you going out in the afternoon?
- 8 Are you going shopping?

Yes, in the afternoon.
Possibly.
Perhaps.
No, I'm not.
Maybe.
I might.
Yes, I am.
Perhaps.



Now write about Bill. Use **might** where necessary.

- 1 He's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.
- 2 He might go out this evening.
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

30.4 Write three things that you might do tomorrow.

- 1
- 2
- 3

can and could

A



He **can** play the piano.



can + infinitive (can do / can play / can come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	can cannot (can't)	do play see come etc.
----------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do? play? see? come? etc.
------------	----------------------------	--

B

I can do something = I *know how* to do it or *it is possible* for me to do it:

- I **can play** the piano. My brother **can play** the piano too.
- Sarah **can speak** Italian but she **can't speak** Spanish.
- 'Can you swim?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- 'Can you change twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I **can't**.'
- I'm having a party next week but Paul and Jenny **can't come**.

C

For the past (**yesterday / last week** etc.), we use **could/couldn't**:

- When I was young, I **could run** very fast.
- Before Anna came to Britain, she **couldn't understand** much English. Now she **can understand** everything.
- I was tired last night but I **couldn't sleep**.
- I had a party last week but Paul and Jenny **couldn't come**.

D

Can you ... ? Could you ... ? Can I ... ? Could I ... ?

We use **Can you ... ?** or **Could you ... ?** when we ask people to do things:

- **Can you** open the door, please? or **Could you** open the door, please?
- **Can you** wait a moment, please? or **Could you** wait ... ?

We use **Can I have ... ?** or **Could I have ... ?** to ask for something:

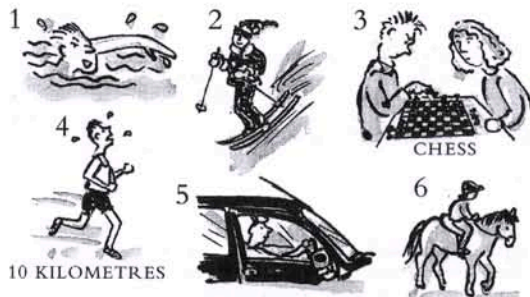
- (in a shop) **Can I have** these postcards, please? or **Could I have ... ?**

Can I ... ? or **Could I ... ?** = is it OK to do something?:

- Tom, **can I** borrow your umbrella? or Tom, **could I** borrow your umbrella?
- (on the phone) Hello, **can I** speak to Gerry, please? or ... **could I** speak ... ?

EXERCISES

31.1 Ask Steve if he can do these things:



1	Can you swim?
2	.....
3	.....
4	.....
5	.....
6	.....

Can you do these things? Write sentences about yourself. Use **I can** or **I can't**.

7 I	9	11
8	10	12

31.2 Complete these sentences. Use **can** or **can't** + one of these verbs:

come find hear see speak

- I'm sorry but we can't come to your party next Saturday.
- I like this hotel room. You the mountains from the window.
- You are speaking very quietly. I you.
- Have you seen my bag? I it.
- Catherine got the job because she five languages.

31.3 Complete these sentences. Use **can't** or **couldn't** + one of these verbs:

eat decide find go go sleep

- I was tired but I couldn't sleep.
- I wasn't hungry yesterday. I my dinner.
- Ann doesn't know what to do. She
- I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday but I him.
- Jim to the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
- Paula to the meeting last week. She was ill.

31.4 What do you say in these situations? Use **can** or **could**. Use the words in brackets (...).

<p>1 (open)</p> <p>Could you open the door, please?</p>	<p>2 (pass)</p> <p>SALT</p>	<p>3 (turn off)</p>
<p>4 (have)</p> <p>MENU</p>	<p>5 (give)</p> <p>PHONE NUMBER</p>	<p>6 (borrow)</p>

must mustn't needn't

A



must + infinitive (must do / must see etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	must	do stop go write etc.
----------------------------	-------------	--

B

Use **must** when you think it is necessary to do something:

- The windows are very dirty. I **must clean** them.
- It's a fantastic film. You **must see** it.
- We **must go** to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use **had to ... (not must)**:

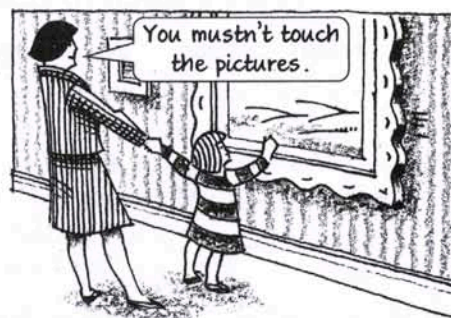
- We **had to go** to the bank yesterday. (not 'We must go ... yesterday')
- I **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses. (not 'I must walk')

C

mustn't (= must not)

I **mustn't** (do something) = it is necessary *not* to do it, it is the wrong thing to do:

- I **must hurry**. I **mustn't be** late.
- I **mustn't forget** to phone Julia.
(= I **must remember** to phone her)
- Be happy! You **mustn't be** sad. (= don't be sad)
- You **mustn't touch** the pictures.
(= don't touch the pictures)



D

needn't (= need not)

I **needn't** (do something) = it is *not necessary* to do it, I don't need to do it:

- I **needn't clean** the windows. They aren't very dirty.
- You **needn't go** to the bank today. I can give you some money.

You can also say **don't need to ... (= needn't)**:

- I **don't need to clean** the windows.
- You **don't need to go** to the bank today.

Compare **needn't** and **mustn't**:

- You **needn't go**. You can stay here if you want.
- You **mustn't go**. You must stay here.

EXERCISES

32.1 Complete the sentences. Use **must** + one of these verbs:

be go go learn meet wash win

- 1 We **must go** to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
- 2 Marilyn is a very interesting person. You her.
- 3 My hands are dirty. I them.
- 4 You to drive. It will be very useful.
- 5 I to the post office. I need some stamps.
- 6 The game tomorrow is very important for us. We
- 7 You can't always have things immediately. You patient.

32.2 Put in **I must** or **I had to**.

- 1 **I had to** go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
- 2 It's late. go now.
- 3 I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturday work.
- 4 get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- 5 I went to London by train last week. The train was full and stand all the way.
- 6 I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. run to get there on time.
- 7 I forgot to phone David yesterday. phone him later today.

32.3 Complete the sentences. Use **mustn't** or **needn't** + one of these verbs:

clean forget hurry lose wait write

- 1 The windows aren't very dirty. You **needn't clean** them.
- 2 We have a lot of time. We
- 3 Keep these documents in a safe place. You them.
- 4 I'm not ready yet but you for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
- 5 We to turn off the lights before we leave.
- 6 I the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.

Find the sentences with the same meaning.

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1 We can leave the meeting early. |
| 2 We must leave the meeting early. |
| 3 We mustn't leave the meeting early. |
| 4 We needn't leave the meeting early. |
| 5 We had to leave the meeting early. |

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| A We must stay until the end. |
| B We couldn't stay until the end. |
| C We can't stay until the end. |
| D We needn't stay until the end. |
| E We can stay until the end. |

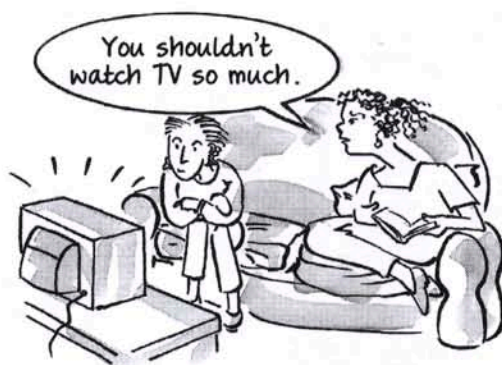
- 1 **D**
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

32.5 Put in **must** / **had to** / **mustn't** / **needn't**.

- 1 You **needn't** go. You can stay here if you want.
- 2 It's a fantastic film. You **must** see it.
- 3 We've got enough food, so we go shopping.
- 4 We didn't have any food yesterday, so we go shopping.
- 5 I want to know what happened. You tell me.
- 6 You tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.
- 7 I hurry or I'll be late.
- 8 'Why were you so late?' 'I wait half an hour for a bus.'
- 9 We decide now. We can decide later.

should

A



should + infinitive (should do / should watch etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	should shouldn't	do stop go watch etc.
----------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------

B

(You) **should** do something = it is a good thing to do, it is the right thing to do:

- Tom **should go** to bed earlier. He goes to bed very late and he's always tired.
- It's a good film. You **should go** and see it.
- When you play tennis, you **should** always **watch** the ball.

C

(You) **shouldn't** do something = it is *not* a good thing to do. **Shouldn't** = should not:

- Tom **shouldn't go** to bed so late.
- You watch TV all the time. You **shouldn't watch** TV so much.

D

We often use **think** with **should**:

I think ... should ... :

- I **think Carol should buy** some new clothes.
(= I think it is a good idea.)
- It's late. I **think I should go** home now.
- A: Shall I buy this coat?
B: Yes, I **think you should**.

I don't think ... should ... :

- I **don't think you should work** so hard.
(= I don't think it is a good idea.)
- I **don't think we should go** yet. It's too early.

Do you think ... should ... ?:

- **Do you think I should buy** this hat?
- What time **do you think we should go** home?



E

Must is stronger than **should**:

- It's a **good** film. You **should** go and see it.
- It's a **fantastic** film. You **must** go and see it.

F

Another way to say **should** ... is **ought to** ... :

- It's a good film. You **ought to go** and see it. (= you should go)
- I think Carol **ought to buy** some new clothes. (= Carol should buy)

EXERCISES

33.1 Complete the sentences. Use **you should** + one of these verbs:

clean go take visit watch wear

- 1 When you play tennis, you should watch the ball.
- 2 It's late and you're very tired. to bed.
- 3 your teeth twice a day.
- 4 If you have time, the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- 5 When you're driving, a seat belt.
- 6 It's too far to walk from here to the station. a taxi.

33.2 Write about the people in the pictures. Use **He/She shouldn't ... so ...**



- 1 She shouldn't watch TV so much.
- 2 He
- 3 hard.
- 4

33.3 You ask a friend for advice. Write questions with **Do you think I should ... ?**

- 1 You are in a shop. You are trying on a jacket. (buy?)
You ask your friend: Do you think I should buy this jacket?
- 2 You can't drive. (learn?)
You ask your friend: Do you think
- 3 You don't like your job. (get another job?)
You ask your friend:
- 4 You are going to have a party. (invite Gary?)
You ask your friend:

33.4 Write sentences with **I think ... should ...** or **I don't think ... should ...**

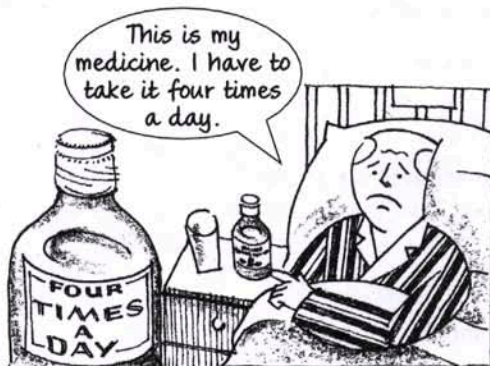
- 1 It's late. (go home now) I think we should go home now.
- 2 That coat is too big for you. (buy it) I don't think you should buy it.
- 3 You don't need your car. (sell it)
- 4 Diane needs a rest. (have a holiday)
- 5 Sally and Colin are too young. (get married)
- 6 You're not well this morning. (go to work)
- 7 James isn't well today. (go to the doctor)
- 8 The hotel is too expensive for us. (stay there)

33.5 What do you think? Write sentences with **should**.

- 1 I think everybody should learn another language.
- 2 I think everybody
- 3 I think
- 4 I don't think
- 5 I think I should

I have to ...

A



I have to do something = it is necessary for me to do it, I am obliged to do it

I/we/you/they	have	to do
he/she/it	has	to work
		to go
		to wear etc.

- I'll be late for work tomorrow. I **have to go** to the dentist.
- Jill starts work at 7 o'clock, so she **has to get** up at 6.
- You **have to pass** a test before you can get a driving licence.

B

The past (**yesterday / last week etc.**) is **had to** ... :

- I was late for work yesterday. I **had to go** to the dentist.
- We **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses.

C

In questions and negatives we use **do/does** (present) and **did** (past):

present

do	I/we/you/they	have to ... ?
does	he/she/it	

I/we/you/they	don't	have to ...
he/she/it	doesn't	

past

did	I/we/you/they he/she/it	have to ... ?
------------	----------------------------	----------------------

I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't have to ...
----------------------------	---------------------------

- What time **do you have to go** to the dentist tomorrow?
- **Does Jill have to work** on Sundays?
- Why **did they have to leave** the party early?

I don't have to (do something) = it is *not* necessary to do it:

- I'm not working tomorrow, so I **don't have to get** up early.
- Ian **doesn't have to work** very hard. He's got an easy job.
- We **didn't have to wait** very long for the bus.

D

must and **have to**

Use **must** or **have to** when you say what *you* think is necessary, when you give *your* opinion:

- It's a fantastic film. You **must** see it. *or* You **have** to see it.

When you are *not* giving your personal opinion, use **have to** (*not must*):

- Jill won't be at work this afternoon. She **has to go** to the doctor. (this is not my personal opinion – it is a fact)
- In many countries, men **have to** do military service. (this is not my opinion – it is the law in those countries)

EXERCISES

34.1 Complete the sentences. Use **have to** or **has to** + one of these verbs:

do read speak travel wear

- 1 My eyes are not very good. I have to wear glasses.
- 2 At the end of the course all the students a test.
- 3 Mary is studying literature. She a lot of books.
- 4 Albert doesn't understand much English. You very slowly to him.
- 5 Kate is not often at home. She a lot in her job.

34.2 Complete the sentences. Use **have to** or **had to** + one of these verbs:

answer buy change go walk

- 1 We had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
- 2 It's late. I now. I'll see you tomorrow.
- 3 I went to the supermarket after work yesterday. I some food.
- 4 This train doesn't go all the way to London. You at Bristol.
- 5 We did an exam yesterday. We six questions out of ten.

34.3 Complete the questions. Some are present and some are past.

- 1 I have to get up early tomorrow.
- 2 George had to wait a long time.
- 3 Liz has to go somewhere.
- 4 We had to pay a lot of money.
- 5 I have to do some work.

- What time do you have to get up?
- How long ?
- Where ?
- How much ?
- What exactly ?

34.4 Write sentences with **don't/doesn't/didn't have to** ...

- 1 Why are you going out? You don't have to go out.
- 2 Why is Ann waiting? She
- 3 Why did you get up early? You
- 4 Why is Paul working so hard? He
- 5 Why do you want to leave now? We

34.5 Which is correct? Sometimes **must** and **have to** are both correct.

- 1 It's a great film. You must see / have to see it. both are correct
- 2 In many countries, men must do / have to do military service. have to do is correct
- 3 You can't park your car here for nothing. You must pay / have to pay.
- 4 I didn't have any money with me last night, so I must borrow / had to borrow some.
- 5 I eat too much chocolate. I really must stop / have to stop.
- 6 'Why is Paula going now?' 'She must meet / has to meet somebody.'
- 7 What's wrong? You must tell / have to tell me. I want to help you.

34.6 Write some things that you (or your friends or family) have to do or had to do.

- 1 (every day) I have to travel ten miles every day.
- 2 (every day)
- 3 (tomorrow)
- 4 (yesterday)

Would you like ... ? I'd like ...

A Would you like ... ? = Do you want ... ?

We use **Would you like ... ?** to *offer* things:

- A: **Would you like** some coffee?
B: No, thank you.
- A: **Would you like** a chocolate?
B: Yes, please.
- A: What **would you like**, tea or coffee?
B: Tea, please.



We use **Would you like to ... ?** to *invite* somebody:

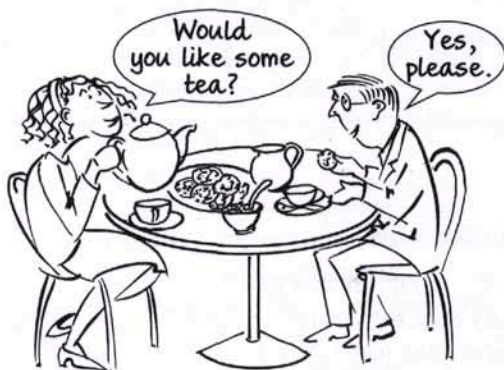
- **Would you like to go** for a walk?
- A: **Would you like to have** dinner with us on Sunday?
B: Yes, **I'd love to**. (= I would love to have dinner with you)
- What **would you like to do** this evening?

B I'd like ... is a polite way to say 'I want'. I'd like = I would like:

- I'm thirsty. **I'd like** a drink.
- (in a tourist office) **I'd like** some information about hotels, please.
- **I'd like to see** the film on television this evening.

C Would you like ... ? and Do you like ... ?

Would you like ... ? / I'd like ...



Would you like some tea? = Do you want some tea?

- A: **Would you like** to go to the cinema tonight? (= Do you want to go tonight?)
B: Yes, I'd love to.
- **I'd like** an orange, please. (= Can I have an orange?)
- What **would you like** to do next weekend?

Do you like ... ? / I like ...




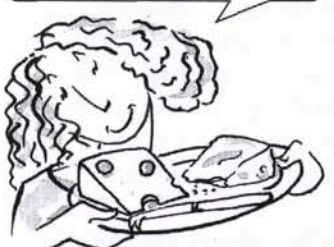




Do you like tea? = Do you think tea is nice?

- A: **Do you like** going to the cinema? (in general)
B: Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.
- **I like** oranges. (in general)
- What **do you like** to do at weekends?

EXERCISES

35.1 What are the people in the pictures saying? Use **Would you like ... ?**

1  Would you like a chocolate?	2 	3 
4 	5 	6 

35.2 What do you say to Sue in these situations? Use **Would you like to ... ?**

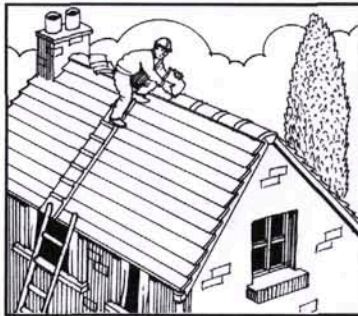
- You want to go to the cinema tonight. Perhaps Sue will go with you. (go)
You say: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?
- You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Sue will play too. (play)
You say:
- You've got some holiday photographs. Sue hasn't seen them yet. (see)
You say:
- You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. Perhaps Sue will go. (go)
You say:
- It's raining and Sue is going out. She hasn't got an umbrella but you have one. (borrow)
You say:

35.3 Which is right?

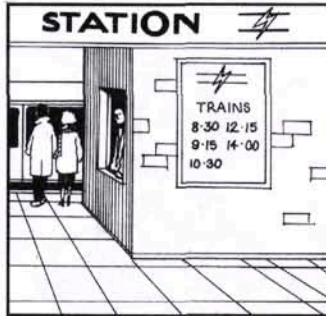
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like a chocolate? 'Yes, please.' Would you like is right
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like bananas? 'Yes, I love them.'
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like an ice-cream? 'No, thank you.'
- ~~What do you like~~ / would you like to drink? 'A glass of water, please.'
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like to go out for a walk? 'Not now. Perhaps later.'
- I like / I'd like tomatoes but I don't eat them very often.
- What time do you like / would you like to have dinner this evening?
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like something to eat? 'No, thanks. I'm not hungry.'
- ~~Do you like~~ / Would you like your new job? 'Yes, I'm enjoying it.'
- I'm tired. I like / I'd like to go to sleep now.

there is there are

A



There's a man on the roof.



There's a train at 10.30.



There are seven days in a week.

singular

there is ... (there's)
is there ... ?
there is not ... (there isn't
or there's not)

- **There's** a big tree in the garden.
- **There's** a good film on TV tonight.
- A: Have you got any money?
B: Yes, **there's** some in my bag.
- A: Excuse me, **is there** a hotel near here?
B: Yes, **there is**. / No, **there isn't**.
- We can't go skiing. **There isn't** any snow.

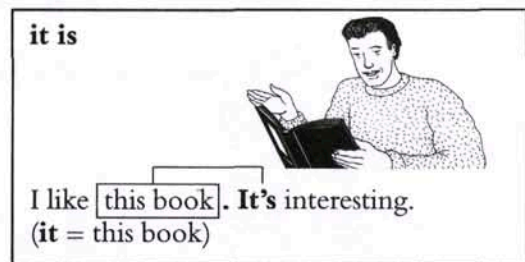
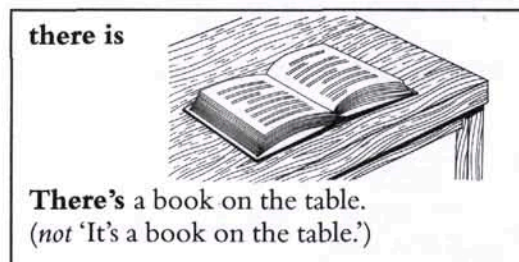
plural

there are ...
are there ... ?
there are not ... (there aren't)

- **There are** some big trees in the garden.
- **There are** a lot of accidents on this road.
- A: **Are there** any letters for me today?
B: Yes, **there are**. / No, **there aren't**.
- This restaurant is very quiet. **There aren't** many people here.
- How many players **are there** in a football team?
- **There are** 11 players in a football team.

B

there is and it is



Compare:

- 'What's **that noise**?' **It's** a train. (**it** = that noise)
There's a train at 10.30. **It's** a fast train. (**it** = the 10.30 train)
- **There's** a lot of salt in this soup.
I don't like **this soup**. **It's** too salty. (**it** = this soup)

EXERCISES

- 36.1** Kenham is a small town. Look at the information in the box and write sentences about Kenham with **There is/are** or **There isn't/aren't**.

1	a castle?	No
2	any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)
3	a hospital?	Yes
4	a swimming pool?	No
5	any cinemas?	Yes (two)
6	a university?	No
7	any big hotels?	No

- 1 There isn't a castle.
 2 There are a lot of restaurants.
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7

- 36.2** Write sentences about your town (or a town that you know). Use **There is/are/isn't/aren't**.

- 1 There are a few restaurants. 4
 2 There's a big park. 5
 3 6

- 36.3** Put in **there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there**.

- 1 Kenham isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.
 2 Look! a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
 3 'Excuse me, a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'
 4 five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
 5 'How many students in the class?' 'Twenty.'
 6 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No, a film in the camera.'
 7 '..... a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes. Every 20 minutes.'
 8 '..... any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
 9 nowhere to sit down. chairs.

- 36.4** Write sentences with **There are ...**. Choose from the boxes.

seven	twenty-six
nine	thirty
fifteen	fifty

letters	days
players	days
planets	states

September	the solar system
the USA	a week
a rugby team	the English alphabet

- 1 There are seven days in a week.
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

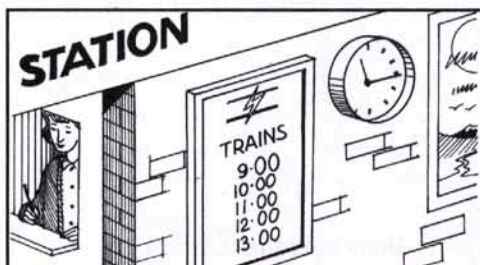
- 36.5** Put in **there's / is there / it's / is it**.

- 1 'There's a train at 10.30.' 'Is it a fast train?'
 2 I'm not going to buy this shirt. very expensive.
 3 'What's wrong?' '..... something in my eye.'
 4 a red car outside the house. yours?
 5 '..... anything on television tonight?' 'Yes, a film at 8.15.'
 6 'What's that building?' '..... a school.'
 7 '..... a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

there was/were there will be

there has/have been

A there was / there were (past)



There is a train every hour.

The time now is 11.15.

There was a train at 11 o'clock.

Compare:

there is/are (present)

- **There is** a good film on TV tonight.
- We are staying at a very big hotel. **There are** 250 rooms.
- **Are there** any letters for me this morning?
- I'm hungry but **there isn't** anything to eat.

there was/were (past)

- **There was** a good film on TV last night.
- We stayed at a very big hotel. **There were** 250 rooms.
- **Were there** any letters for me yesterday?
- When I got home, I was hungry but **there wasn't** anything to eat.

B there has been / there have been (present perfect)



- Look! **There's been** an accident. (**there's been** = there **has been**)
- This road is very dangerous. **There have been** many accidents.

Compare **there was** (past):

- **There was** an accident **last night**. (not 'There has been an accident last night.')

For *past simple* and *present perfect* see Unit 20.

C there will be



- Do you think **there will be** a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- The manager of the company is leaving, so **there will be** a new manager soon.
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because **there won't be** time tomorrow. (**there won't be** = there **will not be**)

was/were ⇒ UNIT 10

has/have been ⇒ UNITS 15-18

will ⇒ UNIT 28

there is/are ⇒ UNIT 36

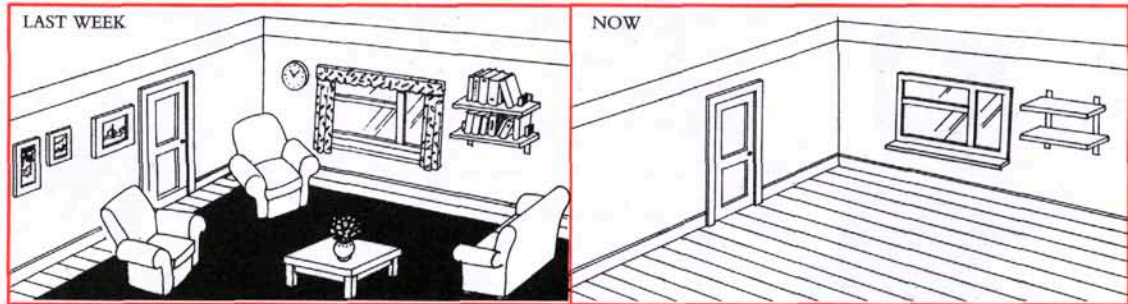
there and it ⇒ UNITS 36, 38

some and any ⇒ UNIT 75

EXERCISES

- 37.1** Look at the two pictures. Now the room is empty but what was in the room last week? Write sentences with **There was ...** or **There were ...** + the words in the list.

an armchair a carpet some flowers a sofa
some books a clock three pictures a small table



- 1 There was a clock on the wall near the window.
- 2 on the floor.
- 3 on the wall near the door.
- 4 in the middle of the room.
- 5 on the table.
- 6 on the shelves.
- 7 in the corner near the door.
- 8 opposite the door.

- 37.2** Put in **there was / there wasn't / was there / there were / there weren't / were there**.




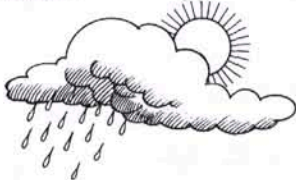
- 1 I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.
- 2 Were there any letters for me yesterday?
- 3 a football match on TV last night. Did you see it?
- 4 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Did you? a swimming pool?'
- 5 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No, any in the shop.'
- 6 The wallet was empty. any money in it.
- 7 '..... many people at the meeting?' 'No, very few.'
- 8 We didn't visit the museum. enough time.
- 9 I'm sorry I'm late. a lot of traffic.
- 10 Twenty years ago many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

- 37.3** Put in **there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be**.

- 1 There was a good film on TV yesterday evening.
- 2 24 hours in a day.
- 3 a party at the club last Friday but I didn't go.
- 4 'Where can I buy a newspaper?' '..... a shop at the end of the street.'
- 5 'Why are those policemen outside the bank?' '..... a robbery.'
- 6 When we arrived at the cinema, a long queue to see the film.
- 7 When you arrive tomorrow, somebody at the station to meet you.
- 8 Ten years ago 500 children at the school. Now more than a thousand.
- 9 Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. a lot of changes.
- 10 I think everything will be OK. I don't think any problems.

A

We use **it** for *time/day/distance/weather*:

<p><i>time</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What time is it? • It's half past ten. • It's late. • It's time to go home.
<p><i>day</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What day is it? • It's Thursday. • It's 16 March. • It was my birthday yesterday.
<p><i>distance</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's three miles from our house to the city centre. • How far is it from London to Bristol? • It's a long way from here to the station. • We can walk home. It isn't far. <p>We use far in <i>questions</i> (is it far?) and <i>negatives</i> (it isn't far).</p> <p>We use a long way in <i>positive sentences</i> (it's a long way).</p>
<p><i>weather</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's raining. It isn't raining. Is it snowing? • It rains a lot here. It didn't rain yesterday. • Does it snow very often? • It's warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/dark <i>etc.</i> • It's a nice day today. <p>Compare it and there:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It rains a lot in winter. There is a lot of rain in winter. • It was very windy. There was a strong wind yesterday.

B

It's nice to ... etc.

It's	easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc.	to ...
-------------	--	---------------

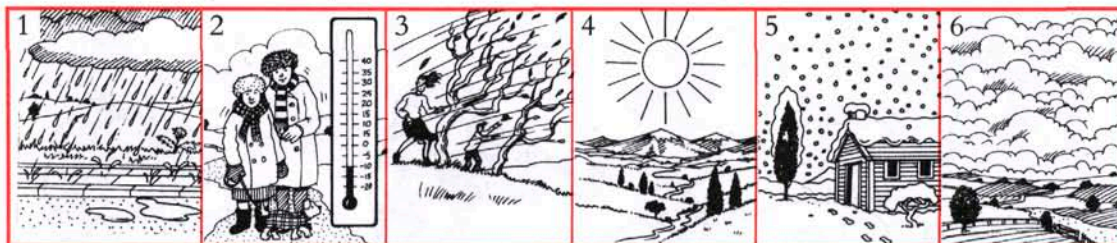
- **It** 's nice **to see you again**. (**it** = to see you again)
- **It's** impossible **to understand her**. (**it** = to understand her)
- **It** wasn't easy **to find your house**. (**it** = to find your house)

C

Don't forget **it**:

- **It's** raining again. (*not* 'Is raining again')
- Is **it** true that you are going away? (*not* 'Is true that ...')

EXERCISES

38.1 Write about the weather in the pictures. Use **It's** ...

- 1 It's raining. 4 _____
 2 _____ 5 _____
 3 _____ 6 _____

38.2 Put in **it is (it's)** or **is it**.

- 1 What time is it ?
 2 We must go now. _____ very late.
 3 _____ true that Bill can fly a helicopter?
 4 'What day _____ today? Tuesday?' 'No, _____ Wednesday.'
 5 _____ ten kilometres from the airport to the city centre.
 6 _____ possible to phone you at your office?
 7 'Do you want to walk to the restaurant?' 'I don't know. How far _____ ?'
 8 _____ Linda's birthday today. She's 27.
 9 I don't believe it! _____ impossible.

38.3 Write questions with **How far** ... ?

- 1 (here / the station) How far is it from here to the station?
 2 (the hotel / the beach) How _____
 3 (New York / Washington) _____
 4 (your house / the airport) _____

38.4 Put in **it** or **there**.

- 1 It rains a lot in winter. 6 I was afraid because _____ was very dark.
 2 There was a strong wind yesterday. 7 _____ was a storm last night. Did you
 3 _____ was a nice day yesterday. hear it?
 4 We can't go skiing. _____ isn't any snow. 8 _____'s a long way from here to the
 5 _____'s hot in this room. Open a window. nearest shop.

38.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

it's	easy	dangerous	to	work in this office	get up early
	difficult	nice		visit different places	go out alone
	impossible	interesting		see you again	make friends

- 1 If you go to bed late, it's difficult to get up early in the morning.
 2 Hello, Jill. _____ . How are you?
 3 _____ . There is too much noise.
 4 Everybody is very nice at work. _____ .
 5 I like travelling. _____ .
 6 A lot of cities are not safe. _____ at night.

I am I don't etc.

A



She isn't tired but **he is**.
(**he is** = he is tired)

He likes tea but **she doesn't**.
(**she doesn't** = she doesn't like tea)

In these examples, it is not necessary to repeat words ('he is *tired*', 'she doesn't *like tea*').

You can use these verbs in the same way:

am/is/are
was/were
have/has
do/does/did
can
will
might
must

- I haven't got a car but my sister **has**. (= my sister has got a car)
- A: Please help me.
B: I'm sorry. I **can't**. (= I can't help you)
- A: Are you tired?
B: I **was**, but I **'m not** now. (= I was tired but I'm not tired now)
- A: Do you think Ann will phone this evening?
B: She **might**. (= she might phone)
- A: Are you going now?
B: Yes, I'm afraid I **must**. (= I must go)

You *cannot* use **'m/'s/'ve** etc. (short forms) in this way. You must use **am/is/have** etc.:

- She isn't tired but he **is**. (*not ... but he's*)

But you *can* use **isn't / haven't / won't** etc. (negative short forms):

- My sister has got a car but I **haven't**.
- 'Are you and Jim working tomorrow?' 'I am but Jim **isn't**.'

B

You can use **I am / I'm not** etc. after **Yes** and **No**:

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I **am**. / No, I **'m not**.'
- 'Will Alan be here tomorrow?' 'Yes, he **will**. / No, he **won't**.'
- 'Is there a bus to the airport?' 'Yes, there **is**. / No, there **isn't**.'

C

We use **do/does** for the *present simple*: (⇒ Units 6–7)

- I don't like hot weather but Sue **does**. (= Sue likes hot weather)
- Sue works hard but I **don't**. (= I don't work hard)
- 'Do you enjoy your work?' 'Yes, I **do**.'

We use **did** for the *past simple*: (⇒ Unit 12)

- A: Did you and John enjoy the film?
B: I **did** but John **didn't**. (= I enjoyed it but John didn't enjoy it)
- 'I enjoyed the film.' 'I **did** too.' (= I enjoyed it too)
- 'Did it rain yesterday?' 'No, it **didn't**.'

EXERCISES

39.1 Complete these sentences. Use only one verb (**is/have/can** etc.) each time.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Kate wasn't hungry but we <u>were</u> . | 4 I haven't seen the film but Tom |
| 2 I'm not married but my brother | 5 Diane won't be here but Chris |
| 3 Bill can't help you but I | 6 You weren't late but I |

39.2 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (**isn't/haven't/can't** etc.).

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 My sister can play the piano but I <u>can't</u> . | 4 Richard has got a car but I |
| 2 Ann is working today but I | 5 I'm ready to go but Tom |
| 3 I was working but my friends | 6 I've got a key but Sally |

39.3 Complete these sentences with **do/does/did** or **don't/doesn't/didn't**.

- 1 I don't like hot weather but Sue does .
- 2 Sue likes hot weather but I don't .
- 3 My mother wears glasses but my father
- 4 You don't know Paul very well but I
- 5 I didn't enjoy the party but my friends
- 6 I don't watch TV much but Peter
- 7 Kate lives in London but her parents
- 8 You had a shower this morning but I

39.4 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself and other people. (See the example.)

- 1 I didn't go out last night but my friends did.
- 2 I like but
- 3 I don't but
- 4 I'm
- 5 I haven't

39.5 Put in a verb, positive or negative.

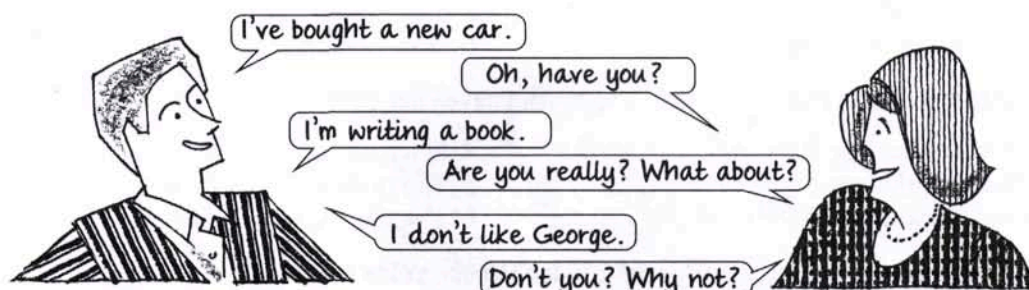
- 1 'Are you tired?' 'I was earlier but I'm not now.'
- 2 John is happy today but he yesterday.
- 3 The post office isn't open yet but the shops
- 4 I haven't got a video camera but I know somebody who
- 5 I would like to help you but I'm afraid I
- 6 I don't usually go to work by car but I yesterday.
- 7 A: Have you ever been to the United States?
B: No, but Sandra She went there on holiday last year.
- 8 'Do you and Ann watch TV a lot?' 'I but Ann doesn't.'
- 9 I've been invited to the party but Kate
- 10 'Do you think Diane will pass her exams?' 'Yes, I'm sure she
- 11 'Are you going out this evening?' 'I I don't know for sure.'

39.6 Answer these questions about yourself. Use **Yes, I have.** / **No, I'm not.** etc.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Are you British? <u>No, I'm not.</u> | 6 Do you like classical music? |
| 2 Have you got a car? | 7 Will you be in Paris tomorrow? |
| 3 Do you feel well? | 8 Have you ever been in hospital? |
| 4 Is it snowing? | 9 Did you buy anything yesterday? |
| 5 Are you hungry? | 10 Were you asleep at 3 a.m.? |

Have you? Are you? Don't you? etc.

A



You can say **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't he?** etc. to show that you are interested or surprised:

- 'You're late.' 'Oh, **am I?** I'm sorry.'
- 'I was ill last week.' 'Were you? I didn't know that.'
- 'It's raining again.' 'Is it? It was sunny ten minutes ago.'
- 'There's a letter for you.' 'Is there? Where is it?'
- 'Bill can't drive.' 'Can't he? I didn't know that.'
- 'I'm not hungry.' 'Aren't you? I am.'
- 'Sue isn't at work today.' 'Isn't she? Is she ill?'

Use **do/does** for the *present simple* and **did** for the *past simple*:

- 'I speak four languages.' 'Do you? Which ones?'
- 'Tom doesn't eat meat.' 'Doesn't he? Does he eat fish?'
- 'Linda got married last week.' 'Did she? Really?'

B

Question tags

You can use **have you?** / **is it?** / **can't she?** etc. at the end of a sentence.

These 'mini-questions' are *question tags*.



a *positive* sentence → a *negative* question tag
a *negative* sentence → a *positive* question tag

positive → *negative*

It's a beautiful day, **isn't it?**
Sally lives in London, **doesn't she?**
You closed the window, **didn't you?**
Those shoes are nice, **aren't they?**
Tom will be here soon, **won't he?**

Yes, it's lovely.
Yes, that's right.
Yes, I think so.
Yes, very nice.
Yes, probably.

negative → *positive*

That **isn't** your car, **is it?**
You **haven't** met my mother, **have you?**
Sally **doesn't** smoke, **does she?**
You **won't** be late, **will you?**

No, my car is white.
No, I haven't.
No, she doesn't.
No, I'm never late.

EXERCISES

40.1 Answer with **Do you?** / **Doesn't she?** / **Did they?** etc.

- 1 I speak four languages.
- 2 I work in a bank.
- 3 I didn't go to work yesterday.
- 4 Jill doesn't like me.
- 5 You look tired.
- 6 Julia phoned me last night.

- Do you** ? Which ones?
 ? I work in a bank too.
 ? Were you ill?
 ? Why not?
 ? I feel fine.
 ? What did she say?

40.2 Answer with **Have you?** / **Haven't you?** / **Did she?** / **Didn't she?** etc.

- 1 I've bought a new car.
- 2 Tim doesn't eat meat.
- 3 I've lost my key.
- 4 Sue can't drive.
- 5 I was born in Italy.
- 6 I didn't sleep well last night.
- 7 There's a film on TV tonight.
- 8 I'm not happy.
- 9 I met Paula last week.
- 10 Margaret works in a factory.
- 11 I won't be here next week.
- 12 The clock isn't working.

- Have you** ? What make is it?
Doesn't he ? Does he eat fish?
 ? When did you last have it?
 ? She should learn.
 ? I didn't know that.
 ? Was the bed uncomfortable?
 ? Are you going to watch it?
 ? Why not?
 ? How is she?
 ? What kind of factory?
 ? Where will you be?
 ? It was working yesterday.

40.3 Complete these sentences with a question tag (**isn't it?** / **haven't you?** etc.).

- 1 It's a beautiful day, **isn't it** ?
- 2 These flowers are nice, ?
- 3 Judy was at the party, ?
- 4 You've been to Paris, ?
- 5 You speak German, ?
- 6 Martin looks tired, ?
- 7 You'll help me, ?

- Yes, it's lovely.
 Yes, what are they?
 Yes, but I didn't speak to her.
 Yes, many times.
 Yes, but not very well.
 Yes, he works very hard.
 Yes, of course I will.

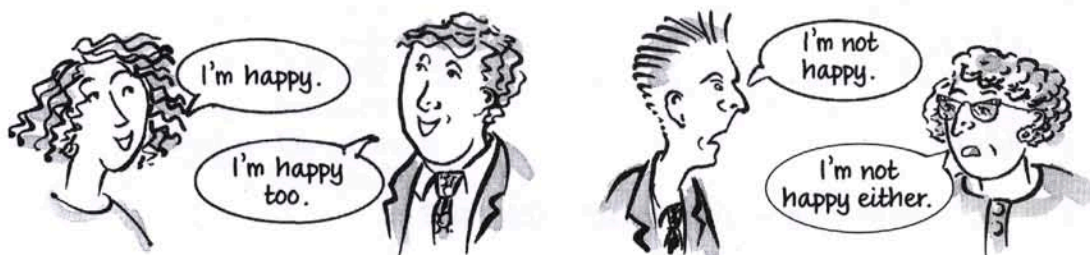
40.4 Complete these sentences with a question tag, positive (**is it?** / **do you?** etc.) or negative (**isn't it?** / **don't you?** etc.).

- 1 You haven't got a car, **have you** ?
- 2 You aren't tired, ?
- 3 Carol is a very nice person, ?
- 4 You can play the piano, ?
- 5 You don't know Mike's sister, ?
- 6 Sally went to university, ?
- 7 The film wasn't very good, ?
- 8 Ann lives near you, ?
- 9 You won't tell anybody what I said, ?

- No, I can't drive.
 No, I feel fine.
 Yes, everybody likes her.
 Yes, but I'm not very good.
 No, I've never met her.
 Yes, she studied economics.
 No, it was terrible.
 That's right. In the same street.
 No, of course not.

too/either so am I / neither do I etc.

A too and either



We use **too** and **either** at the end of a sentence.

We use **too** after a *positive* verb:

- A: I'm happy.
B: I'm **happy too**.
- A: I enjoyed the film.
B: I **enjoyed it too**.
- Mary is a doctor. Her husband **is** a doctor **too**.

We use **either** after a *negative* verb:

- A: I'm not happy.
B: I'm **not happy either**. (not 'I'm not ... too')
- A: I can't cook.
B: I **can't either**. (not 'I can't too')
- Bill doesn't watch TV. He **doesn't** read newspapers **either**.

B so am I / neither do I etc.



so	am/is/are ... was/were ... do/does ... did ...
neither	have/has ... can ... will ... would ...



so am I = I am too

so have I = I have too (etc.):

- A: I'm working.
B: **So am I**. (= I'm working too)
- A: I **was** late for work today.
B: **So was John**. (= John was late too)
- A: I **work** in a bank.
B: **So do I**.
- A: **We went** to the cinema last night.
B: Did you? **So did we**.
- A: I'd like to go to Australia.
B: **So would I**.

neither am I = I'm not either

neither can I = I can't either (etc.):

- A: I **haven't** got a key.
B: **Neither have I**. (= I haven't either)
- A: **Ann can't** cook.
B: **Neither can Tom**. (= Tom can't either)
- A: I **won't** (= will not) be here tomorrow.
B: **Neither will I**.
- A: I **never go** to the cinema.
B: **Neither do I**.

You can also use **Nor** ... (= Neither ...):

- A: I'm not married.
B: **Nor am I**. or **Neither am I**.

Note that we say: **So am I** (not 'So I am'), **Neither have I** (not 'Neither I have').

EXERCISES

41.1 Put in **too** or **either**.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | I'm happy. | I'm happy <u>too</u> . |
| 2 | I'm not hungry. | I'm not hungry |
| 3 | I'm going out. | I'm going out |
| 4 | It rained on Saturday. | It rained on Sunday |
| 5 | Jenny can't drive a car. | She can't ride a bicycle |
| 6 | I don't like shopping. | I don't like shopping |
| 7 | Jane's mother is a teacher. | Her father is a teacher |


41.2 Answer with **So ... I** (**So am I** / **So do I** / **So can I** etc.).

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | I went to bed late last night. | <u>So did I.</u> |
| 2 | I'm thirsty. | ..... |
| 3 | I've just had dinner. | ..... |
| 4 | I need a holiday. | ..... |
| 5 | I'll be late tomorrow. | ..... |
| 6 | I was very tired this morning. | ..... |

Answer with **Neither**.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-------|
| 7 | I can't go to the party. | ..... |
| 8 | I didn't phone Alex last night. | ..... |
| 9 | I haven't got any money. | ..... |
| 10 | I'm not going out tomorrow. | ..... |
| 11 | I don't know what to do. | ..... |


41.3 You are talking to Maria. Write true sentences about yourself. Where possible, use **So ... I** or **Neither ... I**. Look at these examples carefully:



MARIA

I'm tired. you can answer: So am I. or I'm not.

I don't work hard. you can answer: Neither do I. or I do.



YOU

1	I'm learning English.	.....
2	I can ride a bicycle.	.....
3	I'm not American.	.....
4	I like cooking.	.....
5	I don't like cold weather.	.....
6	I slept well last night.	.....
7	I've never been to Scotland.	.....
8	I don't write letters very often.	.....
9	I'm going out tomorrow evening.	.....
10	I haven't got a headache.	.....
11	I didn't watch TV last night.	.....
12	I often go to the cinema.	.....

isn't haven't don't etc. (negatives)

A

We use **not** (**n't**) in negative sentences:

<i>positive</i>	→	<i>negative</i>	
am		am not ('m not)	I 'm not tired.
is		is not (isn't or 's not)	It isn't (or It's not) raining.
are		are not (aren't or 're not)	They aren't (or They're not) here.
was		was not (wasn't)	Julian wasn't hungry.
were		were not (weren't)	The shops weren't open.
have		have not (haven't)	I haven't finished my work.
has		has not (hasn't)	Sue hasn't got a car.
will		will not (won't)	We won't be here tomorrow.
can		cannot (can't)	George can't drive.
could		could not (couldn't)	I couldn't sleep last night.
must		must not (mustn't)	I mustn't forget to phone Ann.
should		should not (shouldn't)	You shouldn't work so hard.
would		would not (wouldn't)	I wouldn't like to be an actor.

B

don't/doesn't/didn't

Present simple negative: I/we/you/they **do not (don't)**
he/she/it **does not (doesn't)** } **work/live/go etc.**

Past simple negative: I/they/he/she (etc.) **did not (didn't) work/live/go etc.**

	<i>positive</i>	→	<i>negative</i>
I	want to go out.	→	I don't want to go out.
They	work hard.	→	They don't work hard.
Liz	plays the guitar.	→	Liz doesn't play the guitar.
My father	likes his job.	→	My father doesn't like his job.
I	got up early this morning.	→	I didn't get up early this morning.
They	worked hard yesterday.	→	They didn't work hard yesterday.
We	played tennis.	→	We didn't play tennis.
Diane	had a bath.	→	Diane didn't have a bath.

Don't ...

Look! → **Don't look!**
Wait for me. → **Don't wait** for me.

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (**don't do / doesn't do / didn't do**):

Do something!	→ Don't do anything!
Sue does a lot at weekends.	→ Sue doesn't do much at weekends.
I did what you said.	→ I didn't do what you said.

EXERCISES

42.1 Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 He's gone away. <u>He hasn't gone away.</u> | 4 It's cold today. |
| 2 They're married. | 5 We'll be late. |
| 3 I've had dinner. | 6 You should go. |

42.2 Make these sentences negative. Use **don't/doesn't/didn't**.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 She saw me. <u>She didn't see me.</u> | 4 He lives here. |
| 2 I like cheese. | 5 Go away! |
| 3 They understood. | 6 I did the shopping. |

42.3 Make these sentences negative.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 She can swim. <u>She can't swim.</u> | 6 He'll be pleased. |
| 2 They've arrived. | 7 Phone me tonight. |
| 3 I went to the bank. | 8 It rained yesterday. |
| 4 He speaks German. | 9 I could hear them. |
| 5 We were angry. | 10 I believe you. |

42.4 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (**isn't/haven't/don't** etc.).

- 1 They aren't rich. They haven't got much money.
- 2 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thank you. I hungry.'
- 3 I find my glasses. Have you seen them?
- 4 George write letters very often. He prefers to use the phone.
- 5 We can walk to the station from here. It very far.
- 6 'Where's Jill?' 'I know. I seen her today.'
- 7 Be careful! fall!
- 8 We went to the cinema last night. I like the film very much.
- 9 I've been to Spain many times but I been to Portugal.
- 10 Julia be here tomorrow. She's going away.
- 11 'Who broke that window?' 'Not me. I do it.'
- 12 We didn't see what happened. We looking at the time.

42.5 You ask Gary some questions. His answers are always 'Yes' or 'No'. Write sentences about Gary, positive or negative.



Are you married?
Do you live in London?
Were you born in London?
Do you like London?
Would you like to live in the country?
Can you drive?
Have you got a car?
Do you read newspapers?
Are you interested in politics?
Do you watch TV most evenings?
Did you watch TV last night?
Did you go out last night?



No.	1	<u>He isn't married.</u>
Yes.	2	<u>He lives in London.</u>
No.	3	.....
No.	4	.....
Yes.	5	.....
Yes.	6	.....
No.	7	.....
No.	8	.....
No.	9	.....
Yes.	10	.....
No.	11	.....
Yes.	12	.....

is it ... ? have you ... ? do they ... ? etc. (questions 1)

A

positive: **you are** You are eating.

question: **are you** Are you eating? What are you eating?

In questions, the first verb (**is/are/have** etc.) is before the subject:

positive subject + verb		question verb + subject
I am late.	→	Am I late?
That seat is free.	→	Is that seat free?
She was angry.	→	Why was she angry?
David has gone.	→	Where has David gone?
You have got a car.	→	Have you got a car?
They will be here soon.	→	When will they be here?
Paula can swim.	→	Can Paula swim?

Be careful with word order: the subject is after the first verb:

- Where **has** David gone? (not 'Where has gone David?')
- Are** those people waiting for something? (not 'Are waiting ... ?')
- When **was** the telephone invented? (not 'When was invented ... ?')

B

do ... ? / does ... ? / did ... ?

Present simple questions: **do** I/we/you/they } **work/live/go** etc.
does he/she/it }

Past simple questions: **did** you/she/they (etc.) **work/live/go** etc.

positive		question
They work hard.	→	Do they work hard?
You watch television.	→	How often do you watch television?
Chris works hard.	→	Does Chris work hard?
She gets up early.	→	What time does she get up ?
They worked hard.	→	Did they work hard?
You had dinner.	→	What did you have for dinner?
She got up early.	→	What time did she get up ?

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (**do** you **do** / **did** he **do** etc.):

- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- 'What **does** your brother **do**?' 'He works in a bank.'
- 'I broke my finger last week.' 'How **did** you **do** that?' (not 'How did you that?')

C

Why **isn't** ... ? / Why **don't** ... ? etc. (Why + negative):

- Where's John? **Why isn't** he here? (not 'Why he isn't here?')
- Why can't** Paula come to the meeting tomorrow? (not 'Why Paula can't ... ?')
- Why didn't** you phone me last night?

present simple questions ⇒ UNIT 7 past simple questions ⇒ UNIT 12 questions 2-3 ⇒ UNITS 44-45


what/which/how ... ? ⇒ UNITS 46-47

EXERCISES

43.1 Write questions.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 I can swim. | (and you?) | Can you swim? |
| 2 I work hard. | (and Jim?) | Does Jim work hard? |
| 3 I was late this morning. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 4 I've got a key. | (and Ann?) | ..... |
| 5 I'll be here tomorrow. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 6 I'm going out this evening. | (and Paul?) | ..... |
| 7 I like my job. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 8 I live near here. | (and Linda?) | ..... |
| 9 I enjoyed my holiday. | (and you?) | ..... |
| 10 I had a shower this morning. | (and you?) | ..... |

43.2 You are talking to a friend about driving. Write the full questions.



1 (have / a car?) Have you got a car?


2 (use / a lot?) it

3 (use / yesterday?)

4 (enjoy driving?)

5 (a good driver?)

6 (ever / have / an accident?)



Yes, I have.
Yes, nearly every day.
Yes, to go to work.
Not very much.
I think I am.
No, never.

43.3 Put the words in the right order. All the sentences are questions.

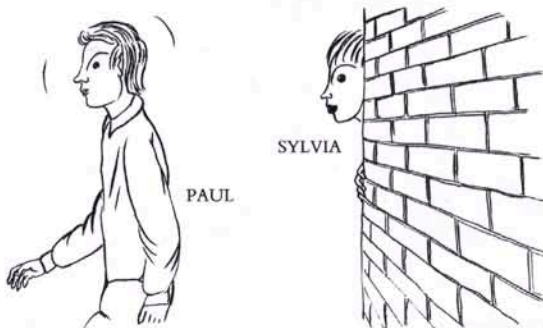
- 1 (has / gone / where / David?) Where has David gone?
- 2 (working / Rachel / is / today?) Is Rachel working today?
- 3 (the children / what / are / doing?) What
- 4 (made / is / how / cheese?)
- 5 (to the party / coming / is / your sister?)
- 6 (you / the truth / tell / don't / why?)
- 7 (your guests / have / yet / arrived?)
- 8 (leave / what time / your train / does?)
- 9 (your car / in the accident / was / damaged?)
- 10 (to work / Ann / why / go / didn't?)

43.4 Complete the questions.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 I want to go out. | Where <u>do you want to go?</u> |
| 2 Ann and Paul aren't going to the party. | Why <u>aren't they going?</u> |
| 3 I'm reading. | What |
| 4 Sue went to bed early. | What time |
| 5 My parents are going on holiday. | When |
| 6 I met Tom a few days ago. | Where |
| 7 Tina has gone away. | Where |
| 8 I can't come to the party. | Why |
| 9 I need some money. | How much |
| 10 Angela doesn't like me. | Why |
| 11 It rains sometimes. | How often |
| 12 I did the shopping. | When |

Who saw you? Who did you see? (questions 2)

A



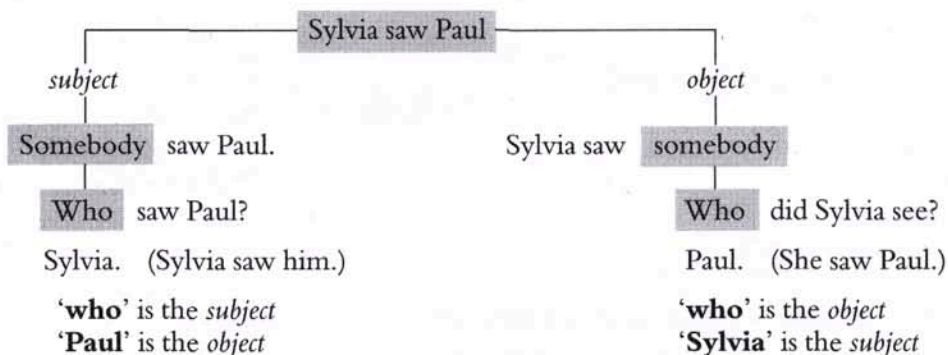
Sylvia saw Paul.

Who **saw** Paul?

Sylvia. (Sylvia saw him.)

Who **did** Sylvia **see**?

Paul. (She saw Paul.)



B

In these questions, **who/what** is the *subject*:

- **Who lives** in this house? (= *somebody* lives in it – who?)
(not 'Who does live?')
- **What happened?** (= *something* happened – what?)
(not 'What did happen?')
- **What's happening?** (What's = What **is**)
- **Who's got** my key? (Who's = Who **has**)

In these questions, **who/what** is the *object*:

- Who did **you** meet yesterday? (= **you** met *somebody* – who?)
- What did **Paul** say? (= **Paul** said *something* – what?)
- Who are **you** phoning?
- What was **Sylvia** wearing?

Compare:

- George likes oranges. → **Who likes** oranges? – George.
What does George like? – Oranges.
- Jill won some money. → **Who won** some money? – Jill.
What did Jill win? – A hundred pounds.

C

Use **who** for people (*somebody*). Use **what** for things, ideas *etc.* (*something*):

- **Who** is your favourite **singer**?
- **What** is your favourite **song**?

EXERCISES

44.1 Make questions with **who** or **what**. In these questions, **who/what** is the subject.

- 1 Somebody broke the window.
- 2 Something fell off the shelf.
- 3 Somebody wants to see you.
- 4 Somebody took my umbrella.
- 5 Something made me ill.
- 6 Somebody is coming.

Who broke the window?
What me?
.....
.....
.....
.....

44.2 Make questions with **who** or **what** (subject or object).

- 1 I bought something.
- 2 Somebody lives in this house.
- 3 I phoned somebody.
- 4 Something happened last night.
- 5 Somebody knows the answer.
- 6 Somebody did the washing-up.
- 7 Jill did something.
- 8 Something woke me up.
- 9 Somebody saw the accident.
- 10 I saw somebody.
- 11 Somebody has got my pen.
- 12 This word means something.

What did you buy?
Who lives in this house?
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with **who** or **what**.

- 1 I lost XXXXX yesterday but fortunately XXXXX found it and gave it back to me.

What did you lose?
Who found it?
.....
.....

- 2 XXXXX phoned me last night. She wanted XXXXX.

.....
.....

- 3 I needed some advice, so I asked XXXXX. He said XXXXX.

.....
.....

- 4 I hear that XXXXX got married last week. XXXXX told me.

.....
.....

- 5 I met XXXXX on my way home this evening. She told me XXXXX.

.....
.....

- 6 Steve and I played tennis yesterday. XXXXX won. After the game we XXXXX.

.....
.....

- 7 It was my birthday last week and I had some presents. XXXXX gave me a book and Catherine gave me XXXXX.

.....
.....

Who is she talking to? What is it like? (questions 3)

A



Julia is talking to somebody.

Who is she talking to?

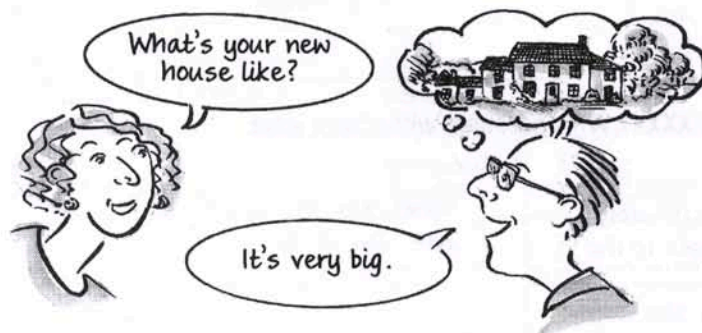


In questions beginning **Who ... ?** / **What ... ?** / **Where ... ?** / **Which ... ?**, prepositions (**to/from/with** etc.) usually go at the end:

- 'Where are you **from**?' 'I'm from Thailand.'
- 'John was afraid.' 'What was he afraid **of**?'
- 'Who do these books belong **to**?' 'They're mine.'
- 'Tom's father is in hospital.' 'Which hospital is he **in**?'
- 'Kate is going on holiday.' 'Who **with**?' / 'Who is she going **with**?'
- 'I want to talk to you.' 'What **about**?' / 'What do you want to talk to me **about**?'

B

What is it like? / What are they like? etc.



What's (= What is) **it like?** = tell me something about it – is it good or bad, big or small, old or new? etc.

When we say '**What is it like?**', **like** is a *preposition*. It is *not* the verb **like** ('Do you **like** your new house?' etc.).

- A: There's a new restaurant in our street.
B: **What's** it **like**? Is it good?
A: I don't know. I haven't eaten there yet.
- A: **What's** your new teacher **like**?
B: She's very good. We learn a lot.
- A: I met Linda's parents yesterday.
B: Did you? **What** are they **like**?
A: They're very friendly.
- A: Did you have a nice holiday? **What** was the weather **like**?
B: It was lovely. The sun shone every day.

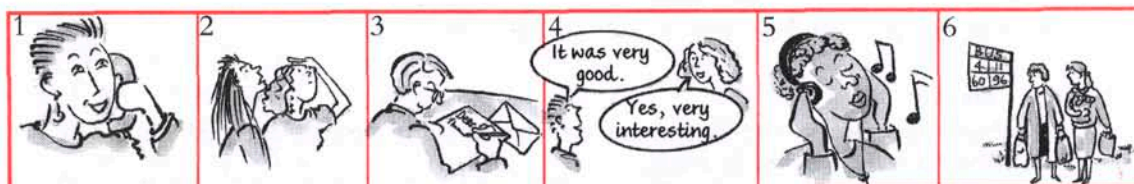
EXERCISES

45.1 You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with **who** or **what**.

1 The letter is from XXXXX.	Who is the letter from?
2 I'm looking for a XXXXX.	What you
3 I went to the cinema with XXXXX.	.....
4 The film was about XXXXX.	.....
5 I gave the money to XXXXX.	.....
6 The book was written by XXXXX.	.....

45.2 Complete the questions for the pictures. Use one of these verbs + a preposition:

listen look talk talk wait write



- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Who is she talking to? | 4 What |
| 2 What | 5 What |
| 3 Who | 6 Which bus |

45.3 Write questions beginning **Which ... ?**

1 Tom's father is in hospital.	Which hospital is he in? you
2 We stayed at a hotel.	
3 Jack plays for a football team.	
4 I went to school in this town.	

45.4 You want some information about another country. You ask somebody who has been there. Ask questions with **What is/are ... like?**

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 (the roads) What are the roads like? | 3 (the people) |
| 2 (the food) | 4 (the weather) |

45.5 Ask questions with **What was/were ... like?**

- Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the weather.
What was the weather like?
- Your friend has just come back from the cinema. Ask about the film.
.....
- Your friend has just finished an English course. Ask about the lessons.
.....
- Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the hotel.
.....

What ... ? Which ... ? How ... ?

A

What + *noun* (**What colour** ... ? / **What kind** ... ? *etc.*)

- **What colour** is your car?
- **What size** is this shirt?
- **What time** is it?
- **What kind** of job do you want? (or **What type** of job ... ? / **What sort** of job ... ?)
- **What colour** are your eyes?
- **What make** is your TV set?
- **What day** is it today?

What *without a noun*:

- **What's** your favourite colour?
- **What** do you want to do this evening?

B

Which + *noun* (things or people):

- **Which train** did you catch – the 9.50 or the 10.30?
- **Which doctor** did you see – Doctor Ellis, Doctor Gray or Doctor Hill?

We use **which** *without a noun* for things, not people:

- **Which** is bigger – Canada or Australia?

We use **who** for people (*without a noun*):

- **Who** is taller – Bill or Gerry? (*not* 'Which is taller?')

C

What or **which**?

We use **which** when we are thinking about a small number of possibilities (perhaps 2, 3 or 4):

- We can go this way or that way.
Which way shall we go?
- There are four umbrellas here.
Which is yours?



What is more general:

- **What** is the capital of Argentina?
- **What sort** of music do you like?

Compare:

- **What colour** are his eyes? (*not* 'Which colour?')
- **Which colour** do you prefer, **pink or yellow**?
- **What** is the longest river in the world?
- **Which** is the longest river – **the Mississippi, the Amazon or the Nile**?

D

How ... ?

- **'How** was the party last night?' 'It was great.'
- **'How** do you usually go to work?' 'By bus.'

You can use **how** + *adjective/adverb* (**how tall** / **how old** / **how often** *etc.*):

'How	{	tall are you?' 'I'm 1 metre 70.' big is the house?' 'Not very big.' old is your mother?' 'She's 45.' far is it from here to the airport?' 'Five kilometres.' often do you use your car?' 'Every day.' long have they been married?' 'Ten years.' much was the meal?' 'Twenty pounds.'
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EXERCISES

46.1 Write questions with **what**.

- 1 I've got a new TV set.
- 2 I want a job.
- 3 I've got a new sweater.
- 4 I got up early this morning.
- 5 I like music.
- 6 I want to buy a car.

- (make?) What make is it?
- (kind?) What kind of job do you want?
- (colour?) What
- (time?) get up?
- (type?)
- (kind?)

46.2 Complete the questions. Use **Which** ... ?

1 Which way shall we go?

2 is yours?

3 do you want to see?

4 goes to the centre?

46.3 Put in **what/which/who**.

- 1 What is that man's name?
- 2 Which way shall we go? Left or right?
- 3 You can have tea or coffee. do you prefer?
- 4 '..... day is it today?' 'Friday.'
- 5 This is a nice house. room is yours?
- 6 is your favourite sport?
- 7 is more expensive, meat or fish?
- 8 is older, Ann or George?
- 9 kind of camera have you got?
- 10 A: Mary has got three cameras.
B: camera does she use most?
- 11 nationality are you?

46.4 Complete the questions with **How** + adjective or adverb (**high/long** etc.).

- 1 How high is Mount Everest?
- 2 is it to the station?
- 3 is Helen?
- 4 do the buses run?
- 5 is the water in the pool?
- 6 have you lived here?

Nearly 9000 metres.
It's about two kilometres from here.
She's 26.
Every ten minutes.
Two metres.
Nearly three years.

46.5 Write questions with **How** ... ?

- 1 Are you 1 metre 70? 1.75? 1.80? How tall are you?
- 2 Is this box one kilogram? Two? Three?
- 3 Are you 20 years old? 22? 25?
- 4 Did you spend £10? £15? £20?
- 5 Do you watch TV every day? Once a week? Never?
- 6 Is it 1000 miles from Paris to Moscow? 1500? 2000?

How long does it take ... ?

A



How long does it take		by plane by train by car	from ... to ...	?
It takes	two hours ten minutes a long time			

How long **does it take** by plane from London to Madrid?

It **takes** two hours.

- How long **does it take** by train from London to Manchester?
- **It takes** two hours by train from London to Manchester.
- How long **does it take** by car from your house to the station?
- **It takes** ten minutes by car from my house to the station.

B



How long	does did will	it take	(you) (Ann) (them)	to ... ?
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It	takes took will take	(me) (Ann) (them)	a week a long time three hours	to ...
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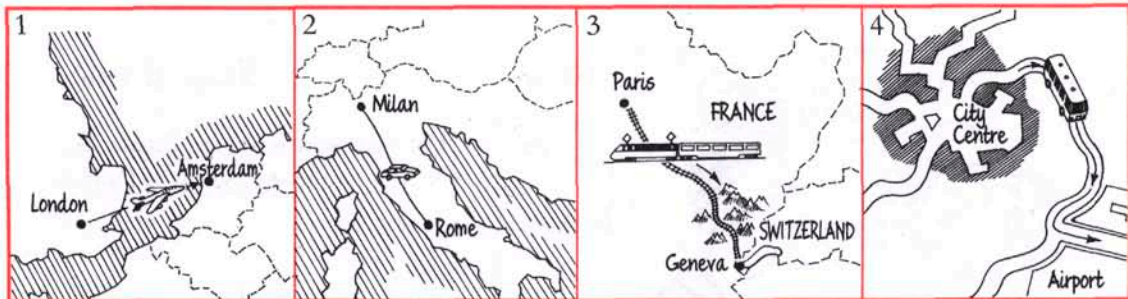
I started reading the book on Monday.
I finished it on Wednesday evening.

It **took me** three days **to read** it.

- How long **does it take to fly** from London to Madrid?
- **It takes** a long time **to learn** a language.
- **It doesn't take** long **to cook** an omelette.
- **It takes me** 20 minutes **to get** to work.
- 'I came by train.' 'Did you? How long **did it take** (to get here)?'
- **It took Tom** an hour **to do** his shopping.
- **Did it take you** a long time **to find** a job?
- How long **will it take me** to learn to drive?
- **It will take us** an hour **to cook** the dinner.

EXERCISES

47.1 Look at the pictures and write questions with **How long ... ?**



1 How long does it take by plane from London to Amsterdam?

- 2
3
4

47.2 How long does it take to do these things? Write full sentences.

- 1 fly from your city/country to London
It takes two hours to fly from Madrid to London.
- 2 fly from your city/country to New York
.....
- 3 study to be a doctor in your country
.....
- 4 walk from your home to the nearest shop
.....
- 5 get from your home to the nearest airport
.....

47.3 Write questions with **How long did it take ... ?**

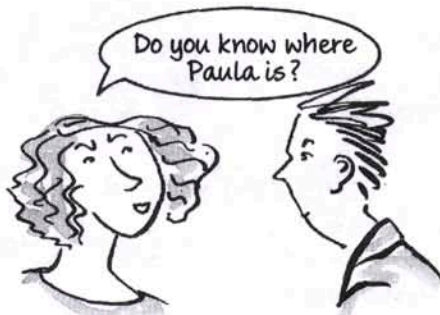
- 1 (She found a place to live.) How long did it take her to find a place to live?
- 2 (I walked to the station.) you
- 3 (He cleaned the windows.)
- 4 (I learnt to ski.)
- 5 (They repaired the car.)

47.4 Read the situations and write sentences with **It took ...**

- 1 I read a book last week. I started reading it on Monday. I finished it three days later.
It took me three days to read the book.
- 2 We walked home last night. We left at 10 o'clock and we arrived home at 10.20.
.....
- 3 I learnt to drive last year. I had my first driving lesson in January. I passed my driving test six months later.
- 4 Mark drove to London yesterday. He left home at 8 o'clock and got to London at 10.
.....
- 5 Linda began looking for a job a long time ago. She got a job last week.
.....
- 6 (write a true sentence about yourself)
.....

Do you know where ... ? I don't know what ... etc.

A



We say:

Where **is** Paula?

but:

Do you know where Paula **is** ?
(not 'Do you know where is Paula?')

In the same way we say:

I know
I don't know
Can you tell me } where **Paula is**

Compare:

Who **are** those people? but
How old **is** Linda?
What time **is** it?
Where **can** I go?
How much **is** this camera?
When **are** you going away?
Where **have** they gone?
What **was** Ann wearing?

Do you know Can you tell me	who those people are how old Linda is what time it is where I can go	?
I know I don't know I don't remember	how much this camera is when you're going away where they have gone what Ann was wearing	

B

Questions with **do/does/did** (present simple and past simple):

Where **does** he live ?

Do you know where **he lives** ? (not 'Do you know where does he live?')

Compare:

How **do** aeroplanes fly? but
What **does** Jane want?
Why **did** she go home?
Where **did** I put the key?

Do you know I don't know I don't remember I know	how aeroplanes fly what Jane wants why she went home where I put the key	?
---	---	---

C

Questions beginning **Is ... ? / Do ... ? / Can ... ?** etc. (yes/no questions):

Compare:

Is Jack at home? but
Have they got a car?
Can Brian swim?
Do they live near here?
Did anybody see you?

Do you know	if or whether	Jack is at home they've got a car	?
I don't know		Brian can swim they live near here anybody saw you	

You can use **if** or **whether** in these sentences:

- Do you know **if** they've got a car? or Do you know **whether** they've got a car?

EXERCISES

48.1 Answer these questions with **I don't know where/when/why ... etc.**

- 1 Have your friends gone home?
- 2 Is Kate in her office?
- 3 Is the castle very old?
- 4 Will Paul be here soon?
- 5 Was he angry because I was late?
- 6 Has Sally lived here a long time?

(where) I don't know where they've gone.
 (where) I don't know
 (how old)
 (when)
 (why)
 (how long)

48.2 Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 (How do aeroplanes fly?) | Do you know <u>how aeroplanes fly?</u> |
| 2 (Where does Susan work?) | I don't know |
| 3 (What did Peter say?) | Do you remember? |
| 4 (Why did he go home early?) | I don't know |
| 5 (What time does the film begin?) | Do you know? |
| 6 (How did the accident happen?) | I don't remember |

48.3 Which is right?

- 1 Do you know what time ~~is it~~ / it is? Do you know what time it is? is right
- 2 Why are you / you are going away?
- 3 I don't know where are they / they are going.
- 4 Can you tell me where is the museum / the museum is?
- 5 Where do you want / you want to go for your holidays?
- 6 Do you know what do elephants eat / elephants eat?

48.4 Write questions with **Do you know if ... ?**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 (Have they got a car?) | <u>Do you know if they've got a car?</u> |
| 2 (Are they married?) | Do you know |
| 3 (Does Sue know Bill?) | ..... |
| 4 (Will George be here tomorrow?) | ..... |
| 5 (Did he pass his exam?) | ..... |

48.5 Write questions beginning **Do you know ... ?**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 (What does Ann want?) | <u>Do you know what Ann wants?</u> |
| 2 (Where is Paula?) | Do |
| 3 (Is she working today?) | ..... |
| 4 (What time does she start work?) | ..... |
| 5 (Are the shops open tomorrow?) | ..... |
| 6 (Where do Sarah and Tim live?) | ..... |
| 7 (Did they go to Ann's party?) | ..... |

48.6 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 Do you know why the bus was late ?
- 2 Do you know what time ?
- 3 Excuse me, can you tell me where ?
- 4 I don't know what
- 5 Do you know if

She said that ... He told me that ...

A

Last week you went to a party. A lot of your friends were there. Here are some things they said to you:

DIANE



I'm enjoying my new job.

My father isn't very well.

am
is } → was

Today you meet Paul. You tell him about the party. You tell *Paul* what *your friends* said:

Diane said that **she was** enjoying her new job.
She said that **her father wasn't** very well.

SARAH



We're going to buy a house.

are → were

Sarah and Tim said that **they were** going to buy a house.

PETER



I have to go early.

My sister has gone to Australia.

have
has } → had

Peter said that **he had** to go early.

He said that **his sister had** gone to Australia.

ANN



I can't find a job.

can → could

Ann said that **she couldn't** find a job.



STEVE

I'll phone you.

will → would

Steve said that **he would** phone me.



ANGELA

I don't like my job.

My son doesn't like school.

do
does } → did

Angela said that **she didn't** like her job.
She said that **her son didn't** like school.



You look tired.

I feel fine.



MIKE

look
feel
etc.
(present) } → looked
felt
etc.
(past)

Mike said that **I looked** tired.

I said that **I felt** fine.

B

say and tell

say (→ said)

- He **said** that he was tired.
(not 'He said me')
- What did she **say to** you?
(not 'say you')

Do not say: 'he said me', 'I said Ann' etc.

tell (→ told)

- He **told me** that he was tired.
(not 'He told that ...')
- What did she **tell you**?
(not 'tell to you')

Do not say: 'he told to me', 'I told to Ann' etc.


C


You can say:


- He said **that** he was tired. or He said he was tired. (without 'that')
- Ann told me **that** she didn't like her job. or Ann told me she didn't like her job.


EXERCISES


49.1 Read what these people say and write sentences with **He/She/They said (that) ...**


1  I've lost my watch.
He said he had lost his watch.


2  I'm very busy.


3  I can't go to the party.


4  I have to go out.


5  I'm learning Russian.

6  I don't feel very well.


7  We'll be home late.

8  I've just come back from holiday.

9  I'm going to buy a computer.

10  We haven't got a key.

49.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences.

1  I'm enjoying my new job. DIANE	2  I'm not hungry. BETTY	3  I need it. MIKE
4  I don't want to go. SALLY	5  You can have it. SHARON	6  I'll send you a postcard. MARTIN
7  Where's Robert? He's gone home. LINDA	8  I want to watch TV. STEVE	9  I'm going to the cinema. MARY

- I met Diane last week. She said she was enjoying her new job.
- Betty didn't want anything to eat. She said
- I wanted to borrow Mike's ladder but he said
- Sally was invited to the party but she said
- Sharon told me she didn't want the picture. She said
- Martin has just gone away on holiday. He said
- I was looking for Robert. Linda said
- 'Why did Steve stay at home?' 'He said
- 'Has Mary gone out?' 'I think so. She said

49.3 Put in **say/said** or **tell/told**.

- He said he was tired.
- What did she tell you?
- Ann she didn't like Peter.
- Jack me that you were ill.
- Please don't Jim what happened.
- Did Lucy she would be late?
- The woman she was a reporter.
- The woman us she was a reporter.
- They asked me a lot of questions but I didn't them anything.
- They asked me a lot of questions but I didn't anything.

work/working go/going do/doing

A

work/go/be etc. (infinitive)

We use the infinitive with **will/can/must etc.**:

will	Ann will be here soon.	} ⇒ Units 28–29
shall	Shall I open the window?	
might	I might phone you later.	} ⇒ Unit 30
may	May I sit here?	
can	I can't meet you tomorrow.	} ⇒ Unit 31
could	Could you pass the salt, please?	
must	It's late. I must go now.	⇒ Unit 32
should	You shouldn't work so hard.	⇒ Unit 33
would	Would you like some coffee?	⇒ Unit 35

do/does (present simple)	Do you work? They don't work very hard. Tina doesn't know many people. How much does it cost ?	⇒ Units 6–7
did (past simple)	What time did the train leave ? We didn't sleep well.	⇒ Unit 12

B

to work / to go / to be etc. (to + infinitive)

(I'm) going to...	I'm going to play tennis tomorrow. What are you going to do ?	⇒ Unit 27
(I) have to...	I have to go now. Everybody has to eat .	⇒ Unit 34
(I) want to...	Do you want to go out? They don't want to come with us.	⇒ Unit 51
(I) would like to...	I'd like to talk to you. Would you like to go out?	⇒ Unit 35
(I) used to...	Dave used to work in a factory.	⇒ Unit 25

C

working/going/playing etc.

am/is/are + -ing (present continuous)	Please be quiet. I'm working . Tom isn't working today. What time are you going out?	⇒ Units 3–4, 8, 26
was/were + -ing (past continuous)	It was raining , so we didn't go out. What were you doing when the phone rang?	⇒ Units 13–14

EXERCISES

50.1 Complete the sentences. Write: ... **phone Paul** or ... **to phone Paul**.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 I'll <u>phone Paul</u> . | 6 Do you have |
| 2 I'm going <u>to phone Paul</u> . | 7 You should |
| 3 Can you Paul? | 8 I want |
| 4 Shall I ? | 9 I might |
| 5 I'd like | 10 You must |

50.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Sometimes you need the infinitive (**work/go** etc.) and sometimes you need **-ing** (**working/going** etc.).

do/doing	get/getting	sleep/sleeping	watch/watching
eat/eating	go/going	stay/staying	wear/wearing
fly/flying	listen/listening	wait/waiting	work/working

- Please be quiet. I'm working.
- I feel tired today. I didn't sleep very well last night.
- What time do you usually up in the morning?
- 'Where are you ?' 'To the bank.'
- Did you television last night?
- Look at that plane! It's very low.
- You can turn off the radio. I'm not to it.
- They didn't anything because they weren't hungry.
- My friends were for me when I arrived.
- 'Does Sharon always glasses?' 'No, only for reading.'
- 'What are you this evening?' 'I'm at home.'

50.3 Put the verb in the correct form. Choose:
the infinitive (**work/go** etc.) or **to ... (to work / to go** etc.) or **-ing (working/going** etc.)

- Shall I open the window? (open)
- It's late. I have to go now. (go)
- Ann isn't working this week. She's on holiday. (work)
- I'm tired. I don't want out. (go)
- It might, so take an umbrella with you. (rain)
- What time do you have tomorrow morning? (leave)
- I'm afraid I can't you. (help)
- My brother is a student. He's physics. (study)
- Would you like on a trip round the world? (go)
- When you saw Janet, what was she? (wear)
- When you go to London, where are you going? (stay)
- I'm hungry. I must something to eat. (have)
- 'Where's George?' 'He's a bath.' (have)
- I used a car but I sold it last year. (have)
- He spoke very quietly. I couldn't him. (hear)
- You don't look well. I don't think you should to work today. (go)
- I don't know what he said. I wasn't to him. (listen)
- I'm sorry I'm late. I had a phone call. (make)
- I want what happened. (know) You must me. (tell)
- May I your phone? (use)

to ... (I want to do) and -ing (I enjoy doing)

A

verbs + to ... (I want to do)

want	plan	decide	try	+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)
hope	expect	offer	forget	
need	promise	refuse	learn	

- What do you **want to do** this evening?
- It's not very late. We **don't need to go** home yet.
- Tina has **decided to sell** her car.
- You **forgot to switch** off the light when you went out.
- My brother is **learning to drive**.
- I **tried to read** my book but I was too tired.

B

verbs + -ing (I enjoy doing)

enjoy	stop	suggest	+ -ing (doing / working / being etc.)
mind	finish		

- I **enjoy dancing**. (not 'enjoy to dance')
- I don't **mind getting** up early.
- Has it **stopped raining**?
- Sonia **suggested going** to the cinema.



C

verbs + -ing or to...

like	love	start	continue	+ -ing (doing etc.) or to ... (to do etc.)
prefer	hate	begin		

- Do you **like getting** up early? or Do you **like to get** up early?
- I **prefer travelling** by car. or I **prefer to travel** by car.
- Ann **loves dancing**. or Ann **loves to dance**.
- I **hate being** late. or I **hate to be** late.
- It **started raining**. or It **started to rain**.

D

would like to ... (etc.)

would like	would love	+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)
would prefer	would hate	

- Julia **would like to meet** you. (not 'would like meeting')
- I'd **love to go** to Australia. (I'd = I would)
- 'Would you **like to sit** down?' 'No, I'd **prefer to stand**, thank you.'
- I **wouldn't like to be** a teacher.

would like ⇒ UNIT 35 I want you to ... ⇒ UNIT 52 go + -ing ⇒ UNIT 54

preposition + -ing ⇒ UNIT 105

EXERCISES

51.1 Put the verb in the right form, **to ...** or **-ing**.

- 1 I enjoy dancing (dance).
- 2 What do you want to do (do) tonight?
- 3 Goodbye! I hope (see) you again soon.
- 4 I learnt (swim) when I was five years old.
- 5 Have you finished (clean) the kitchen?
- 6 I'm tired. I want (go) to bed.
- 7 Do you enjoy (visit) other countries?
- 8 The weather was nice, so I suggested (go) for a walk by the river.
- 9 Where's Bill? He promised (be) here on time.
- 10 I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait).
- 11 What have you decided (do)?
- 12 George was very angry and refused (speak) to me.
- 13 Where's Ann? I need (ask) her something.
- 14 I was very upset and started (cry).
- 15 I'm trying (work). Please stop (talk).

51.2 Complete the sentences using **to ...** or **-ing**. Use one of these verbs:

go help live lose rain read see send take wait walk watch

- 1 I like London but I wouldn't like to live there.
- 2 I like taking (OR to take) photographs when I'm on holiday.
- 3 Linda has a lot of books. She enjoys
- 4 I'm surprised that you're here. I didn't expect you.
- 5 Don't forget us a postcard when you're on holiday.
- 6 'Shall we get a taxi to the cinema?' 'If you like, but it isn't far. I don't mind
- 7 This ring is very beautiful. I'd hate it.
- 8 Julia had a lot to do, so I offered her.
- 9 What shall we do this afternoon? Would you like to the beach?
- 10 When I'm tired in the evenings, I like television.
- 11 'Shall we go now?' 'No, I'd prefer a few minutes.'
- 12 I'm not going out until it stops

51.3 Complete the answers to the questions.



- 1 Do you usually get up early?
- 2 Do you ever go to museums?
- 3 Do you often write letters?
- 4 Have you ever been to New York?
- 5 Do you often travel by train?
- 6 Shall we eat at home or go to a restaurant?



Yes, I like getting (OR to get) up early.
 Yes, I love
 No, I don't like
 No, but I'd love one day.
 Yes, I enjoy
 I don't mind a restaurant
 but I'd prefer home.

51.4 Complete these sentences. Write about yourself. Use **to ...** or **-ing**.

- 1 I enjoy
- 2 I don't like
- 3 If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like
- 4 When I'm on holiday, I like
- 5 I don't mind but
- 6 I wouldn't like

I want you to ... I told you to ...

A I want you to ...



The woman **wants to go**.

The man **doesn't want** the woman **to go**.
He **wants** her **to stay**.

We say:

I want { **you**
somebody
Ann } to do something

- I **want you to be** happy. (not 'I want that you are happy')
- They didn't **want anybody to know** their secret.
- Do you **want me to lend** you some money?

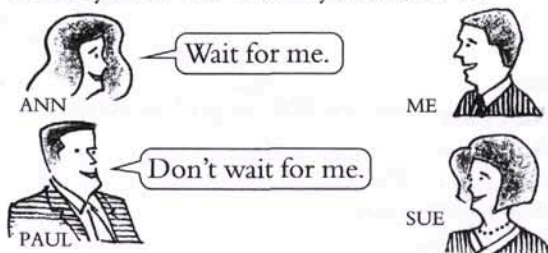
We use **would like** in the same way:

- **Would you like me to lend** you some money?

B We also use this structure (verb + somebody + to ...) with:

	verb	+	somebody	+	to ...
ask	Sue	asked	a friend	to lend	her some money.
tell	I	told	you	to be	careful.
advise	What do you	advise	me	to do?	
expect	I didn't	expect	them	to be	here.
persuade	We	persuaded	George	to come	with us.
teach	I	taught	my brother	to swim.	

C I told you to ... / I told you not to ...



→ Ann **told** me **to wait** for her.

→ Paul **told** Sue **not to wait** for him.

D make and let

After **make** and **let**, we do *not* use **to**:

- He's very funny. He **makes** me **laugh**. (not 'makes me to laugh')
- At school our teacher **made** us **work** very hard.
- Sue **let** me **use** her computer because mine wasn't working (not 'let me to use')

You can say **Let's ...** (= **Let us**) when you want people to do things with you:

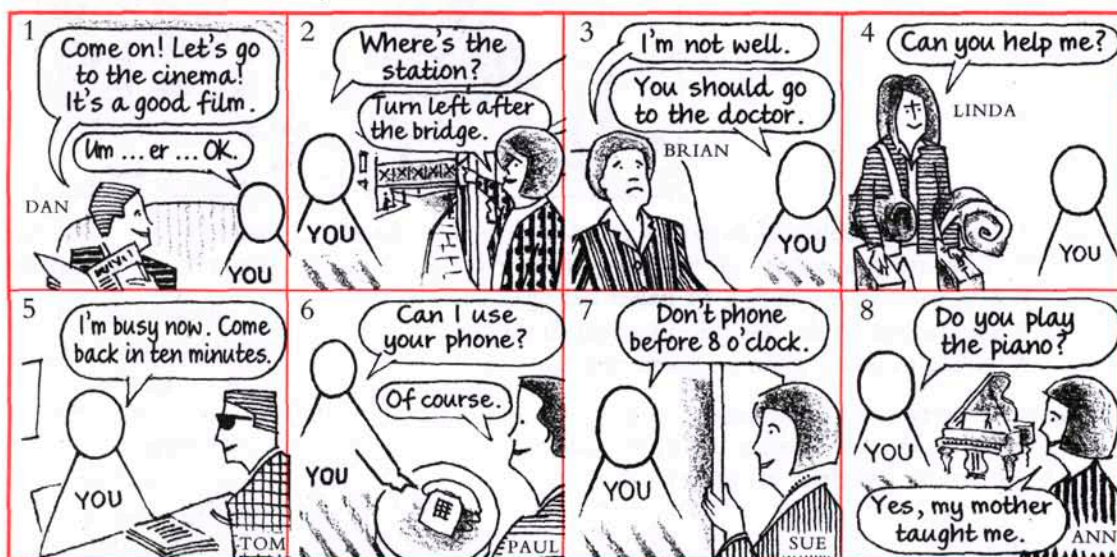
- Come on! **Let's dance**.
- 'Shall we go out tonight?' 'No, I'm tired. **Let's stay** at home.'

EXERCISES

52.1 Write sentences beginning **I want you ... / I don't want you ... / Do you want me ... ?**

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 (you must come with me) | I want you to come with me. |
| 2 (listen carefully) | I want |
| 3 (please don't be angry) | I don't |
| 4 (shall I wait for you?) | Do you |
| 5 (don't phone me tonight) | ..... |
| 6 (you must meet Sarah) | ..... |

52.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- 1 Dan persuaded me to go to the cinema.
- 2 I wanted to get to the station. A woman told
- 3 Brian wasn't well. I advised
- 4 Linda had a lot of luggage. She asked
- 5 I was busy. I told
- 6 I wanted to make a phone call. Paul let
- 7 Sue is going to phone later. I told
- 8 Ann's mother taught

52.3 Complete these sentences with the verbs in the list. Sometimes **to** is necessary (**to go / to wait** etc.); sometimes **to** is not necessary (**go/wait** etc.).

arrive borrow get go go make repeat tell think wait

- 1 Please stay here. I don't want you to go.
- 2 I didn't hear what she said, so I asked her it.
- 3 'Shall we begin?' 'No, let's a few minutes.'
- 4 Are they already here? I expected them much later.
- 5 Kevin's parents didn't want him married.
- 6 I want to stay here. You can't make me with you.
- 7 'Is that your bicycle?' 'No, it's John's. He let me it.'
- 8 Mary can't come to the party. She told me you.
- 9 Would you like a drink? Would you like me some coffee?
- 10 'Ann doesn't like me.' 'What makes you that?'

I went to the shop to ...

A Paula wanted a newspaper, so she went to the shop.

Why did she go to the shop?

To buy a newspaper.

She went to the shop **to buy** a newspaper.



to ... (to buy / to see etc.) tells us *why* a person does something:

- 'Why are you going out?' **'To get** some bread.'
- Ann went to the station **to meet** her friend.
- Sue turned on the television **to watch** the news.
- I'd like to go to Spain **to learn** Spanish.

money/time to (do something):

- We need some **money to buy** food.
- I haven't got **time to watch** television.

B **to ... and for ...**

to + verb

(**to buy / to see etc.**)

- I went to the shop **to buy** a newspaper. (not 'for buy')
- They're going to Scotland **to see** their friends.
- We need some money **to buy** food.

for + noun

(**for a newspaper / for food etc.**)

- I went to the shop **for a newspaper**.
- They're going to Scotland **for a holiday**.
- We need some money **for food**.

C **wait for ...**

- Please **wait for me**.
- Are you **waiting for the bus**?

wait to (do something):

- Hurry up! I'm **waiting to go**.
- Are you **waiting to see** the doctor?

wait for (somebody/something) **to ...** :

- I can't go out yet. I'm **waiting for John to phone**.
- Are you **waiting for the doctor to come**?



go to ... and go for ... ⇒ **UNIT 54** something to eat / nothing to do etc. ⇒ **UNIT 78**

enough to/for ... ⇒ **UNIT 90** too ... to/for ... ⇒ **UNIT 91**

EXERCISES

53.1 Write sentences beginning **I went to ...**. Choose from the boxes.

the station	the post office
the café	the supermarket

buy some food	get some stamps
catch a train	meet a friend

- 1 I went to the station to catch a train.
- 2 I went
- 3
- 4

53.2 Finish the sentences. Choose from the box.

to open this door	to wake him up	to see who it was
to watch the news	to read the newspaper	to get some fresh air

- 1 I turned on the television to watch the news.
- 2 Alice sat down in an armchair
- 3 Do I need a key ?
- 4 I went for a walk by the river
- 5 I knocked on the door of David's room
- 6 The doorbell rang, so I looked out of the window

53.3 Use your own ideas to finish these sentences. Use **to ...**.

- 1 I went to the shop to buy a newspaper.
- 2 I'm very busy. I haven't got time
- 3 I phoned Ann
- 4 I'm going out
- 5 I borrowed some money

53.4 Put in **to** or **for**.

- 1 Paula went to the shop to buy some bread.
- 2 We went to a restaurant have dinner.
- 3 Robert wants to go to university study economics.
- 4 I'm going to London an interview next week.
- 5 I'm going to London visit some friends of mine.
- 6 Have you got time a cup of coffee?
- 7 I got up late this morning. I didn't have time wash.
- 8 Everybody needs money live.
- 9 The office is very small. There's space only a desk and chair.
- 10 A: Excuse me, are you waiting use the phone?
B: No, I'm waiting somebody.

53.5 Finish these sentences. Choose from:

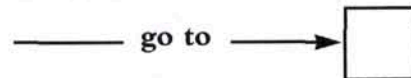
~~John / phone~~ it / to arrive you / tell me the film / begin

- 1 I can't go out yet. I'm waiting for John to phone.
- 2 I sat down in the cinema and waited
- 3 We called an ambulance and waited
- 4 'Do you know what to do?' 'No, I'm waiting

go to ... go on ... go for ... go -ing

A go to ... (go to work / go to London / go to a concert etc.)

- What time do you usually **go to work**?
- I'm **going to France** next week.
- Tom didn't want to **go to the concert**.
- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's **gone to bed**.'
- I **went to the dentist** last week.



go to sleep = start to sleep:

- I was very tired and **went to sleep** quickly.

go home (without to)

- I'm **going home** now. (not 'going to home')

B go on ...

go on	holiday
	a trip
	a tour
	an excursion
	a cruise
	strike

- We're **going on holiday** next week.
- Children often **go on school trips**.
- When we were in Scotland, we **went on a lot of excursions** to different places.
- The workers have **gone on strike**. (= they are refusing to work)

C go for ...

go (somewhere) for	a walk
	a run
	a swim
	a drink
	a meal
	a holiday

- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's **gone for a walk**.'
- Do you **go for a run** every day?
- The sea looks nice. Let's **go for a swim**.
- We **went for a drink** after work yesterday.
- Shall we **go out for a meal**? I know a good restaurant.
- They've **gone to Scotland for a holiday**.
(We say 'on holiday' but 'for a holiday'.)

D go + -ing

We use **go + -ing** for many sports (**swimming** / **skiing** etc.) and also **shopping**:

I go	shopping
he is going	swimming
we went	fishing
they have gone	sailing
she wants to go	skiing
	jogging etc.



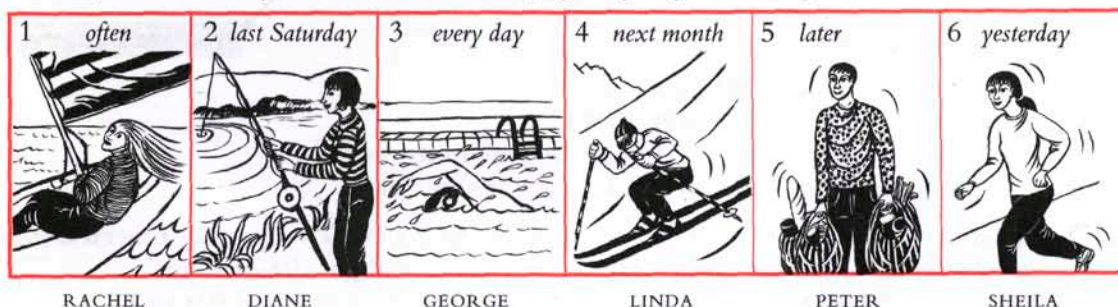
- Are you **going shopping** this afternoon?
- It's a nice day. Let's **go swimming**. (or Let's **go for a swim**.)
- Rachel has a small boat and she often **goes sailing**.
- I **went jogging** before breakfast this morning.

EXERCISES

54.1 Put in **to/on/for** where necessary.

- I'm going to France next week.
- Rachel often goes on sailing.
- Sue went to Mexico last year.
- Would you like to go to the cinema this evening?
- Jack goes on jogging every morning.
- I'm going out on a walk. Do you want to come?
- I'm tired because I went to a party last night and went to bed very late.
- Martin is going on holiday to Italy next week.
- The weather was warm and the river was clean, so we went for a swim.
- There will be no buses next week because the bus drivers are going on strike.
- I need some stamps, so I'm going to the post office.
- It's late. I must go home now.
- Would you like to go on a tour of the city?
- Shall we go out for a meal this evening?
- My parents are going on a cruise this summer.

54.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences. Use **go/goes/going/went + -ing**.



- Rachel has a boat. She often goes sailing.
- Last Saturday Diane went to the bank.
- George goes swimming every day.
- Linda is going on holiday next month. She is going skiing.
- Peter is going out later. He has to go shopping.
- Sheila goes jogging after work yesterday evening.

54.3 Use the words in the box to finish these sentences. Use **to/on/for** if necessary.

home	shopping	holiday	a swim	sleep
a walk	Portugal	riding	the bank	skiing

- The sea looks nice. Let's go for a swim.
- 'Is Ann at home?' 'No, she's gone to the bank to get some money.'
- I'm going shopping now. I have to buy some presents.
- I was very tired last night. I sat down in an armchair and went to sleep.
- I wasn't enjoying the party, so I went home early.
- We live near the mountains. In winter we go skiing every weekend.
- Richard has got a horse. He often goes riding.
- The weather is nice. Shall we go for a walk in the park?
- A: Are you going on holiday soon?
B: Yes, next month. We're going to Portugal.

get

A

get a letter / get a job etc. (**get** + *noun*) = receive/buy/fetch/find:



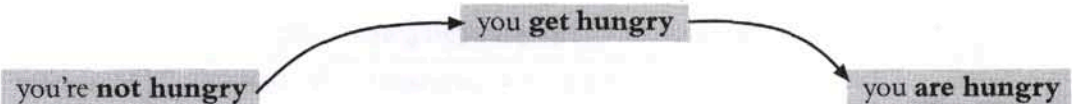
- 'Did you **get** my letter?' 'Yes, I **got** it yesterday.' (= *receive*)
- I like your pullover. Where did you **get** it? (= *buy*)
- (*on the phone*) 'Hello, can I speak to Ann, please?' 'One moment. I'll **get** her.' (= *fetch*)
- It's difficult to **get** a job at the moment. (= *find*)

also **get a bus / a train / a taxi** (= take a bus/train etc.):

- 'Did you come here on foot?' 'No, I **got** the bus.'

B

get hungry / get cold / get tired etc. (**get** + *adjective*) = become:



- If you don't eat, you **get hungry**.
- Drink your coffee. It's **getting cold**.
- I'm sorry your mother is ill. I hope she **gets better** soon.
- We **got** very **wet** because we didn't have an umbrella.

also **get married**

get dressed (= put your clothes on)

get lost (= lose your way)

- Linda and Frank are **getting married** soon.
- I got up and **got dressed** quickly.
- We went for a walk and **got lost**.

C

get to a place = arrive:

- I usually **get to work** before 8.30. (= *arrive at work*)
- We left London at 10 o'clock and **got to Manchester** at 12.45.
- How did you **get here**? By bus?

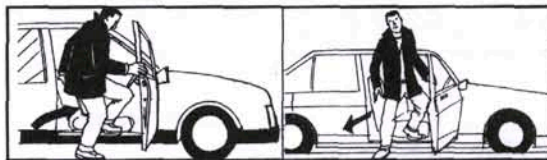
get home (*without to*):

- What time did you **get home** last night?



D

get in/out/on/off



get in (a car)

get out (of a car)



get on

(a bus / a train / a plane)

get off

- Kate **got in the car** and drove away. (You can also say: Kate got **into** the car ...)
- A car stopped and a man **got out**. (*but* A man got out **of the car**.)
- We **got on the bus** outside the hotel and **got off** in Church Street.

EXERCISES

55.1 Complete these sentences. Use **get(s)** and choose from the box.

a taxi	my letter	some milk	a doctor
your jacket	a good salary	a ticket	the job

- I wrote to you last week. Did you get my letter ?
- Where did you ? It's very nice.
- Quick! This man is ill. We must
- I don't want to walk home. Let's
- I had an interview with the manager but I didn't
- When you go out, can you ?
- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, if I can
- Margaret has got a well-paid job. She

55.2 Complete these sentences. Use **getting** + one of these words:

dark late cold ready married

- Drink your coffee. It's getting cold.
- Turn on the light. It's
- 'I'm next week.' 'Oh, really? Congratulations!'
- 'Where's Sally?' 'She's to go out.'
- It's It's time to go home.

55.3 Complete the sentences. Use **get/got** + one of these words:

angry better hungry lost married nervous old wet

- If you don't eat, you get hungry.
- Don't go out in the rain. You'll
- My brother last year. His wife's name is Julia.
- Why did you with me? I didn't do anything wrong.
- We tried to find the hotel but we
- Everybody wants to stay young but we all
- The beginning of the film wasn't very good but it
- Most people before examinations.

55.4 Write sentences with **I left ... and got to ...**.

- home / 7.30 → work / 8.15 I left home at 7.30 and got to work at 8.15.
- London / 10.15 → Bristol / 11.45
I left London at 10.15 and
- the party / 11.15 → home / midnight
.....
- Write a true sentence about yourself.
I left

55.5 Put in **got in / got out of / got on / got off**.

- Kate got in the car and drove away.
- I the bus and walked to my house from the bus stop.
- Ann the car, shut the door and went into a shop.
- I made a stupid mistake. I the wrong train.

do and make

A

Do is a general word for actions:

- What are you **doing** this evening? (*not* 'What are you making?')
- 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll **do** it.'
- Julia's job is very boring. She **does** the same thing every day.
- I **did** a lot of things yesterday.

What do you do? = What's your job?:

- 'What do you **do**?' 'I work in a bank.'

B

Make = produce/create. For example:



She's **making** coffee. He has **made** a cake. They **make** umbrellas. It was **made** in France.

Compare **do** and **make**:

- I **did** a lot of things yesterday. I **cleaned** my room, I **wrote** some letters and I **made** a cake.
- A: What do you **do** in your free time? Sport? Reading? Hobbies?
B: I **make** clothes. I **make** dresses and jackets. I also **make** toys for children.

C

Expressions with **do**

do	an exam (examination) / a test
	a course
	homework
	(somebody) a favour
	exercises
	housework

- I'm **doing my driving test** next week.
- John has just **done a training course**.
- Have the children **done their homework**?
- Ann, could you **do me a favour**?
- I go for a run and **do exercises** every morning.
- I hate **doing housework**, especially cleaning.

also **do the shopping / the washing / the washing-up / the ironing / the cooking etc.:**

- I **did the washing** but I didn't **do the shopping**.

D

Expressions with **make**

make	a mistake
	an appointment
	a phone call
	a list
	a noise
	a bed

- I'm sorry, I **made a mistake**.
- I must **make an appointment** to see the doctor.
- Excuse me, I have to **make a phone call**.
- Have you **made a shopping list**?
- It's late. We mustn't **make a noise**.
- Sometimes I forget to **make my bed** in the morning.

We say **make a film** *but* **take a photograph**:

- When was **this film made**? *but* When was **this photograph taken**?

EXERCISES

56.1 Put in **make/making/made** or **do/doing/did/done**.

- 1 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll do it.'
- 2 What did you at the weekend? Did you go away?
- 3 Do you know how to bread?
- 4 Paper is from wood.
- 5 Richard didn't help me. He sat in an armchair and nothing.
- 6 'What do you?' 'I'm a doctor.'
- 7 I asked you to clean the bathroom. Have you it?
- 8 'What do they in that factory?' 'Shoes.'
- 9 I'm some coffee. Would you like some?
- 10 Why are you angry with me? I didn't anything wrong.
- 11 'What are you tomorrow afternoon?' 'I'm working.'

56.2 What are these people doing?



- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1 <u>He's making a cake.</u> | 7 |
| 2 They | 8 |
| 3 He | 9 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 12 |

56.3 Put in **make** or **do** in the correct form.

- 1 I hate doing housework, especially cleaning.
- 2 Why do you always the same mistake?
- 3 'Can you me a favour?' 'It depends what it is.'
- 4 'Have you your homework?' 'Not yet.'
- 5 I need to see the dentist but I haven't an appointment.
- 6 I'm a course in photography at the moment. It's very good.
- 7 The last time I an exam was ten years ago.
- 8 When you've finished Exercise 1, you can Exercise 2.
- 9 There's something wrong with the car. The engine is a strange noise.
- 10 It was a bad mistake. It was the worst mistake I've ever
- 11 Let's a list of all the things we have to today.

have

A have and have got (⇒ Unit 9)

I've got (something) or **I have** (something) = it is mine:

- I've got a new car. or I have a new car.
- Sue has got long hair. or Sue has long hair.
- Have they got any children? or Do they have any children?
- Tim hasn't got a job. or Tim doesn't have a job.
- How much time have you got? or How much time do you have?

also

I've got	} a headache / (a) toothache / a stomach ache / a pain (in my leg etc.)
I have	

- I've got a headache. or I have a headache.
- Have you got a cold? or Do you have a cold?

The past is: **I had** (without 'got') / **I didn't have** / **Did you have?** etc.:

- When I first met Sue, she had short hair.
- He didn't have any money because he didn't have a job.
- How much time did you have?

B have breakfast / have a shower etc.

In these expressions **have** = eat/drink/take etc. You cannot use 'have got'.

have	breakfast / lunch / dinner a meal / a sandwich / a pizza etc. a cup of coffee / a glass of milk etc. something to eat/drink
------	--

- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's having lunch.'
- I don't usually have breakfast.
- I had three cups of coffee this morning.
- 'Have a biscuit!' 'Oh, thank you.'

We also use **have** (not 'have got') in these expressions:

have	a bath / a shower a rest / a holiday / a party a nice time / a good journey etc. a walk / a swim / a game (of tennis etc.) a dream / an accident a baby a look (at ...)
------	---

- I had a shower this morning.
- We're having a party next week. You must come.
- Enjoy your holiday. Have a nice time!
- Did you have a good time in London?
- Sandra has just had a baby.
- Can I have a look at your newspaper?

C Compare I've got and I have:

- I've got / I have a new shower. It's very good.
(You can use I've got or I have in this sentence.)
- I have a shower every morning. (not 'I've got')
- A: Where's Paul?
B: He's having a shower. (= he's washing now)



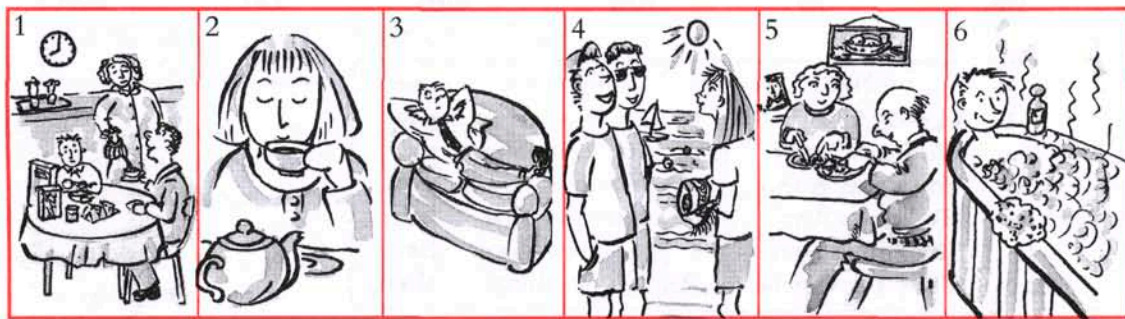
EXERCISES

57.1 Put in the correct form of **have** or **have got**.

- 1 I didn't have time to do the shopping yesterday. (I / not / have)
- 2 'Has Lisa got (OR Does Lisa have) a car?' 'No, she can't drive.' (Lisa / have?)
- 3 He can't open the door. a key. (he / not / have)
- 4 a cold last week. He's better now. (George / have)
- 5 What's wrong? a headache? (you / have?)
- 6 We wanted to go by taxi but we enough money. (we / not / have)
- 7 Liz is very busy. much free time. (she / not / have)
- 8 any problems when you were on holiday? (you / have?)

57.2 What are these people doing? Choose from the list:

a rest a cup of tea a bath breakfast dinner a nice time



- 1 They're having breakfast.
- 2 She
- 3 He
- 4 They
- 5
- 6

57.3 What do you say in these situations?

- 1 Ann is going on holiday. What do you say to her before she goes?
Have a nice holiday!
- 2 You meet Claire at the airport. She has just got off her plane. Ask her about the flight.
Did you have a good flight?
- 3 Tom is going on a long journey. What do you say to him before he leaves?
.....
- 4 It's Monday morning. You are at work. Ask Paula about her weekend.
.....
- 5 Paul has just come home after playing tennis with a friend. Ask him about the game.
.....
- 6 Rachel is going out for a meal tonight. What do you say to her before she goes?
.....

57.4 Complete the sentences. Use **have/had** and choose from the list.

an accident a glass of water a look a walk a party something to eat

- 1 We had a party a few weeks ago. We invited fifty people.
- 2 'Shall we?' 'No, I'm not hungry.'
- 3 I was thirsty, so I
- 4 I like to get up early and before breakfast.
- 5 Tina is a very good driver. She has never
- 6 There's something wrong with the engine of my car. Can you at it?

I/me he/him they/them etc.

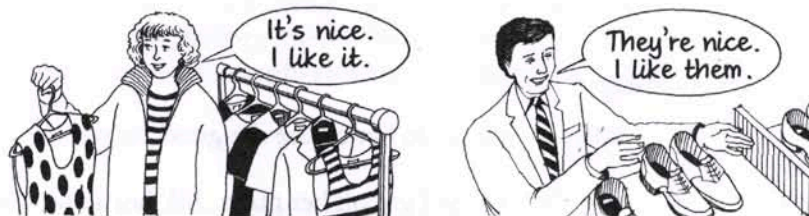
A People



subject	I	we	you	he	she	they
object	me	us	you	him	her	them

subject			object
I	I know Ann.	Ann knows me .	me
we	We know Ann.	Ann knows us .	us
you	You know Ann.	Ann knows you .	you
he	He knows Ann.	Ann knows him .	him
she	She knows Ann.	Ann knows her .	her
they	They know Ann.	Ann knows them .	them

B Things



subject	it	they
object	it	them

- I don't want **this book**. You can have **it**.
- I don't want **these books**. You can have **them**.
- Diane never drinks **milk**. She doesn't like **it**.
- I never go to **parties**. I don't like **them**.

C

We use **me/her/them etc.** (object) after a preposition (**for/to/with etc.**):

- This letter isn't **for me**. It's **for you**.
- Who is that woman? Why are you looking **at her**?
- We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come **with us**?
- Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go **with them**?
- 'Where's the newspaper?' 'You're sitting **on it**.'

give it/them to ... :

- I want that book. Please give **it to me**.
- Robert wants these books. Can you give **them to him**, please?

EXERCISES

58.1 Finish the sentences with **him/her/them**.

- 1 I don't know those girls. Do you know them ?
- 2 I don't know that man. Do you know _____ ?
- 3 I don't know those people. Do you know _____ ?
- 4 I don't know David's wife. Do you know _____ ?
- 5 I don't know Mr Stevens. Do you know _____ ?
- 6 I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know _____ ?
- 7 I don't know the woman with the black coat. Do you know _____ ?

58.2 Complete the sentences. Use **I/me/you/she/her** etc.

- 1 I want to see **her** but **she** doesn't want to see **me** .
- 2 **They** want to see **me** but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 3 **She** wants to see **him** but _____ doesn't want to see _____ .
- 4 **We** want to see **them** but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 5 **He** wants to see **us** but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 6 **They** want to see **her** but _____ doesn't want to see _____ .
- 7 I want to see **them** but _____ don't want to see _____ .
- 8 **You** want to see **her** but _____ doesn't want to see _____ .

58.3 Write sentences beginning **I like ...** , **I don't like ...** or **Do you like ...** ?

- 1 I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like them.
- 2 George is a very nice man. I like _____ .
- 3 This jacket isn't very nice. I don't _____ .
- 4 This is my new car. Do _____ ?
- 5 Mrs Clark is not very friendly. I _____ .
- 6 These are my new shoes. _____ ?

58.4 Complete the sentences. Use **I/me/he/him** etc.

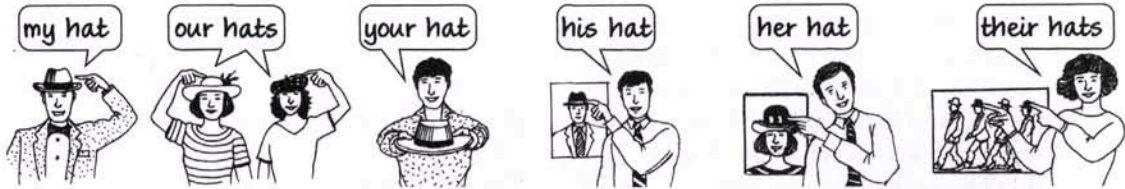
- 1 Who is that woman? Why are you looking at **her** ?
- 2 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I work with _____ .'
- 3 Where are the tickets? I can't find _____ .
- 4 I can't find my keys. Where are _____ ?
- 5 We're going out. You can come with _____ .
- 6 Margaret likes music. _____ plays the piano.
- 7 I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of _____ .
- 8 I'm talking to you. Please listen to _____ .
- 9 Where is Ann? I want to talk to _____ .
- 10 My brother has a new job. _____ doesn't like _____ very much.

58.5 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I want that book. Can you give it to me ?
- 2 He wants the key. Can you give _____ ?
- 3 She wants the keys. Can you _____ ?
- 4 I want that letter. Can you _____ ?
- 5 They want the money. Can you _____ ?
- 6 We want the photographs. Can you _____ ?

my/his/their etc.

A















I → my	I like my job.
we → our	We like our jobs.
you → your	You like your job.
he → his	He likes his job.
she → her	She likes her job.
they → their	They like their jobs.
it → its	Oxford (= it) is famous for its university.

We use **my/your/his** etc. + a noun:

my hands **his** mother **her** new car
our house **your** best friend **their** room

B

his/her/their

 <p>DIANE</p>	 <p>ANDY</p>	<p>MR AND MRS THOMSON</p> 
 her car (= Diane's car)  her husband (= Diane's husband)  her children (= Diane's children)	 his bicycle  his sister  his parents	 their son  their daughter  their children

C

its and it's

its Oxford is famous for **its** university.
it's (= it is) I like Oxford. **It's** a nice city. (= It is a nice city.)

EXERCISES

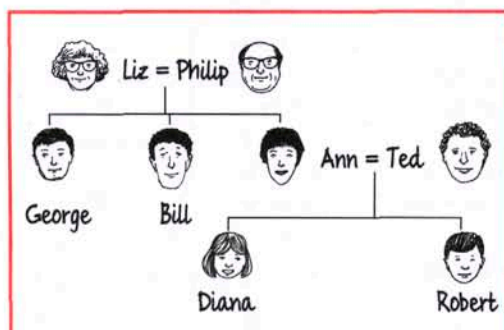
59.1 Finish these sentences.

- 1 I'm going to wash my hands.
- 2 She's going to wash
- 3 We're going to wash
- 4 He's going to wash
- 5 They're going to wash
- 6 Are you going to wash ?

59.2 Finish these sentences.

- 1 He lives with his parents.
- 2 They live with parents.
- 3 We parents.
- 4 Julia lives
- 5 I parents.
- 6 John
- 7 Do you live ?
- 8 Most children

59.3 Look at the family tree and complete the sentences with **his/her/their**.



- 1 I saw Liz with her husband, Philip.
- 2 I saw Ann and Ted with children.
- 3 I saw Ted with wife, Ann.
- 4 I saw George with brother, Bill.
- 5 I saw Ann with brother, Bill.
- 6 I saw Liz and Philip with son, Bill.
- 7 I saw Ann with parents.
- 8 I saw Diana and Robert with parents.

59.4 Put in **my/our/your/his/her/their/its**.

- 1 Do you like your job?
- 2 I know Mr Watson but I don't know wife.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. son lives in Australia.
- 4 We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all friends.
- 5 Ann is going out with friends this evening.
- 6 I like tennis. It's favourite sport.
- 7 'Is that car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
- 8 I want to phone Ann. Do you know phone number?
- 9 Do you think most people are happy in jobs?
- 10 I'm going to wash hair before I go out.
- 11 This is a beautiful tree. leaves are a beautiful colour.
- 12 John has a brother and a sister. brother is 25 and sister is 21.

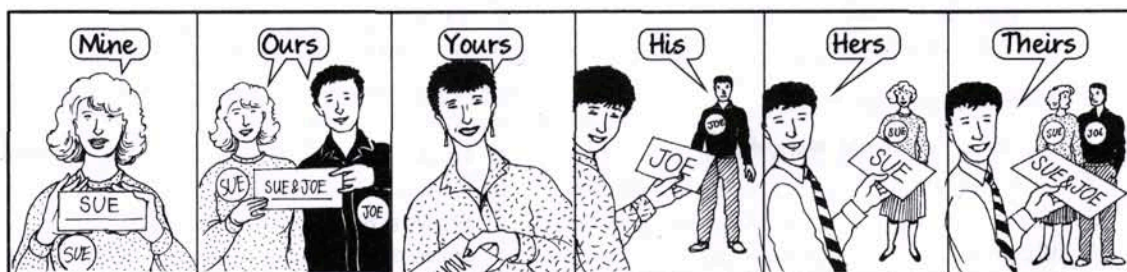
59.5 Complete the sentences. Use **my/his/their** etc. with one of these words:

coat homework house husband job key name

- 1 Jim doesn't enjoy his job. It's not very interesting.
- 2 I can't open the door. I haven't got
- 3 Sally is married. works in a bank.
- 4 It's very cold today. Put on when you go out.
- 5 'What are the children doing?' 'They're doing'
- 6 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know'
- 7 We live in Barton Street. is at the end on the left.

Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.

A



I	→	my	→	mine
we	→	our	→	ours
you	→	your	→	yours
he	→	his	→	his
she	→	her	→	hers
they	→	their	→	theirs

It's my money.	It's mine .
It's our money.	It's ours .
It's your money.	It's yours .
It's his money.	It's his .
It's her money.	It's hers .
It's their money.	It's theirs .

B

We use **my/your etc.** + a noun (**my hands** / **your book etc.**):

- **My hands** are cold.
- Is this **your book**?
- Ann gave me **her umbrella**.
- It's **their problem**, not **our problem**.

We use **mine/yours etc.** without a noun:

- Is this book **mine** or **yours**? (= my book or your book)
- I didn't have an umbrella, so Ann gave me **hers**. (= her umbrella)
- It's their problem, not **ours**. (= not our problem)
- We went in our car and they went in **theirs**. (= their car)

You can use **his** with or without a noun:

- 'Is this **his camera** or **hers**?' 'It's **his**.'

C

a friend **of mine** / a friend **of his** / some friends of **yours etc.**

- I went out to meet a friend **of mine**. (not 'a friend of me')
- Tom was with a friend **of his**. (not 'a friend of him')
- Are those people friends **of yours**? (not 'friends of you')

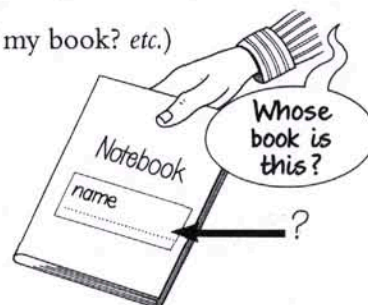
D

Whose ... ?

- **Whose book** is this? (= Is it your book? his book? my book? etc.)

You can use **whose** with or without a noun:

- **Whose money** is this? } It's mine.
- **Whose** is this? }
- **Whose shoes** are these? } They're John's.
- **Whose** are these? }



EXERCISES

60.1 Finish the sentences with **mine/yours** etc.

- 1 It's your money. It's yours.
- 2 It's my bag. It's
- 3 It's our car. It's
- 4 They're her shoes. They're
- 5 It's their house. It's
- 6 They're your books. They're
- 7 They're my glasses. They're
- 8 It's his coat. It's

60.2 Choose the right word.

- 1 It's their/theirs problem, not our/ours. their and ours are right
- 2 This is a nice camera. Is it your/yours?
- 3 That's not my/mine umbrella. My/Mine is black.
- 4 Whose books are these? Your/Yours or my/mine?
- 5 Catherine is going out with her/hers friends this evening.
- 6 My/Mine room is bigger than her/hers.
- 7 They've got two children but I don't know their/theirs names.
- 8 Can we use your washing machine? Our/Ours is broken.

60.3 Finish these sentences. Use **friend(s) of mine/yours** etc.

- 1 I went to the cinema with a friend of mine.
- 2 They went on holiday with some friends of theirs.
- 3 She's going out with a friend
- 4 We had dinner with some
- 5 I played tennis with a
- 6 Tom is going to meet a
- 7 Do you know those people? Are they ?

60.4 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?

<p>1</p> <p>Whose car is this?</p> <p>It's theirs.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>is this?</p> <p>It's</p>
<p>3</p> <p>these?</p> <p>They</p>	<p>4</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p>
<p>5</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p>	<p>6</p> <p>...</p> <p>...</p>

I/me/my/mine



I etc.
(⇒ Unit 58)

me etc.
(⇒ Unit 58)

my etc.
(⇒ Unit 59)

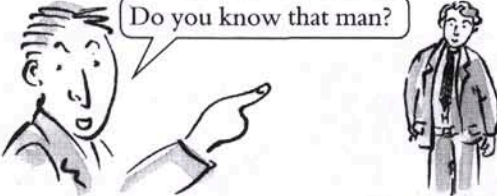
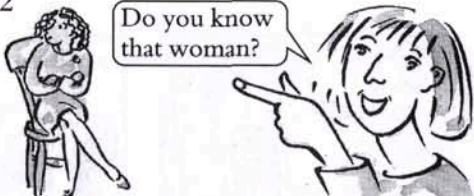
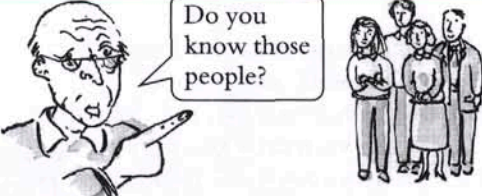
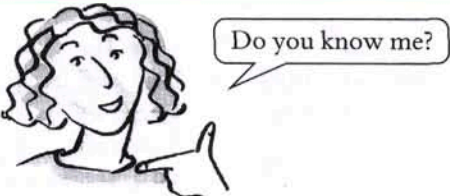
mine etc.
(⇒ Unit 60)

	I know Tom.	Tom knows me .	It's my car.	It's mine .
	We know Tom.	Tom knows us .	It's our car.	It's ours .
	You know Tom.	Tom knows you .	It's your car.	It's yours .
	He knows Tom.	Tom knows him .	It's his car.	It's his .
	She knows Tom.	Tom knows her .	It's her car.	It's hers .
	They know Tom.	Tom knows them .	It's their car.	It's theirs .

- 'Do **you** know that man?' 'Yes, I know **him** but I can't remember **his** name.'
- **She** was very pleased because **we** invited **her** to stay with **us** at **our** house.
- A: Where are the children? Have **you** seen **them**?
B: Yes, **they** are playing with **their** friends in the park.
- That's **my** pen. Can you give it to **me**, please?
- 'Is this **your** umbrella?' 'No, it's **yours**.'
- **He** didn't have an umbrella, so **she** gave **him** **hers**. (= she gave her umbrella to him)
- I'm meeting a friend of **mine** this evening. (not 'a friend of me')

EXERCISES

61.1 Answer the questions in the same way.

<p>1</p>  <p>Do you know that man?</p> <p>Yes, I <u>know him</u> but I can't remember his <u>name</u>.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Do you know that woman?</p> <p>Yes, I know but I can't remember</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>Do you know those people?</p> <p>Yes, I but I names.</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>Do you know me?</p> <p>Yes, I but</p>

61.2 Finish these sentences in the same way.

- 1 We invited her to stay with us at our house.
- 2 He invited us to stay with house.
- 3 They invited me to stay with house.
- 4 I invited them
- 5 She invited us
- 6 Did you invite him ?

61.3 Complete the sentences in the same way.

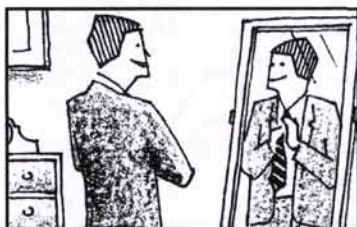
- 1 I gave him my address and he gave me his.
- 2 I gave her address and she gave me
- 3 He gave me address and I gave
- 4 We gave them address and they gave
- 5 She gave him address and
- 6 You gave us address and
- 7 They gave you address and

61.4 Put in **him/her/yours** etc.

- 1 Where's Ann? Have you seen her ?
- 2 Where are my keys? Where did I put ?
- 3 This letter is for Bill. Can you give it to ?
- 4 We wrote to John but he didn't answer letter.
- 5 'I can't find my pen. Can I use ?' 'Yes, of course.'
- 6 We're going to the cinema. Why don't you come with ?
- 7 Did your sister pass exams?
- 8 Some people talk about jobs all the time.
- 9 Last night I went out for a meal with a friend of

myself/yourself/themselves etc.

A



He's looking at **himself**.



Help **yourself**!



They're enjoying **themselves**.

I	→	me	→	myself
he	→	him	→	himself
she	→	her	→	herself
you	→	you	→	{ yourself yourselves
we	→	us	→	ourselves
they	→	them	→	themselves

- I looked at **myself** in the mirror.
- **He** cut **himself** with a knife.
- **She** fell off her bike but she didn't hurt **herself**.
- Please help **yourself**. (*one person*)
- Please help **yourselves**. (*two or more people*)
- We had a good holiday. **We** enjoyed **ourselves**.
- They had a nice time. **They** enjoyed **themselves**.

B

Compare:

me/him/them etc.



She is looking at **him**
— different people —



- You never talk to **me**.
- I didn't pay for **them**.
- Did I hurt **you**?

myself/himself/themselves etc.



He is looking at **himself**
— the same person —



- Sometimes I talk to **myself**.
- They paid for **themselves**.
- Be careful. Don't hurt **yourself**.

C

by myself / by yourself etc. = alone:

- I went on holiday **by myself**. (= I went alone)
- 'Was she with friends?' 'No, she was **by herself**.'

D

each other

- Jill and Ann are good friends. They know **each other** well.
(= Jill knows Ann / Ann knows Jill)
- Paul and I live near **each other**. (= he lives near me / I live near him)

Compare **each other** and **-selves**:

<p>STEVE</p> <p>SUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steve and Sue looked at each other. (= he looked at her / she looked at him) 	<p>STEVE</p> <p>SUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steve and Sue looked at themselves. (= he looked at himself / she looked at herself)
---	---

EXERCISES

62.1 Finish the sentences with **myself/yourself** etc.

- 1 He looked at himself in the mirror.
- 2 I'm not angry with you. I'm angry with
- 3 Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed
- 4 My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed
- 5 I picked up a very hot plate and burnt
- 6 He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about
- 7 I want to know more about you. Tell me about (one person)
- 8 Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after ! (two people)

62.2 Write sentences with **by myself / by yourself** etc.

- 1 I went on holiday alone. I went on holiday by myself.
- 2 When I saw him, he was alone. When I saw him, he
- 3 Don't go out alone. Don't
- 4 I went to the cinema alone. I
- 5 My sister lives alone. My sister
- 6 Many people live alone. Many people

62.3 Write sentences with **each other**.

<p>1</p>  <p>They like each other.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>They can't</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>They</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>.....</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>.....</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>.....</p>

62.4 Complete the sentences. Use: **each other** or **ourselves/yourself/themselves** or **us/you/them**.

- 1 Paul and I live near each other.
- 2 Who are those people? Do you know them ?
- 3 You can help Tom and Tom can help you. So you and Tom can help
- 4 There's food in the kitchen. If you and Chris are hungry, you can help
- 5 We didn't go to Ann's party. She didn't invite
- 6 When we go on holiday, we always enjoy
- 7 Mary and Jane were at school together but they never see now.
- 8 Diane and I are very good friends. We've known for a long time.
- 9 'Did you see David and Diane at the party?' 'Yes, but I didn't speak to'
- 10 Many people talk to when they're alone.

-’s (Ann’s camera / my brother’s car etc.)

A



Ann’s camera
(her camera)



my brother’s car
(his car)



the manager’s office
(his or her office)

We normally use -’s for people:

- I stayed at **my sister’s** house. (not ‘the house of my sister’)
- Have you met **Mr Kelly’s** wife? (not ‘the wife of Mr Kelly’)
- Are you going to **James’s** party?
- Paul is a **man’s** name. Paula is a **woman’s** name.

You can use -’s without a noun after it:

- Mary’s hair is longer than **Ann’s**. (= Ann’s hair)
- ‘Whose umbrella is this?’ ‘It’s **my mother’s**.’ (= my mother’s umbrella)
- ‘Where were you last night?’ ‘I was at **Paul’s**.’ (= Paul’s house)

B

friend’s and friends’



my friend’s house = one friend
(= his house or her house)

We write -’s after

friend/student/mother etc. (singular):

my mother’s car (one mother)

my father’s car (one father)



my friends’ house = two or more friends
(= their house)

We write -’ after

friends/students/parents etc. (plural):

my parents’ car (two parents)

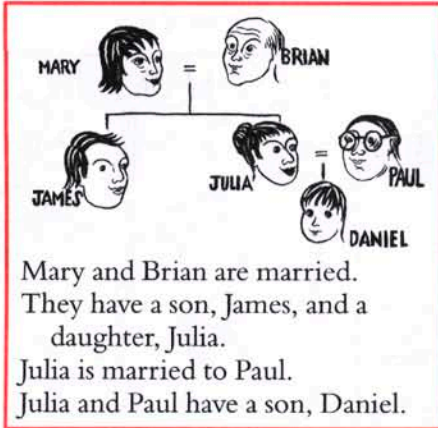
C

We use **of** ... for things, places etc.:

- Look at the roof **of that building**. (not ‘that building’s roof’)
- We didn’t see the beginning **of the film**. (not ‘the film’s beginning’)
- What’s the name **of this village**?
- Do you know the cause **of the problem**?
- You can sit in the back **of the car**.
- Madrid is the capital **of Spain**.

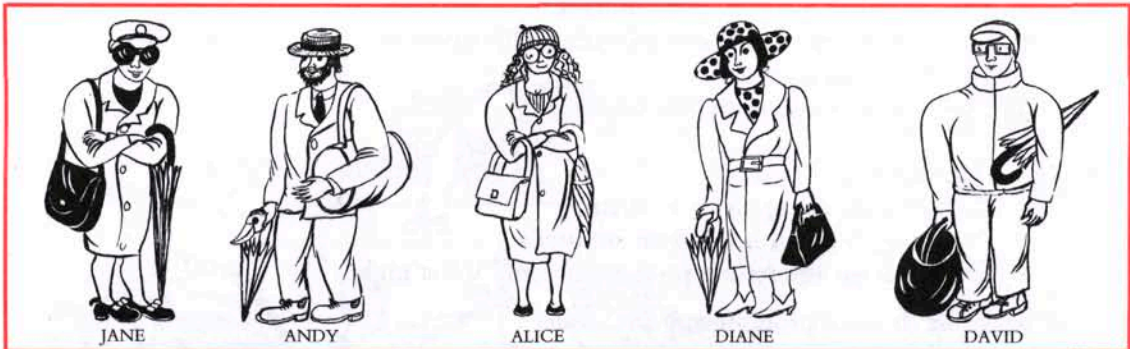
EXERCISES

63.1 Look at the family tree. Write sentences about the people in the family.



- 1 (Brian/husband) Brian is Mary's husband.
- 2 (Julia/mother) Julia is Daniel's mother.
- 3 (Mary/wife) Mary is wife.
- 4 (James/brother) James
- 5 (James/uncle) uncle.
- 6 (Julia/wife) Julia
- 7 (Mary/grandmother)
- 8 (Julia/sister)
- 9 (Paul/husband)
- 10 (Paul/father)
- 11 (Daniel/nephew)

63.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use one word only.



- 1 Whose is this?
Alice's
- 2 Whose is this?
.....
- 3 And this?
.....
- 4 And these?
.....
- 5 And this?
.....
- 6 And these?
.....

63.3 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

- 1 I stayed at the house of my sister. my sister's house
- 2 What is the name of this village? OK
- 3 Do you like the colour of this coat?
- 4 Do you know the phone number of Bill?
- 5 The job of my brother is very interesting.
- 6 Write your name at the top of the page.
- 7 For me the morning is the best part of the day.
- 8 The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
- 9 When is the birthday of your mother?
- 10 The house of my parents isn't very big.
- 11 The walls of this house are very thin.
- 12 The car stopped at the end of the street.
- 13 Are you going to the party of Silvia next week?
- 14 The manager of the hotel is on holiday at the moment.

a/an ...

A



He's got **a** camera.



She's waiting for **a** taxi.



It's **a** beautiful day.

a ... = one thing or person:

- Alice works in **a bank**. (not 'in bank')
- Can I ask **a question**? (not 'ask question')
- I haven't got **a car**.
- There's **a woman** at the bus stop.

B

an (not 'a') before **a/e/i/o/u**:

- Do you want **an apple** or **a banana**?
- I'm going to buy **a hat** and **an umbrella**.
- There was **an interesting** programme on TV last night.

also **an hour** (**h** is not pronounced: an (h)our)

but **a university** (pronounced *y*university)
a European country (pronounced *y*uropean)

another (= **an** + **other**) is *one* word:

- Can I have **another** cup of tea?

C

We use **a/an** ... when we say what a thing or a person is. For example:

- The sun is **a star**.
- Football is **a game**.
- Dallas is **a city in Texas**.
- A mouse is **an animal**. It's **a small animal**.
- Joe is **a very nice person**.

We use **a/an** ... for *jobs* etc.:

- A: What's your job?
B: I'm **a dentist**. (not 'I'm dentist.')
- 'What does Mark do?' 'He's **an engineer**.'
- Would you like to be **a teacher**?
- Beethoven was **a composer**.
- Picasso was **a famous painter**.
- Are you **a student**?



EXERCISES

64.1 Write a or an.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 <u>an</u> old book | 4 airport | 7 university |
| 2 window | 5 new airport | 8 hour |
| 3 horse | 6 organisation | 9 economic problem |

64.2 What are these things? Choose from the list.

bird	fruit	mountain	river	musical instrument
flower	game	planet	tool	vegetable

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A duck is <u>a bird</u> . | 6 Jupiter is |
| 2 A carrot is | 7 A pear is |
| 3 Tennis is | 8 The Amazon is |
| 4 A hammer is | 9 A rose is |
| 5 Everest is | 10 A trumpet is |

64.3 What are their jobs? Choose from the list and finish the sentences.

dentist electrician nurse photographer private detective shop assistant taxi driver



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <u>She's a dentist.</u> | 5 |
| 2 He's | 6 |
| 3 She | 7 |
| 4 | 8 And you? I'm |

64.4 Make sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B. Use a/an where necessary.

A

I want to ask you	Barbara works in
Tom never wears	Ann wants to learn
I can't ride	Jim lives in
My brother is	This evening I'm going to

B

old house	artist
party	question
bookshop	foreign language
hat	bicycle

- 1 I want to ask you a question.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

flower(s) bus(es) (singular and plural)

A

The plural of a noun is usually **-s**:

singular (= one) → *plural* (= two or more)
 a flower → **some** flowers
 a week → **two** weeks
 a nice place → **many** nice places
 this shop → **these** shops



a flower



some flowers

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

-s / -sh / -ch / -x → -es	bus → buses	dish → dishes
	church → churches	box → boxes
<i>also</i>	potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes
-y → -ies	baby → babies	dictionary → dictionaries
	party → parties	
<i>but</i> -ay / -ey / -oy → -ys	day → days	monkey → monkeys
		boy → boys
-f / -fe → -ves	shelf → shelves	knife → knives
		wife → wives

B

These things are plural in English:



scissors



glasses



trousers



jeans



shorts



tights



pyjamas

- Do you wear **glasses**?
- Where **are** the **scissors**? I need **them**.

You can also say **a pair of scissors** / **a pair of trousers** / **a pair of pyjamas** etc.:

- I need **a new pair of jeans**. or I need **some** new **jeans**. (not 'a new jeans')

C

Some plurals do *not* end in **-s**:

this man → these men	one foot → two feet	that sheep → those sheep
a woman → some women	a tooth → all my teeth	a fish → a lot of fish
a child → many children	a mouse → some mice	

also: a **person** → **two people** / **some people** / **a lot of people** etc.

- **She's** a nice **person**.
- but* • **They** are nice **people**. (not 'nice persons')

D

People is plural (= they), so we say **people are** / **people have** etc.:

- **A lot of people speak** English. (not 'speaks')
- I like **the people** here. **They are** very friendly.

Police is plural:

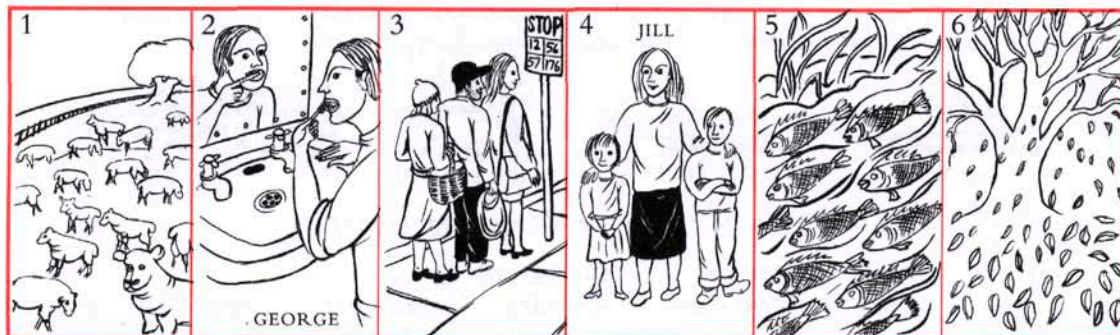
- **'The police are** here.' 'Why? What **do they** want?'

EXERCISES

65.1 Write the plural.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 flower | <u>flowers</u> | 5 umbrella | ..... | 9 family | ..... |
| 2 boat | ..... | 6 address | ..... | 10 foot | ..... |
| 3 woman | ..... | 7 knife | ..... | 11 holiday | ..... |
| 4 city | ..... | 8 sandwich | ..... | 12 potato | ..... |

65.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 There are a lot of <u>sheep</u> in the field. | 4 Jill has got two |
| 2 George is cleaning his | 5 There are a lot of in the river. |
| 3 There are three at the bus stop. | 6 The are falling from the tree. |

65.3 Some of these sentences are right but most are wrong. Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- 1 I'm going to buy some flowers. OK
- 2 I need a new jeans. I need a new pair of jeans. OR I need some new jeans.
- 3 It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree.
- 4 There was a woman in the car with two mens.
- 5 Sheep eat grass.
- 6 David is married and has three childs.
- 7 Most of my friend are student.
- 8 He put on his pyjama and went to bed.
- 9 We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish.
- 10 Do you know many persons in this town?
- 11 I like your trouser. Where did you get it?
- 12 The town centre is usually full of tourist.
- 13 I don't like mice. I'm afraid of them.
- 14 This scissor isn't very sharp.

65.4 Which is right? Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 It's a nice place. Many people <u>go</u> there for a holiday. | (go or goes?) |
| 2 Some people always late. | (is or are?) |
| 3 The president is not popular. The people like him. | (don't or doesn't?) |
| 4 A lot of people television every day. | (watch or watches?) |
| 5 Three people injured in the accident. | (was or were?) |
| 6 How many people in that house? | (live or lives?) |
| 7 the police carry guns in your country? | (Do or Does?) |
| 8 The police looking for the stolen car. | (is or are?) |
| 9 I need my glasses but I can't find | (it or them?) |
| 10 I'm going to buy new jeans today. | (a or some?) |

a car / some money (countable/uncountable 1)

A noun can be *countable* or *uncountable*.

A

Countable nouns

For example: (a) **car** (a) **man** (a) **key** (a) **house** (a) **flower** (an) **idea** (an) **accident**

You can use **one/two/three** (etc.) + *countable nouns* (you can *count* them):



one **car**



two **cars**



three **men**



four **houses**

Countable nouns can be *singular* (= one) or *plural* (= two or more):

singular: **a car** **my car** **the car** etc.

plural: **cars** **two cars** **the cars** **some cars** **many cars** etc.

- I've got **a car**.
- There aren't **many cars** in the car park.
- New **cars** are very expensive.

You *cannot* use the singular (**car/house/key** etc.) alone. You need **a/an** (⇒ Unit 64):

- We can't get in without **a key**. (not 'without key')

B

Uncountable nouns

For example: **water** **air** **rice** **salt** **plastic** **money** **music** **tennis**



water



salt



money



music

You *cannot* say **one/two/three** (etc.) + these things: ~~**one water**~~ ~~**two musics**~~

Uncountable nouns have only *one* form:

money the **money** my **money** some **money** much **money** etc.

- I've got **some money**.
- There isn't **much money** in the box.
- **Money** isn't everything.

You *cannot* use **a/an** + *uncountable nouns*: ~~**a money**~~ ~~**a music**~~

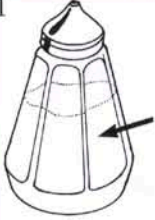


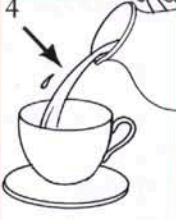
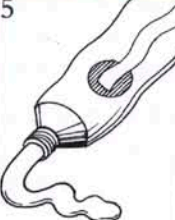
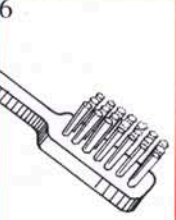

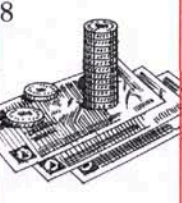
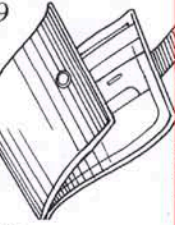

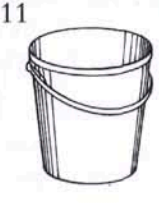
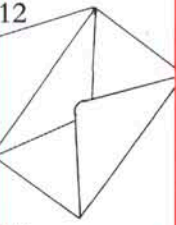
But you can say **a piece of ... / a glass of ...** etc. + *uncountable noun*:

a glass of water	a can of oil	a bar of chocolate
a piece of cheese	a bottle of milk	a piece of music
a bowl of rice	a cup of coffee	a game of tennis

EXERCISES

66.1 What are these things? Some are countable and some are uncountable. Write **a/an** if necessary. The names of these things are:

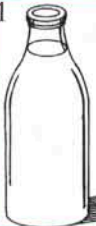



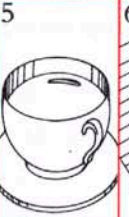




bucket envelope milk salt spoon toothpaste
egg jug money sand toothbrush wallet

1  It's <u>salt</u> .	2  It's <u>a spoon</u> .	3  It's	4  It's	5  It's	6  It's
7  It's	8  It's	9  It's	10  It's	11  It's	12  It's

66.2 Some of these sentences are right, but some of them need **a/an**. Put in **a/an** where necessary.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I haven't got <u>watch</u> . <u>a watch</u> | 9 Jamaica is island. |
| 2 Do you like cheese? <u>OK</u> | 10 I don't need key. |
| 3 Ann never wears hat. | 11 Everybody needs food. |
| 4 Are you looking for job? | 12 I've got good idea. |
| 5 Mary doesn't eat meat. | 13 Can you drive car? |
| 6 Mary eats apple every day. | 14 Do you want cup of coffee? |
| 7 I'm going to party tonight. | 15 I don't like coffee without milk. |
| 8 Music is wonderful thing. | 16 Don't go out without umbrella. |

66.3 What are the things in the pictures? Write **a ... of ...** for each picture. Use the words in the boxes.

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

bar	cup	loaf
bottle	glass	piece
bowl	jar	piece

bread	milk	tea
chocolate	paper	water
honey	soup	wood

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>a bottle of milk</u> | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 |

a car / some money (countable/uncountable 2)

A a/an and some

a/an + *singular countable noun* (car/apple/shoe etc.):

- I need **a** new **car**.
- Would you like **an** **apple**?



an apple

some + *plural countable nouns* (cars/apples/shoes etc.):

- I need **some** new **shoes**.
- Would you like **some** **apples**?



some apples

some + *uncountable nouns* (water/money/music etc.):

- I need **some** **money**.
- Would you like **some** **cheese**?
- (or Would you like **a piece of** cheese?)



some cheese or
a piece of cheese

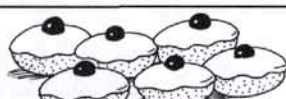
Compare **a** and **some**:

- Linda bought **a** **hat**, **some** **shoes** and **some** **perfume**.
- I read **a** **newspaper**, wrote **some** **letters** and listened to **some** **music**.

B Many nouns are *sometimes* countable and *sometimes* uncountable. For example:



a cake



some cakes



some cake or a piece of cake



a chicken



some chickens



some chicken or a piece of chicken

Compare **a paper** (= a newspaper) and **some paper**:

- I want something to read. I'm going to buy **a paper**.
- but • I want to make a list. I need **some paper** / **a piece of paper**. (not 'a paper')

C Be careful with these nouns – they are usually uncountable:

information advice weather news bread hair furniture work

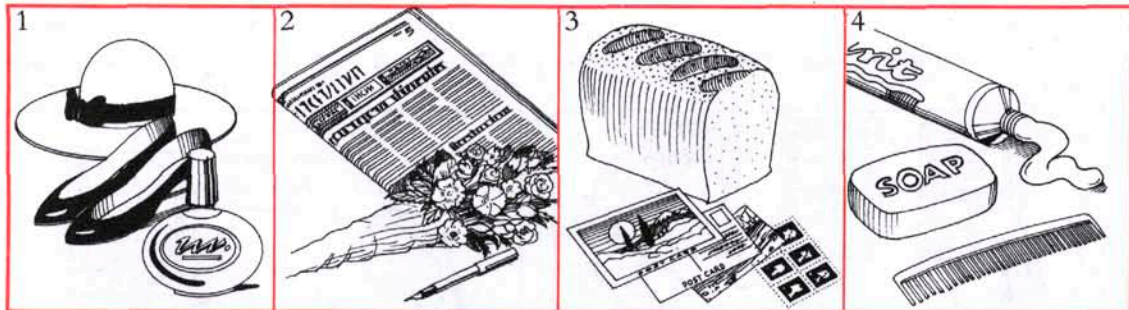
- I need **some information** about hotels in London. (not 'informations')
- It's nice **weather** today. (not 'a nice weather')
- Listen! I've just had **some** good **news**. (not 'a good news')
- I'm going to buy **some** **bread**. (not 'a bread')
- Sue has got very long **hair**. (not 'hairs')
- They've got **some** very nice **furniture** in their house. (not 'furnitures')
- 'Do you like your job?' 'Yes, but it's hard **work**.' (not 'a hard work')

We say **a job** (but not 'a work'):

- I've got **a** new **job**. (not 'a new work')

EXERCISES

67.1 What did you buy? Use the pictures to make sentences (I bought ...).



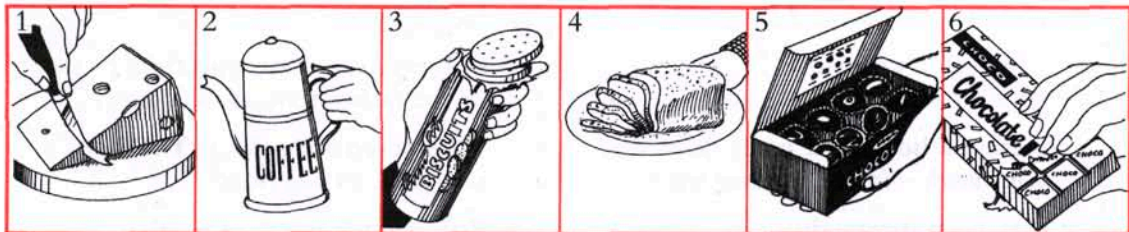
1 I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.

2 I bought

3

4

67.2 Write sentences with **Would you like a ... ?** or **Would you like some ... ?**



1 Would you like some cheese?

2 Would you like ?

3 Would ?

4 ?

5 ?

6 ?

67.3 Put in **a/an** or **some**.

1 I read a book and listened to some music.

2 I need money. I want to buy food.

3 We met interesting people at the party.

4 I'm going to open window to get fresh air.

5 She didn't eat much for lunch – only apple and bread.

6 We live in big house. There's nice garden with beautiful trees.

7 I'm going to make a table. First I need wood.

8 Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you advice.

9 I want to write a letter. I need paper and pen.

67.4 Which is right?

1 I'm going to buy some new shoe/shoes. shoes is right

2 Martin has got brown eye/eyes.

3 Paula has got short black hair/hairs.

4 The tourist guide gave us some information/informations about the town.

5 We're going to buy some new chair/chairs.

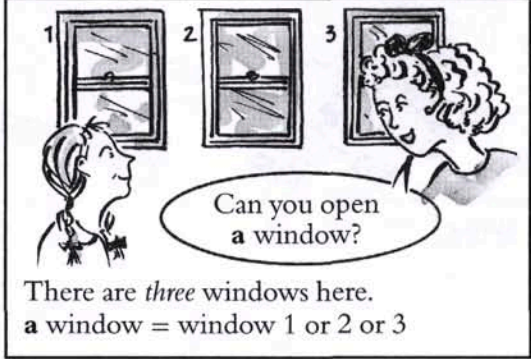
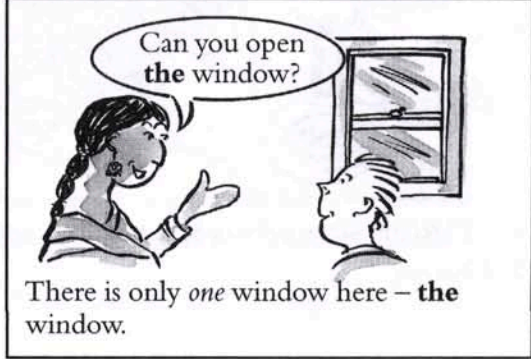
6 We're going to buy some new furniture/furnitures.

7 It's difficult to get a work/job at the moment.

8 We had lovely weather / a lovely weather when we were on holiday.

a/an and the

A

a/an	the
 <p>Can you open a window?</p> <p>There are <i>three</i> windows here. a window = window 1 or 2 or 3</p>	 <p>Can you open the window?</p> <p>There is only <i>one</i> window here – the window.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've got a car. (there are many cars and I've got one) Can I ask a question? (there are many questions – can I ask one?) Is there a hotel near here? (there are many hotels – is there one near here?) Paris is an interesting city. (there are many interesting cities and Paris is one) Lisa is a student. (there are many students and Lisa is one) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm going to clean the car tomorrow. (= my car) Can you repeat the question, please? (= the question that you asked) We enjoyed our holiday. The hotel was very nice. (= our hotel) Paris is the capital of France. (there is only one capital of France) Lisa is the youngest student in her class. (there is only one youngest student in her class)

Compare **a** and **the**:

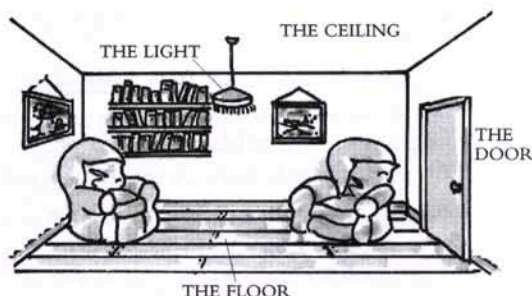
- I bought **a** jacket and **a** shirt. **The** jacket was cheap but **the** shirt was expensive.
(= **the** jacket and **the** shirt that I bought)

B

We say **the** ... when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example:

the door / **the** ceiling / **the** floor / **the** carpet / **the** light etc. (of a room)
the roof / **the** garden / **the** kitchen / **the** bathroom etc. (of a house)
the centre / **the** station / **the** airport / **the** town hall etc. (of a town)

- 'Where's Tom?' 'In **the** kitchen.'
(= the kitchen in this house or flat)
- Turn off **the** light and close **the** door.
(= the light and the door of the room)
- Do you live far from **the** centre?
(= the centre of your town)
- I'd like to speak to **the** manager, please.
(= the manager of this shop etc.)






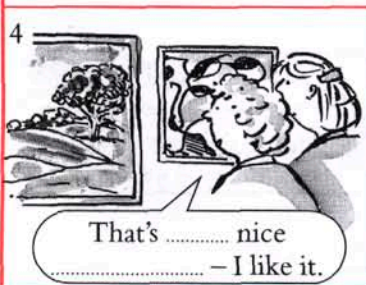

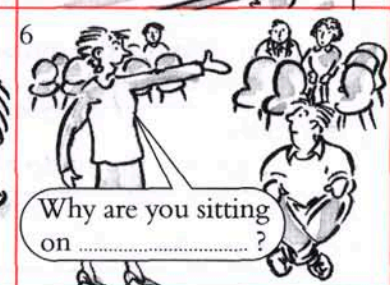
EXERCISES

68.1 Put in a/an or the.

- 1 We enjoyed our holiday. The hotel was very nice.
- 2 'Can I ask a question?' 'Of course. What do you want to ask?'
- 3 You look very tired. You need holiday.
- 4 'Where's Tom?' 'He's in bathroom.'
- 5 Jane is interesting person. You must meet her.
- 6 A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to city centre?
B: Yes, go straight on and then take next turning left.
- 7 A: Shall we go out for meal this evening?
B: Yes, that's good idea.
- 8 It's nice morning. Let's go for walk.
- 9 Amanda is student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be journalist.
She lives with two friends in flat near college where she is studying. flat is small but she likes it.
- 10 Peter and Mary have got two children, boy and girl. boy is seven years old and girl is three. Peter works in factory. Mary hasn't got job at the moment.

68.2 Complete the sentences. Use a or the + one of these words:

airport cup door floor picture radio

<p>1</p>  <p>Can you open <u>the door</u>, please?</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>How far is it to ?</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Can I have of coffee, please?</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>That's nice - I like it.</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Can you turn off , please?</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Why are you sitting on ?</p>

68.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

- 1 Don't forget to turn off light when you go out. turn off the light
- 2 Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me postcard.
- 3 What is name of this village?
- 4 Canada is very big country.
- 5 What is largest city in Canada?
- 6 I like this room but I don't like colour of carpet.
- 7 'Are you OK?' 'No, I've got headache.'
- 8 We live in old house near station.
- 9 What is name of director of film we saw last night?

the ...

A

We use **the** when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

- What is **the name** of this street? (this street has only one name)
- Who is **the best player** in your team?
- Can you tell me **the time**, please? (= the time *now*)
- My office is on **the first floor**. (= the first floor of the building)

Don't forget **the**:

- Do you live near **the city centre**? (*not* 'near city centre')
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest bank**? (*not* 'where is nearest ...')

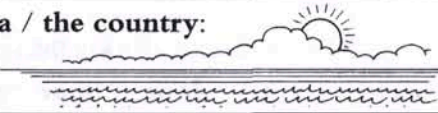

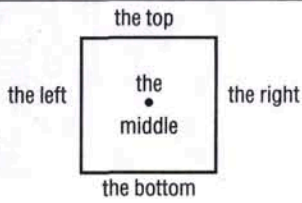

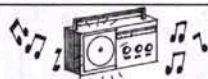
B

the same ...

- We live in **the same street**. (*not* 'in same street')
- 'Are these two books different?' 'No, they're **the same**.' (*not* 'they're same')

C

We say:

the sun / the moon / the world / the sky / the sea / the country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sky is blue and the sun is shining. • Do you live in a town or in the country? 	
the police / the fire brigade / the army (of a city, country etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My brother is a soldier. He's in the army. 	
the top / the end / the middle / the left etc.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write your name at the top of the page. • My house is at the end of this street. • The table is in the middle of the room. • Do you drive on the right or on the left in your country? 	
(play) the piano / the guitar / the trumpet etc. (musical instruments): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paula is learning to play the piano. 	
the radio: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I listen to the radio a lot. 	

D

We do *not* use **the** with:

television: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I watch television a lot. • What's on television tonight? <i>but</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you turn off the television? (= the TV set) 	THE
breakfast / lunch / dinner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What did you have for breakfast? (<i>not</i> 'the breakfast') • Dinner is ready! 	THE
next / last + week/month/year/summer/Monday etc.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm not working next week. (<i>not</i> 'the next week') • Did you have a holiday last summer? (<i>not</i> 'the last summer') 	THE

EXERCISES

69.1 Put in **the** where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is already correct.

- 1 What is name of this street? the name
- 2 What's on television tonight? OK
- 3 Our apartment is on second floor.
- 4 Would you like to go to moon?
- 5 Which is best hotel in this town?
- 6 What time is lunch?
- 7 How far is it to city centre?
- 8 We're going away at end of May.
- 9 What are you doing next weekend?
- 10 I didn't like her first time I met her.
- 11 I'm going out after dinner.
- 12 What's biggest city in world?
- 13 My sister got married last month.
- 14 My dictionary is on top shelf on right.
- 15 We live in country about five miles from nearest village.

69.2 Complete the sentences. Use: **the same + age colour problem street time.**

- 1 I live in North Street and you live in North Street. We live in the same street.
- 2 I arrived at 8.30 and you arrived at 8.30. We arrived at
- 3 Jim is 25 and Sue is 25. Jim and Sue are
- 4 My shirt is dark blue and so is my jacket. My shirt and jacket are
- 5 I've got no money and you've got no money. We've got

69.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **the** if necessary.



- 1 The sun is shining.
- 2 She's playing
- 3 They're having
- 4 He's listening to
- 5 They're watching
- 6 They're swimming in

69.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list. Use **the** if necessary.

capital dinner police lunch middle name sky television

- 1 We had dinner at a restaurant last night.
- 2 We stayed at a very nice hotel but I don't remember
- 3 is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.
- 4 Did you see the film on last night?
- 5 Somebody was trying to break into the shop so I called
- 6 Tokyo is of Japan.
- 7 'What did you have for?' 'A salad.'
- 8 I woke up in of the night.

go to work go home go to the cinema

A



She's **at work**.



They're going **to school**.



He's **in bed**.

We say:

- (go) **to work**, (be) **at work**, start **work**, finish **work**:
- Goodbye! I'm **going to work** now. (*not* 'to the work')
 - I **finish work** at 5 o'clock every day.
- (go) **to school**, (be) **at school**, start **school**, leave **school** etc.:
- What did you learn **at school** today? (*not* 'at the school')
 - Some children don't like **school**.
- (go) **to university/college**, (be) **at university/college**:
- Helen wants to **go to university** when she **leaves school**.
 - What did you study **at college**?
- (go) **to hospital**, (be) **in hospital**:
- Jack was in an accident. He had to go **to hospital**.
- (go) **to prison**, (be) **in prison**:
- Why is he **in prison**? What did he do?
- (go) **to church**, (be) **in/at church**:
- David usually **goes to church** on Sundays.
- (go) **to bed**, (be) **in bed**:
- I'm tired. I'm **going to bed**. (*not* 'to the bed')
 - 'Where's Jill?' 'She's **in bed**.'
- (go) **home**, (be) **at home** etc.:
- I'm tired. I'm **going home**. (*not* 'to home')
 - Are you going out tonight or are you **staying at home**?

~~THE~~

B

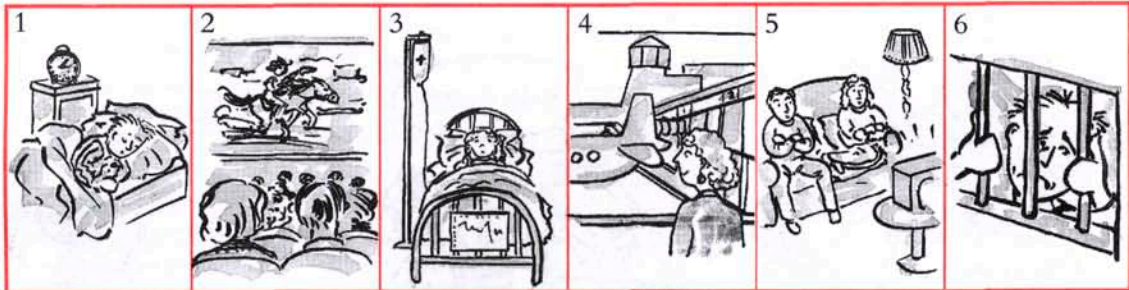
We say:

- (go to) **the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office**:
- I never go to **the theatre** but I often go to **the cinema**.
 - 'Are you going to **the bank**?' 'No, **the post office**.'
- (go to) **the doctor, the dentist**:
- You're not well. Why don't you go to **the doctor**?
 - I'm going to **the dentist** tomorrow.
- also **the station / the airport / the city centre** (⇒ Unit 68)

THE

EXERCISES

70.1 Where are these people? Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need **the**.



- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 He's in <u>bed</u> . | 3 She's in | 5 They're at |
| 2 They're at | 4 She's at | 6 He's in |

70.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the list. Use **the** if necessary.

bank bed church home post office school station

- I need some money. I must go to the bank.
- David usually goes to church on Sundays.
- In Britain, children go to from the age of five.
- There were a lot of people at waiting for the train.
- I phoned you last night but you weren't at
- I'm going to now. Goodnight!
- I'm going to to get some stamps.

70.3 Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need **the**.

- If you want to catch a plane, you go to the airport.
- If you want to see a film, you go to
- If you are tired and you want to sleep, you
- If you rob a bank and the police catch you, you
- If you have a problem with your teeth, you
- If you want to study after you leave school, you
- If you are injured in an accident, you

70.4 Put in **the** where necessary. Write **OK** if the sentence is complete.

- We went (to cinema) last night. to the cinema
- I finish work at 5 o'clock every day. OK
- Mary wasn't feeling well yesterday, so she went to doctor.
- I wasn't feeling well this morning, so I stayed in bed.
- Why is Angela always late for work?
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're at school.'
- We've got no money in bank.
- When I was younger, I went to church every Sunday.
- What time do you usually get home from work?
- Do you live far from city centre?
- 'Where shall we meet?' 'At station.'
- Jim is ill. He's in hospital.
- Margaret takes her children to school every day.
- Would you like to go to university?
- Would you like to go to theatre this evening?

A



Do not use **the** for *general ideas*:

- I like **music**, especially **classical music**.
(not 'the music ... the classical music')
- We don't eat **meat** very often. (not 'the meat')
- **Life** is not possible without **water**. (not 'The life ... the water')
- I hate **exams**. (not 'the exams')
- Do you know a shop that sells **foreign newspapers**?
- I'm not very good at writing **letters**.

~~THE~~

Do not use **the** for games and sports:

- My favourite sports are **tennis** and **skiing**. (not 'the tennis ... the skiing')

Do not use **the** for languages or academic subjects (**history/geography/physics/biology** etc.):

- Do you think **English** is difficult? (not 'the English')
- Tom's brother is studying **physics** and **chemistry**.

B

flowers or **the flowers**?

Compare:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flowers are beautiful. (= flowers <i>in general</i>) ● I don't like cold weather. (= cold weather <i>in general</i>) ● We don't eat fish very often. (= fish <i>in general</i>) ● Are you interested in history? (= history <i>in general</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This is a lovely garden. The flowers are beautiful. (= the flowers <i>in this garden</i>) ● The weather isn't very good today. (= the weather <i>today</i>) ● We had a very nice meal last night. The fish was very good. (= the fish <i>we ate last night</i>) ● Are you interested in the history of your country?
---	---



EXERCISES

71.1 What do you think about these things?

dogs	big cities	motor racing	TV quiz shows	exams	parties
museums	tea	basketball	computer games	loud music	hard work

Choose seven of these things and write sentences beginning:

I like ... I don't like ... I love ... I hate ... I don't mind ... (= it's OK)

- 1 I hate exams.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

71.2 Are you interested in these things? Write sentences with:

I'm (very) interested in ...	I know a lot about ...	I don't know much about ...
I'm not interested in ...	I know a little about ...	I don't know anything about ...

- 1 (history) I'm very interested in history.
- 2 (politics) I
- 3 (sport)
- 4 (art)
- 5 (astronomy)
- 6 (economics)

71.3 Which is right?

- 1 My favourite sport is tennis / ~~the tennis~~. tennis is right
- 2 I like this hotel. ~~Rooms~~ / The rooms are very nice. The rooms is right
- 3 Everybody needs friends / ~~the friends~~.
- 4 Jane doesn't go to parties / ~~the parties~~ very often.
- 5 I went shopping this morning. Shops / The shops were very busy.
- 6 'Where's milk / ~~the milk~~?' 'It's in the fridge.'
- 7 I don't like milk / ~~the milk~~. I never drink it.
- 8 'Do you do any sports?' 'Yes, I play football / ~~the football~~.'
- 9 These days a lot of people use computers / ~~the computers~~.
- 10 We went for a swim in the river. Water / The water was very cold.
- 11 I don't like swimming in cold water / ~~the cold water~~.
- 12 Excuse me, can you pass salt / ~~the salt~~, please?
- 13 I like this town. I like people / ~~the people~~ here.
- 14 Vegetables / The vegetables are good for you.
- 15 'Where are children / ~~the children~~?' 'They're in the garden.'
- 16 I can't sing this song. I don't know words / ~~the words~~.
- 17 I enjoy taking photographs / ~~the photographs~~. It's my hobby.
- 18 I must show you photographs / ~~the photographs~~ that I took when I was on holiday.
- 19 English / The English is used a lot in international business / ~~the international business~~.
- 20 Money / The money doesn't always bring happiness / ~~the happiness~~.

the ... (names of places)

A

Places (continents, countries, states, islands, towns etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** + names of places:

- **France** is a very large country. (*not* 'the France')
- **Cairo** is the capital of **Egypt**.
- **Corsica** is an island in the Mediterranean.
- **Peru** is in **South America**.

But we use **the** in names with 'republic'/'states'/'kingdom':

THE **the Republic** of Ireland (*or the Irish Republic*)
the United States of America (**the USA**) **the United Kingdom** (**the UK**)

B

the -s (plural names)

We use **the** + *plural* names of countries/islands/mountains:

THE **the Netherlands** **the Canary Islands** **the Philippines** **the Andes**

C

Seas, rivers etc.

We use **the** + names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:

THE **the Atlantic** (Ocean) **the Mediterranean** (Sea) **the Amazon**
the (River) Nile **the Suez Canal** **the Black Sea**

D

Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)

In general we do *not* use **the** + names of streets, squares etc.:

- Kevin lives in **Newton Street**.
- Where is **Highfield Road**, please?
- **Times Square** is in New York.

We do *not* use **the** + name of place (or person) + airport/station/university/castle etc.:

THE **Kennedy Airport** **Victoria Station** **Cambridge University**
Westminster Abbey **Edinburgh Castle** **London Zoo**

But usually we use **the** + names of hotels, restaurants, pubs, cinemas, theatres, museums:

THE **the Hilton** (Hotel) **the Star of India** (restaurant)
the Science Museum **the Odeon** (cinema)
the National Theatre **the Tate Gallery** (art gallery)

E

the ... of ...

We use **the** + names with ... **of** ... :

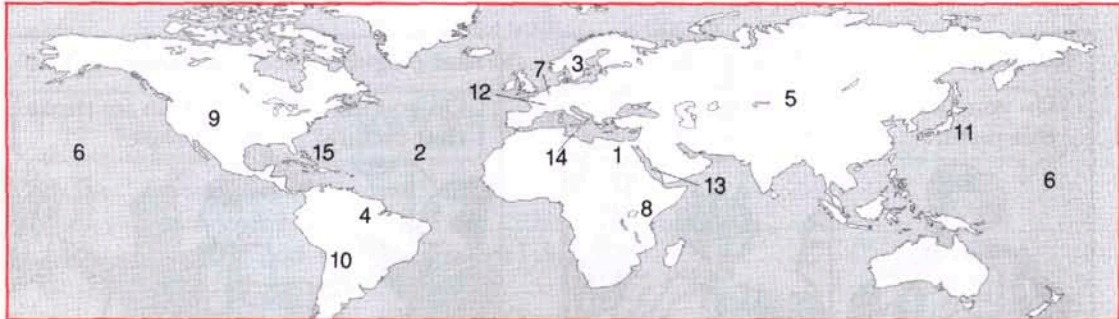
THE **the Republic of Ireland** **the Bank of England**
the Great Wall of China **the Tower of London**

We say: **the north** / **the south** / **the east** / **the west** / **the middle** (of ...):

- I've been to **the north of Italy** but not to **the south**.

EXERCISES

72.1 These are geography questions. Choose your answer from the box. Sometimes you need **The**.



- 1 Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- 2 The Atlantic is between Africa and America.
- 3 is a country in northern Europe.
- 4 is a river in South America.
- 5 is the largest continent in the world.
- 6 is the largest ocean.
- 7 is a river in Europe.
- 8 is a country in East Africa.
- 9 is between Canada and Mexico.
- 10 are mountains in South America.
- 11 is the capital of Japan.
- 12 are mountains in central Europe.
- 13 is between Saudi Arabia and Africa.
- 14 is an island in the Mediterranean.
- 15 are a group of islands near Florida.

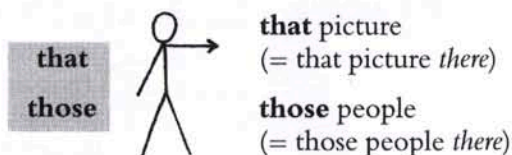
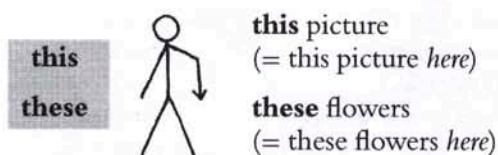
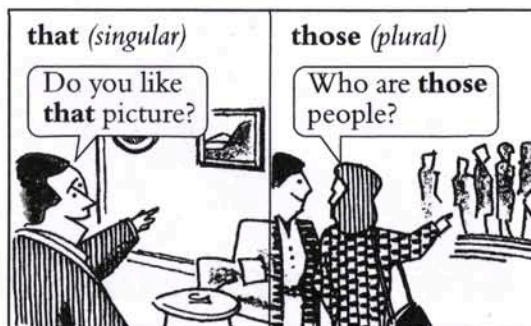
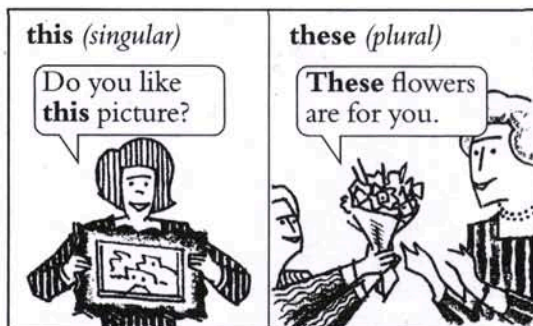
Alps
Amazon
Andes
Asia
~~Atlantie~~
Bahamas
~~Cairo~~
Kenya
Malta
Pacific
Red Sea
Rhine
Sweden
Tokyo
United States

72.2 Put in **the** where necessary. If the sentence is already correct, write **OK**.

- 1 Kevin lives in Newton Street. OK
- 2 We went to see a play at National Theatre. at the National Theatre
- 3 Have you ever been to China?
- 4 Have you ever been to Philippines?
- 5 Have you ever been to south of France?
- 6 Can you tell me where Regal Cinema is?
- 7 Can you tell me where Merrion Street is?
- 8 Can you tell me where Museum of Modern Art is?
- 9 Europe is bigger than Australia.
- 10 Belgium is smaller than Netherlands.
- 11 Which river is longer – Mississippi or Nile?
- 12 Did you go to National Gallery when you were in London?
- 13 'Where did you stay?' 'At Park Hotel in Hudson Road.'
- 14 How far is it from Trafalgar Square to Victoria Station (*in London*)?
- 15 Rocky Mountains are in North America.
- 16 Texas is famous for oil and cowboys.
- 17 Panama Canal joins Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
- 18 I hope to go to United States next year.
- 19 Mary comes from a small town in west of Ireland.
- 20 Alan studied physics at Manchester University.

this/that/these/those

A



B

We use **this/that/these/those** with a noun (**this picture** / **that girl** etc.) or without a noun:

- **This** hotel is expensive but it's very nice.
 - Who's **that** girl? 'I don't know.'
 - Do you like **these** shoes? I bought them last week.
 - **Those** apples look nice. Can I have one?
- } with a noun
-
- **This** is a nice hotel but it's very expensive.
 - 'Excuse me, is **this** your bag?' 'Oh yes, thank you.'
 - Who's **that**? (= Who is that person?)
 - Which shoes do you like most? **These** or **those**?
- } without a noun

C

that = something that *has happened*:

- 'I'm sorry I forgot to phone you.' '**That's** all right.'
- **That** was a really nice meal. Thank you very much.

that = what somebody *has just said*:

- 'You're a teacher, aren't you?' 'Yes, **that's** right.'
- 'Martin has got a new job.' 'Has he? I didn't know **that**.'
- 'I'm going on holiday next week.' 'Oh, **that's** nice.'



D

We use **this is** ... and **is that** ... ? on the telephone:

- Hello, **this** is David. (**this** = the speaker)
- Is **that** Sarah? (**that** = the other person)

We use **this is** ... to introduce people:

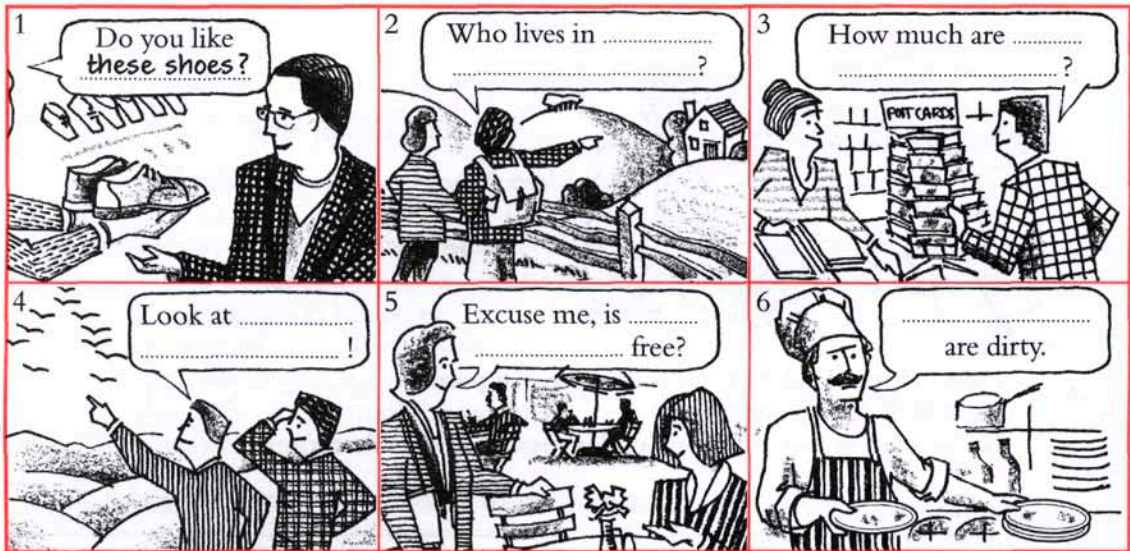
- A: Brian, **this is** Chris.
- B: Hello, Chris – pleased to meet you.
- C: Hello.



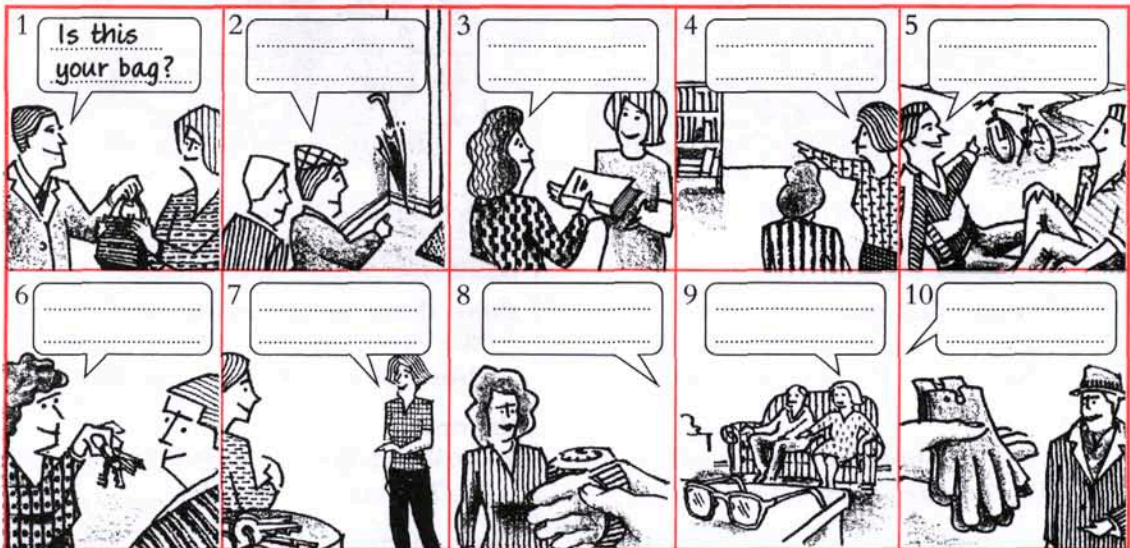
EXERCISES

73.1 Complete the sentences. Use **this/that/these/those** + these words:

birds house plates postcards seat shoes



73.2 Write questions: **Is this/that your ... ?** or **Are these/those your ... ?**

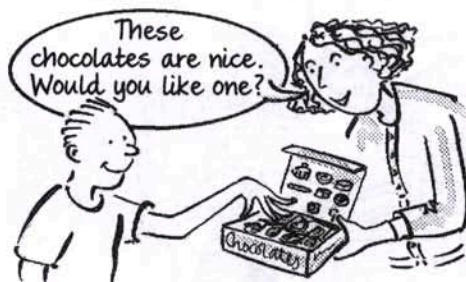


73.3 Complete the sentences with **this is** or **that's** or **that**.

- 1 A: I'm sorry I'm late.
B: That's all right.
- 2 A: I can't come to the party tomorrow.
B: Oh, a pity. Why not?
- 3 (on the telephone)
Sue: Hello, Ann. Sue.
Ann: Oh, hello, Sue. How are you?
- 4 A: You're lazy.
B: not true!
- 5 A: Jill plays the piano very well.
B: Really? I didn't know
- 6 Mark meets Paul's sister (Ann):
Paul: Mark, my sister, Ann.
Mark: Hello, Ann.
- 7 A: I'm sorry I was angry yesterday.
B: OK. Forget it!
- 8 A: You're a friend of John's, aren't you?
B: Yes, right.

one/ones

A one (= a ...)



Would you like **one** ?
= Would you like **a chocolate** ?

one = a/an ... (a chocolate / an apple etc.)

- I need **a pen**. Have you got **one**? (**one** = a pen)
- A: Is there **a bank** near here?
B: Yes, there's **one** at the end of this street. (**one** = a bank)

B one and ones

one (singular)



Which **one**? = Which **hat**?

one = hat/car/girl etc.

this one / that one

- Which **car** is yours? **This one** or **that one**? (= this car or that car)

the one ...

- A: Which **hotel** did you stay at?
B: **The one** opposite the station.

the ... one

- I don't like the black **coat** but I like **the brown one**.
- Don't buy that **camera**. Buy **the other one**.

a/an ... one

- This **cup** is dirty. Can I have **a clean one**?
- That biscuit was nice. I'm going to have **another one**.

ones (plural)



Which **ones**? = Which **flowers**?

ones = flowers/cars/girls etc.

these/those (usually without 'ones'):

- Which flowers do you want? **These** or **those**? (not usually 'these ones/those ones')

the ones ...

- A: Which **keys** are yours?
B: **The ones** on the table.

the ... ones

- I don't like the red **shoes** but I like **the green ones**.
- Don't buy those **apples**. Buy **the other ones**.

some ... ones

- These **cups** are dirty. Can we have **some clean ones**?
- My **shoes** are very old. I'm going to buy **some new ones**.

EXERCISES

- 74.1** A asks B some questions. Use the information in the box to write B's answers. Use **one** (not 'a/an ...') in the answers.

B doesn't need a car there's a chemist in Mill Road B hasn't got a pen	B has just had a cup of coffee B is going to buy a bicycle B hasn't got an umbrella
---	---

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 A: Can you lend me a pen? | B: I'm sorry, <u>I haven't got one.</u> |
| 2 A: Would you like to have a car? | B: No, I don't |
| 3 A: Have you got a bicycle? | B: No, but |
| 4 A: Can you lend me an umbrella? | B: I'm sorry but |
| 5 A: Would you like a cup of coffee? | B: No, thank you. |
| 6 A: Is there a chemist near here? | B: Yes, |

- 74.2** Complete the sentences. Use **a/an ... one**. Use the words in the list.

better big clean different new old

- This cup is dirty. Can I have a clean one ?
- I'm going to sell my car and buy
- That's not a very good photograph but this is
- I want today's newspaper. This is
- This box is too small. I need
- Why do we always go to the same restaurant? Let's go to

- 74.3** Use the information in the box to complete these conversations. Use **one/ones**.

the coat is black the girl is tall with long hair the hotel is opposite the station the house has got a red door the flowers are yellow	I took the photographs on the beach last week the shoes are green the pictures are on the wall the books are on the top shelf the man has got a moustache and glasses
--	---

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A: We stayed at a hotel.
B: <u>Which one</u> ?
A: <u>The one opposite the station.</u> | 6 A: Are those your books?
B: ?
A: |
| 2 A: Those shoes are nice.
B: ?
A: | 7 A: Do you know that girl?
B: ?
A: |
| 3 A: That's a nice house.
B: ?
A: with | 8 A: Those flowers are beautiful.
B: ?
A: |
| 4 A: I like that coat.
B: ?
A: | 9 A: Who's that man?
B: ?
A: |
| 5 A: I like those pictures.
B: ?
A: | 10 A: Have you seen my photographs?
B: ?
A: |

some and any

A

some



Use **some** in *positive* sentences:

- I'm going to buy **some** clothes.
- There's **some** ice in the fridge.
- We did **some** exercises.

any



Use **any** in *negative* sentences:

- I'm **not** going to buy **any** clothes.
- There **isn't** **any** orange juice in the fridge.
- We **didn't** do **any** exercises.

B

any and **some** in questions

In most questions (but not all) we use **any**:

- Is there **any** ice in the fridge?
- Has he got **any** friends?
- Do you need **any** help?

We normally use **some** (*not any*) when we *offer* things (**Would you like ... ?**):

- A: Would you like **some** coffee?
- B: Yes, please.

or when we *ask for* things (**Can I have ... ? etc.**):

- A: Can I have **some** soup, please?
- B: Yes. Help yourself.
- A: Can you lend me **some** money?
- B: Sure. How much do you need?



C

some and **any** *without a noun*

- I didn't take any photographs but Ann took **some**. (= some photographs)
- You can have some coffee but I don't want **any**. (= any coffee)
- I've just made some coffee. Would you like **some**? (= some coffee)
- 'Where's your luggage?' 'I haven't got **any**.' (= any luggage)
- 'Are there any biscuits?' 'Yes, there are **some** in the kitchen.' (= some biscuits)

D

something / somebody (or someone)

- She said **something**.
- I saw **somebody** (or **someone**).
- Would you like **something** to eat?
- Quick! **Somebody's** coming.

anything / anybody (or anyone)

- She **didn't** say **anything**.
- I **didn't** see **anybody** (or **anyone**).
- Are you doing **anything** this evening?
- Where's Ann? Has **anybody** seen her?

EXERCISES

75.1 Put in **some** or **any**.

- 1 I bought **some** cheese but I didn't buy **any** bread.
- 2 I'm going to the post office. I need stamps.
- 3 There aren't shops in this part of town.
- 4 George and Alice haven't got children.
- 5 Have you got brothers or sisters?
- 6 There are beautiful flowers in the garden.
- 7 Do you know good hotels in London?
- 8 'Would you like tea?' 'Yes, please.'
- 9 When we were on holiday, we visited very interesting places.
- 10 Don't buy rice. We don't need
- 11 I went out to buy milk but they didn't have in the shop.
- 12 I'm thirsty. Can I have water, please?

75.2 Complete the sentences. Use **some** or **any** + one of these words:

air	cheese	help	letters	photographs
batteries	friends	languages	milk	shampoo

- 1 I want to wash my hair. Is there **any shampoo** ?
- 2 This evening I'm going to write
- 3 I haven't got my camera, so I can't take
- 4 Do you speak foreign ?
- 5 Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with of mine.
- 6 Can I have in my coffee, please?
- 7 The radio isn't working. There aren't in it.
- 8 It's hot in this office. I'm going out for fresh
- 9 'Would you like ?' 'No, thank you. I've had enough to eat.'
- 10 I can do this job alone. I don't need

75.3 Complete the sentences. Use **some** or **any**.

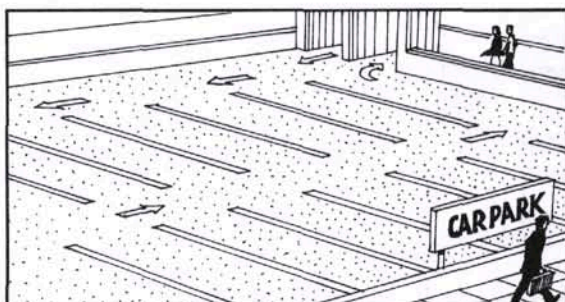
- 1 Ann didn't take any photographs but **I took some** . (I/take)
- 2 'Where's your luggage?' '**I haven't got any** .' (I/not/have)
- 3 'Do you need any money?' 'No, thank you.' (I/have)
- 4 'Can you lend me some money?' 'I'm sorry but' (I/not/have)
- 5 The tomatoes in the shop didn't look very good, so (I/not/buy)
- 6 There were some nice oranges in the shop, so (I/buy)

75.4 Put in **something/somebody/anything/anybody**.

- 1 She said **something** to me but I didn't understand it.
- 2 'What's wrong?' 'There's in my eye.'
- 3 Do you know about politics?
- 4 I went to the shop but I didn't buy
- 5 has broken the window. I don't know who.
- 6 There isn't in the bag. It's empty.
- 7 I'm looking for my keys. Has seen them?
- 8 Would you like to drink?
- 9 I didn't eat because I wasn't hungry.
- 10 This is a secret. Please don't tell

not + any no none

A



The car park is empty.

There aren't **any** cars } in the car park.
There are **no** cars }

How many cars are there in the car park?
None.

not (n't) + any

- There aren't **any** cars in the car park.
- Sally and Steve haven't got **any** children.
- You can have some coffee but I don't want **any**.

no + noun (no cars / no garden etc.)

no ... = not + any or not + a:

- There are **no cars** in the car park. (= there aren't **any** cars)
- We've got **no coffee**. (= we haven't got **any** coffee)
- It's a nice house but there's **no garden**. (= there isn't **a** garden)

We use **no** ... especially after **have** (got) and **there is/are**.

negative verb + **any** = positive verb + **no**:

- They **haven't** got **any** children. or They've got **no** children.
(not 'They haven't got no children')
- There **isn't** **any** sugar in your coffee. or There's **no** sugar in your coffee.

B

no and none

Use **no** + noun (**no money** / **no children** etc.):

- We've got **no money**.
- Everything was OK. There were **no problems**.

Use **none** alone (without a noun):

- 'How much money have you got?' '**None.**' (= no money)
- 'Were there any problems?' 'No, **none.**' (= no problems)

C

none and no-one

none = 0 (zero)

None is an answer for **How much?** / **How many?** (things or people):

- 'How much money have you got?' '**None.**' (= no money)
- 'How many people did you meet?' '**None.**' (= no people)

no-one = nobody (⇒ Unit 77)

No-one is an answer for **Who?**:

- 'Who did you meet?' '**No-one.**' (or **Nobody.**)

EXERCISES

76.1 Write these sentences again with **no**.

- 1 We haven't got any money.
- 2 There aren't any shops near here.
- 3 Carol hasn't got any free time.
- 4 There isn't a light in this room.

We've got no money.

There are

.....

.....

Write these sentences again with **any**.

- 5 We've got no money.
- 6 There's no tea in the pot.
- 7 There are no buses today.
- 8 Tom has got no brothers or sisters.

We haven't got any money.

.....

.....

.....

76.2 Put in **no** or **any**.

- 1 There's **no** sugar in your coffee.
- 2 My brother is married but he hasn't got children.
- 3 Sue doesn't speak foreign languages.
- 4 I'm afraid there's coffee. Would you like some tea?
- 5 'Look at those birds!' 'Birds? Where? I can't see birds.'
- 6 'Do you know where Jane is?' 'No, I've got idea.'

Put in **no**, **any** or **none**.

- 7 There aren't pictures on the wall.
- 8 The weather was cold but there was wind.
- 9 I wanted to buy some oranges but they didn't have in the shop.
- 10 Everything was correct. There were mistakes.
- 11 'How much luggage have you got?' '.....'
- 12 'How much luggage have you got?' 'I haven't got'

76.3 Complete the sentences. Use **any** or **no** + one of these words:

answer **difference** **film** **friends** **furniture** **heating** **money**
photographs **problems** **questions**

- 1 Everything was OK. There were **no problems**.
- 2 They want to go on holiday but they've got
- 3 I'm not going to answer
- 4 He's always alone. He's got
- 5 There is between these two machines. They're exactly the same.
- 6 There wasn't in the room. It was completely empty.
- 7 I tried to phone you yesterday but there was
- 8 The house is cold because there isn't
- 9 I can't take There's in the camera.

76.4 Write short answers (one or two words) to these questions. Use **none** where necessary.

- 1 How many letters did you write yesterday? **Two. OR A lot. OR None.**
- 2 How many sisters have you got?
- 3 How much coffee did you drink yesterday?
- 4 How many photographs have you taken today?
- 5 How many legs has a snake got?

not + anybody/anyone/anything nobody/no-one/nothing

A

not + anybody/anyone
nobody/no-one
(for people)



• There **isn't** { **anybody** / **anyone** } in the room.

• There **is** { **nobody** / **no-one** } in the room.

• A: **Who** is in the room?

B: **Nobody**. / **No-one**.

anybody = **anyone** **nobody** = **no-one**
(-body and -one are the same)

not + anything
nothing
(for things)



• There **isn't** **anything** in the bag.

• There **is** **nothing** in the bag.

• A: **What's** in the bag?

B: **Nothing**.

B

not + anybody/anyone

• I **don't** know **anybody** (or **anyone**) here.

nobody = **not + anybody**

no-one = **not + anyone**

• I'm lonely. I've got **nobody** to talk to.
(= I haven't got **anybody**)

• The house is empty. There is **no-one** in it.
(= There **isn't** **anyone** in it.)

not + anything

• I **can't** remember **anything**.

nothing = **not + anything**

• She said **nothing**.
(= She **didn't** say **anything**.)

• There's **nothing** to eat.
(= There **isn't** **anything** to eat.)

C

You can use **nobody/no-one/nothing** at the beginning of a sentence or alone (to answer a question):

• The house is empty. **Nobody** lives there.
(not 'Anybody lives there')

• 'Who did you speak to?' '**No-one**.'

• **Nothing** happened.

(not 'Anything happened')

• 'What did you say?' '**Nothing**.'

D

Remember: *negative verb* + **anybody/anyone/anything**
positive verb + **nobody/no-one/nothing**

• He **doesn't** know **anything**. (not 'He doesn't know nothing')

• **Don't** tell **anybody**. (not 'Don't tell nobody')

• There **is** **nothing** to do in this town. (not 'There isn't nothing')

EXERCISES

77.1 Write these sentences again with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 There isn't anything in the bag. | <u>There's nothing in the bag.</u> |
| 2 There isn't anybody in the office. | There's |
| 3 I haven't got anything to do. | I |
| 4 There isn't anything on TV. | ..... |
| 5 There wasn't anyone at home. | ..... |
| 6 We didn't find anything. | ..... |

77.2 Write these sentences again with **anybody/anyone** or **anything**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 There's nothing in the bag. | <u>There isn't anything in the bag.</u> |
| 2 There was nobody on the bus. | There wasn't |
| 3 I've got nothing to read. | ..... |
| 4 I've got no-one to help me. | ..... |
| 5 She heard nothing. | ..... |
| 6 We've got nothing for dinner. | ..... |

77.3 Answer these questions with **nobody/no-one** or **nothing**.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1a What did you say? <u>Nothing.</u> | 5a Who knows the answer? |
| 2a Who saw you? <u>Nobody.</u> | 6a What did you buy? |
| 3a What do you want? | 7a What happened? |
| 4a Who did you meet? | 8a Who was late? |

Now answer the same questions with full sentences.

Use **nobody/no-one/nothing** or **anybody/anyone/anything**.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1b <u>I didn't say anything.</u> | 5b the answer. |
| 2b <u>Nobody saw me.</u> | 6b |
| 3b I don't | 7b |
| 4b I | 8b |

77.4 Complete the sentences. Use **nobody/no-one/nothing/anybody/anyone/anything**.

- 1 That house is empty. Nobody lives there.
- 2 Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember anything.
- 3 Be quiet! Don't say
- 4 I didn't know about the meeting. told me.
- 5 'What did you have to eat?' '..... I wasn't hungry.'
- 6 I didn't eat I wasn't hungry.
- 7 Jenny was sitting alone. She wasn't with
- 8 I'm afraid I can't help you. There's I can do.
- 9 I don't know about car engines.
- 10 The museum is free. It doesn't cost to go in.
- 11 I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was there.
- 12 She spoke very fast. I didn't understand
- 13 'What are you doing this evening?' '..... Why?'
- 14 Helen has gone away. knows where she is. She didn't tell
..... where she was going.

somebody/anything/nowhere etc.

A



Somebody (or **someone**) has broken the window.

somebody/someone = a person but we don't know who



She has got **something** in her mouth.

something = a thing but we don't know what



Tom lives **somewhere** near London.

somewhere = in/to a place but we don't know where

B

people (-body or -one)

somebody or **someone**

anybody or **anyone**

nobody or **no-one**

- There is **somebody** (or **someone**) in the garden.
- Is there **anybody** (or **anyone**) in the garden?
- There **isn't anybody** (or **anyone**) in the garden.
- There is **nobody** (or **no-one**) in the garden.

-body and **-one** are the same: **somebody** = **someone**, **nobody** = **no-one** etc.

things (-thing)

something

anything

nothing

- She said **something** but I didn't understand her.
- Are you doing **anything** at the weekend?
- I was angry but I didn't say **anything**.
- 'What did you say?' 'Nothing.'

places (-where)

somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

- They live **somewhere** in the south of England.
- Did you go **anywhere** interesting for your holidays?
- I'm staying here. I'm **not** going **anywhere**.
- I don't like this town. There is **nowhere** to go.

C

something/anybody etc. + adjective (**big/cheap/interesting** etc.)

- Did you meet **anybody interesting** at the party?
- We always go to the same place. Let's go **somewhere different**.
- 'What's that letter?' 'It's **nothing important**.'

D

something/anybody etc. + **to** ...

- I'm hungry. I want **something to eat**. (= something that I can eat)
- He hasn't got **anybody to talk to**. (= anybody that he can talk to)
- There is **nowhere to go** in this town. (= nowhere where people can go)

some and any ⇒ UNIT 75 any and no ⇒ UNIT 76 anybody/nothing etc. ⇒ UNIT 77

everything/-body/-where ⇒ UNIT 79

EXERCISES

78.1 Put in **somebody** (or **someone**) / **something** / **somewhere**.

- 1 She said something.
- 2 I've lost
- 3 They went
- 4 I'm going to phone

What did she say?
What have you lost?
Where did they go?
Who are you going to phone?

78.2 Put in **nobody** (or **no-one**) / **nothing** / **nowhere**.

- 1a What did you say?
- 2a Where are you going?
- 3a What do you want?
- 4a Who are you looking for?

Nothing.....

Now answer the same questions with full sentences. Use **not + anybody/anything/anywhere**.

- 1b I didn't say anything.
- 2b I'm not
- 3b
- 4b

78.3 Put in **somebody/anything/nowhere** etc.

- 1 It's dark. I can't see anything.
- 2 Tom lives somewhere near London.
- 3 Do you know about computers?
- 4 'Listen!' 'What? I can't hear
- 5 'What are you doing here?' 'I'm waiting for
- 6 Please listen carefully. There's I want to tell you.
- 7 'Did see the accident?' 'No,
- 8 We weren't hungry, so we didn't eat
- 9 'What's going to happen?' 'I don't know. knows.'
- 10 'Do you know in London?' 'Yes, a few people.'
- 11 'What's in that cupboard?' '..... It's empty.'
- 12 I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them
- 13 I don't like cold weather. I want to live warm.
- 14 Is there interesting on television tonight?
- 15 Have you ever met famous?

78.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B.

A	something	anything	nothing
	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere
	You can use these words more than once.		

B	do	drink	eat	go
	play	read	sit	stay

- 1 We don't go out very much because there's nowhere to go.
- 2 There isn't any food in the house. We haven't got
- 3 I'm bored. I've got
- 4 'Why are you standing?' 'Because there isn't
- 5 'Would you like?' 'Yes, please – a glass of orange juice.'
- 6 All the hotels were full. There was
- 7 I want I'm going to buy a magazine.
- 8 Children need

every and all

A

every



Every house in the street is the same.

every house in the street = **all the houses** in the street

We use **every** + *singular noun* (**every house** / **every country** etc.):

- Alice has been to **every country** in Europe.
- **Every summer** we have a holiday by the sea.
- She looks different **every time** I see her.

Use a *singular verb* after **every** ... :

- **Every house** in the street **is** the same. (not 'are the same')
- **Every country** **has** a national flag. (not 'have')

Compare **every** and **all**:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every student in the class passed the exam. • Every country has a national flag. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the students in the class passed the exam. • All countries have a national flag. |
|--|--|

B

every day and all day

every day = on all days:

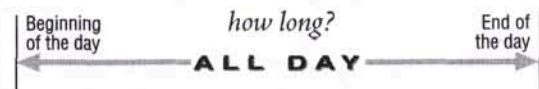
how often?



- A: How often do you read a newspaper?
B: **Every day**.
- Bill watches TV for about two hours **every evening**. (= on all evenings)

also **every morning/night/summer** etc.

all day = the complete day:



- The weather was bad yesterday. It rained **all day**.
- I was tired after work yesterday, so I watched TV **all evening**. (= the complete evening)

also **all morning/night/summer** etc.

C

everybody (or everyone) / everything / everywhere

everybody or **everyone**
(people)
everything
(things)
everywhere
(places)

- **Everybody** (or **Everyone**) needs friends. (= all people need friends)
- Have you got **everything** you need? (= all the things you need)
- I've lost my watch. I've looked **everywhere** for it. (= I've looked in all places)

Use a *singular verb* after **everybody/everyone/everything**:

- **Everybody** **has** problems. (not 'Everybody have')

EXERCISES

79.1 Complete the sentences. Use **every** + one of these words:

day room student time word

- 1 Every student in the class passed the exam.
- 2 My job is very boring. is the same.
- 3 Kate is a very good tennis player. When we play, she wins
- 4 in the hotel has a private bathroom.
- 5 'Did you understand what she said?' 'Most of it but not

79.2 Complete the sentences with **every day** or **all day**.

- 1 Yesterday it rained all day.
- 2 I buy a newspaper but sometimes I don't read it.
- 3 I'm not going out tomorrow. I'll be at home
- 4 I usually drink about four cups of coffee
- 5 Paula was ill yesterday, so she stayed in bed
- 6 Last year we went to the seaside for a week and it rained
- 7 I'm tired now because I've been working hard

79.3 Put in **every** or **all**.

- 1 Bill watches TV for about two hours every evening.
- 2 Barbara gets up at 6.30 morning.
- 3 The weather was nice yesterday, so we sat in the garden afternoon.
- 4 I'm going away on Monday. I'll be away week.
- 5 'How often do you go skiing?' '..... year. Usually in March.'
- 6 A: Were you at home at 10 o'clock yesterday?
B: Yes, I was at home morning. I went out after lunch.
- 7 My sister likes cars. She buys a new one year.
- 8 I saw Jack at the party. He wasn't very friendly. He didn't speak to me evening.
- 9 We go away on holiday for two or three weeks summer.

79.4 Put in **everybody/everything/everywhere**.

- 1 Everybody needs friends.
- 2 Chris knows about computers.
- 3 I like the people here. is very friendly.
- 4 This is a nice hotel. It's comfortable and is very clean.
- 5 Kevin never uses his car. He goes by motor-bike.
- 6 Let's have dinner. is hungry.
- 7 Sue's house is full of books. There are books
- 8 You are right. you say is true.

79.5 Put in a verb (one word).

- 1 Everybody has problems.
- 2 Are you ready yet? Everybody waiting for you.
- 3 The house is empty. Everyone gone out.
- 4 George is very popular. Everybody him.
- 5 This town is completely different. Everything changed.
- 6 I arrived home very late. I came in quietly because everyone asleep.
- 7 Everybody mistakes!

all most some any no/none

A

Compare:

children/money/books etc. (in general): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children like playing. (= children in general) • Money isn't everything. (= money in general) • I enjoy reading books. • Everybody needs friends. 	the children / the money / these books etc.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are the children? (= our children) • I want to buy a car but I haven't got the money. (= the money for a car) • Have you read these books? • I often go out with my friends.
---	---

B

most/most of ... , some/some of ... etc.

most/some etc. + noun:

all	of	cities children books money
most		
some		
any		
no		

all

most

some

- **Most children** like playing. (= children in general)
- I don't want **any money**.
- **Some books** are better than others.
- He's got **no friends**.
- **All cities** have the same problems. (= cities in general)

Do not use **of** in these sentences:

- **Most people** drive too fast. (not 'Most of people')
- **Some birds** can't fly. (not 'Some of birds')

most of/some of etc. + the/this/my ... etc.

all	(of)	the ...
most	of	this/that ...
some		these/those ...
any		my/your ... etc.
none		

any

no / none / not + any

- **Most of the children at this school** are under 11 years old.
- I don't want **any of this money**.
- **Some of these books** are very old.
- **None of my friends** live near me.

We say **all the ... / all my ... etc.** (usually without **of**):

- **All the students in our class** passed the exam.
- Silvia has lived in London **all her life**.

C

all of it / most of them / none of us etc.

all	of	it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can have some of this cake but not all of it.• A: Do you know those people? B: Most of them, but not all of them.• Some of us are going out tonight. Why don't you come with us?• I've got a lot of books but I haven't read any of them.• 'How many of these books have you read?' 'None of them.'
most		them	
some		us	
any		you	
none			

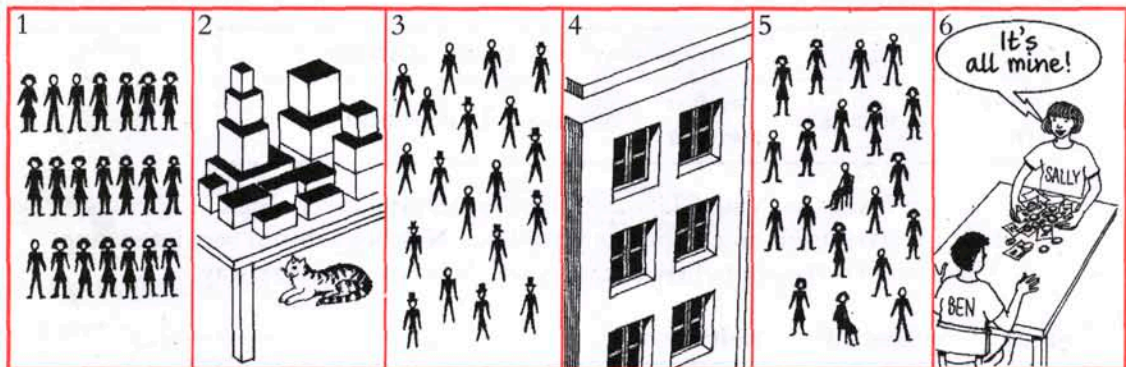
the ... (children / the children etc.) ⇒ UNIT 71 some and any ⇒ UNIT 75 no/none/any ⇒ UNIT 76
all and every ⇒ UNIT 79

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets (**some/most** etc.). Sometimes you need **of** (**some of / most of** etc.).

- 1 Most children like playing. (most)
- 2 Some of this money is yours. (some)
- 3 people never stop talking. (some)
- 4 the shops in the city centre close at 6.30. (most)
- 5 You can change your money in banks. (most)
- 6 I don't like the pictures in the living room. (any)
- 7 He's lost his money. (all)
- 8 my friends are married. (none)
- 9 Do you know the people in this photograph? (any)
- 10 birds can fly. (most)
- 11 I enjoyed the film but I didn't like the ending. (most)
- 12 sports are very dangerous. (some)
- 13 We can't find anywhere to stay. the hotels are full. (all)
- 14 You must have this cheese. It's delicious. (some)
- 15 The weather was bad when we were on holiday. It rained the time. (most)

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use **all/most/some/none** + **of them / of it**.

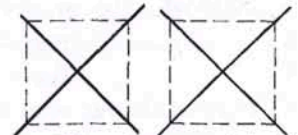


- 1 How many of the people are women? Most of them.
- 2 How many of the boxes are on the table?
- 3 How many of the men are wearing hats?
- 4 How many of the windows are open?
- 5 How many of the people are standing?
- 6 How much of the money is Ben's?

Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong. Write **OK** if the sentence is correct.

- 1 Most of children like playing. Most children
- 2 All the students failed the exam. OK
- 3 Some of people work too hard.
- 4 Some of questions in the exam were very easy.
- 5 I haven't seen any of those people before.
- 6 All of insects have six legs.
- 7 Have you read all these books?
- 8 Most of students in our class are very nice.
- 9 Most of my friends are going to the party.
- 10 I'm very tired this morning – I was awake most of night.

We use **both/either/neither** to talk about *two* things or people:



neither (not + either)

- Rosemary has two children. **Both** are married. (**Both** = the two children)
- Would you like tea or coffee? You can have **either**. (= tea *or* coffee)
- A: Do you want to go to the cinema or the theatre?
B: **Neither**. I want to stay at home. (**Neither** = *not* the cinema *or* the theatre)

Compare **either** and **neither**:

- 'Would you like **tea or coffee**?' {
 - '**Either**. I don't mind.' (= tea *or* coffee)
 - 'I don't want **either**.' (*not* 'I don't want neither')
 - '**Neither**.' (= *not* tea *or* coffee)

both/either/neither + *noun*

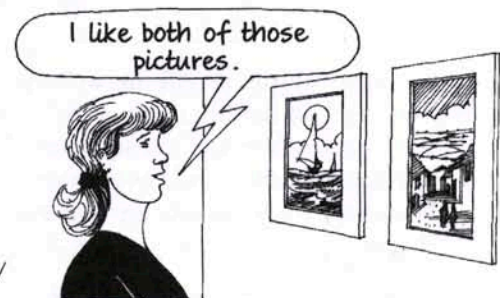
both	+	<i>plural:</i>	both	windows/books/children <i>etc.</i>
either neither	+	<i>singular:</i>	either neither	} window/book/child <i>etc.</i>

- Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked **both cities** very much.
- First I worked in an office, and later in a shop. **Neither job** was very interesting.
- There are two ways from here to the station. You can go **either way**.

both of ... / either of ... / neither of ...

both	of	the ...
either		these / those ...
neither		my / your / Ann's ... <i>etc.</i>

- Neither of my parents is English.
- I haven't read either of these books.



You can say **both** (of) **the** ... / **both** (of) **those** ... / **both** (of) **my** ... etc. (with or without of):

- I like **both of those pictures.** or I like **both those pictures.**
- **Both of Ann's sisters** are married. or **Both Ann's sisters** are married.

both of them / neither of us etc.

both	of	them
either		us
neither		you

- Ann has got two sisters. **Both of them are** married.
- Tom and I didn't eat anything. **Neither of us was** hungry.
- Who are those two people? I **don't know either of them.**

EXERCISES

81.1 Put in **both/either/neither**. Use **of** where necessary.



- 1 Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked both cities very much.
- 2 There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't like either of them.
- 3 It was a good football match. teams played well.
- 4 It wasn't a good football match. team played well.
- 5 'Is your friend English or American?' '.....'. She's Australian.'
- 6 We went away for two days but the weather wasn't good. It rained on days.
- 7 A: I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want?
B: It doesn't matter which one.
- 8 I invited Diana and Mike to the party but them came.
- 9 'Do you go to work by car or by bus?' '.....'. I always walk.'
- 10 'Which jacket do you prefer, this one or that one?' 'I don't like them.'
- 11 'Do you work or are you a student?' '.....'. I've got a job and I study too.'
- 12 Paula and I didn't know the time because us had a watch.
- 13 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. sisters are married.
- 14 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. I've met her brother but I haven't met her sisters.

81.2 Complete the sentences for the pictures. Use **Both ...** and **Neither ...**.



- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 <u>Both cups are</u> empty. | 4 cameras. |
| 2 are open. | 5 to the airport. |
| 3 wearing a hat. | 6 right. |

81.3 A man and a woman answered some questions. Their answers were the same. Write sentences with **Both/Neither of them ...**.

			
1 Are you married?	No	No	1 <u>Neither of them is married.</u>
2 How old are you?	21	21	2 <u>Both of them are 21.</u>
3 Are you a student?	Yes	Yes	3 students.
4 Have you got a car?	No	No	4 a car.
5 Where do you live?	London	London	5
6 Do you like cooking?	Yes	Yes	6
7 Can you play the piano?	No	No	7
8 Do you read newspapers?	Yes	Yes	8
9 Are you interested in sport?	No	No	9

a lot much many

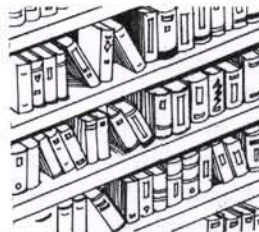
A



a lot of money



not much money



a lot of books



not many books

We use **much** + *uncountable noun*:
much food / **much money** etc.:

- Did you buy **much food**?
- We haven't got **much luggage**.
- How **much money** do you want?
- A: Have you got any **money**?
B: I've got some but **not much**.

We use **many** + *plural noun*:
many books / **many people** etc.:

- Did you buy **many books**?
- We don't know **many people**.
- How **many photographs** did you take?
- A: Did you take any **photographs**?
B: I took some but **not many**.

We use **a lot of** + *all types of noun*:

- We bought **a lot of food**.
- Paula hasn't got **a lot of free time**.

Note that we say:

- There **is** a lot of **food/money/water** ...
(singular verb)
- We bought **a lot of books**.
- Did they ask you **a lot of questions**?
- There **are** a lot of **trees/shops/people** ...
(plural verb)
- A lot of **people speak** English. (not 'speaks')

B

We use **much** in questions and negative sentences, but *not usually* in positive sentences:

- Do you drink **much coffee** / **a lot of coffee**?
 - I don't drink **much coffee** / **a lot of coffee**.
- but
- I drink **a lot of coffee**. (not 'I drink much coffee.')
 - 'Do you drink **much coffee**?' 'Yes, **a lot**.' (not 'much')

We use **many** and **a lot of** in all types of sentences:

- Have you got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**?
- We haven't got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**.
- We've got **many friends** / **a lot of friends**.

C

much and **a lot** *without* a noun

- Diane spoke to me but she didn't say **much**.
- 'Do you watch TV **much**?' 'No, **not much**.' (= not often)
- We like films, so we go to the cinema **a lot**. (not 'much' – See section B)
- I don't like him very **much**.

EXERCISES

82.1 Put in **much** or **many**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Did you buy <u>much</u> food? | 5 Did students fail the examination? |
| 2 There aren't hotels in this town. | 6 Paula hasn't got money. |
| 3 We haven't got petrol. | 7 I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat |
| 4 Were there people on the train? | 8 I haven't seen George for years. |

Put in **How much** or **How many**.

- 9 people are coming to the party?
 10 milk do you want in your coffee?
 11 bread did you buy?
 12 players are there in a football team?

82.2 Complete the sentences. Use **much** or **many** with one of these words:

books countries luggage people time times

- 1 I don't read very much. I haven't got many books.
 2 Quick! We must hurry. We haven't got
 3 Do you travel a lot? Have you been to ?
 4 Tina hasn't lived here very long, so she doesn't know
 5 'Have you got ?' 'No, only this bag.'
 6 I know Paris very well. I've been there

82.3 Complete the sentences with **a lot of** + one of these:

accidents books fun interesting things traffic

- 1 I like reading. I have a lot of books.
 2 We enjoyed our visit to the museum. We saw
 3 This road is very dangerous. There are
 4 We enjoyed our holiday. We had
 5 It took me a long time to drive here. There was

82.4 In some of these sentences **much** is not natural. Change the sentences or write **OK**.



- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 Do you drink <u>much</u> coffee? | <u>OK</u> |
| 2 I drink <u>much</u> tea. | <u>a lot of tea</u> |
| 3 It was a cold winter. We had <u>much</u> snow. | ..... |
| 4 There wasn't <u>much</u> snow last winter. | ..... |
| 5 It costs <u>much</u> money to travel around the world. | ..... |
| 6 We had a cheap holiday. It didn't cost <u>much</u>. | ..... |
| 7 Do you know <u>much</u> about computers? | ..... |
| 8 'Have you got any luggage?' 'Yes, <u>much</u>.' | ..... |

82.5 Write sentences about these people. Use **much** and **a lot**.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Jim loves films. (go to the cinema) | <u>He goes to the cinema a lot.</u> |
| 2 Linda thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) | <u>She doesn't watch TV much.</u> |
| 3 Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) | She |
| 4 Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) | He |
| 5 Paul spends most of the time at home. (go out) | ..... |
| 6 Sue has been all over the world. (travel) | ..... |

(a) little (a) few

A

 <p>a little water</p> <p>(a) little + <i>uncountable noun</i>:</p> <p>(a) little water (a) little money (a) little time (a) little soup</p>	 <p>a few books</p> <p>(a) few + <i>plural noun</i>:</p> <p>(a) few books (a) few questions (a) few people (a) few days</p>
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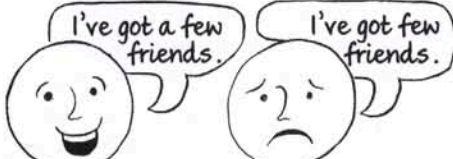
B

<p>a little = some but not much:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She didn't eat anything but she drank a little water. I speak a little Spanish. (= some Spanish but not much) A: Can you speak Spanish? B: A little. 	<p>a few = some but not many:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last night I wrote a few letters. We're going away for a few days. I speak a few words of Spanish. A: Are there any shops in the village? B: Yes, a few.
---	--

C

<p>a little (<i>without a</i>) = nearly no ... or nearly nothing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty. <p>You can say very little:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dan is very thin because he eats very little. (= nearly nothing) 	<p>a few (<i>without a</i>) = nearly no ... :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were few people in the park. It was nearly empty. <p>You can say very few:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your English is very correct. You make very few mistakes.
---	---

D

<p>little and a little:</p> <p>a little is a <i>positive</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have a little money, so they're not poor. (= they have some money) <p>a little is a <i>negative</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have little money. They are very poor. (= nearly no money) 	<p>few and a few:</p> <p>a few is a <i>positive</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've got a few friends, so I'm not lonely. (= I've got some friends) <p>a few is a <i>negative</i> idea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm sad and I'm lonely. I've got few friends. (= nearly no friends) 
--	--

EXERCISES

83.1 Answer the questions with **a little** or **a few**.

- 1 'Have you got any money?' 'Yes, a little.'
- 2 'Have you got any envelopes?' 'Yes,'
- 3 'Do you want sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 4 'Did you take any photographs when you were on holiday?' 'Yes,'
- 5 'Does your friend speak English?' 'Yes,'
- 6 'Are there any factories in this town?' 'Yes,'

83.2 Put in **a little** or **a few** + one of these words:

air chairs days friends letters milk Russian times

- 1 Last night I wrote a few letters to my family and friends.
- 2 Can I have in my coffee, please?
- 3 'When did Julia go away?' '..... ago.'
- 4 'Do you speak any foreign languages?' 'I can speak'
- 5 'Are you going out alone?' 'No, I'm going with'
- 6 'Have you ever been to Rome?' 'Yes,'
- 7 There wasn't much furniture in the room – just a table and
- 8 I'm going out for a walk. I need fresh

83.3 Complete the sentences. Use **very little** or **very few** + one of these words:

coffee hotels mistakes people rain time work

- 1 Your English is very good. You make very few mistakes.
- 2 I drink I don't like it.
- 3 The weather here is very dry in summer. There is
- 4 It's difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are
- 5 We must hurry. We've got
- 6 The town is very quiet at night. go out.
- 7 Some people in the office are very lazy. They do

83.4 Put in **little** / **a little** / **few** / **a few**.

- 1 There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.
- 2 'When did Sarah go out?' '..... minutes ago.'
- 3 I can't decide now. I need time to think about it.
- 4 There was traffic, so we arrived earlier than we expected.
- 5 The bus service isn't very good at night – there are buses after 9 o'clock.
- 6 'Would you like some soup?' 'Yes,, please.'
- 7 I'd like to practise my English more but I have opportunity.

83.5 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences where necessary. Write **OK** if the sentence is correct.

- 1 We're going away (for few days) next week. for a few days
- 2 Everybody needs little luck.
- 3 I can't talk to you now – I've got few things to do.
- 4 I eat very little meat – I don't like it very much.
- 5 Excuse me, can I ask you few questions?
- 6 There were little people on the bus – it was nearly empty.

old/nice/interesting etc. (adjectives)

A adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes etc.)

adjective + noun	
It's a nice	day today.
Laura has got brown	eyes .
There's a very old	bridge in this village.
Do you like Italian	food ?
I don't speak any foreign	languages .
There are some beautiful yellow	flowers in the garden.

The adjective is *before* the noun:

- They live in a **modern house**. (not 'a house modern')
- Have you met any **famous people**? (not 'people famous')

The ending of an adjective is always the same:

a **different place** **different** places (not 'differents')

B be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective

- The weather **is nice** today.
- These flowers **are very beautiful**.
- **Are you cold**? Shall I close the window?
- **I'm hungry**. Can I have something to eat?
- The film **wasn't very good**. It **was boring**.
- Please **be quiet**. I'm reading.



C look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective



- 'You **look tired**.' 'Yes, I **feel tired**.'
- George told me about his new job. It **sounds very interesting**.
- Don't cook that meat. It doesn't **smell good**.

Compare:

He	is	
	feels	tired.
	looks	

They	are	
	look	American.
	sound	

It	is	
	smells	good.
	tastes	

EXERCISES

84.1 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 (new / live in / house / they / a) They live in a new house.
- 2 (like / jacket / I / that / green) I
- 3 (music / like / do / classical / you?) Do
- 4 (had / wonderful / a / I / holiday)
- 5 (went to / restaurant / a / Chinese / we)

84.2 The words in the box are adjectives (**black/foreign** etc.) or nouns (**air/job** etc.). Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence.

air	clouds	foreign	holiday	job	languages	sharp
black	dangerous	fresh	hot	knife	long	water

- 1 Do you speak any foreign languages ?
- 2 Look at those It's going to rain.
- 3 Sue works very hard and she's very tired. She needs a
- 4 I want to have a bath but there's no
- 5 Can you open the window? We need some
- 6 I need a to cut these onions.
- 7 Fire-fighting is a

84.3 Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from Box A and Box B.

A	feel(s)	look(s)	sound(s)
	look(s)	smell(s)	taste(s)
B	happy	ill	nice
	horrible	new	surprised

1 You sound happy.

2 It

3 I

4 You

5 They

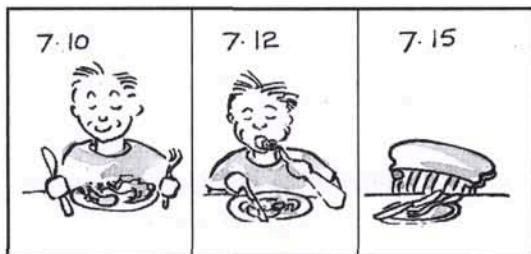
6 It

84.4 A and B don't agree. Complete B's sentences. Use the word in brackets (...).

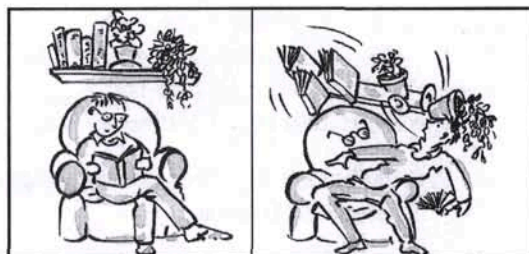
A	B
1 You look tired.	Do I? I <u>don't feel tired</u> . (feel)
2 This is a new coat.	Is it? It (look)
3 I'm American.	Are you? You (sound)
4 You look cold.	Do I? I (feel)
5 These bags are heavy.	Are they? They (look)
6 That soup looks good.	Does it? It (taste)

quickly/badly/suddenly etc. (adverbs)

A



He ate his dinner very **quickly**.



Suddenly the shelf fell down.

Quickly and **suddenly** are adverbs.

adjective + **-ly** → adverb:

adjective	quick	bad	sudden	careful	heavy	
adverb	quickly	badly	suddenly	carefully	heavily	etc.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): easy → **easily** heavy → **heavily**

B

Adverbs tell you *how* something happens or *how* somebody does something:

- The train **stopped suddenly**.
- I **opened** the door **slowly**.
- Please **listen carefully**.
- I **understand** you **perfectly**.



It's **raining heavily**.

Compare:

adjective (⇒ Unit 84)

- Sue **is** very **quiet**.
- **Be careful!**
- It was **a bad game**.
- I **feel nervous**. (= I am nervous)

adverb

- Sue **speaks** very **quietly**. (not 'speaks very quiet')
- **Listen carefully!** (not 'listen careful')
- Our team **played badly**. (not 'played bad')
- I **waited nervously**.

C

hard fast late early These words are adjectives *and* adverbs:

- Sue's job **is** very **hard**.
- Ben **is** a **fast runner**.
- The bus **was late/early**.

- Sue **works** very **hard**. (not 'hardly')
- Ben can **run fast**.
- I **went** to bed **late/early**.

D

good (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

- Your English **is** very **good**.
- It was **a good game**.

- You **speak** English very **well**. (not 'very good')
- Our team **played well**.

But **well** is also an *adjective* (= not ill, in good health):

- 'How are you?' 'I'm very **well**, thank you. And you?'

EXERCISES

85.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with one of these adverbs:

angrily **badly** **dangerously** **fast** **heavily** **quietly**



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 It's raining <u>heavily</u> . | 4 She shouted at me |
| 2 He sings very | 5 She can run very |
| 3 They came in | 6 He was driving |

85.2 Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences.

A	come	know	sleep	win
	explain	listen	think	work

+

B	carefully	clearly	hard	well
	carefully	easily	quickly	well

- I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully.
- Ann! I need your help. !
- They At the end of the day they're always tired.
- I'm tired this morning. I didn't last night.
- You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always
- before you answer the question.
- I've met Alice a few times but I don't her very
- Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't things very

85.3 Which is right?

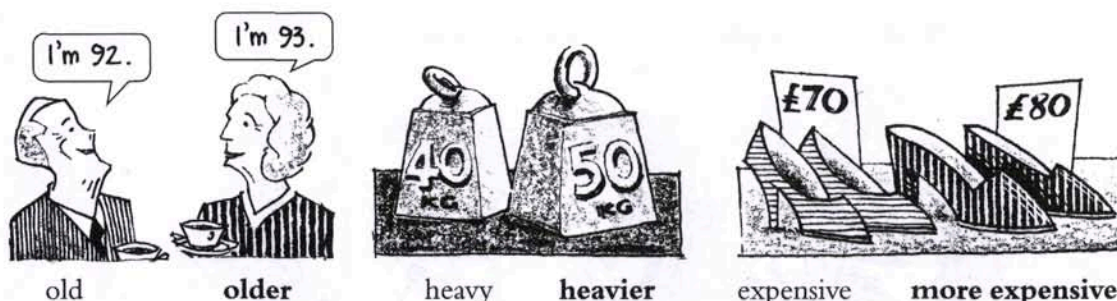
- Don't eat so quick/quickly. It's not good for you. quickly is right
- Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
- Can you speak slow/slowly, please?
- Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
- Bill is a very careful/carefully driver.
- Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
- 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here but she left sudden/suddenly.'
- Please be quiet/quietly. I'm studying.
- Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
- Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?

85.4 Put in **good** or **well**.

- Your English is very good. You speak English very well.
- Jackie did very in her exams.
- The party was very I enjoyed it very much.
- Martin has a difficult job but he does it
- How are your parents? Are they ?
- Did you have a holiday? Was the weather ?

old/older expensive/more expensive

A



Older / heavier / more expensive are *comparative* forms.
The comparative is **-er (older)** or **more ... (more expensive)**.

B

-er (older/heavier etc.)

Short words (1 syllable) → **-er**:

old → older	slow → slower	cheap → cheaper
nice → nicer	late → later	big → bigger

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): **big** → bigger **hot** → hotter **thin** → thinner

Words ending in **-y** → **-ier**:

easy → easier	heavy → heavier	early → earlier
----------------------	------------------------	------------------------

- Rome is **old** but Athens is **older**. (*not* 'more old')
- Is it **cheaper** to go by car or by train? (*not* 'more cheap')
- Helen wants a **bigger** car.
- This coat is OK but I think the other one is **nicer**.
- Don't write a letter. It's **easier** to phone. (*not* 'more easy')

far → **further**:

- 'How far is it to the station? A mile?' 'No, it's **further**. About two miles.'

C

more ...

Long words (2/3/4 syllables) → **more ...** :

careful → more careful	polite → more polite
expensive → more expensive	interesting → more interesting

- You must be **more careful**.
- I don't like my job. I want to do something **more interesting**.
- Is it **more expensive** to go by car or by train?

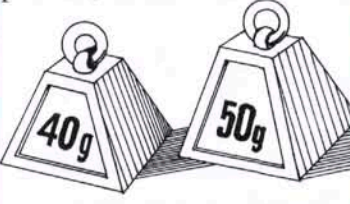

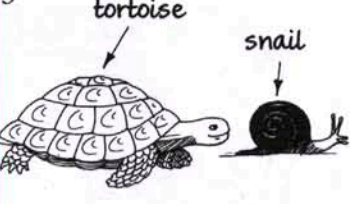
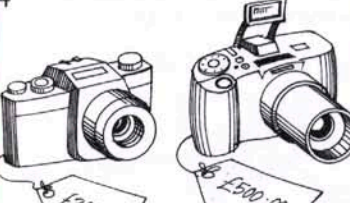
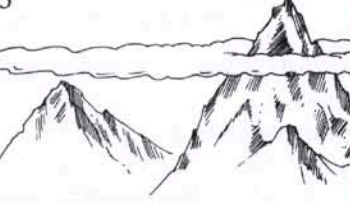
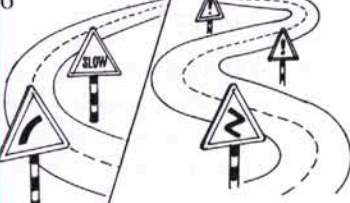
D

good/well → **better** **bad** → **worse**

- The weather wasn't very **good** yesterday but it's **better** today.
- 'Do you feel **better** today?' 'No, I feel **worse**.'
- Which is **worse** – a headache or a toothache?

EXERCISES

86.1 Look at the pictures and write the comparative (older / more interesting etc.).

<p>1</p>  <p>heavy heavier</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>big </p>	<p>3</p>  <p>tortoise snail</p> <p>slow </p>
<p>4</p>  <p>expensive </p>	<p>5</p>  <p>high </p>	<p>6</p>  <p>dangerous </p>

86.2 Write the comparative.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 old <u>older</u> | 6 good |
| 2 strong | 7 large |
| 3 happy | 8 serious |
| 4 modern | 9 pretty |
| 5 important | 10 crowded |

86.3 Write the opposite.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 younger <u>older</u> | 4 better |
| 2 colder | 5 nearer |
| 3 cheaper | 6 easier |

86.4 Complete the sentences. Use a comparative.

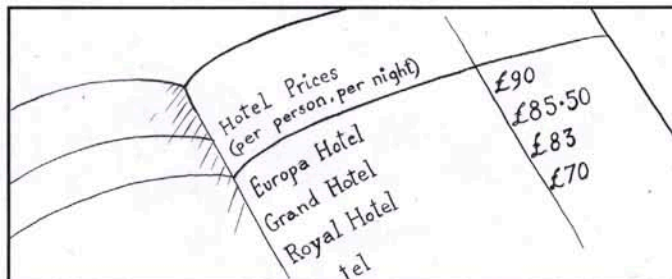
- Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a bigger one.
- My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something more interesting.
- You're not very tall. Your brother is
- David doesn't work very hard. I work
- My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is
- Your plan isn't very good. My plan is
- These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are
- My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is
- I'm not very interested in art. I'm in history.
- It isn't very warm today. It was yesterday.
- These tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones tasted
- Britain isn't very big. France is
- London isn't very beautiful. Paris is
- This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a one?
- People today aren't very polite. In the past they were

older than ... more expensive than ...

A



She's **taller than** him.



The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

We use **than** after comparatives (**older than ... / more expensive than ... etc.**):

- Athens is **older than** Rome.
- Are oranges **more expensive than** bananas?
- It's **easier** to phone **than** to write a letter.
- 'How are you today?' 'Not bad. **Better than** yesterday.'
- The restaurant is **more crowded than** usual.

B

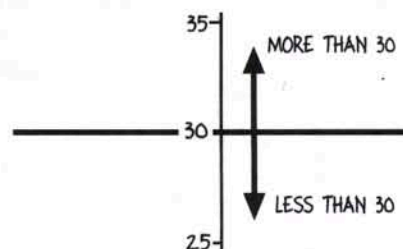
We say: **than me / than him / than her / than us / than them.** You can say:

- I can run faster **than him.** or I can run faster **than he can.**
- You are a better singer **than me.** or You are a better singer **than I am.**
- I got up earlier **than her.** or I got up earlier **than she did.**

C

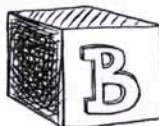
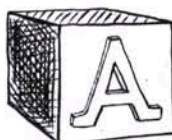
more/less than ...

- A: How much did your shoes cost? £30?
- B: No, **more than** that. (= **more than** £30)
- The film was very short – **less than** an hour.
- They've got **more money than** they need.
- You go out **more than** me.

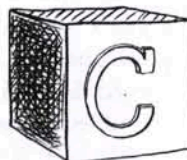


D

a bit older / much older etc.



Box A is **a bit bigger** than Box B.




Box C is **much bigger** than Box D.

a bit	bigger	
much	older	
	better	
	more difficult	than ...
	more expensive	

- Canada is **much bigger** than France.
- Jill is **a bit older** than Gary – she's 25 and he's 24½.
- The hotel was **much more expensive** than I expected.
- You go out **much more** than me.

EXERCISES

87.1 Write sentences about Liz and Ben. Use **than**.

- 
- 1 I'm 26.
 - 2 I'm not a very good swimmer.
 - 3 I'm 1 metre 68 tall.
 - 4 I start work at 8 o'clock.
 - 5 I don't work very hard.
 - 6 I haven't got much money.
 - 7 I'm a very good driver.
 - 8 I'm not very patient.
 - 9 I'm not a very good dancer.
 - 10 I'm very intelligent.
 - 11 I speak French very well.
 - 12 I don't go to the cinema very much.

- 
- 1 I'm 24.
 - 2 I'm a very good swimmer.
 - 3 I'm 1 metre 63 tall.
 - 4 I start work at 8.30.
 - 5 I work very hard.
 - 6 I've got a lot of money.
 - 7 I'm not a very good driver.
 - 8 I'm very patient.
 - 9 I'm a good dancer.
 - 10 I'm not very intelligent.
 - 11 I don't speak French very well.
 - 12 I go to the cinema a lot.

- 1 Liz is older than Ben.
- 2 Ben is a better swimmer than Liz.
- 3 Liz is
- 4 Liz starts Ben.
- 5 Ben
- 6 Ben has got
- 7 Liz is a
- 8 Ben
- 9 Ben
- 10 Liz
- 11 Liz
- 12 Ben

87.2 Complete the sentences. Use **than**.

- 1 He isn't very tall. You 're taller than him. (OR ... than he is.)
- 2 She isn't very old. You're
- 3 I don't work very hard. You work
- 4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You
- 5 I'm not a very good cook. You
- 6 We don't know many people. You
- 7 They haven't got much money. You
- 8 I can't run very fast. You can
- 9 She hasn't been here very long. You
- 10 They didn't get up very early. You
- 11 He wasn't very surprised. You

87.3 Complete the sentences with **a bit** or **much** + a comparative (**older/better** etc.).

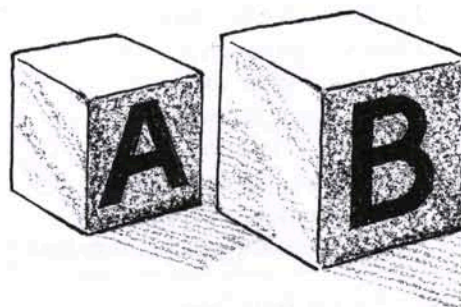
- 1 Jill is 25. Gary is 24½.
Jill is a bit older than Gary.
- 2 Jack's mother is 54. His father is 69.
Jack's mother
- 3 My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96.
My camera
- 4 Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel OK.
I feel
- 5 Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was ten degrees.
It's
- 6 Ann is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good.
Ann

not as ... as

A not as ... as



She's old but she's **not as old as** he is.



Box A **isn't as big as** Box B.

- Rome is **not as old as** Athens. (= Athens is **older**)
- The Grand Hotel **isn't as expensive as** the Europa. (= the Europa is **more expensive**)
- I **don't** play tennis **as often as** you. (= you play **more often**)
- The weather is better than it was yesterday. It **isn't as cold**. (= as cold as it was **yesterday**)

B not as much as ... / not as many as ...

- I haven't got **as much money as** you. (= you've got **more money**)
- I don't know **as many people as** you. (= you know **more people**)
- I don't go out **as much as** you. (= you go out **more**)

C Compare **not as ... as** and **than**:

- Rome is **not as old as** Athens.
Athens is **older than** Rome. (*not 'older as Rome'*)
- Tennis **isn't as popular as** football.
Football is **more popular than** tennis.
- I **don't** go out **as much as** you.
You go out **more than** me.

D We say: as **me** / as **him** / as **her** etc. You can say:

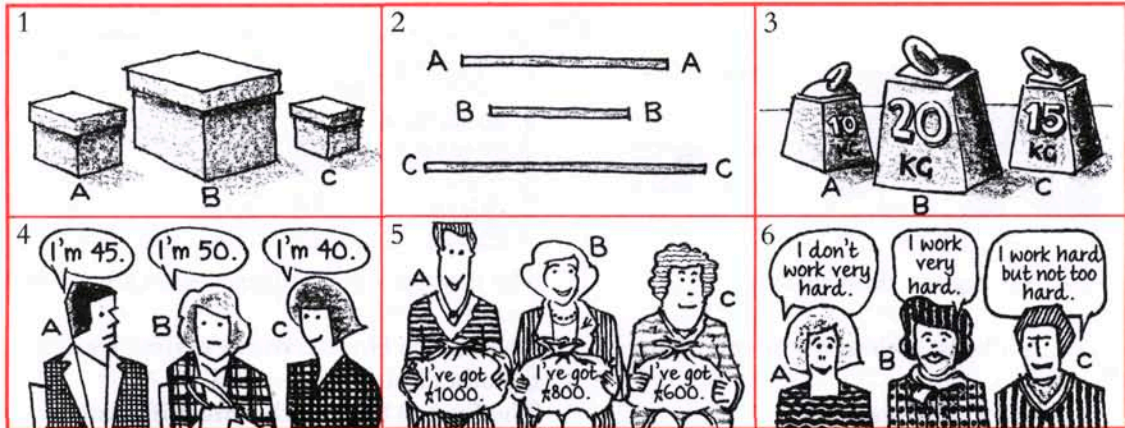
- She's not as old **as him**. or She's not as old **as he is**.
- You don't work as hard **as me**. or You don't work as hard **as I do**.

E We say **the same as** ... :

- The weather today is **the same as** yesterday.
- My hair is **the same colour as** yours.
- I arrived at **the same time as** Tim.

EXERCISES

88.1 Look at the pictures and write sentences about A, B and C.



- 1 A is bigger than C but not as big as B.
- 2 A is B but not C.
- 3 C is A but
- 4 A is but
- 5 B has got
- 6 C works

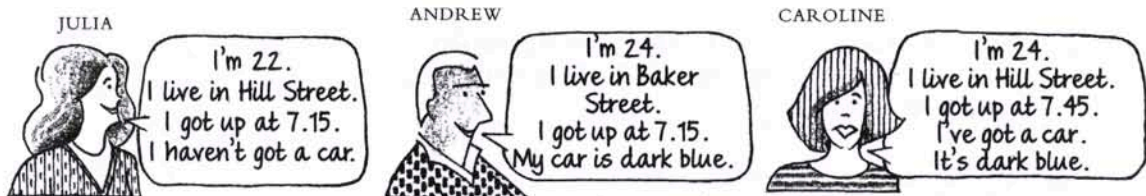
88.2 Write sentences with **as ... as ...**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Athens is older than Rome. | Rome <u>isn't as old as Athens.</u> |
| 2 My room is bigger than yours. | Your room isn't |
| 3 You got up earlier than me. | I didn't |
| 4 We played better than them. | They |
| 5 I've been here longer than you. | You |
| 6 She's more nervous than him. | He |

88.3 Put in **as** or **than**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Athens is older <u>than</u> Rome. | 5 Jim isn't as clever he thinks. |
| 2 I don't watch TV as much you. | 6 Belgium is smaller Switzerland. |
| 3 You eat more me. | 7 Brazil isn't as big Canada. |
| 4 I feel better I felt yesterday. | 8 I can't wait longer an hour. |

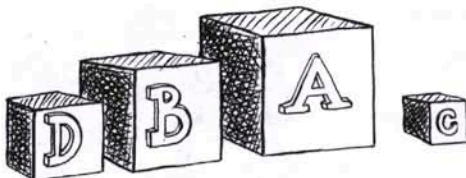
88.4 Use the information to complete the sentences about Julia, Andrew and Caroline. Use **the same age / the same street** etc.



- 1 (age) Andrew is the same age as Caroline.
- 2 (street) Julia lives
- 3 (time) Julia got up
- 4 (colour) Andrew's

the oldest the most expensive

A



Box A is **bigger than** Box B.

Box A is **bigger than** all the other boxes.

Box A is **the biggest** box.

HOTEL PRICES IN KINTON (per person . per night)			
Europa Hotel	£95	Grosvenor	£60
Grand Hotel	£85.50	Bennetts	£58
Royal	£85	Carlton	£55
Astoria	£70	Star	£50
Palace	£65	Station	£45

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** all the other hotels in the town.

The Europa Hotel is **the most expensive** hotel in the town.

Bigger / older / more expensive etc. are *comparative* forms (⇒ Unit 86).

Biggest / oldest / most expensive etc. are *superlative* forms.

B

The superlative form is **-est (oldest) or most ... (most expensive)**:

Short words (old/cheap/nice etc.) → the -est:

old → the oldest cheap → the cheapest nice → the nicest
but **good → the best bad → the worst**

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): **big → the biggest hot → the hottest**

Words ending in -y (easy/heavy etc.) → the -iest:

easy → the easiest heavy → the heaviest pretty → the prettiest

Long words (careful/expensive/interesting etc.) → the most ... :

careful → the most careful interesting → the most interesting

C

We say: **the oldest ... / the most expensive ... etc.** (with **the**):

- The church is very old. It's **the oldest** building in the town.
(= it is **older than** all the other buildings)
- What is **the longest** river in the world?
- Money is important but it isn't **the most important** thing in life.
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest** bank?

D

You can use **the oldest / the best / the most expensive etc.** *without* a noun:

- Ken is a good player but he isn't **the best** in the team.
(**the best** = the best player)

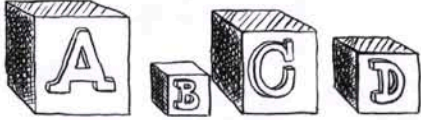
E

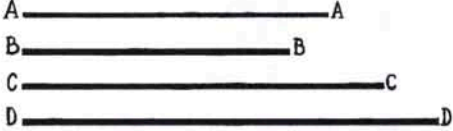
superlative + **I've ever ... / you've ever ... etc.**


- The film was very bad. I think it's **the worst** film **I've ever seen**.
- What is **the most unusual** thing **you've ever done**?

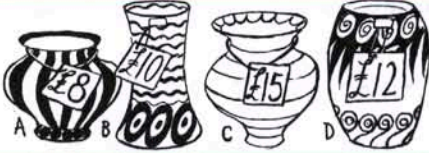
EXERCISES

89.1 Write sentences with comparatives (**older** etc.) and superlatives (**the oldest** etc.).

1 

2 

3 

4 

5

RESTAURANT	A	excellent
RESTAURANT	B	not bad
RESTAURANT	C	good but not wonderful
RESTAURANT	D	awful

(big/small)

(A/D) A is bigger than D.

(A) A is the biggest.

(B) B is the smallest.

(long/short)

(C/A) C is A.

(D) D is

(B) B

(young/old)

(D/C) D

(B)

(C)

(expensive/cheap)

(D/A)

(C)

(A)

(good/bad)

(A/C)

(A)

(D)

89.2 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (**the oldest** etc.).

- This building is very old. It's the oldest building in the town.
- It was a very happy day. It was of my life.
- It's a very good film. It's I've ever seen.
- She's a very popular singer. She's in the country.
- It was a very bad mistake. It was I've ever made.
- It's a very pretty village. It's I've ever seen.
- It was a very cold day. It was of the year.
- He's a very boring person. He's I've ever met.

89.3 Write sentences with a superlative (**the longest** etc.).

Sydney	Brazil	large	country	planet	the USA	the solar system
Everest	Jupiter	long	city	state	Africa	South America
Alaska	the Nile	high	river	mountain	the world	Australia

- Sydney is the largest city in Australia.
- Everest
-
-
-
-

enough

A



She can't buy a sandwich.
She hasn't got **enough money**.



He can't reach the shelf.
He isn't **tall enough**.

B

enough + noun (**enough money** / **enough people** etc.)

- 'Is there **enough sugar** in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
- We wanted to play football but we didn't have **enough players**.
- Why don't you buy a car? You've got **enough money**. (not 'money enough')

enough without a noun:

- I've got some money but not **enough** to buy a car.
(= I need more money to buy a car)
- 'Would you like some more to eat?' 'No, thanks. I've had **enough**.'
- You're always at home. You don't go out **enough**.

C

adjective + enough (**good enough** / **tall enough** etc.)

- 'Shall we sit outside?' 'No, it isn't **warm enough**.' (not 'enough warm')
- Can you hear the radio? Is it **loud enough** for you?
- Don't buy that coat. It's nice but it isn't **long enough**. (= it's too short)

Remember:

enough + noun	but	adjective + enough
enough money		tall enough
enough time		good enough
enough people		old enough

D

We say:

enough for (somebody/something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This pullover isn't big enough for me. • I haven't got enough money for a car.
enough to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I haven't got enough money to buy a car. (not 'for buy a car') • Is your English good enough to have a conversation? (not 'for have')
enough for (somebody/something) to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There aren't enough chairs for everybody to sit down.

EXERCISES

90.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **enough** + one of these words:

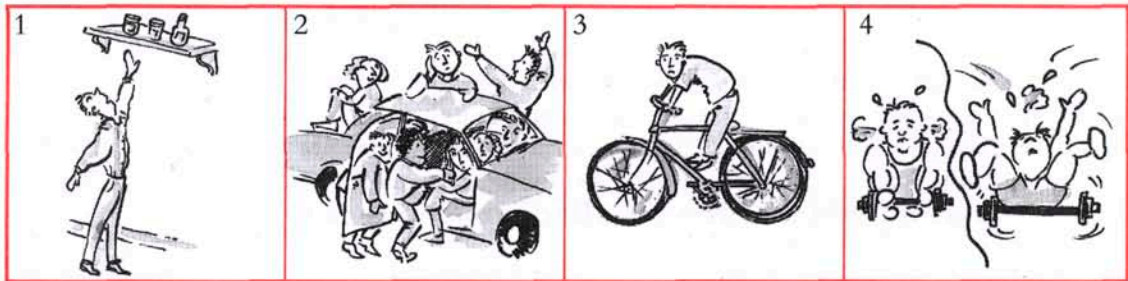
chairs money paint wind



- 1 She hasn't got enough money.
2 There aren't
3 She hasn't got
4 There isn't

90.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use one of these adjectives + **enough**:

big long strong tall



- 1 He isn't tall enough.
2 The car
3 His legs aren't
4 He

90.3 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with one of these words:

big eat fruit loud old practise sugar time tired

- 1 'Is there enough sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
2 Can you hear the radio? Is it loud enough for you?
3 He can leave school if he wants – he's
4 Did you have to answer all the questions in the exam?
5 This house isn't for a large family.
6 Tina is very thin. She doesn't
7 You don't eat You should eat more – it's good for you.
8 It's late but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm not
9 Lisa isn't a very good tennis player because she doesn't

90.4 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with the words in brackets (...).

- 1 We haven't got enough money to buy a car. (money / buy)
2 This knife isn't tomatoes. (sharp / cut)
3 The water wasn't a bath. (warm / have)
4 Have we got sandwiches? (bread / make)
5 We played well but not the game. (well / win)
6 I don't have newspapers. (time / read)

A


His shoes are **too big** for him.

There is **too much** sugar in it.

B

too + adjective / adverb (too big / too hard etc.)

- Can you turn the radio down?
It's **too loud**. (= louder than I want)
- I can't work. I'm **too tired**.
- I think you work **too hard**.



C

too much / too many = more than you want, more than is good:

- I don't like the weather here. There is **too much rain**. (= more rain than is good)
- Let's go to another restaurant. There are **too many people** here.
- Emily studies all the time. I think she studies **too much**.
- Traffic is a problem in this town. There are **too many cars**.

D

Compare **too** and **not enough**:

- The hat is **too big** for him.

- The radio is **too loud**.
Can you turn it down,
please?

- There's **too much sugar**
in my coffee. (= more
sugar than I want)

- I don't feel very well. I ate **too much**.


too big

- The hat **isn't big enough**
for him. (= it's **too small**)

- The radio **isn't loud enough**.
Can you turn it
up, please?

- There's **not enough sugar**
in my coffee.
(= I need more sugar)

- You're very thin. You **don't eat enough**.


not big enough

E

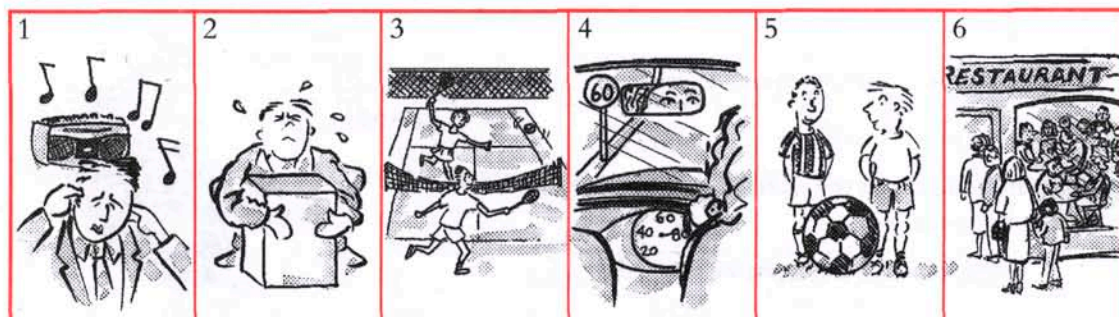
We say:

too ... for (somebody/something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These shoes are too big for me. • It's a small house – too small for a large family.
too ... to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm too tired to go out. (<i>not</i> 'for go out') • It's too cold to sit outside.
too ... for (somebody/something) to (do something)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She speaks too fast for me to understand.

EXERCISES

91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **too** + one of these words:

big crowded fast heavy loud low



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 The radio is <u>too loud</u> . | 4 She's driving |
| 2 The box is | 5 The ball is |
| 3 The net is | 6 The restaurant is |

91.2 Put in **too / too much / too many / enough**.

- 1 You're always at home. You don't go out enough.
- 2 I don't like the weather here. There's too much rain.
- 3 I can't wait for them. I haven't got time.
- 4 There was nowhere to sit on the beach. There were people.
- 5 You're always tired. I think you work hard.
- 6 'Did you have to eat?' 'Yes, thank you.'
- 7 You drink coffee. It's not good for you.
- 8 You don't eat vegetables. You should eat more.
- 9 I don't like the weather here. It's cold.
- 10 Our team didn't play well. We made mistakes.
- 11 'Would you like some milk in your tea?' 'Yes, but not ?'

91.3 Complete the sentences. Use **too** or **enough** with the words in brackets (...).

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 I couldn't work. I <u>was too tired</u> . | (tired) |
| 2 Can you turn the radio up, please? It <u>isn't loud enough</u> . | (loud) |
| 3 I don't want to walk home. It's | (far) |
| 4 Don't buy anything in that shop. It | (expensive) |
| 5 You can't put all your things in this bag. It | (big) |
| 6 I couldn't do the exercise. It | (difficult) |
| 7 Your work needs to be better. It | (good) |
| 8 I can't talk to you now. I | (busy) |
| 9 I thought the film was boring. It | (long) |

91.4 Complete the sentences. Use **too** (+ adjective) + **to** (do something).

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 (I'm not going out / cold) | <u>It's too cold to go out</u> . |
| 2 (I'm not going to bed / early) | It's |
| 3 (they're not getting married / young) | They're |
| 4 (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) | It's |
| 5 (don't phone Ann now / late) | It's |
| 6 (I didn't say anything / surprised) | I was |

He speaks English very well. (word order 1)

A

verb + object

Sue	reads	a newspaper	every day.
subject	verb	object	

The *verb* (**reads**) and the *object* (**a newspaper**) are usually together. We say:

- Sue **reads a newspaper** every day.
(not 'Sue reads every day a newspaper.')



SUE (SUBJECT)

A NEWSPAPER (OBJECT)

verb + object

He **speaks English** very well. (not 'He speaks very well English.')

I **like Italian food** very much. (not 'I like very much ...')

Did you **watch television** all evening? (not 'Did you watch all evening ...?')

We **invited a lot of people** to the party. (not 'We invited to the party ...')

Paul often **wears a black hat**. (not 'Paul wears often ...')

I **opened the door** quietly.

Why do you always **make the same mistake**?

I'm going to **borrow some money** from the bank.

B

place and time

We went	to a party	last night.
	place	time

Place (**to a party**) is usually before time (**last night**). We say:

- We went **to a party last night**. (not 'We went last night to a party.')

place
(where?)

time
(when? how long? how often?)

Liz walks **to work**

every day. (not '... every day to work')

Will you be **at home**

this evening? (not '... this evening at home?')

I usually go **to bed**

early. (not '... early to bed')

We arrived **at the airport**

at 7 o'clock.

They've lived **in the same house** **for 20 years**.

Jim's father has been **in hospital**

since June.

EXERCISES

92.1 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Did you watch <u>all evening television</u> ? | <u>Did you watch television all evening?</u> |
| 2 Sue reads a newspaper every day. | <u>OK</u> |
| 3 I like very much this picture. | ..... |
| 4 Tom started last week his new job. | ..... |
| 5 I want to speak English fluently. | ..... |
| 6 Jane bought for her friend a present. | ..... |
| 7 I drink every day three cups of coffee. | ..... |
| 8 Don't eat your dinner too quickly! | ..... |
| 9 I borrowed from my brother fifty pounds. | ..... |

92.2 Put the words in order.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 (the door / opened / I / quietly) | <u>I opened the door quietly.</u> |
| 2 (two letters / I / this morning / wrote) | I |
| 3 (passed / Paul / easily / the exam) | ..... |
| 4 (Ann / very well / French / doesn't speak) | ..... |
| 5 (a lot of work / did / I / yesterday) | ..... |
| 6 (London / do you know / well?) | ..... |
| 7 (we / enjoyed / very much / the party) | ..... |
| 8 (the problem / carefully / I / explained) | ..... |
| 9 (we / at the airport / some friends / met) | ..... |
| 10 (did you buy / in England / that jacket?) | ..... |
| 11 (every day / do / the same thing / we) | ..... |
| 12 (football / don't like / very much / I) | ..... |

92.3 Put the words in order.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 (to work / every day / walks / Liz) | <u>Liz walks to work every day.</u> |
| 2 (at the hotel / I / early / arrived) | I |
| 3 (goes / every year / to Italy / Julia) | Julia |
| 4 (we / since 1988 / here / have lived) | We |
| 5 (in London / Sue / in 1960 / was born) | Sue |
| 6 (didn't go / yesterday / Paul / to work) | Paul |
| 7 (to the bank / yesterday afternoon / went / Ann) | Ann |
| 8 (I / in bed / this morning / my breakfast / had) | I |
| 9 (in October / Barbara / to university / is going) | Barbara |
| 10 (I / a beautiful bird / this morning / in the garden / saw) | I |
| 11 (many times / have been / my parents / to the United States) | My |
| 12 (my umbrella / I / last night / left / in the restaurant) | I |
| 13 (to the cinema / tomorrow evening / are you going?) | Are |
| 14 (the children / I / took / this morning / to school) | I |

always/usually/often etc. (word order 2)

A

always	often	ever	rarely	also	already	all
usually	sometimes	never	seldom	just	still	both

These words (**always/never** etc.) are often with the verb in the middle of a sentence:

- My brother **never speaks** to me.
- She's **always** late.
- Do you **often go** to restaurants?
- I **sometimes eat** too much. (or **Sometimes** I eat too much.)
- I don't want to go to the cinema. I've **already** seen the film.
- I've got three sisters. They're **all** married.

B

always/never etc. go *before* the verb:

always	verb
often	go
never	play
etc.	feel
	etc.

- I **always go** to work by car. (not 'I go always')
- Ann **often plays** tennis. (not 'Ann plays often tennis')
- You **sometimes look** unhappy.
- They **usually have** dinner at 7 o'clock.
- We **rarely** (or **seldom**) **watch** television.
- Richard is a good footballer. He **also plays** tennis and volleyball. (not 'He plays also tennis')
- I've got three sisters. They **all live** in London.

but **always/never** etc. go *after* **am/is/are/was/were**:

am	always
is	often
are	never
was	etc.
were	

- I **am never** ill. (not 'I never am ill')
- They **are usually** at home in the evenings.
- It **is often** very cold here in winter.
- When I was a child, I **was always** late for school.
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's **still** in bed.'
- I've got two brothers. They're **both** doctors.

C

always/never etc. go *between* two verbs (**have ... been / can ... find** etc.):

verb 1		verb 2
will		go
can		find
do	always	remember
etc.	often	etc.
	never	
	etc.	gone
have		been
has		etc.

- I **will always remember** you.
- It **doesn't often rain** here.
- **Do you usually go** to work by car?
- I **can never find** my keys.
- **Have you ever been** to Rome?
- A: Where's Linda?
B: She's **just gone** out. (she's = she has)
- A: Where are your friends?
B: They've **all gone** to the cinema.

always/never + present simple ⇒ **UNIT 5**



both ⇒ **UNIT 81** **still** ⇒ **UNIT 94**

just/already + present perfect ⇒ **UNIT 16**

all ⇒ **UNITS 79-80**

EXERCISES

93.1 Look at Paul's answers to the questions and write sentences with **often/never** etc.

	 PAUL	
1 Do you ever play tennis?	Yes, often.	<u>Paul often plays tennis.</u>
2 Do you get up early?	Yes, always.	He
3 Are you ever late for work?	No, never.	He
4 Do you ever get angry?	Sometimes.	.....
5 Do you ever go swimming?	Yes, often.	.....
6 Are you at home in the evenings?	Yes, usually.	.....



93.2 Write these sentences with the words in brackets (...).

- 1 My brother speaks to me. (never) My brother never speaks to me.
- 2 Susan is polite. (always) Susan
- 3 I finish work at 5 o'clock. (usually) I
- 4 Jill has started a new job. (just) Jill
- 5 I go to bed before midnight. (rarely)
- 6 The bus isn't late. (usually)
- 7 I don't eat fish. (often)
- 8 I will forget what you said. (never)
- 9 Have you lost your passport? (ever)
- 10 Do you work in the same place? (still)
- 11 They stay in the same hotel. (always)
- 12 Diane doesn't work on Saturdays. (usually)
- 13 Is Tina here? (already)
- 14 What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
- 15 I can remember his name. (never)

93.3 Write sentences with **also**. Use the words in brackets (...).

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Do you play football? (tennis) | <u>Yes, and I also play tennis.</u> |
| 2 Do you speak Italian? (French) | Yes, and I |
| 3 Are you tired? (hungry) | Yes, and |
| 4 Have you been to England? (Ireland) | Yes, |
| 5 Did you buy any clothes? (some books) | ..... |

93.4 Write sentences with **both** and **all**.

	
I live in London. I play football. I'm a student. I've got a car.	I live in London. I play football. I'm a student. I've got a car.

- 1 They both live in London.
- They football.
- students.
- cars.

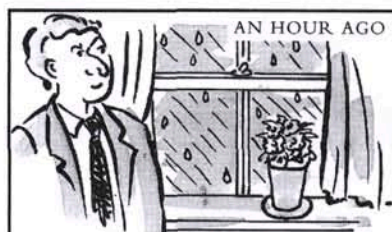
I'm married. I was born in England.
 I live in New York.



- 2 They married.
- They England.
-

still yet already

A still



THE RAIN HASN'T STOPPED



An hour ago it was raining.

It is **still** raining now.

still = something is the same as before:

- I had a lot to eat but I'm **still** hungry. (= I was hungry before and I'm hungry now)
- 'Did you sell your car?' 'No, I've **still** got it.'
- 'Do you **still** live in Barcelona?' 'No, I live in Madrid now.'

B yet



Twenty minutes ago they were waiting for Bill.



They are **still** waiting for Bill.
Bill **hasn't** come **yet**.

yet = until now:

We use **yet** in *negative* sentences (He **hasn't** come yet.) and in *questions* (**Has** he come yet?).

Yet is usually at the end of a sentence:

- A: Where's Diane?
B: She **isn't** here **yet**. (= she will be here but until now she hasn't come)
- A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I **don't** know **yet**. (= I will know later but I don't know at the moment)
- A: Are you ready to go **yet**?
B: **Not yet**. Wait a moment. (= I will be ready but I'm not ready at the moment)
- A: Have you finished with the newspaper **yet**?
B: No, I'm still reading it.

Compare **yet** and **still**:

- She hasn't gone **yet**. = She's **still** here. (not 'She is yet here')
- I haven't finished eating **yet**. = I'm **still** eating.

C

already = earlier than expected:

- 'What time is John arriving?' 'He's **already** here.' (= earlier than we expected)
- 'I'm going to tell you what happened.' 'That's not necessary. I **already** know.'
- Ann doesn't want to go to the cinema. She has **already** seen the film.

EXERCISES

94.1 You meet Lisa. The last time you saw her was two years ago. You ask her some questions with **still**.

LISA - TWO YEARS AGO

1 I play the piano.
2 I live in Clare Street.
3 I'm a student.
4 I've got a motor-bike.
5 I go to the cinema a lot.
6 I want to be a teacher.

1 Do you still play the piano?
2 Do you
3 Are
4
5
6

94.2 Write three sentences for each situation. Look at the example carefully.

	before	→	now		
1		→		(before) (still) (yet)	They were waiting for the bus. They are still waiting. The bus hasn't come yet.
2		→		(before) (still) (yet)	He was He yet.
3		→		(before) (still) (yet)	She
4		→		(before) (still) (yet)	They

94.3 Write questions with **yet**.

- You and Sue are going out together. You are waiting for her to get ready. Perhaps she is ready now. You ask her: Are you ready yet?
- You are waiting for Ann to arrive. She wasn't here ten minutes ago. Perhaps she is here now. You ask somebody: Ann
- Mary did an exam and is waiting for the results. Perhaps she has her results now. You ask her: you
- A few days ago you spoke to Tom. He wasn't sure where to go on holiday. Perhaps he has decided now. You ask him:

94.4 Complete the sentences. Use **already**.

1	What time is John arriving?	He's <u>already</u> here.
2	Does Ann want to see the film?	No, she <u>has already seen</u> it.
3	I must see Julia before she goes.	It's too late. She
4	Do you need a pen?	No thanks. I one.
5	Shall I pay the bill?	No, it's OK. I
6	Shall I tell Paul about the meeting?	No, he I told him.

Give me that book! Give it to me!

A

give lend pass send show

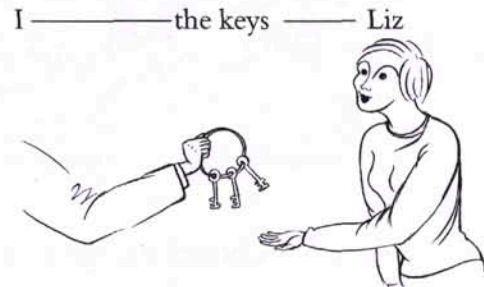
After these verbs (**give/lend** etc.), there are two possible structures:

(**give**) **something to somebody**:

- I gave **the keys to Liz**.

(**give**) **somebody something**:

- I gave **Liz the keys**.



B

(**give**) **something to somebody**

	something	to somebody
That's my book. Give	it	to me.
These are Sue's keys. Can you give	them	to her?
Can you give	these flowers	to your mother?
I lent	my car	to a friend of mine.
Did you send	a postcard	to Kate?
We've seen these photos. You showed	them	to us.

C

(**give**) **somebody something**

	somebody	something
Give	me	that book. It's mine.
Tom gave	his mother	some flowers.
I lent	John	some money.
How much money did you lend	him?	
I sent	you	a postcard. Did you receive it?
Linda showed	us	her holiday photos.
Can you pass	me	the salt, please?

You can also say '**buy/get** somebody something':

- I **bought** my mother some flowers. (= I bought some flowers **for** my mother.)
- Can you **get** me a newspaper when you go out? (= get a newspaper **for** me)

D

Compare:

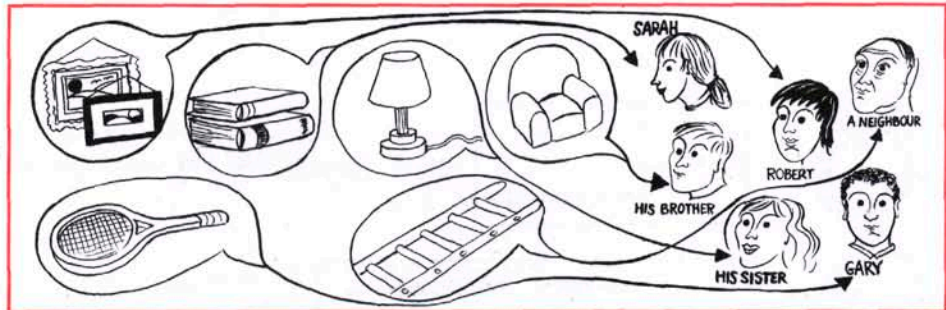
- I **gave** the keys **to Liz**.
I **gave Liz** the keys. (but not 'I gave to Liz the keys.')
- That's my book. Can you **give it to me**?
Can you **give me** that book? (but not 'give to me that book')

We prefer the first structure (**give** something **to** somebody) when the *thing* is **it** or **them**:

- I gave **it to her**. (not 'I gave her it')
- Here are the keys. Give **them to your father**. (not 'Give your father them')

EXERCISES

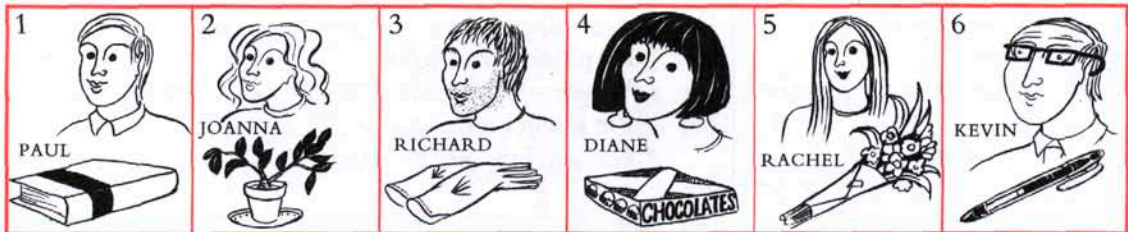
- 95.1** Mark had some things that he didn't want. He gave them to different people.



Write sentences beginning **He gave ...**

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 What did Mark do with the armchair? | He gave it to his brother. |
| 2 What did he do with the tennis racket? | He gave |
| 3 What happened to the books? | He |
| 4 What about the lamp? | ..... |
| 5 What did he do with the pictures? | ..... |
| 6 And the ladder? | ..... |

- 95.2** You wanted to give presents to your friends. You decided to give them the things in the pictures. Write a sentence for each person.



- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 I gave Paul a book. | 4 |
| 2 I gave | 5 |
| 3 I | 6 |

- 95.3** Write questions beginning **Can you give me ... ? / Can you pass me ... ?** etc.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1 (you want the salt) | (pass) | Can you pass me the salt? |
| 2 (you need an umbrella) | (lend) | Can you |
| 3 (you want my address) | (give) | Can your |
| 4 (you need ten pounds) | (lend) | ..... |
| 5 (you want some information) | (send) | ..... |
| 6 (you want to see the letter) | (show) | ..... |
| 7 (you want some stamps) | (get) | ..... |

- 95.4** Which is right?

- ~~I gave to Liz the keys.~~ / I gave Liz the keys. I gave Liz the keys is right
- I'll lend to you some money if you want. / I'll lend you some money if you want.
- Did you send the letter me? / Did you send the letter to me?
- I want to buy for you a present. / I want to buy you a present.
- Can you pass to me the sugar, please? / Can you pass me the sugar, please?
- This is Ann's bag. Can you give it to her? / Can you give her it?
- I showed to the policeman my identity card. / I showed the policeman my identity card.

at 8 o'clock on Monday in April

A

at



at

8 o'clock
10.30
midnight *etc.*

- I start work **at 8 o'clock**.
- The shops close **at 5.30**.

on



on

Sunday(s) / Monday(s) *etc.*
25 April / 6 June *etc.*
New Year's Day *etc.*

- Goodbye! See you **on Friday**.
- I don't work **on Sundays**.
- The concert is **on 22 November**.

in



in

April/June *etc.*
1985/1750 *etc.*
summer/spring *etc.*

- I'm going on holiday **in October**.
- Emma left school **in 1993**.
- The garden is lovely **in spring**.

B

We say:

at the weekend
at night
at Christmas / at Easter
at the end of ...
at the moment

- Are you going away **at the weekend**?
- I can't sleep **at night**.
- Where will you be **at Christmas?** (*but on Christmas Day*)
- I'm going on holiday **at the end of** October.
- Are you busy **at the moment**?

C

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

- I always feel good **in the morning**.
- Do you often go out **in the evening**?

but

on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon / on Friday evening / on Saturday night *etc.*:

- I'm meeting Jill **on Monday morning**.
- Are you doing anything **on Saturday evening**?

D

We do *not* use **at/on/in** before:

this ... (**this morning / this week *etc.***)
last ... (**last August / last week *etc.***)
next ... (**next Monday / next week *etc.***)
every ... (**every day / every week *etc.***)

- Are you going out **this evening**?
- The garden was lovely **last summer**.
- I'm going on holiday **next Monday**.
(*not 'on next Monday'*)

E

in five minutes / in a few days / in six weeks / in two years *etc.*



now



in five minutes

- Hurry! The train leaves **in five minutes**.
(= it leaves five minutes from now)
- Goodbye! I'll see you **in a few days**.
(= a few days from now)

EXERCISES

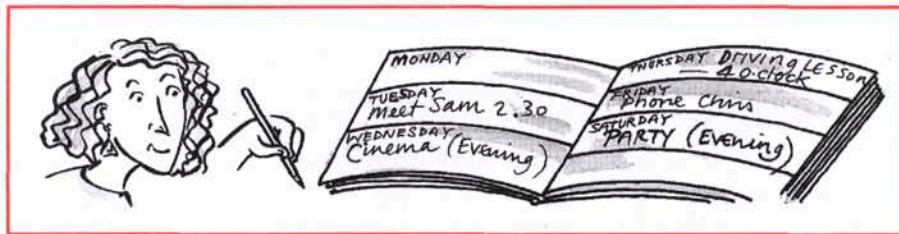
96.1 Write at/on/in.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 <u>on</u> 6 June | 7 24 September | 13 Friday morning |
| 2 <u>in</u> the evening | 8 Thursday | 14 Saturday night |
| 3 half past two | 9 11.45 | 15 night |
| 4 Wednesday | 10 Christmas Day | 16 the end of the day |
| 5 1987 | 11 Christmas | 17 the weekend |
| 6 September | 12 the morning | 18 winter |

96.2 Write at/on/in.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Goodbye! See you <u>on</u> Friday. | 11 I often go away the weekend. |
| 2 Where were you 28 February? | 12 I'm starting my new job 3 July. |
| 3 I got up 8 o'clock this morning. | 13 We often go to the beach summer. |
| 4 I like getting up early the morning. | 14 George isn't here the moment. |
| 5 My sister got married May. | 15 Julia's birthday is January. |
| 6 Diane and I first met 1979. | 16 Do you work Saturdays? |
| 7 Did you go out Tuesday? | 17 The company started 1969. |
| 8 Did you go out Tuesday evening? | 18 I like to look at the stars night. |
| 9 Do you often go out the evening? | 19 I'll send you the money the end of the month. |
| 10 Let's meet 7.30 tomorrow evening. | |

96.3 Look at Lisa's diary for next week and complete the sentences.



- Lisa is going to the cinema on Wednesday evening.
- She has to phone Chris
- She isn't doing anything special
- She's got a driving lesson
- She's going to a party
- She's meeting Sam

96.4 Write sentences with in ...

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 It's 17.25 now. The train leaves at 17.30. | <u>The train leaves in five minutes.</u> |
| 2 It's Monday today. I'll phone you on Thursday. | I'll days. |
| 3 Today is 14 June. My exam is on 28 June. | My |
| 4 It's 3 o'clock now. Tom will be here at 3.30. | Tom |

96.5 Write at/on/in if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I'm leaving <u>on</u> Friday. | 7 What are you doing the weekend? |
| 2 I'm leaving next Friday. (no preposition) | 8 I phone Robert every Sunday. |
| 3 I always feel tired the evening. | 9 Shall we play tennis next Sunday? |
| 4 Will you be at home this evening? | 10 I can't go to the party Sunday. |
| 5 We went to France last summer. | 11 I'm going out. I'll be back an hour. |
| 6 Laura was born 1975. | 12 I don't often go out night. |

from ... to until since for

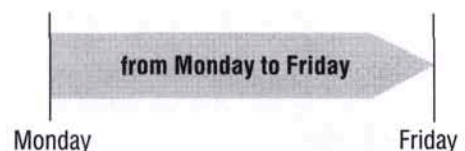
A

from ... to ...

- We lived in Canada **from** 1982 **to** 1990.
- I work **from** Monday **to** Friday.

You can also say **from ... until ...** :

- We lived in Canada **from** 1982 **until** 1990.



B

until + the end of a period

until Friday until December until 3 o'clock until I come back

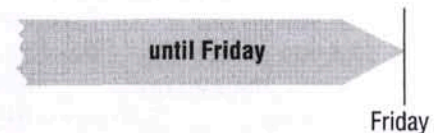
- They're going away tomorrow. They'll be away **until Friday**.
- I went to bed early but I wasn't tired. I read a book **until 3 o'clock**.
- Wait here **until I come back**.

You can also say **till** (= **until**):

- Wait here **till** I come back.

Compare:

- 'How long will you be away?' 'Until Monday.'
- 'When are you coming back?' 'On Monday.'



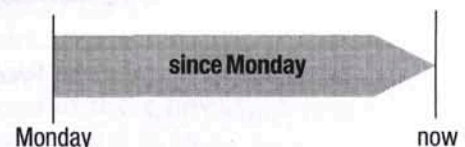
C

since + a time in the past (to now)

since Monday since 1968 since 2.30 since I arrived

We use **since** after the *present perfect* (**have been** / **have done** etc.):

- John is in hospital. He has been in hospital **since Monday**. (= from Monday to now)
- Mr and Mrs Kelly have been married **since 1968**. (from 1968 to now)
- It has been raining **since I arrived**.



Compare:

- We lived in Canada **from** 1982 **to** 1990.
We lived in Canada **until** 1990.
- Now we live in France. We came to France **in** 1990.
We have lived in France **since** 1990. (= from 1990 until now)

We use **for** (not **since**) + a period of time (**three days** / **ten years** etc.):

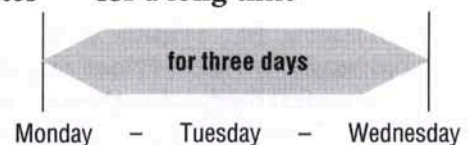
- John has been in hospital **for three days**. (not 'since three days')

D

for + a period of time





for three days for ten years for ten minutes for a long time

- George stayed with us **for three days**.
- I'm going away **for a few weeks**.
- I'm going away **for the weekend**.
- They've been married **for ten years**.



EXERCISES

97.1 Read the information about these people and complete the sentences. Use **from ... to / until / since**.

ALEX	ALICE	CAROL	GERRY
			
I live in England now. I lived in Canada before. I came to England in 1990.	I live in Switzerland now. I lived in France before. I came to Switzerland in 1991.	I work in a restaurant now. I worked in a hotel before. I started work in the restaurant in 1993.	I'm a salesman now. I was a teacher before. I started work as a salesman in 1989.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 (Alex / Canada / 1982 – 1990) | Alex lived <u>in Canada from 1982 to 1990.</u> |
| 2 (Alex / Canada / → 1990) | Alex lived in Canada 1990. |
| 3 (Alex / England / 1990 →) | Alex has lived in England |
| 4 (Alice / France / → 1991) | Alice lived in |
| 5 (Alice / Switzerland / 1991 →) | Alice has lived in |
| 6 (Carol / a hotel / 1990 – 1993) | Carol worked 1990 |
| 7 (Carol / a restaurant / 1993 →) | Carol has worked |
| 8 (Gerry / a teacher / 1983 – 1989) | Gerry was a |
| 9 (Gerry / a salesman / 1989 →) | Gerry has been |

Now write sentences with **for**.




- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 10 (Alex / Canada) | <u>Alex lived in Canada for eight years.</u> |
| 11 (Alex / England) | Alex has lived in England |
| 12 (Alice / Switzerland) | Alice has |
| 13 (Carol / a hotel) | Carol worked |
| 14 (Carol / restaurant) | Carol |
| 15 (Gerry / a teacher) | Gerry |
| 16 (Gerry / a salesman) | Gerry |

97.2 Put in **until/since/for**.

- Mr and Mrs Kelly have been married since 1968.
- I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed 10 o'clock.
- We waited for Sue half an hour but she didn't come.
- 'Have you just arrived?' 'No, I've been here half past seven.'
- 'How long did you stay at the party last night?' '..... midnight.'
- David and I are good friends. We have known each other ten years.
- I'm tired. I'm going to lie down a few minutes.
- Don't open the door of the train the train stops.
- This is my house. I've lived here I was seven years old.
- Jack has gone away. He'll be away Wednesday.
- Next week I'm going to Paris three days.
- I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work six.
- 'How long have you known Ann?' '..... we were at school together.'
- Where have you been? I've been waiting for you twenty minutes.

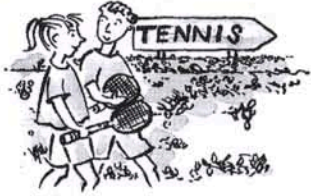
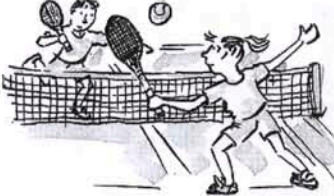

before after during while

A

before	during	after
		
before the film	during the film	after the film

- Everybody is nervous **before** exams.
- I went to sleep **during** the film.
- We were tired **after** our visit to the museum.

B

before	while	after
		
before we played	while we were playing	after we played

- Don't forget to close the window **before** you go out.
- I often go to sleep **while** I'm watching television.
- They went home **after** they did the shopping.

C

during, while and for

We use **during** + *noun* (during the film). We use **while** + *verb* (while I'm watching):

- We didn't speak **during** the meal.
- but • We didn't speak **while** we were eating. (not 'during we were eating')

Use **for** (not 'during') + a period of time (three days / two hours / a year etc.):

- We played tennis **for** two hours. (not 'during two hours')
- I lived in London **for** a year. (not 'during a year')

D

You can use **before/after** + **-ing** (before going / after eating etc.):

- I always have breakfast **before** going to work. (= before I go to work)
- **After** doing the shopping, they went home. (= after they did)

Do *not* say 'before to go', 'after to do' etc.:

- **Before** eating the apple, I washed it carefully. (not 'before to eat')
- I started work **after** reading the newspaper. (not 'after to read')

past continuous (I was -ing) ⇒ **UNITS 13-14** for ⇒ **UNIT 97** prepositions + -ing ⇒ **UNIT 105**
before/after/while/when ⇒ **UNIT 110**

EXERCISES

98.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

before	during	+	the concert	the exam	they went to Australia
after	while		the course	lunch	you are waiting
			the end	the night	

- Everybody was nervous before the exam.
- I usually work four hours in the morning, and another two hours
- The film was very boring. We left
- Ann went to evening classes to learn German. She learnt a lot
- My aunt and uncle lived in London
- A: Somebody broke a window Did you hear anything?
B: No. I was asleep all the time.
- Would you like to sit down ?
- 'Are you going home ?' 'No, we're going to a restaurant.'

98.2 Put in **during/while/for**.

- We didn't speak while we were eating.
- We didn't speak during the meal.
- George phoned you were out.
- I stayed in Rome five days.
- Sally wrote a lot of letters she was on holiday.
- The students looked very bored the lesson.
- I fell out of bed I was asleep.
- Yesterday evening I watched TV three hours.
- I don't usually watch TV the day.
- Do you ever watch TV you are having dinner?

98.3 Complete the sentences. Use **-ing (doing etc.)**.

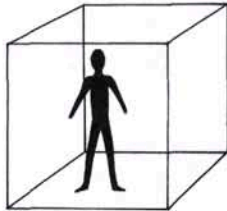
- After doing the shopping, they went home.
- I felt sick after too much chocolate.
- I'm going to ask you a question. Think carefully before it.
- I felt awful when I got up this morning. I felt better after a shower.
- After my work, I left the office and went home.
- Before to a foreign country, it's a good idea to learn a few words of the language.

98.4 Write sentences with **before + -ing** and **after + -ing**.

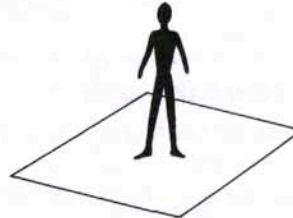
- They did the shopping. Then they went home.
After doing the shopping, they went home.
- John left school. Then he worked in a bookshop for two years.
John worked
- I read a few pages of my book. Then I went to sleep.
Before
- We walked for three hours. We were very tired.
After
- Let's have a cup of coffee. Then we'll go out.
Let's

in at on (places 1)

A in



in a room
in a shop
in a car
in the water



in a garden
in a town
in the city centre
in France

- 'Where's David?' 'In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In London.'
- What's **in that box** / **in that bag** / **in that cupboard**?
- Angela works **in a shop** / **in a bank** / **in a factory**.
- I had a swim **in the river** / **in the sea**.
- Milan is **in the north of Italy**.
- I live **in a town** but I want to live **in the country**.

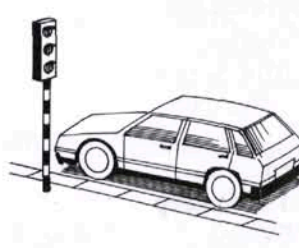
B at



at the bus stop



at the door



at the traffic lights



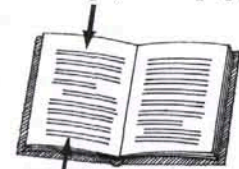
at her desk

- There's somebody **at the bus stop** / **at the door**.
- The car is waiting **at the traffic lights**.
- Julia is working **at her desk**.

at the top / **at the bottom** / **at the end** (of ...):

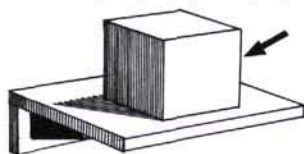
- Write your name **at the top of the page**.
- My house is **at the end of the street**.

at the top (of the page)

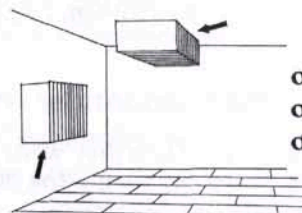


at the bottom (of the page)

C on



on a shelf
on a plate
on a balcony
on the floor *etc.*

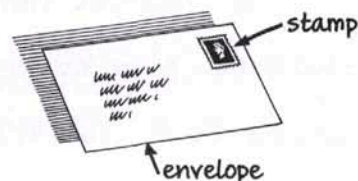


on a wall
on a door
on the ceiling *etc.*

- There are some books **on the shelf** and some pictures **on the wall**.
- There are a lot of apples **on those trees**.
- Don't sit **on the grass**. It's wet.
- There is a stamp **on the envelope**.

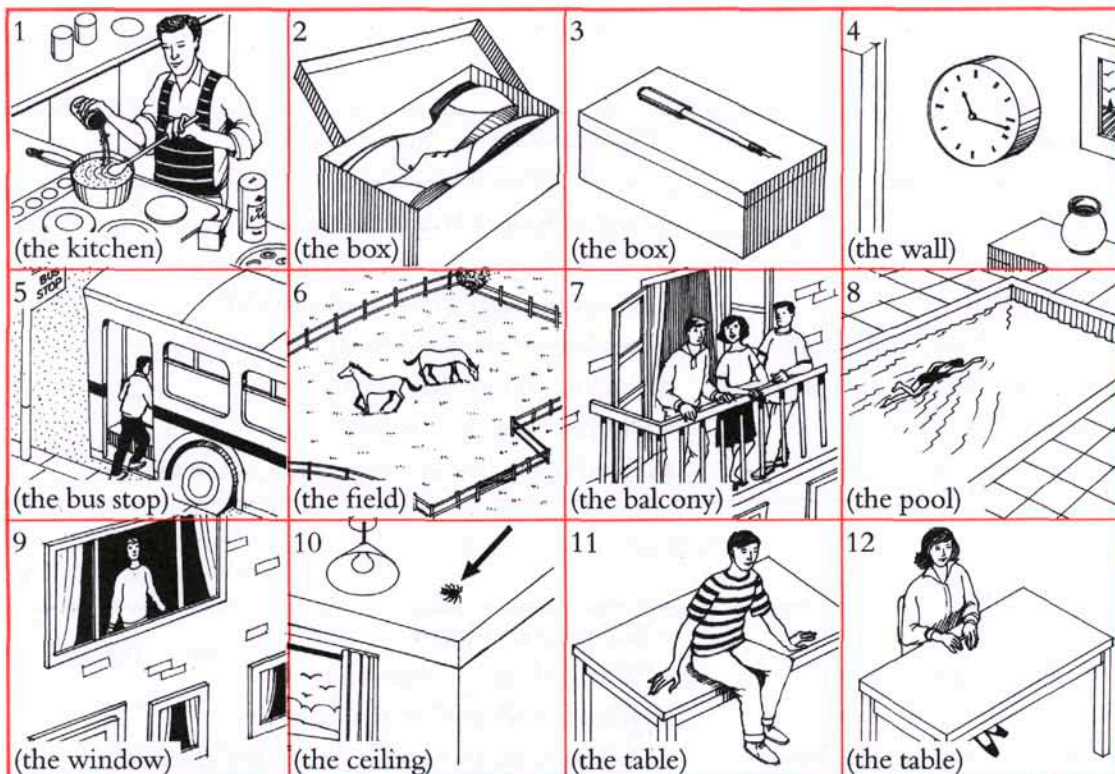
also **on a horse** / **on a bicycle** / **on a motor-bike**:

- Who is that man **on the motor-bike**?



EXERCISES

99.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use **in/at/on** + the words in brackets (...).



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is he? <u>In the kitchen.</u> | 7 Where are they standing? |
| 2 Where are the shoes? | 8 Where is she swimming? |
| 3 Where is the pen? | 9 Where is he standing? |
| 4 Where is the clock? | 10 Where is the spider? |
| 5 Where is the bus? | 11 Where is he sitting? |
| 6 Where are the horses? | 12 Where is she sitting? |

99.2 Put in **in/at/on**.

- 1 Don't sit on the grass. It's wet.
- 2 What have you got your bag?
- 3 Look! There's a man the roof. What's he doing?
- 4 There are a lot of fish this river.
- 5 Our house is number 45 – the number is the door.
- 6 'Is the cinema near here?' 'Yes, turn left the traffic lights.'
- 7 I usually do my shopping the city centre.
- 8 My sister lives Brussels.
- 9 There's a small park the top of the hill.
- 10 I think I heard the doorbell. There's somebody the door.
- 11 Munich is a large city the south of Germany.
- 12 There are a few shops the end of the street.
- 13 It's difficult to carry a lot of things a bicycle.
- 14 I looked at the list of names. My name was the bottom of the list.
- 15 There is a mirror the wall the living room.

in at on (places 2)

A in

in bed	• 'Where's Kate?' 'She's in bed .'
in hospital / in prison	• David's father is ill. He's in hospital .
in a street	• I live in a small street near the station.
in the sky	• I like to look at the stars in the sky at night.
in the world	• What's the largest city in the world ?
in a newspaper / in a book	• I read about the accident in the newspaper .
in a photograph / in a picture	• You look sad in this photograph .
in a car / in a taxi	• Did you come here in your car ?
in the middle (of ...)	• There's a big tree in the middle of the garden.

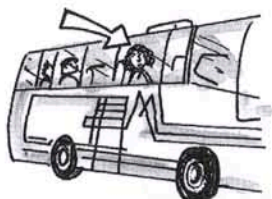
B at

at home	• Will you be at home this evening?
at work / at school	• 'Where's Kate?' 'She's at work .'
at university / at college	• Helen is studying law at university .
at the station / at the airport	• Do you want me to meet you at the station ?
at Jane's (house) / at my sister's (house) / at the doctor's / at the hairdresser's etc.	• 'Where were you yesterday?' 'At my sister's .'
	• I saw Tom at the doctor's .
at a concert / at a party / at a football match etc.	• There weren't many people at the party .

Often it is possible to use **in** or **at** for buildings (hotels, restaurants etc.):

- We stayed **at** a nice hotel. or We stayed **in** a nice hotel.

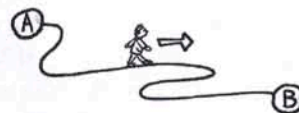
C on



on a bus



on the first floor

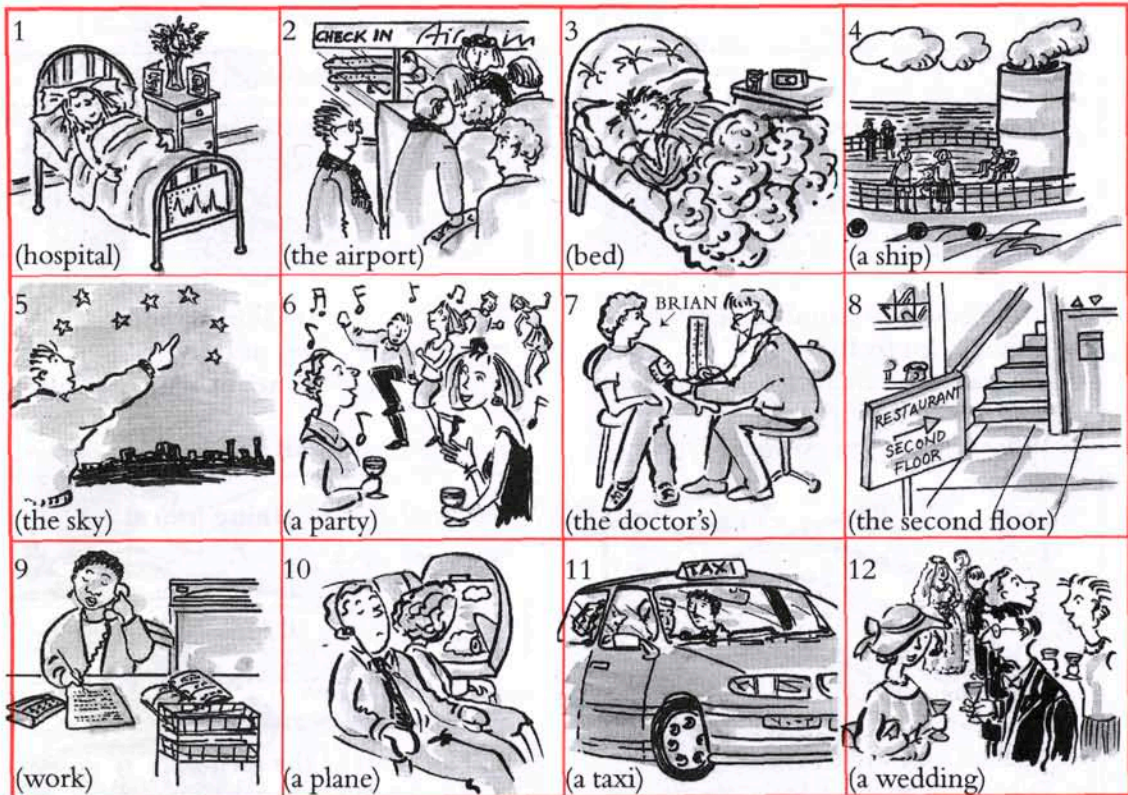


on the way from A to B

on a bus / on a train / on a plane / on a ship	• Did you come here on the bus ?
on the ground floor / on the first floor etc.	• The office is on the first floor . (not 'in the first floor')
on the way (to ...) / on the way home	• I met Ann on the way to work / on the way home.

EXERCISES

100.1

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use **in/at/on** + the words in brackets (...).


- 1 Where is she? In hospital.
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 Where is he?
- 4 Where are they?
- 5 Where are the stars?
- 6 Where are they?
- 7 Where is Brian?
- 8 Where is the restaurant?
- 9 Where is she?
- 10 Where are they?
- 11 Where are they?
- 12 Where are they?


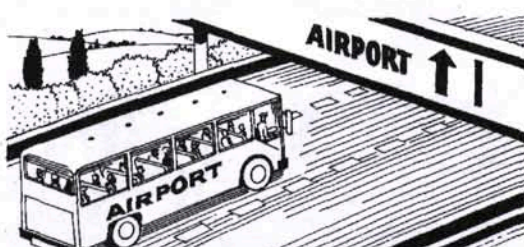


100.2

Put in **in/at/on**.

- 1 Helen is studying law at university.
- 2 There was a big table the middle of the room.
- 3 What is the longest river the world?
- 4 Were there many people the concert last night?
- 5 Will you be home tomorrow afternoon?
- 6 Who is that man this photograph? Do you know him?
- 7 Where are your children? Are they school?
- 8 George is coming by train. I'm going to meet him the station.
- 9 Charlie is hospital. He's going to have an operation tomorrow.
- 10 How many pages are there this book?
- 11 'Are you hungry after your journey?' 'No, I had a meal the train.'
- 12 I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down the way here.
- 13 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's his brother's.'
- 14 Don't believe everything you see the newspaper!
- 15 I walked to work but I came home the bus.

to in at (places 3)

A

to	in/at (⇒ Units 99–100)
<p>go/come/return/walk (etc.) to ...</p> <p>———— To London → </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We're going to London next week. • I want to go to Italy. • We walked from my house to the city centre. • What time do you go to bed? <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bus is going to the airport. • Sally didn't go to work yesterday. • I went to a party last night. • You must come to our house. 	<p>be/stay/do something (etc.) in ...</p> <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piccadilly Circus is in London. • My brother lives in Italy. • The main shops are in the city centre. • I like reading in bed. <p>be/stay/do something (etc.) at ...</p> <p></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bus is at the airport. • Ann wasn't at work yesterday. • I met her at a party. • Ann stayed at her brother's house.

B

home

<p>go/come/walk (etc.) home (without 'to'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm tired. I'm going home. (not 'to home') • Did you walk home? 	<p>be/stay/do something (etc.) at home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm staying at home this evening. • 'Where's Ann?' 'At home.'
---	--

C

arrive and get

<p>arrive in a country or town (arrive in Italy / arrive in Paris etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They arrived in England last week. (not 'arrived to England') <p>arrive at other places (arrive at the station / arrive at work etc.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What time did you arrive at the hotel? (not 'arrive to the hotel') <p>get to (a place):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What time did you get to the hotel? • What time did you get to Paris? <p>get home / arrive home (no preposition):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was tired when I got home. or I was tired when I arrived home. 	
--	--

EXERCISES

101.1 Write **to** or **in**.

- 1 I like reading in bed.
- 2 We're going Italy next month.
- 3 Sue is on holiday Italy at the moment.
- 4 I must go the bank today.
- 5 I was tired, so I stayed bed late.
- 6 What time do you usually go bed?
- 7 Does this bus go the centre?
- 8 Would you like to live another country?

101.2 Write **to** or **at** if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- 1 Paula didn't go to work yesterday.
- 2 I'm tired. I'm going home. (*no preposition*)
- 3 Ann is not very well. She has gone the doctor.
- 4 Would you like to come a party on Saturday?
- 5 'Is Liz home?' 'No, she's gone work.'
- 6 There were 20,000 people the football match.
- 7 Why did you go home early last night?
- 8 A boy jumped into the river and swam the other side.
- 9 There were a lot of people waiting the bus stop.
- 10 We had a good meal a restaurant and then we went back the hotel.

101.3 Write **to**, **at** or **in** if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

- 1 I'm not going out this afternoon. I'm staying at home.
- 2 We're going a concert tomorrow evening.
- 3 I went New York last year.
- 4 How long did you stay New York?
- 5 Next year we hope to go Canada to visit some friends.
- 6 Shall we go the cinema this evening?
- 7 Is there a restaurant the station?
- 8 After the accident three people were taken hospital.
- 9 How often do you go the dentist?
- 10 'Is Diane here?' 'No, she's Ann's.'
- 11 My house is the end of the street on the left.
- 12 I went Mary's house but she wasn't home.
- 13 There were no taxis, so we had to walk home.
- 14 'What did you study university?' 'I didn't go university.'

101.4 Write **to**, **at** or **in** if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.

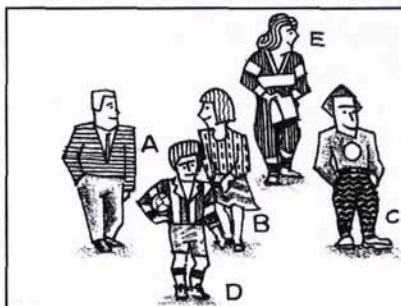
- 1 What time do you usually get work?
- 2 What time do you usually get home?
- 3 What time did you arrive the party?
- 4 When did you arrive London?
- 5 What time does the train get Paris?
- 6 We arrived home very late.

101.5 Complete these sentences about yourself. Use **to/in/at**.

- 1 At three o'clock this morning I was in bed.
- 2 Yesterday I went
- 3 At 11 o'clock yesterday morning I was
- 4 One day I'd like to go
- 5 I don't like going
- 6 At 9 o'clock yesterday evening I was

under behind opposite etc. (prepositions)

A next to (or beside) / between / in front of / behind



A is **next to** B. or A is **beside** B.
B is **between** A and C.
D is **in front of** B.
E is **behind** B.

also

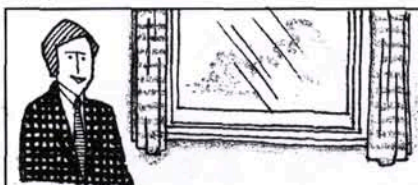
A is **on the left**.
C is **on the right**.
B is **in the middle** (of the group).

B opposite / in front of



A is sitting **in front of** B.
A is sitting **opposite** C.
C is sitting **opposite** A.

C by (= next to / beside)



by the window

- Our house is **by the sea**. (= beside the sea)
- Who is that man **by the window**?
- 'Is there a public phone here?' 'Yes, **by the door**.'

D under



under the table



under a tree

- The cat is **under** the table.
- The girl is standing **under** a tree.
- I'm wearing a jacket **under** my coat.

E above and below



A is **above** the line.
(= higher than the line)



B is **below** the line.
(= lower than the line)



The pictures are **above** the shelves.

The shelves are **below** the pictures.

EXERCISES

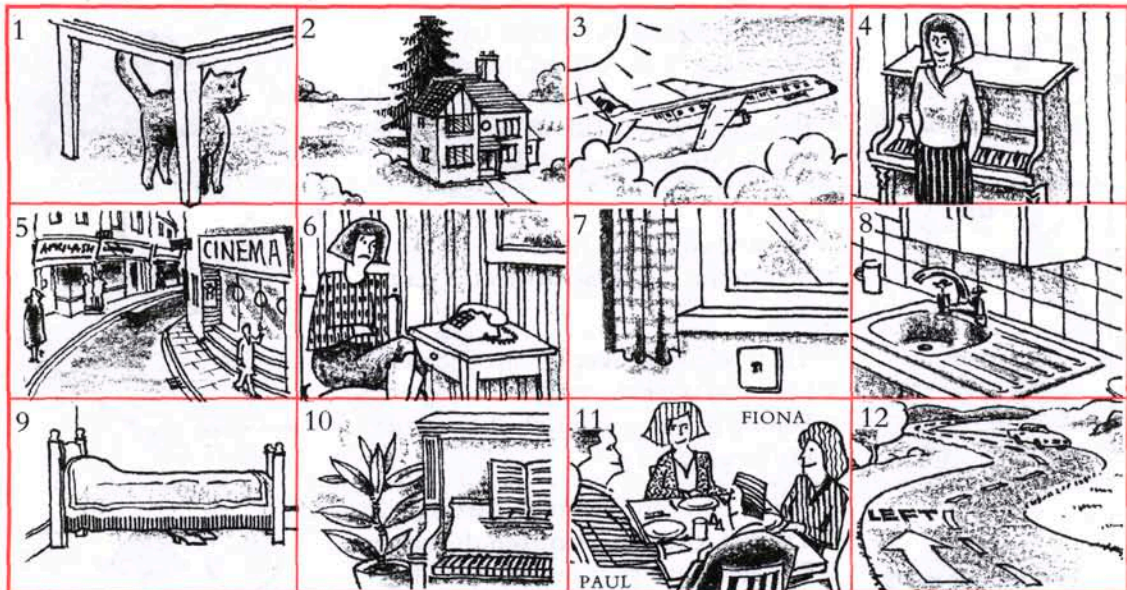
102.1 Where are the people in the picture? Complete the sentences.



A = Alan B = Barbara C = Colin
D = Donna E = Emma F = Frank

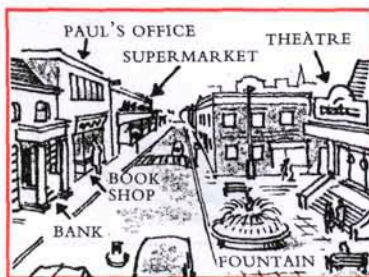
- 1 Colin is standing behind Frank.
- 2 Frank is sitting Emma.
- 3 Emma is sitting Barbara.
- 4 Emma is sitting Donna and Frank.
- 5 Donna is sitting Emma.
- 6 Frank is sitting Colin.
- 7 Alan is standing Donna.
- 8 Alan is standing left.
- 9 Barbara is standing middle.

102.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



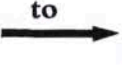
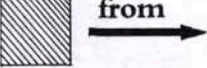
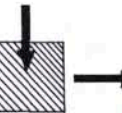
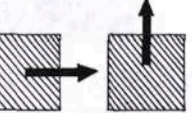
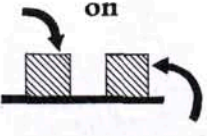
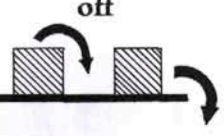
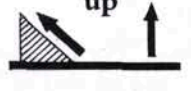
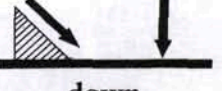
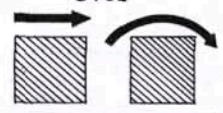
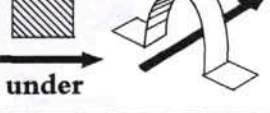



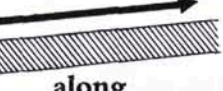


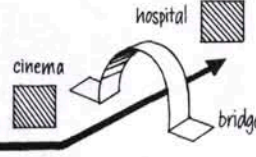
- 1 The cat is under the table.
- 2 There is a big tree the house.
- 3 The plane is flying the clouds.
- 4 She is standing the piano.
- 5 The cinema is the right.
- 6 She's sitting the phone.
- 7 The switch is the window.
- 8 The cupboard is the sink.
- 9 There are some shoes the bed.
- 10 The plant is the piano.
- 11 Paul is sitting Fiona.
- 12 In Britain we drive the left.

102.3 Write sentences about the picture. Use the words in brackets (...).



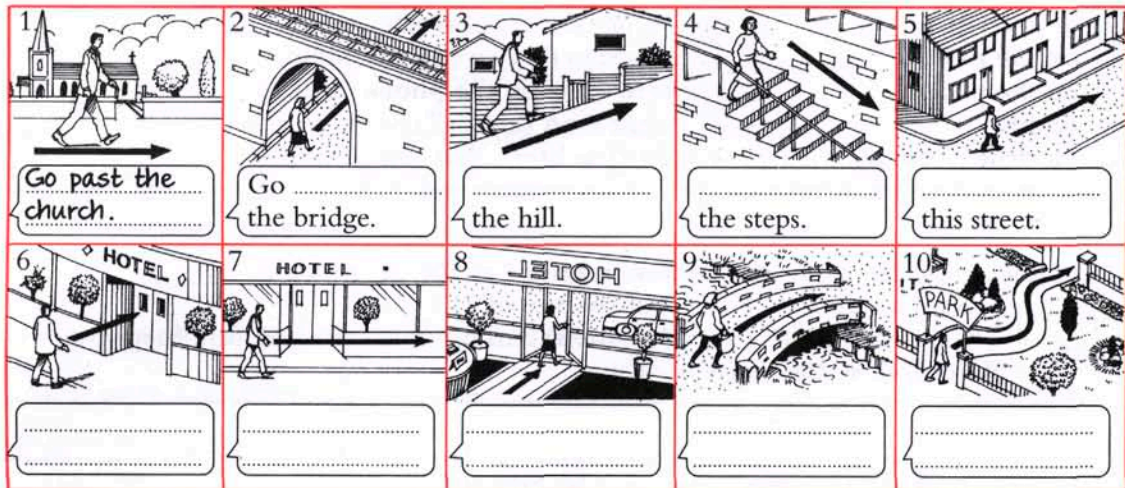
- 1 (next to) The bank is next to the bookshop.
- 2 (in front of) The
- 3 (opposite)
- 4 (next to)
- 5 (above)
- 6 (between)

up over through etc. (prepositions)

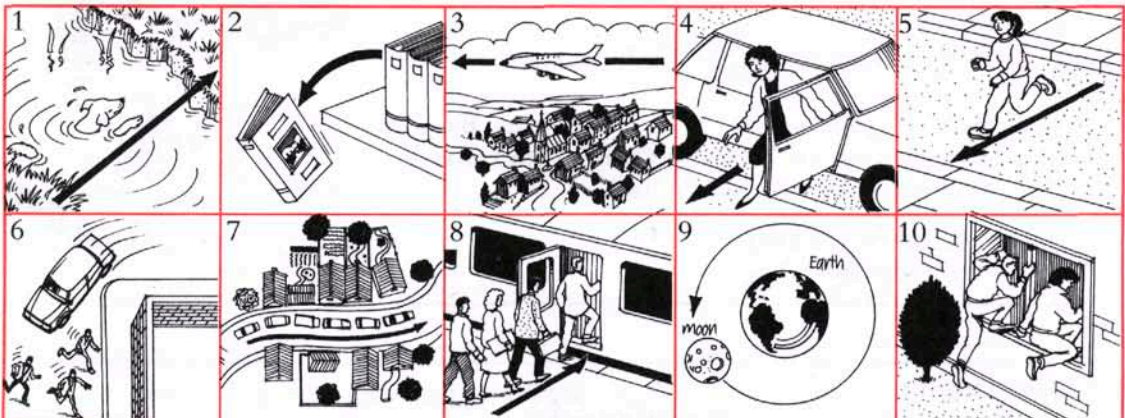
 <p>to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jane is going to France next week. We walked from the hotel to the station. A lot of English words come from Latin. 	 <p>from</p>
 <p>into (in)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We jumped into the water. A man came out of the house and got into a car. Why are you looking out of the window? I took the old batteries out of the radio. <p>We say put something in ... (not usually 'into'):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I put the new batteries in the radio. 	 <p>out of</p>
 <p>on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't put your feet on the table. Please take your feet off the table. I'm going to hang some pictures on the wall. Be careful! Don't fall off your bicycle. We got on the bus in Princes Street. 	 <p>off</p>
 <p>up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We walked up the hill to the house. Be careful! Don't fall down the stairs. 	 <p>down</p>
 <p>over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plane flew over the mountains. I jumped over the wall into the garden. Some people say it is unlucky to walk under a ladder. 	 <p>under</p>
 <p>through</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bird flew into the room through a window. The old road goes through the village. The new road goes round the village. The bus stop is just round the corner. I walked round the town and took some photographs. <p>You can also use around (= round):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We walked around the town. 	 <p>round</p>  <p>round the town</p>
 <p>along</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was walking along the road with my dog. Let's go for a walk along the river. The dog swam across the river. 	 <p>across</p>
 <p>past</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They walked past me without speaking. A: Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital? B: Go along this road, past the cinema, under the bridge and the hospital is on the left. 	 <p>cinema hospital bridge</p>

EXERCISES

- 103.1** Somebody asks you the way to a place. You say which way to go. Look at the pictures and write sentences beginning **Go ...**



- 103.2** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition.



- 1 The dog swam across the river.
- 2 A book fell from the shelf.
- 3 A plane flew over the village.
- 4 A woman got into the car.
- 5 A girl ran along the road.
- 6 Suddenly a car came to the corner.
- 7 They drove through the village.
- 8 They got on the train.
- 9 The Moon travels around the Earth.
- 10 They got out of the house from a window.

- 103.3** Put in a preposition (**over/from/into** etc.).

- 1 I looked out of the window and watched the people in the street.
- 2 My house is very near here. It's just near the corner.
- 3 Do you know how to put a film into this camera?
- 4 How far is it from here to the airport?
- 5 We walked past the museum for an hour and saw a lot of interesting things.
- 6 You can put your coat over the back of the chair.
- 7 In tennis, you have to hit the ball over the net.
- 8 Silvia took a key from her bag and opened the door.

on at by with about (prepositions)

A

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| on holiday | • Jane isn't at work this week. She's on holiday . |
| on television | • We watched the news on television . |
| on the radio | • We listened to the news on the radio . |
| on the phone | • I spoke to Carol on the phone last night. |
| on fire | • The house is on fire ! Call the fire brigade. |
| on time (= not late) | • 'Was the train late?' 'No, it was on time .' |

B

- at** (the age of) **21** / **at 50 kilometres an hour** / **at 100 degrees etc.:**
- Lisa got married **at 21**. (or ... **at the age of 21**.)
 - The car was travelling **at 50 kilometres an hour** when the accident happened.
 - Water boils **at 100 degrees celsius**.

C

by car / by bus / by plane (or by air) / by bike etc.:

- Do you like travelling **by train**?
- Jane usually goes to work **by bike**.

but on foot:

- She goes to work **on foot**. (= she walks)

a book **by** ... / a painting **by** ... / a piece of music **by** ... etc.:

- Have you read any books **by Charles Dickens**?
- **Who** is that painting **by** Picasso?

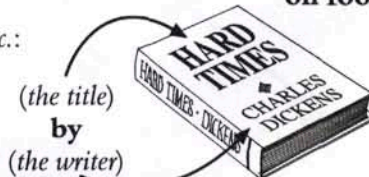
by after the passive (⇒ Unit 21):

- I was bitten **by a dog**.

by bus



on foot



D

with/without:

- Did you stay at a hotel or **with friends**?
- Wait for me. Please don't go **without me**.
- Do you like your coffee **with** or **without milk**?
- I cut the paper **with a pair of scissors**.

a man **with** a beard / a woman **with** glasses etc.:

- Do you know that man **with the beard**?
- I'd like to have a house **with a big garden**.



a man **with**
a beard



a woman
with glasses

E

talk/speak/think/hear/know about ... :

- Some people **talk about their work** all the time.
- I don't **know much about cars**.

a book / a question / a programme (etc.) about ... :

Did you see **the programme about computers** on TV last night?

EXERCISES

104.1 Complete the sentences. Use **on** + one of these:

holiday the phone ~~the radio~~ television time

- 1 We listened to the news on the radio.
- 2 Please don't be late. Try to be here
- 3 I won't be here next week. I'm going
- 4 'Did you see Linda?' 'No, but I talked to her,'
- 5 'What's this evening?' 'There's a film at 9 o'clock.'

104.2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with a preposition (**at/by** etc.).



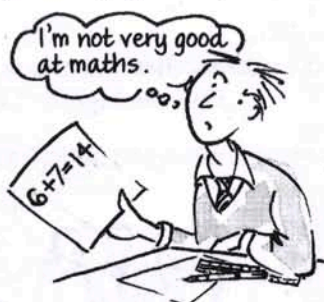
- 1 I cut the paper with a pair of scissors.
- 2 She usually goes to work car.
- 3 Who is the woman short hair?
- 4 They are talking the weather.
- 5 The car is fire.
- 6 She's listening to some music Mozart.
- 7 The plane is flying 600 miles an hour.
- 8 They're holiday.
- 9 Do you know the man sunglasses?
- 10 He's reading a book grammar Vera P. Bull.

104.3 Complete the sentences with a preposition (**at/by/with** etc.).

- 1 In tennis, you hit the ball a racket.
- 2 It's cold today. Don't go out a coat.
- 3 *Hamlet*, *Othello* and *Macbeth* are plays William Shakespeare.
- 4 Do you know anything computers?
- 5 My grandmother died the age of 98.
- 6 How long does it take from New York to Los Angeles plane?
- 7 I didn't go to the football match, but I watched it television.
- 8 My house is the one the red door on the right.
- 9 These trains are very fast. They can travel very high speeds.
- 10 I don't use my car very often. I prefer to go bike.
- 11 Can you give me some information hotels in this town?
- 12 I was arrested two policemen and taken to the police station.
- 13 The buses here are very good. They're nearly always time.
- 14 What would you like to drink your meal?
- 15 We travelled from Paris to Moscow train.
- 16 One of the most famous paintings in the world is the *Mona Lisa* Leonardo da Vinci.

afraid of ... good at ... etc. preposition + -ing (good at -ing etc.)

A afraid of ... / good at ... etc. (adjective + preposition)



afraid of ...

angry with somebody
angry about something

different from ...

fed up with ...

full of ...

good at ... / bad at ...

interested in ...

married to ...

nice/kind of somebody to ...
(be) **nice/kind to** (somebody)

sorry about (something)
sorry for (doing something)

- Are you **afraid of** dogs?
- Why are you **angry with** me? What have I done?
- Are you **angry about** last night? (= something that happened last night)
- Ann is very **different from** her sister.
- I'm **fed up with** my job. I want to do something different. (= I've had enough of my job)
- The room was **full of people**.
- Are you **good at** maths?
- Tina is very **bad at** writing letters.
- I'm not **interested in** sport.
- Sue is **married to** a dentist. (= her husband is a dentist)
- It was **kind of** you to help us. Thank you very much.
- David is very friendly. He's always very **nice to** me.
- I'm afraid I can't help you. I'm **sorry about** that.
- I'm **sorry for** not phoning you yesterday. (or I'm sorry I didn't phone you)

B preposition + -ing

After a preposition (**at/with/for** etc.), a verb ends in **-ing**:

I'm not very good at	telling	stories.
Are you fed up with	doing	the same thing every day?
I'm sorry for	not phoning	you yesterday.
Mark is thinking of	buying	a new car.
Tom left without	saying	goodbye. (= he didn't say goodbye)
After	doing	the shopping, they went home.

EXERCISES

105.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition (of/in etc.).



- 1 He's afraid of dogs.
- 2 She's interested in science.
- 3 She's married to a footballer.
- 4 She's very good at languages.
- 5 He's fed up with the weather.
- 6 'Can I help you?' 'Oh, that's very kind of you.'

105.2 Put in the right preposition (of/in/with etc.).

- 1 I'm not interested in sport.
- 2 I'm not very good at sport.
- 3 I like Sarah. She's always very kind to me.
- 4 I'm sorry about your broken window. It was an accident.
- 5 He's very brave. He isn't afraid of anything.
- 6 It was very nice of Julia to let us stay in her flat.
- 7 Life today is very different from life 50 years ago.
- 8 Are you interested in politics?
- 9 Some people are afraid of spiders.
- 10 Chris was angry about what happened.
- 11 These boxes are very heavy. They are full of books.
- 12 I'm sorry about getting angry with you yesterday.

105.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm not very good at telling stories. (good / tell)
- 2 I wanted to go to the cinema but Paula wasn't interested in. (interested / go)
- 3 Sue isn't very good at getting up in the morning. (good / get)
- 4 Let's go! I'm fed up with. (fed up / wait)
- 5 I'm sorry about you up in the middle of the night. (sorry / wake)

105.4 Complete the sentences. Use **without -ing**.

- 1 (Tom left / he didn't say goodbye) Tom left without saying goodbye.
- 2 (Sue walked past me / she didn't speak) Sue walked without speaking.
- 3 (Don't do anything / ask me first) Don't ask me first.
- 4 (I went out / I didn't lock the door) I went out without locking the door.

105.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use the words in brackets (...).

- 1 (interested) I'm interested in sport.
- 2 (afraid) I'm afraid of spiders.
- 3 (not very good) I'm not very good at sport.
- 4 (not interested) I'm not interested in science.
- 5 (fed up) I'm fed up with the weather.

listen to ... look at ... etc. (verb + preposition)

A

ask (somebody) for ...	• A man stopped me and asked me for money.
belong to ...	• Does this book belong to you? (= Is this your book?)
happen to ...	• I can't find my pen. What's happened to it?
listen to ...	• Listen to this music. It's beautiful.
speak/talk to somebody about something	• Did you talk to Paul about the problem? • (on the phone) Can I speak to Chris, please?
thank somebody for ...	• Thank you very much for your help.
think about ... or think of ...	• He never thinks about (or of) other people. • Mark is thinking of (or about) buying a new car.
wait for ...	• Don't go yet. Wait for me.
write to somebody	• I never get letters. Nobody writes to me.
but (tele)phone somebody (no preposition)	• I must phone my parents. (not 'phone to my parents')

B

look at / look for / look after

look at ...	• She's looking at her watch. • Look at these flowers! They're beautiful. • Why are you looking at me like that?
look for ... (= try to find)	• He's lost his key. He's looking for it. • I'm looking for Sarah. Have you seen her?
look after ... (= take care of, keep safe)	• When Barbara is at work, a friend of hers looks after her children. • Don't lose this book. Look after it. (= Keep it safe.)

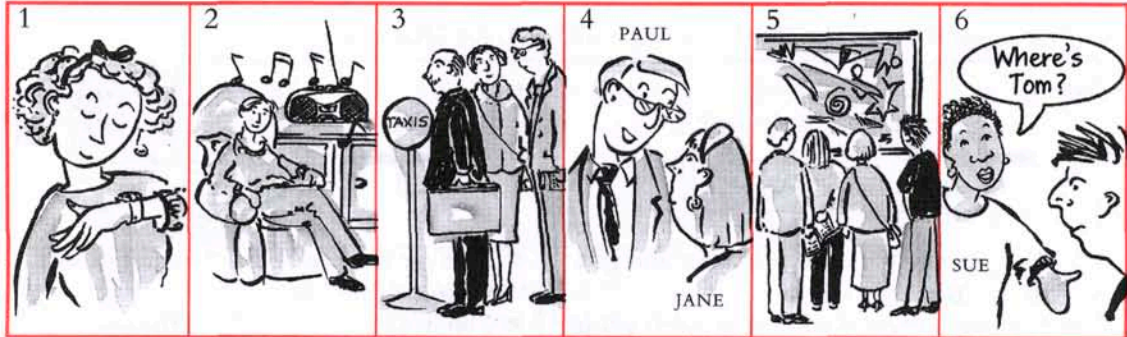
C

depend

We say depend on ... :	
• A: Do you like eating in restaurants?	B: Sometimes. It depends on the restaurant. (not 'it depends of')
You can say it depends what/where/how (etc.) with or without on :	
• A: Do you want to come out with us?	B: It depends where you're going. or It depends on where ...
For word order (It depends where you're going.), see Unit 48.	

EXERCISES

106.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition (**to/for** etc.).



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 She's looking at her watch. | 4 Paul is talking Jane. |
| 2 He's listening the radio. | 5 They're looking a picture. |
| 3 They're waiting a taxi. | 6 Sue is looking Tom. |

106.2 Complete the sentences with a preposition (**to/for/about** etc.) if necessary.

- 1 Thank you very much **for** your help.
- 2 This is not my umbrella. It belongs a friend of mine.
- 3 (on the phone) Can I speak Mr Davis, please?
- 4 (on the phone) Thank you phoning. Goodbye.
- 5 What happened Mary last night? Why didn't she come to the party?
- 6 We're thinking going to Australia next year.
- 7 We asked the waiter coffee but he brought us tea.
- 8 'Do you like reading books?' 'It depends the book.'
- 9 John was talking but nobody was listening what he was saying.
- 10 We waited Karen until 2 o'clock but she didn't come.
- 11 'Are you writing a letter?' 'Yes, I'm writing Diane.'
- 12 Don't forget to phone your mother this evening.
- 13 He's alone all day. He never talks anybody.
- 14 'How much does it cost to stay at this hotel?' 'It depends the type of room.'
- 15 Catherine is thinking changing her job.

106.3 Complete these sentences. Use **at/for/after**.

- 1 I looked the newspaper but I didn't read it carefully.
- 2 When you are ill, you need somebody to look you.
- 3 Excuse me, I'm looking Hill Street. Can you tell me where it is?
- 4 Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look yourself.
- 5 I'm going to take a photograph of you. Please look the camera and smile.
- 6 Barry is looking a job. He wants to work in a hotel.

106.4 Answer these questions with **It depends ...**

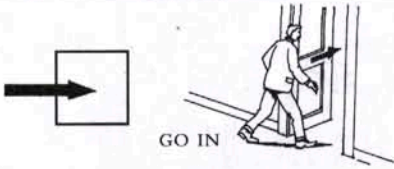

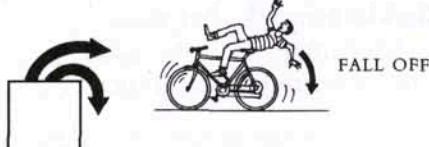
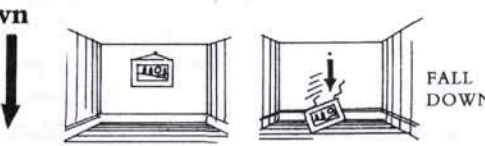

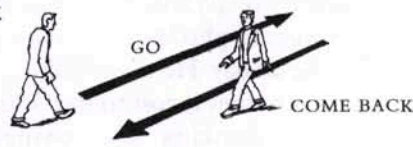

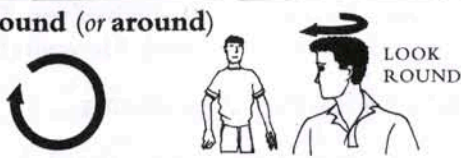
- 1 Do you want to go out with us?
- 2 Do you like eating in restaurants?
- 3 Do you enjoy watching TV?
- 4 Can you do something for me?
- 5 Are you going away this weekend?
- 6 Can you lend me some money?

It depends where you're going.
It depends on the restaurant.

It depends
It
.....
.....

go in fall off run away etc. (phrasal verbs 1)

A *phrasal verb* is a verb (go/look/be etc.) + in/out/up/down etc.

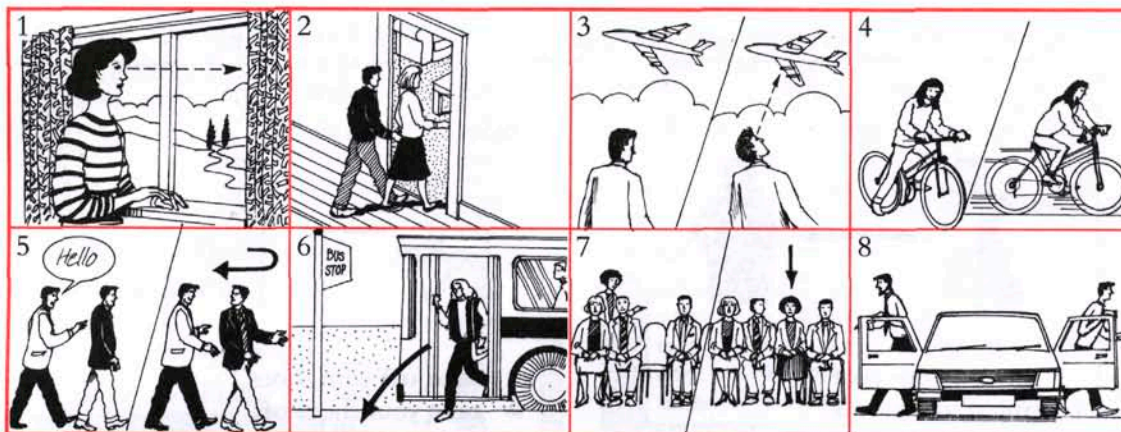
<p>in</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ann opened the door of the car and got in. (= into the car) I waited outside the house. I didn't go in. 	<p>out</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The car stopped and a woman got out. (= out of the car) I went to the window and looked out.
<p>on</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bus arrived and I got on. 	<p>off</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be careful! Don't fall off.
<p>up</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He stood up and left the room. I usually get up early. (= get out of bed) We looked up at the stars. 	<p>down</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you like to sit down? The picture fell down. Lie down on the floor.
<p>away or off</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thief ran away. (or ... ran off) Ann got into the car and drove away. (or ... drove off) <p>be/go away (= in/to another place)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ann has gone away for a few days. 	<p>back</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We went out for dinner and then went back to our hotel. Go away and don't come back! <p>be back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ann is away. She'll be back on Monday.
<p>over</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wall wasn't very high, so we climbed over. Turn over and look at the next page. 	<p>round (or around)</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somebody shouted my name, so I looked round (or around). We went for a long walk. After six miles we turned round (or around) and went back.

EXERCISES

107.1

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the list + in/out/up etc.

got got looked looked rode sat turned went



- 1 I went to the window and looked out.
- 2 The door was open, so we
- 3 He heard a plane, so he
- 4 She got on her bike and
- 5 I said hello and he
- 6 The bus stopped and she
- 7 There was a free seat, so she
- 8 A car stopped and two men

107.2

Complete the sentences. Use out/away/back etc.

- 1 'What happened to the picture on the wall?' 'It fell down.'
- 2 Please don't go ! Stay here with me.
- 3 She heard a noise behind her, so she looked
- 4 I'm going now to do some shopping. I'll be at 5 o'clock.
- 5 I'm feeling very tired. I'm going to lie on the sofa.
- 6 When you have read this page, turn and read the other side.
- 7 Jim is from Canada. He lives in London now but he wants to go to Canada.
- 8 We haven't got a key to the house, so we can't get
- 9 I was very tired this morning. I couldn't get
- 10 Ann is going on holiday next month. She's going on the 5th and coming on the 24th.

107.3

Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box + on/off/up etc. If necessary, put the verb into the correct form. All these phrasal verbs (wake up etc.) are in Appendix 6.

break	fall	give	slow	take
carry	get	hold	speak	wake

+ on/off/up/down/over

- 1 I went to sleep at 10 o'clock and woke up at eight o'clock the next morning.
- 2 'It's time to go.' '..... a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
- 3 The train and finally stopped.
- 4 I like flying but I'm always nervous when the plane
- 5 How was your exam? How did you ?
- 6 It's difficult to hear you. Can you a little?
- 7 This car isn't very good. It has many times.
- 8 When babies try to walk, they sometimes
- 9 I told him to stop but he Perhaps he didn't hear me.
- 10 I tried to find a job but I It was impossible.

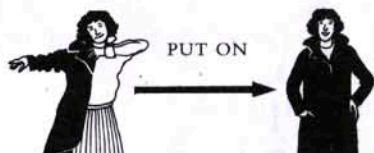
put on your shoes (phrasal verbs 2)

put your shoes on

A

Sometimes a phrasal verb (**put on** / **take off** etc.) has an *object*. For example:

verb object
put on your coat



You can say:

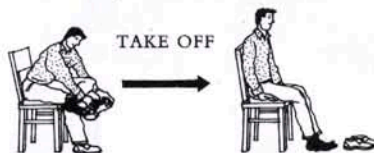
put on your coat
or **put** your coat **on**

but **it/them** (pronouns) always go *before on/off* etc.:

put **it on** (not 'put on it')

- It was cold, so I **put on** my coat.
(or I **put** my coat **on**)
- Here's your coat. **Put it on**.

verb object
take off your shoes



take off your shoes
or **take** your shoes **off**

take **them off** (not 'take off them')

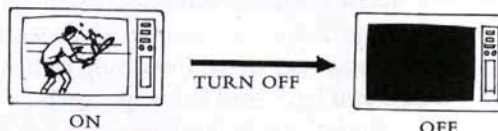
- I'm going to **take off** my shoes.
(or **take** my shoes **off**)
- Your shoes are dirty. **Take them off**.

B

Some more phrasal verbs + *object*:

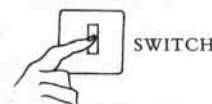
turn on / **turn off** (lights, machines, taps etc.):

- It was dark, so I **turned on** the light.
(or I **turned** the light **on**)
- I don't want to watch this programme.
You can **turn it off**.



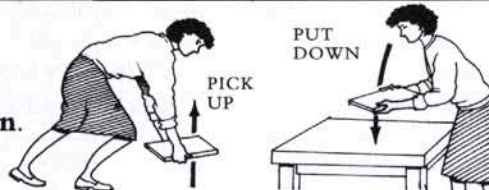
also **switch on** / **switch off** (lights, machines etc.):

- I **switched on** the light and **switched off** the television.



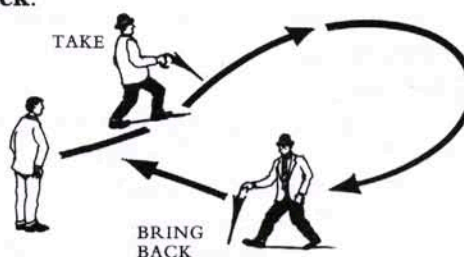
pick up / **put down**:

- Those are my keys on the floor. Can you **pick them up** for me?
- I stopped reading and **put** my book **down**.
(or **put down** my book)



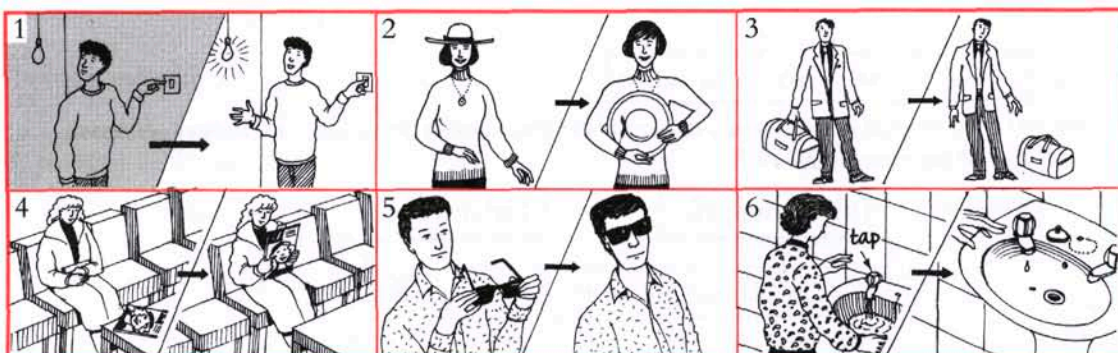
bring back / **take back** / **give back** / **put back**:

- You can take my umbrella but please **bring it back**.
- I **took** my new sweater **back** to the shop. It was too small for me.
- I've got Diane's keys. I must **give them back** to her.
- I read the letter and then **put it back** in the envelope.



EXERCISES

108.1 Look at the pictures. What did these people do?



- 1 He turned on the light. (OR turned the light on)
 2 She
 3 He
 4 She
 5 He
 6 She

108.2 You can write these sentences in three different ways. Complete the table.

1	I turned on the radio.	<u>I turned the radio on.</u>	<u>I turned it on.</u>
2	He put on his jacket.	He	He
3	She	She took her glasses off.	.....
4	Put down your pens.	.....	.....
5	They gave back the money.	.....	.....
6	.....	I turned the lights off.	.....

108.3 Complete the sentences. Use one of the verbs in the list + **it/them**.

bring pick switch take turn (+ on/off/up/back)

- 1 I wanted to watch something on television, so I turned it on .
 2 I bought a lamp but it doesn't work. I'm going to to the shop.
 3 There were some gloves on the floor, so I and put them on the table.
 4 When I finished working on the computer, I
 5 Thank you for lending me these books. I won't forget to

108.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes. All these verbs are in Appendix 7.

your cigarette a glass or me / it / them
 a pair of shoes ~~ten houses~~

in up on away
 out ~~down~~ over round

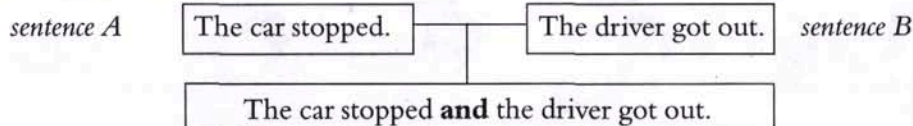
- 1 They knocked ten houses down (OR down ten houses) when they built the new road.
 2 That music is very loud. Can you turn it down ?
 3 I knocked and broke it.
 4 If you want to know what a word means, you can look in a dictionary.
 5 I want to keep these magazines. Please don't throw
 6 Somebody gave me a form and told me to fill
 7 I tried in the shop but I didn't buy them.
 8 I visited the school. One of the teachers showed
 9 'Do you play the piano?' 'No, I started to learn but I gave after a month.'
 10 You're not allowed to smoke here. Please put

and but or so because

A

and but or so because

We use these words (*conjunctions*) to join two sentences. They make one longer sentence from two shorter sentences:



B

and/but/or

<i>sentence A</i>		<i>sentence B</i>
We stayed at home	and	(we)* watched television.
My sister is married	and	(she)* lives in London.
He doesn't like her	and	she doesn't like him.
I bought a newspaper	but	I didn't read it.
It's a nice house	but	it hasn't got a garden.
Do you want to go out	or	are you too tired?

* It is not necessary to repeat 'we' and 'she'.

Study these sentences. We use **and** between the last two things:

- I got home, had something to eat, sat down in an armchair **and** fell asleep.
- Ann is at work, Sue has gone shopping **and** Chris is playing football.

C

so (*the result of something*)

<i>sentence A</i>		<i>sentence B</i>
It was very hot,	so	I opened the window.
The water wasn't clean,	so	we didn't go swimming.
They like films,	so	they often go to the cinema.

D

because (*the reason for something*)

<i>sentence A</i>		<i>sentence B</i>
I opened the window	because	it was very hot.
We didn't go swimming	because	the water wasn't clean.
Lisa is hungry	because	she didn't have breakfast.

Because is also possible at the beginning:

- Because the water wasn't clean,** we didn't go swimming.

E

In these examples there is more than one conjunction:

- It was late **and** I was tired, **so** I went to bed.
- I always enjoy visiting London, **but** I wouldn't like to live there **because** it's too big.

EXERCISES

109.1 Write sentences. Choose from the boxes and use **and/but/or**.

~~I stayed at home.~~
~~I bought a newspaper.~~
 I went to the window.
 I wanted to phone you.
 I jumped into the river.
 I usually drive to work.
 Do you want me to come with you?

I didn't have your number.
 Shall I wait here?
~~I didn't read it.~~
 I went by bus this morning.
~~I watched television.~~
 I swam to the other side.
 I looked out.

1 I stayed at home and watched television.

2 I bought a newspaper but I didn't read it.

3 I

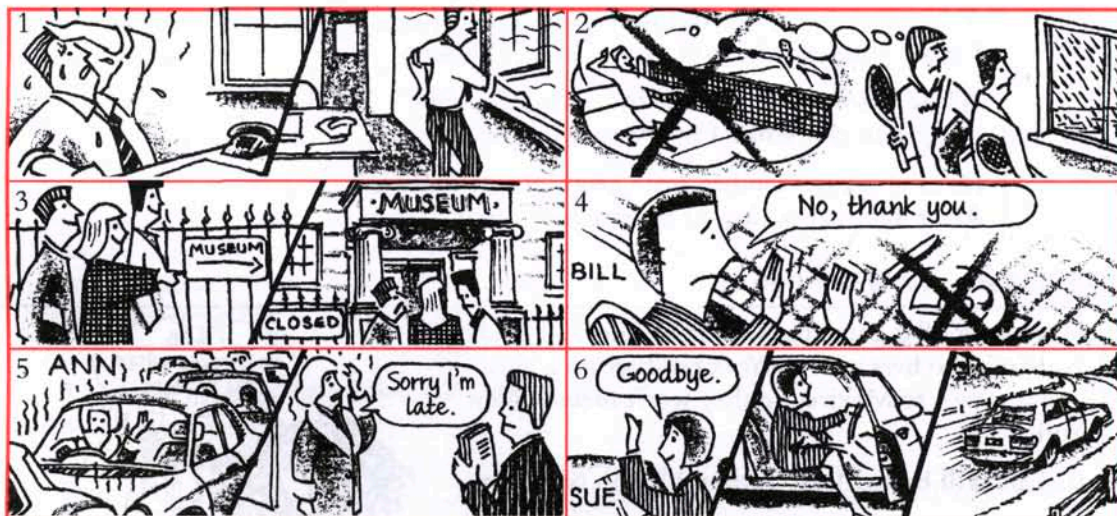
4

5

6

7

109.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **and/but/so/because**.



1 It was very hot, so he opened the window.

2 They didn't play tennis

3 They went to the museum

4 Bill wasn't hungry,

5 Ann was late

6 Sue said

109.3 Write sentences about what you did yesterday. Use **and/but** etc.

1 (and) In the evening I stayed at home and studied.

2 (because) I went to bed very early because I was tired.

3 (but)

4 (and)

5 (so)

6 (because)

When ...

A When I went out, it was raining.

This sentence has two parts:

part A when I went out	+	part B it was raining
----------------------------------	---	---------------------------------

You can begin with part A or part B:

- **When I went out**, it was raining.
- It was raining **when I went out**.

We write a comma (,) if part A (**When ...**) is before part B:

- **When** you're tired, don't drive.
- Don't drive **when** you're tired.
- Ann was very happy **when** she passed her exam.
- **When** Ann passed her exam, she was very happy.

We do the same in sentences with **before/while/after**:

- Always look both ways **before** you cross the road.
- **Before** you cross the road, always look both ways.
- **While** I was waiting for the bus, it began to rain.
- It began to rain **while** I was waiting for the bus.
- He never played football again **after** he broke his leg.
- **After** he broke his leg, he never played football again.



B When I am ... / When I go ... etc.

Next week Jill is going to New York. She has a friend, Barbara, who lives in New York but Barbara is also going away – to Mexico. So they won't meet in New York.

Barbara **will be** in Mexico **when** Jill **is** in New York.

The time is *future* (**next week**) but we say:
... **when** Jill **is** in New York. (not 'when Jill will be')



We use the *present* (I **am** / I **go** etc.) with a *future meaning* after **when**:

- **When I get** home this evening, I'm going to have a shower. (not 'When I will get home')
- I can't talk to you now. I'll talk to you later **when I have** more time.

We do the same after **before/while/after/until**:

- Please close the window **before** you **go** out. (not 'before you will go')
- Julia is going to live in our flat **while** we **are** away. (not 'while we will be')
- I'll stay here **until** you **come** back. (not 'until you will come back')

EXERCISES

110.1 Make sentences beginning with **when**. Choose from the boxes.

When +	I went out I'm tired I phoned her I go on holiday the programme ended I arrived at the hotel	+	I switched off the TV I always go to the same place there were no rooms it was raining there was no answer I like to watch TV

- 1 When I went out, it was raining.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

110.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

somebody broke into the house before they crossed the road they went to live in New Zealand	before they came here while they were away	when they heard the news they didn't believe me
--	---	--

- 1 They looked both ways before they crossed the road.
- 2 They were very surprised
- 3 After they got married,
- 4 The letter arrived
- 5 Where did they live ?
- 6 While they were asleep,
- 7 When I told them the news,

110.3 Which is right? Choose the correct form.

- 1 I stay / I'll stay here until you come / ~~you'll come~~ back. I'll stay and you come are right.
- 2 I'm going to bed when I finish / I'll finish my work.
- 3 We must do something before it's / it will be too late.
- 4 Julia is going away soon. I'm / I'll be very sad when she leaves / she'll leave.
- 5 Don't go out yet. Wait until the rain stops / will stop.
- 6 We come / We'll come and visit you when we're / we'll be in England again.
- 7 When I come / I'll come to see you tomorrow, I bring / I'll bring the photographs.
- 8 I'm going to Paris next week. I hope to see some friends of mine while I'm / I'll be there.
- 9 'Don't forget to give me your address.' 'OK, I give / I'll give it to you before I go / I'll go.'

110.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 Can you close the window before you go out ?
- 2 What are you going to do when ?
- 3 When I have more time,
- 4 I'll wait for you while
- 5 When I start my new job,
- 6 Will you be here when ?

If we go ... If you see ... etc.

A



If can be *at the beginning* of a sentence or *in the middle*:

If ... , ... (if at the beginning)

- If we go by bus, it will be cheaper.
- If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.
- If you're hungry, have something to eat.
- If the phone rings, can you answer it, please?

... if ... (if in the middle)

- It will be cheaper **if** we go by bus.
- You'll miss the train **if** you don't hurry.
- I'm going to the concert **if** I can get a ticket.
- Do you mind **if** I use your phone? (= Is it OK if I use it?)

In conversation, we often use the **if**-part of the sentence alone:

- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, **if I can get a ticket.**'

B

If you see Ann tomorrow ... etc.

After **if**, we use the present (*not* 'will'). We say: **if you see ...** (*not* 'if you will see'):

- **If you see** Ann tomorrow, can you ask her to phone me?
- **If I'm** late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not* 'if I will be')
- What shall we do **if it rains?** (*not* 'if it will rain')
- **If I don't feel** well tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

C

if and when

If I go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I'm not sure:

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Perhaps. **If I go out**, I'll close the window.

When I go out = I'm going out (for sure):

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Yes, I am. **When I go out**, I'll close the window.



- **When I** get home this evening, I'm going to have a shower.
- **If I'm** late this evening, don't wait for me. (*not* 'When I'm late')
- We're going to play tennis **if** it doesn't rain. (*not* 'when it doesn't rain')

EXERCISES

111.1 Make sentences beginning with **if**. Choose from the boxes.

If +

~~you don't hurry~~
you pass the exam
you fail the exam
you don't want this magazine
you want those pictures
you're busy now
you're hungry
you need money

+

we can have lunch now
you can have them
I can lend you some
you'll get a certificate
~~you'll be late~~
I'll throw it away
we can talk later
you can do it again

- 1 If you don't hurry, you'll be late.
- 2 If you pass
- 3 If
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

111.2 Which is right?

- 1 If I'm / I'll be late this evening, don't wait for me. I'm is right
- 2 Will you write to me if I give / I'll give you my address?
- 3 If there is / will be a fire, the alarm will ring.
- 4 If I don't see you tomorrow morning, I phone / I'll phone you in the evening.
- 5 I'm / I'll be surprised if Martin and Julia get / will get married.
- 6 Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they'll invite you?

111.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 I'm going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
- 2 If you don't hurry you'll miss the train.
- 3 I don't want to go swimming if
- 4 If you go to bed early tonight,
- 5 Turn the television off if
- 6 Tina won't pass her exams if
- 7 If I have time tomorrow,
- 8 We can go to the beach tomorrow if

111.4 Put in **if** or **when**.

- 1 If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me.
- 2 I'm going to do some shopping now. I come back, we can have lunch.
- 3 I'm thinking of going to see Tim. I go, will you come with me?
- 4 you don't want to go out tonight, we can stay at home.
- 5 Do you mind I close the window?
- 6 John is still at school. he leaves school, he wants to go to university.
- 7 Shall we have a picnic tomorrow the weather is good?
- 8 We're going to Madrid next week. We haven't got anywhere to stay – we hope to find a hotel
..... we arrive. I don't know what we'll do we don't find anywhere.

If I had ... If we went ... etc.

A

Dan likes fast cars but he doesn't have one. He doesn't have enough money.

If he **had** the money, he **would buy** a fast car.

Usually **had** is *past*, but in this sentence **had** is *not past*. If he **had** the money = if he had the money *now* (but he *doesn't* have it).



IF	I you it they etc.	had/knew/lived/went (etc.) ... , didn't have/know/go (etc.) ... , was/were ... , could ... ,	I you it they etc.	would(n't) could(n't)	buy ... be ... have ... go ... etc.

You can say:

- If he **had** the money, he would buy a car. (If ... *at the beginning*)
- or He would buy a car **if he had** the money. (... **if** ... *in the middle*)

I'd / she'd / they'd etc. = I would / she would / they would etc.:

- I don't know the answer. **If I knew** the answer, I'd tell you.
- It's raining, so we're not going out. We'd get wet **if we went** out.
- Jane lives in a city. She likes cities. She **wouldn't be** happy **if she lived** in the country.
- **If you didn't have** a job, what **would** you do? (but you *have* a job)
- I'm sorry I can't help you. I'd help you **if I could**. (but I *can't*)
- **If we had** a car, we **could travel** more. (but we *haven't* got a car, so we *can't* travel much)

B

If (I) **was/were** ...

You can say: **if** (I/he/she/it) **was** or **were** ... :

- It's cold. **If I were** you, I'd put your coat on.
(or **If I was** you ...)
- It's not a very nice place. I **wouldn't go** there **if I was** you. (or ... **if I were** you)
- It **would be** nice if the weather **were** (or **was**) better.



C

Compare:

<p>if I have / if it is etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I must go and see Ann. If I have time, I will go today. (= perhaps I'll have time, so perhaps I'll go) ● I like that jacket. I'll buy it if it isn't too expensive. (= perhaps it will not be too expensive) ● I'll help you if I can. (= perhaps I can help) 	<p>if I had / if it was etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I must go and see Ann. If I had time, I would go today. (= I <i>don't</i> have time today so I will <i>not</i> go) ● I like that jacket but it's very expensive. I'd buy it if it wasn't so expensive. (= it <i>is</i> expensive, so I'm <i>not</i> going to buy it) ● I'd help you if I could but I can't.
---	---

EXERCISES

112.1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I don't know the answer. If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.
- 2 I have a car. I couldn't travel very much if I didn't have a car.
- 3 I don't want to go out. If I to go out, I'd go.
- 4 We haven't got a key. If we a key, we could get into the house.
- 5 I'm not hungry. I would have something to eat if I hungry.
- 6 Sue enjoys her work. She wouldn't do it if she it.
- 7 You can't drive. If you drive, I would lend you my car.
- 8 He speaks too fast. I could understand him better if he more slowly.
- 9 I have a lot to do today. If I so much to do, we could go out.

112.2 Put the verb in the correct form.

- 1 If he had the money, he would buy a fast car. (he/have)
- 2 Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn't be happy if she lived in the country. (she/not/be)
- 3 If I wanted to learn Italian, to Italy. (I/go)
- 4 I haven't told Ann what happened. She'd be angry if (she/know)
- 5 If a map, I could show you where I live. (we/have)
- 6 What would you do if a lot of money? (you/win)
- 7 It's not a very good hotel. there if I were you. (I/not/stay)
- 8 If nearer London, we would go there more often. (we/live)
- 9 It's a pity you have to go now. nice if you had more time. (it/be)
- 10 I'm not going to take the job. I'd take it if better. (the salary/be)
- 11 I don't know anything about cars. If the car broke down, what to do. (I/not/know)
- 12 If you could change one thing in the world, what ? (you/change)

112.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb in the correct form.

we (have) a bigger house	I (watch) it	it (be) a bit cheaper
we (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
we (have) some pictures on the wall	the air (be) cleaner	

- 1 I'd buy that jacket if it was a bit cheaper.
- 2 If there was a good film on TV tonight,
- 3 This room would be nicer if
- 4 If there wasn't so much traffic,
- 5 Life would be boring if
- 6 If I had nothing to do,
- 7 We could invite all our friends to stay if
- 8 If we had more money,

112.4 Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

- 1 I'd go to the dentist if I had a toothache.
- 2 If I could go anywhere in the world,
- 3 I wouldn't be very happy if
- 4 I'd buy a house if
- 5 If I saw an accident in the street,
- 6 The world would be a better place if

a person **who** ... a thing **that/which** ... (relative clauses 1)

A



I met a woman. **She** can speak six languages.
----- 2 sentences -----

she → **who**

----- 1 sentence -----
I met **a woman who** can speak six languages.



Jim was wearing a hat. **It** was too big for him.
----- 2 sentences -----

it → **that** or **which**

----- 1 sentence -----
Jim was wearing **a hat that** was too big for him.
or
Jim was wearing **a hat which** was too big for him.

B

who is for people (*not* things):

A thief is a person Do you know anybody The man The people	who steals things. who can play the piano? who phoned who work in the office	didn't give his name. are very friendly.
---	---	---

C

that is for things *or* people:

An aeroplane is a machine Emma lives in a house The people	that flies. that is 500 years old. that work in the office	are very friendly.
---	---	--------------------

You can use **that** for people, but **who** is more usual.

D

which is for things (*not* people):

An aeroplane is a machine Emma lives in a house	which flies. (<i>not</i> 'a machine who ...') which is 500 years old.
--	---

Do not use **which** for people:

- Do you remember **the woman who** was playing the piano at the party?
(*not* 'the woman which ...')

EXERCISES

113.1

Choose from the boxes and write sentences: **A ... is a person who ...** Use a dictionary if necessary.

a thief	a dentist
a butcher	a fool
a musician	a genius
a patient	a liar

doesn't tell the truth	is ill in hospital
looks after your teeth	steals things
is very intelligent	is very stupid
plays a musical instrument	sells meat

1 A thief is a person who steals things.

2 A butcher is a person

3 A musician

4

5

6

7

8

113.2

Make one sentence from two.

1 (A man phoned. He didn't give his name.)

The man who phoned didn't give his name.

2 (A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.)

The woman a yellow dress.

3 (Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.)

Most of the students

4 (A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.)

The

113.3

Put in **who** or **which**.1 I met a woman who can speak six languages.

2 What's the name of the woman lives next door?

3 What's the name of the river flows through the town?

4 Where is the picture was hanging on the wall?

5 Do you know anybody wants to buy a car?

6 You always ask questions are difficult to answer.

7 I have a friend is very good at repairing cars.

8 I think everybody went to the party enjoyed it very much.

9 Why does he always wear clothes are too small for him?

113.4

Right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.

1 A thief is a person which steals things... a person who steals ...

2 An aeroplane is a machine that flies.

OK

3 A coffee maker is a machine who makes coffee.

4 Have you seen the money that was on the table?

5 I don't like people which never stop talking.

6 I know somebody that can help you.

7 I know somebody who works in that shop.

8 Correct the sentences who are wrong.

the people **we met** (relative clauses 2)

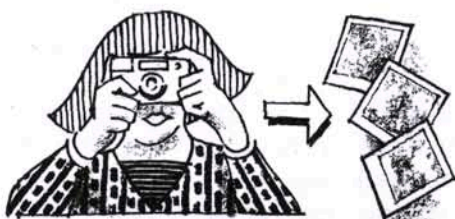
the hotel **you stayed at**

A



The man is carrying a bag. }
It's very heavy. } 2 sentences

The bag (that) he is carrying is very heavy.
[----- 1 sentence -----]



Ann took some photographs. }
Have you seen them? } 2 sentences

Have you seen the photographs (that) Ann took?
[----- 1 sentence -----]

You can say:

- The bag **that** he is carrying ... or The bag he is carrying ... (with or without **that**)
- ... the photographs **that** Ann took? or ... the photographs Ann took?

You do not need **that/who/which** when it is the *object*:

subject	verb	object	
The man	was carrying	a bag	→ the bag (that) the man was carrying
Ann	took	some photographs	→ the photographs (that) Ann took
You	wanted	the book	→ the book (that) you wanted
We	met	some people	→ the people (who) we met

- Did you find the book **you wanted**? (or ... the book **that** you wanted?)
- The people **we met** were very nice. (or The people **who** we met ...)
- Everything **I said** was true. (or Everything **that** I said ...)

Note that we say:

- The film **we saw** was very good. (not 'The film we saw *it* was ...')

B

Sometimes there is a *preposition* (**to/in/at** etc.) after the verb:

Jill **is talking to** a man. → Do you know the man **Jill is talking to**?

We **stayed at** a hotel. → The hotel **we stayed at** was near the station.

I **told you about** some books. → These are the books **I told you about**.

Note that we say:

... the books **I told you about** (not 'the books I told you about *them*'))

You can say: (a place) **where** ... :

- The hotel **where** we stayed was near the station. (= The hotel we stayed **at** ...)

C

You must use **who/that/which** when it is the *subject* (⇒ Unit 113):

- I met a woman **who can speak** six languages. (**who** is the *subject*)
- Jim was wearing a hat **that was** too big for him. (**that** is the *subject*)

EXERCISES

114.1 Make one sentence from two.

- 1 (Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?)
Have you seen the photographs Ann took?
- 2 (You gave me a pen. I've lost it.)
I've lost the
- 3 (Sue is wearing a jacket. I like it.)
I like the
- 4 (I gave you some flowers. Where are they?)
Where are the?
- 5 (He told us a story. I didn't believe it.)
I
- 6 (You bought some oranges. How much were they?)
How

114.2 Make one sentence from two.

- 1 (I was carrying a bag. It was very heavy.)
The bag I was carrying was very heavy.
- 2 (You cooked a meal. It was excellent.)
The
- 3 (I'm wearing shoes. They aren't very comfortable.)
The shoes
- 4 (We invited some people to dinner. They didn't come.)
The

114.3 Complete the sentences. Use the information in the box.

I looked at a map	they live in a house	you were looking for some keys
I was sitting on a chair	we were waiting for a bus	you spoke to some people
you stayed at a hotel	Linda is dancing with a man	

- 1 What's the name of the hotel you stayed at ?
- 2 Who are the people ?
- 3 Did you find the ?
- 4 The is too small for them.
- 5 The wasn't very clear.
- 6 I fell off
- 7 was very late.
- 8 Who is ?

114.4 Read the situations and complete the questions. Use ... where ...

- 1 John stayed at a hotel. You ask him:
Did you like the hotel where you stayed?
- 2 Sue had dinner in a restaurant. You ask her:
What's the name of the restaurant
- 3 Sarah lives in a village. You ask her:
Do you like
- 4 Richard works in a factory. You ask him:
How big

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Active and passive

1.1 Present and past:

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>present simple</i>	We make butter from milk. Somebody cleans these rooms every day. People never invite me to parties. How do they make butter?	Butter is made from milk. These rooms are cleaned every day. I am never invited to parties. How is butter made ?
<i>past simple</i>	Somebody stole my car last week. Somebody stole my keys yesterday. They didn't invite me to the party. When did they build these houses?	My car was stolen last week. My keys were stolen yesterday. I wasn't invited to the party. When were these houses built ?
<i>present continuous</i>	They are building a new airport at the moment. (= it isn't finished) They are building some new houses near the river.	A new airport is being built at the moment. Some new houses are being built near the river.
<i>past continuous</i>	When I was here a few years ago, they were building a new airport. (= it wasn't finished at that time)	When I was here a few years ago, a new airport was being built .
<i>present perfect</i>	Look! They have painted the door. These shirts are clean. Somebody has washed them. Somebody has stolen my car.	Look! The door has been painted . These shirts are clean. They have been washed . My car has been stolen .
<i>past perfect</i>	Ann said that somebody had stolen her car.	Ann said that her car had been stolen .

1.2 Will / can / must / have to etc.

<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
Somebody will clean the office tomorrow. Somebody must clean the office. I think they'll invite you to the party. They can't repair my watch. You should wash this sweater by hand. They are going to build a new airport. Somebody has to wash these clothes. They had to take the injured man to hospital.	The office will be cleaned tomorrow. The office must be cleaned . I think you'll be invited to the party. My watch can't be repaired . This sweater should be washed by hand. A new airport is going to be built . These clothes have to be washed . The injured man had to be taken to hospital.

Appendix 2 List of irregular verbs (⇒ Unit 24)

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read /ri:d/*	read /red/*
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

* pronunciation

The following verbs can be regular (-ed) or irregular (-t):

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
burn	burned or burnt
dream	dreamed or dreamt

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>past simple / past participle</i>
learn	learned or learnt
smell	smelled or smelt

Appendix 3 Irregular verbs in groups

past simple / past participle are the same:

1	cost → cost	let → let
	cut → cut	put → put
	hit → hit	shut → shut
	hurt → hurt	

2	lend → lent	lose → lost
	send → sent	shoot → shot
	spend → spent	get → got
	build → built	light → lit
		sit → sat
	burn → burnt	keep → kept
	learn → learnt	sleep → slept
	smell → smelt	
	feel → felt	
	leave → left	
	meet → met	
	dream → dreamt /dremt/*	
	mean → meant /ment/*	

3	bring → brought /brɔ:t/*
	buy → bought /bɔ:t/*
	fight → fought /fɔ:t/*
	think → thought /θɔ:t/*
	catch → caught /kɔ:t/*
	teach → taught /tɔ:t/*

4	sell → sold
	tell → told
	find → found
	have → had
	hear → heard
	hold → held
	read → read /red/*
	say → said /sed/*
	pay → paid
	make → made
	stand → stood
	understand → understood

past simple / past participle are different:

1	break → broke	broken
	choose → chose	chosen
	speak → spoke	spoken
	steal → stole	stolen
	wake → woke	woken

2	drive → drove	driven
	ride → rode	ridden
	rise → rose	risen
	write → wrote	written
	beat → beat	beaten
	bite → bit	bitten
	hide → hid	hidden

3	eat → ate	eaten
	fall → fell	fallen
	forget → forgot	forgotten
	give → gave	given
	see → saw	seen
	take → took	taken

4	blow → blew	blown
	grow → grew	grown
	know → knew	known
	throw → threw	thrown
	fly → flew	flown
	draw → drew	drawn
	show → showed	shown

5	begin → began	begun
	drink → drank	drunk
	swim → swam	swum
	ring → rang	rung
	sing → sang	sung
	run → ran	run

6	come → came	come
	become → became	become

* pronunciation

Appendix 4 Short forms (he's / I'd / don't etc.)

- 4.1** In spoken English we usually pronounce 'I am' as one word. The short form (**I'm**) is a way of writing this:

I am	→	I'm	● I'm feeling tired this morning.
it is	→	it's	● 'Do you like this jacket?' 'Yes, it's very nice.'
they have	→	they've	● 'Where are your friends?' 'They've gone home.'
<i>etc.</i>			

When we write short forms, we use ' (an *apostrophe*):

~~I am~~ → **I'm** ~~he is~~ → **he's** ~~you have~~ → **you've** ~~she will~~ → **she'll**

- 4.2** We use these forms with **I/he/she** etc.:

am → 'm	I'm						
is → 's		he's	she's	it's			
are → 're					we're	you're	they're
have → 've	I've				we've	you've	they've
has → 's		he's	she's	it's			
had → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd
will → 'll	I'll	he'll	she'll		we'll	you'll	they'll
would → 'd	I'd	he'd	she'd		we'd	you'd	they'd

- **I've** got some new shoes.
- **We'll** probably go out this evening.
- **It's** 10 o'clock. **You're** late again.

's = is or has:

- **She's** going out this evening. (**she's** going = **she is** going)
- **She's** gone out. (**she's** gone = **she has** gone)

'd = would or had:

- A: What would you like to eat?
B: **I'd** like a salad, please. (**I'd** like = **I would** like)
- I told the police that **I'd** lost my passport. (**I'd** lost = **I had** lost)

Do *not* use **'m/'s/'d** etc. at the end of a sentence (⇒ Unit 39):

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, **I am**.' (*not* 'Yes, **I'm**.'

- 4.3** We use short forms with **I/you/he/she** etc. but you can use short forms (especially **'s**) with other words too:

- **Who's** your favourite singer? (= who **is**)
- **What's** the time? (= what **is**)
- **There's** a big tree in the garden. (= there **is**)
- **My sister's** working in London. (= my sister **is** working)
- **Paul's** gone out. (= Paul **has** gone out)
- **What colour's** your car? (= What colour **is** your car?)

4.4 Negative short forms (⇒ Unit 42):

isn't (= is not)	don't (= do not)	can't (= cannot)
aren't (= are not)	doesn't (= does not)	couldn't (= could not)
wasn't (= was not)	didn't (= did not)	won't (= will not)
weren't (= were not)		wouldn't (= would not)
hasn't (= has not)		shouldn't (= should not)
haven't (= have not)		mustn't (= must not)
hadn't (= had not)		needn't (= need not)

- We went to her house but she **wasn't** at home.
- 'Where's David?' 'I **don't** know. I **haven't** seen him.'
- You work all the time. You **shouldn't** work so hard.
- I **won't** be here tomorrow. (= I will not)

4.5 's (apostrophe + s)

's can mean different things:

- (1) 's = **is** or **has** (⇒ section 4.2 of this appendix)
- (2) **let's** = let **us** (⇒ Unit 52)
 - The weather is nice. **Let's** go out. (= Let **us** go out.)
- (3) Ann's camera (= her camera) / my brother's car (= his car) / the manager's office (= his/her office) *etc.* (⇒ Unit 63)

Compare:

- **Ann's** camera was very expensive. (**Ann's** camera = **her** camera)
- **Ann's** a very good photographer. (**Ann's** = Ann **is**)
- **Ann's** got a new camera. (Ann's got = Ann **has** got)

Appendix 5 Spelling

5.1 Words + **-s** and **-es** (birds/watches *etc.*)

<i>noun</i> + s (plural) (⇒ Unit 65)		
bird → birds	mistake → mistakes	hotel → hotels
<i>verb</i> + s (he/she/it -s) (⇒ Unit 5)		
think → thinks	live → lives	remember → remembers

but

+ es after -s / -sh / -ch / -x :		
bus → buses	pass → passes	address → addresses
dish → dishes	wash → washes	finish → finishes
watch → watches	teach → teaches	sandwich → sandwiches
box → boxes		
<i>also</i>		
potato → potatoes	tomato → tomatoes	
do → does	go → goes	

-f / -fe → -ves :		
shelf → shelves	knife → knives	<i>but</i> roof → roofs

5.2 Words ending in **-y** (baby → babies / study → studied *etc.*)

-y → -ies :		
study → studies (<i>not</i> 'studys')		family → families (<i>not</i> 'familys')
story → stories	city → cities	baby → babies
try → tries	marry → marries	fly → flies
-y → -ied (⇒ Unit 11):		
study → studied (<i>not</i> 'studied')		
try → tried	marry → married	copy → copied
-y → -ier/-iest (⇒ Units 86 and 89):		
easy → easier/easiest (<i>not</i> 'easier/easiest')		
happy → happier/happiest		lucky → luckier/luckiest
heavy → heavier/heaviest		funny → funnier/funniest
-y → -ily (⇒ Unit 85):		
easy → easily (<i>not</i> 'easily')		
happy → happily	lucky → luckily	heavy → heavily

y does not change to i if the ending is -ay/-ey/-oy/-uy :		
holiday → holidays (<i>not</i> 'holidaiies')		
enjoy → enjoys/enjoyed	stay → stays/stayed	buy → buys key → keys
<i>but</i>		
say → said	pay → paid	(irregular verbs)

5.3 -ing

Verbs that end in **-e** (make/write/drive etc.) → **-ing**:

make → making write → writing come → coming dance → dancing

Verbs that end in **-ie** → **-ying**:

lie → lying die → dying tie → tying

5.4 stop → stopped, big → bigger etc.

Vowels and consonants:

Vowel letters: a e i o u

Consonant letters: b c d f g k l m n p r s t w y

Sometimes a word ends in a *vowel* + a *consonant*. For example: **stop, big, get**.

Before **-ing/-ed/-er/-est**, the consonant at the end (**-p/-g/-t** etc.) is 'doubled' (**-pp/-gg/-tt** etc.).

For example:

	V+C			
stop	ST O P	p → pp	stopping	stopped
run	R U N	n → nn	running	
get	G E T	t → tt	getting	
swim	SW I M	m → mm	swimming	
big	B I G	g → gg	bigger	biggest
hot	H O T	t → tt	hotter	hottest
thin	TH I N	n → nn	thinner	thinnest

V = vowel

C = consonant

This does *not* happen

(1) if the word ends in *two* consonant letters (C + C):

	C+C			
help	HE L P		helping	helped
work	WO R K		working	worked
fast	FA S T		faster	fastest

(2) if the word ends in two vowel letters + a consonant letter (V + V + C):

	V+V+C			
need	N E E D		needing	needed
wait	W A I T		waiting	waited
cheap	CH E A P		cheaper	cheapest

(3) in longer words (two syllables or more) if the last part of the word is *not* stressed:



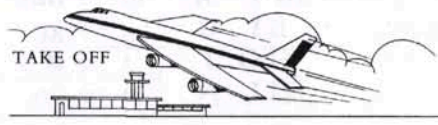
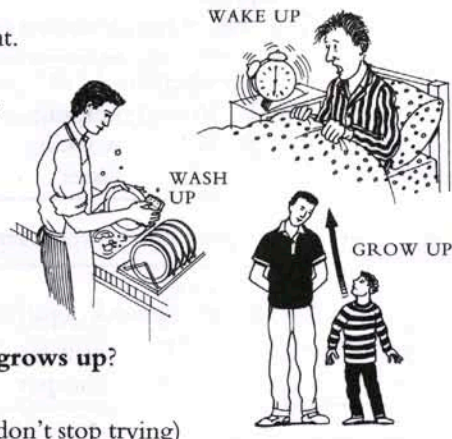
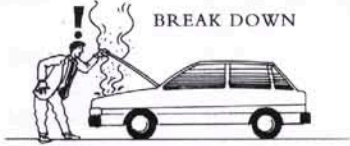

		stress		
happen	HAP-pen	→	happening/happened (not 'happenned')	
visit	VIS-it	→	visiting/visited	
remember	re-MEM-ber	→	remembering/remembered	
but prefer	pre-FER	(stress at the end)	→	prefering/preferred
begin	be-GIN	(stress at the end)	→	beginning

(4) if the word ends in **-y** or **-w**. (At the end of words, **y** and **w** are not consonants.)

enjoy → enjoying/enjoyed snow/snowing/snowed few/fewer/fewest


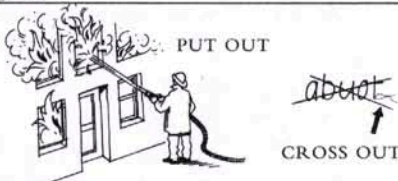
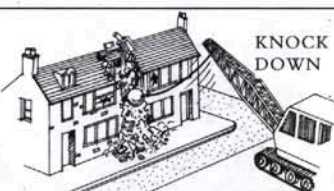


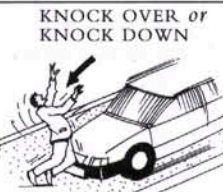
Appendix 6 Phrasal verbs (look out / take off etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs (⇒ Unit 107).

out	look out / watch out = be careful: ● Look out! There's a car coming!	
on	come on = be quick / hurry: ● Come on! Everybody is waiting for you. hold on = wait: ● Can you hold on a minute? (= can you wait?) carry on = continue: ● Don't stop working. Carry on. (= continue working) ● A: Excuse me, where is the station, please? B: Carry on along this road and turn right at the lights. (= Continue along ...) also go on / walk on / drive on etc. = continue going etc.: ● Don't stop here. Drive on. get on = manage (in a job, at school, in an exam etc.): ● How are you getting on in your new job? (= are you doing OK?)	
off	take off = leave the ground (for planes): ● The plane took off 20 minutes late but landed on time.	
up	wake up = stop sleeping: ● I often wake up in the middle of the night. speak up = speak more loudly: ● I can't hear you. Can you speak up a bit? hurry up = do something more quickly: ● Hurry up! We haven't got much time. wash up = wash the plates etc. after a meal: ● Do you want me to wash up ? (or ... to do the washing-up?) grow up = become an adult: ● What does your son want to do when he grows up ? give up = stop trying: ● I know it's difficult but don't give up. (= don't stop trying)	
down	slow down = go more slowly: ● You're driving too fast. Slow down. break down = stop working (for cars / machines etc.): ● Sue was very late because her car broke down .	
over	fall over = lose your balance: ● I fell over because my shoes were too big for me.	

Appendix 7 Phrasal verbs + object (fill in a form / put out a fire etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs + object (⇒ Unit 108).

in	fill in (a form) = complete (a form): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you fill in this form, please? 	 FILL IN
out	put out (a fire / a cigarette): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fire brigade arrived and put the fire out. cross out (a mistake / a word etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you make a mistake, cross it out. 	 PUT OUT CROSS OUT
on	try on (clothes) = put on clothes to see if they fit you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (in a shop) This is a nice jacket. Shall I try it on? 	
up	give up = stop something that you do: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tom gave up smoking five years ago. (= he stopped smoking) 'Are you still learning Italian?' 'No, I gave it up.' ring up = (tele)phone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sue rang me up last night. (also 'Sue rang me last night.' without 'up') look up (a word in a dictionary etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I didn't know the meaning of the word, so I looked it up in a dictionary. turn up = make louder (TV, radio, music etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you turn the radio up? I can't hear it. 	
down	knock down (a building) = demolish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are going to knock down the school and build a new one. turn down = make more quiet (TV, radio, music etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The music is too loud. Can you turn it down? 	 KNOCK DOWN
away	throw away (rubbish, things you don't want): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These apples are bad. Shall I throw them away? Don't throw away that picture. I want it. put away = put something in the place where you usually keep it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After they finished playing, the children put their toys away. 	 THROW AWAY
back	pay somebody back (money that you borrowed): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thank you for lending me the money. I'll pay you back next week. 	
over	knock over (a cup / a glass / a person etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be careful. Don't knock your cup over. There was an accident at the end of the road. A man was knocked over by a car. (or A man was knocked down by a car.) 	 KNOCK OVER
round/around	show (somebody) round/around = take somebody on a tour of a place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We visited a factory last week. The manager showed us round. 	 KNOCK OVER or KNOCK DOWN

Additional exercises

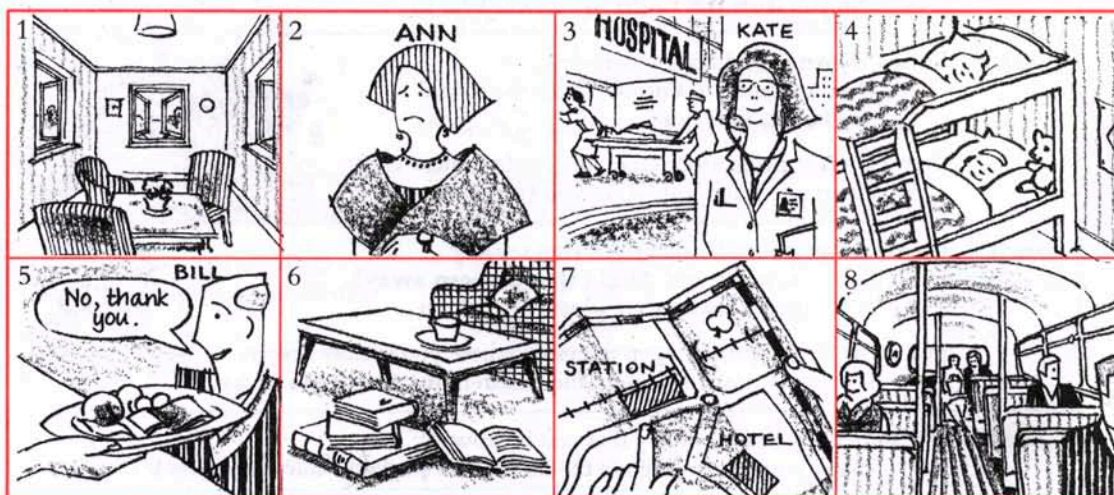
List of exercises:

1-2	am/is/are	UNITS 1-2
3	present continuous	UNITS 3-4
4	present simple	UNITS 5-7
5-7	present simple, am/is/are and have (got)	UNITS 1-2, 5-7, 9
8-9	present continuous and present simple	UNITS 3-8
10-13	was/were and past simple	UNITS 10-12
14	past simple and past continuous	UNITS 11-14
15	present and past	UNITS 3-14
16-18	present perfect	UNITS 15-19
19-22	present perfect and past simple	UNITS 18-20
23	present, past and present perfect	UNITS 3-20
24-27	passive	UNITS 21-22
28	future	UNITS 26-29
29	past, present and future	UNITS 3-20, 26-29
30	-ing and infinitive	UNITS 50-54, 98, 105
31-32	a and the	UNITS 64, 68-72
33	prepositions	UNITS 96-101, 104

am/is/are

UNITS 1-2

- 1 Write sentences for the pictures. Use the words in the boxes + **is/isn't/are/aren't**.



The windows
Ann
Kate
The children
Bill
The books
The hotel
The bus

on the table
hungry
asleep
~~open~~
full
near the station
a doctor
happy

- 1 The windows are open.
- 2 Ann isn't happy.
- 3 Kate
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 'Are you hungry?' 'No, but I'm thirsty.'
- 2 'How are your parents?' 'They're very well.'
- 3 'Is Linda at home?' 'No, at work.'
- 4 '..... my keys?' 'In the kitchen.'
- 5 Where is Pete from? American or British?
- 6 hot today. The temperature is 35 degrees.
- 7 'Are you a teacher?' 'No, a student.'
- 8 '..... your umbrella?' 'Green.'
- 9 Where's your car? in the car park?
- 10 '..... tired?' 'No, I'm fine.'
- 11 '..... these oranges?' 'Thirty pence each.'

present continuous (I'm working / are you working? etc.)

UNITS 3-4

3 Use the words in brackets to write sentences.

- 1 A: Where are your parents?
B: They're watching TV. (they/watch/TV)
- 2 A: Paula is going out.
B: Where's she going? (where/she/go?)
- 3 A: Where's David?
B: (he/have/a bath)
- 4 A: ? (the children/play?)
B: No, they're asleep.
- 5 A: ? (it/rain?)
B: No, not at the moment.
- 6 A: Where are Sue and Steve?
B: (they/come/now)
- 7 A: ? (why/you/stand/here?)
B: (I/wait/for somebody)

present simple (I work / she doesn't work / do you work? etc.)

UNITS 5-7

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.

- 1 Sue always arrives at work early. (Sue/always/arrive)
- 2 We don't watch TV very often. (we/not/watch)
- 3 How often do you wash your hair? (you/wash)
- 4 I want to go to the cinema but to go. (Chris/not/want)
- 5 to go out this evening? (you/want)
- 6 near here? (Ann/live)
- 7 a lot of people. (Sarah/know)
- 8 I enjoy travelling but very much. (I/not/travel)
- 9 What time in the morning? (you/usually/get up)
- 10 My parents are usually at home in the evening.
very often. (they/not/go out)
- 11 work at five o'clock. (Tim/always/finish)
- 12 A: What ? (Jill/do)
B: in a hotel. (she/work)

present simple, **am/is/are** and **have (got)**

UNITS 1-2, 5-7, 9

5 Read the questions and Claire's answers. Then write sentences about Claire.

- 1 Are you married?
- 2 Do you live in London?
- 3 Are you a student?
- 4 Have you got a car?
- 5 Do you go out a lot?
- 6 Have you got a lot of friends?
- 7 Do you like London?
- 8 Do you like dancing?
- 9 Are you interested in sport?

No.
Yes.
Yes.
No.
Yes.
Yes.
No.
Yes.
No.



- 1 She isn't married.
- 2 She lives in London.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

6 Complete the questions.

- 1 What's your name ?
..... married?
Where ?
..... any children?
How ?

Brian.
Yes, I am.
In Barton Road.
Yes, a daughter.
She's three.



- 2 ?
..... ?
..... your job?
..... a car?
..... to work by car?

I'm 29.
I work in a supermarket.
No, I hate it.
Yes, I have.
No, I usually go by bus.



- 3 Who is this man?
..... ?
..... ?
..... in London?



That's my brother.
Michael.
He's a travel agent.
No, in Manchester.

7 Make sentences from these words.

- 1 Sarah often / tennis
- 2 I / a new car
- 3 my shoes / dirty
- 4 Sonia / 32 years old
- 5 I / two sisters
- 6 we often / TV in the evening
- 7 Ann never / a hat
- 8 a bicycle / two wheels
- 9 these flowers / beautiful
- 10 Mary / German very well

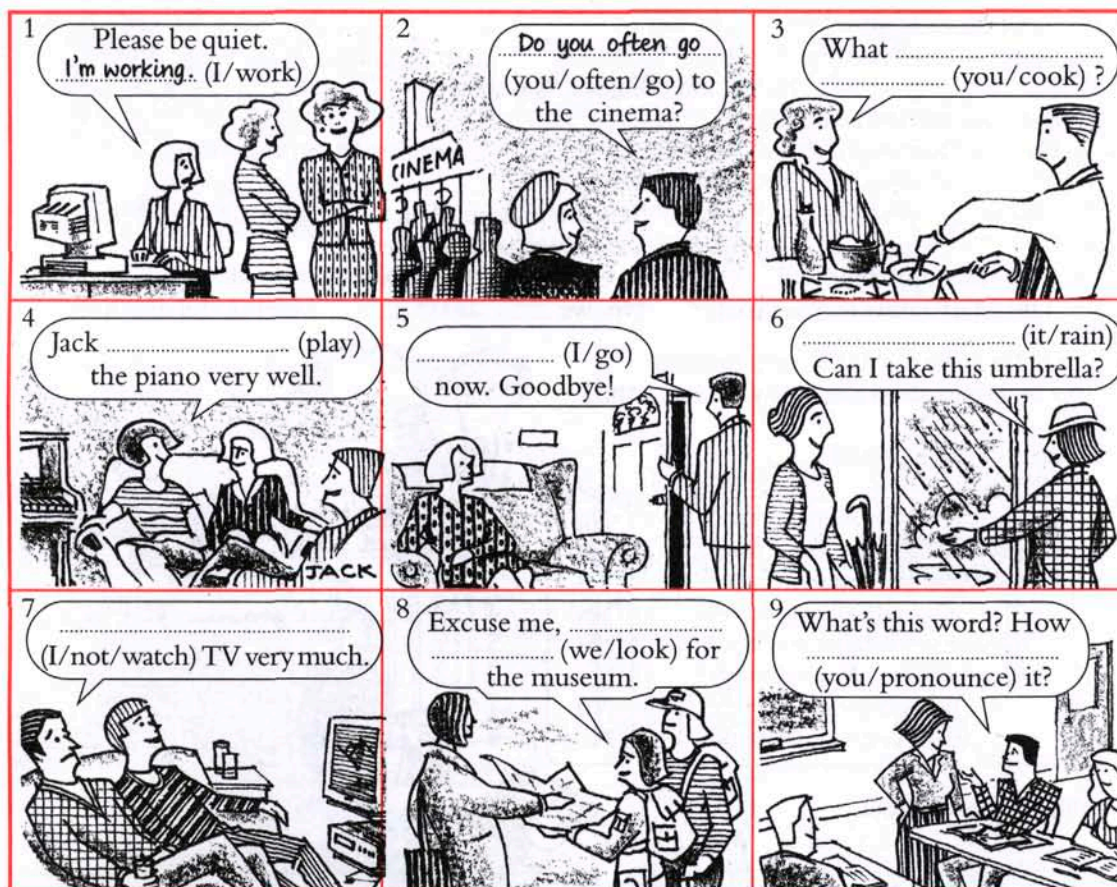
Sarah often plays tennis.
I've got a new car.
My shoes are dirty.

Sonia
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

present continuous (I'm working) and present simple (I work)

UNITS 3-8

8 Complete the sentences.



9 Which is right?

- 1 ~~'Are you speaking' / Do you speak English?~~ 'Yes, a little.' Do you speak is right
- 2 Sometimes we're going / we go away at weekends.
- 3 It's a nice day today. The sun is shining / shines.
- 4 (*You meet Ann in the street.*) Hello, Ann. Where are you going / do you go?
- 5 How often are you going / do you go on holiday?
- 6 Emily is a writer. She's writing / She writes books for children.
- 7 I'm never reading / I never read newspapers.
- 8 'Where are Michael and Jane?' 'They're watching / They watch TV in the living room.'
- 9 Helen is in her office. She's talking / She talks to somebody.
- 10 What time are you usually having / do you usually have dinner?
- 11 John isn't at home at the moment. He's visiting / He visits some friends.
- 12 'Would you like some tea?' 'No, thank you. I'm not drinking / I don't drink tea.'

was/were and past simple (I worked / did you work? etc.)

UNITS 10-12

10 Complete the sentences. Use one word only.

- 1 I got up early and had a shower.
- 2 Tom was tired last night, so he to bed early.
- 3 I this pen on the floor. Is it yours?
- 4 Kate got married when she 23.
- 5 Helen is learning to drive. She her first lesson yesterday.
- 6 'I've got a new job.' 'Yes, I know. David me.'
- 7 'Where did you buy that book?' 'It was a present. Ann it to me.'
- 8 We hungry, so we had something to eat.
- 9 'Did you enjoy the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
- 10 'Did Mary come to your party?' 'No, we her, but she didn't come.'

11 Look at the questions and Kevin's answers.
Write sentences about Kevin when he was a child.

When you were a child ...

- 1 Were you tall?
- 2 Did you like school?
- 3 Were you good at sport?
- 4 Did you play football?
- 5 Did you work hard at school?
- 6 Did you have a lot of friends?
- 7 Did you have a bicycle?
- 8 Were you a quiet child?

- No.
Yes.
Yes.
Yes.
No.
Yes.
No.
No.

- 1 He wasn't tall.
- 2 He liked school.
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8



12 Complete the questions.

- 1 Did you have a nice holiday?
- 2 Where did you go ?
- 3 there?
- 4 Amsterdam?
- 5 ?
- 6 good?
- 7 back?

Yes, it was great, thanks.
To Amsterdam.
Five days.
Yes, very much.
I have friends in Amsterdam, so I stayed with them.
Yes, it was warm and sunny.
Yesterday.

13 Put the verb in the right form (positive, negative or question).

- 1 It was a good party. I enjoyed it. (I/enjoy)
- 2 'Did you do the shopping?' (you/do) 'No, I didn't have time.' (I/have)
- 3 'Did you phone Alan?' 'No, I'm afraid ?' (I/forget)
- 4 I like your new watch. Where it? (you/get)
- 5 I saw Lucy at the party but to her. (I/speak)
- 6 A: a nice weekend? (you/have)
B: Yes, I went to stay with some friends of mine.
- 7 Paul wasn't well yesterday, so to work. (he/go)
- 8 'Is Mary here?' 'Yes, five minutes ago.' (she/arrive)
- 9 Where before he came here? (Robert/live)
- 10 The restaurant wasn't expensive. very much. (the meal/cost)

past simple (**I worked**) and past continuous (**I was working**)

UNITS 11-14

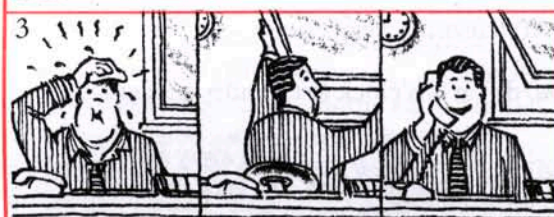
14 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.



1 It was raining (rain) when we went (go) out.



2 When I arrived at the office, Jane and Paul were working (work) at their desks.



3 I opened (open) the window because it was hot.



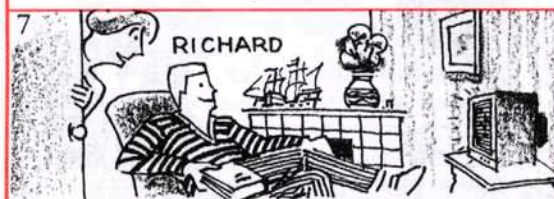
4 The phone was ringing (ring) while Sue was cooking (cook) the dinner.



5 I heard (hear) a noise outside, so I looked (look) out of the window.



6 Tom was looking (look) out of the window when the accident happened (happen).



7 Richard had a book in his hand but he wasn't reading (not/read) it. He was watching (watch) TV.



8 Catherine bought a magazine but she wasn't reading (not/read) it. She didn't have time.



9 I finished (finish) my meal, paid (pay) the bill and left (leave) the restaurant.



10 I saw (see) Kate this morning. I walked (walk) along the street and she was waiting (wait) for the bus.

present and past

UNITS 3-14

15

Complete the sentences. Use one of these forms:

the present simple (**I work** etc.) the present continuous (**I am working** etc.)
the past simple (**I worked** etc.) the past continuous (**I was working** etc.)

- 1 You can turn off the television. I am not watching (not/watch) it.
- 2 Last night Jenny fell (fall) asleep while she was reading (read).
- 3 Listen! Somebody (play) the piano.
- 4 'Have you got my key?' 'No, I (give) it back to you.'
- 5 David is very lazy. He (not/like) hard work.
- 6 Where (your parents/go) for their holidays last year?
- 7 I (see) Diane yesterday. She
(drive) her new car.
- 8 A: (you/watch) television very often?
B: No, I haven't got a television set.
- 9 A: What (you/do) at 6 o'clock last Sunday morning?
B: I was in bed asleep.
- 10 Andy isn't at home very much. He (go) away a lot.
- 11 I (try) to find a job at the moment. It's very difficult.
- 12 I'm tired this morning. I (not/sleep) very well last night.

present perfect (I have done / she has been etc.)

UNITS 15-19

16

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

1

Goodbye, Tom!

5 MINUTES LATER

Is Tom at home?

No, he's just gone out.

2

Who's that man?

I don't know. I've never seen him before.

3

Are you still watching the film?

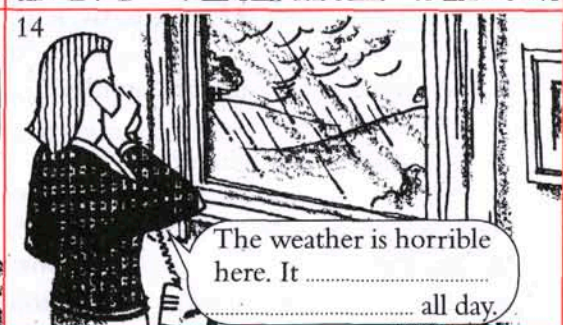
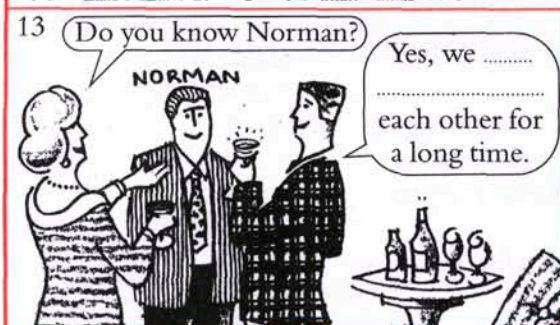
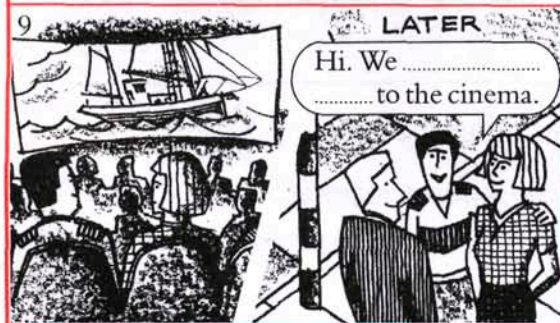
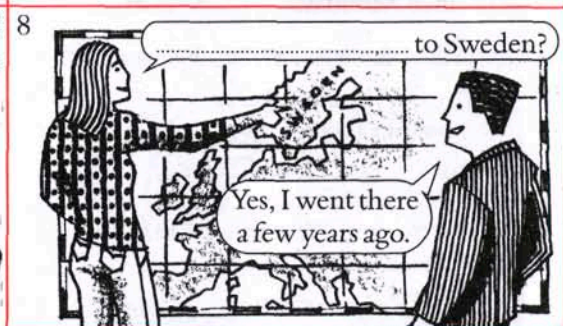
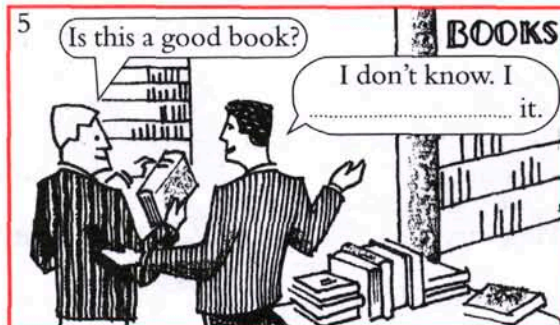
No, it just

THE END

4

I'm looking for my glasses.

Here they are! I them!



17 Complete the sentences (1, 2 or 3 words).

- 1 Mark and Liz are married. They have been married for five years.
- 2 David has been watching TV since 5 o'clock.
- 3 Martin is at work. He at work since 8.30.
- 4 'Have you just arrived in London?' 'No, I've been here five days.'
- 5 I've known Ann we were at school together.
- 6 'My brother lives in Los Angeles.' 'Really? How long there?'
- 7 George has had the same job 20 years.
- 8 Some friends of ours are staying with us at the moment. They here since Monday.

18 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself.

- 1 I've never ridden a horse.
- 2 I've been to London many times.
- 3 I've just
- 4 I've
(once / twice / a few times / many times)
- 5 I haven't yet.
- 6 I've never
- 7 I've since
- 8 I've for

present perfect (I have done etc.) and past simple (I did etc.)

UNITS 18-20

19 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences (positive or negative).

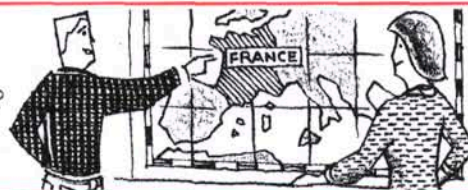
- 1 A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I haven't been there.
- 2 A: Have you seen Ann?
B: Yes, I saw her five minutes ago.
- 3 A: That's a nice sweater. Is it new?
B: Yes, I it last week.
- 4 A: Are you tired this morning?
B: Yes, I to bed late last night.
- 5 A: Do you want the newspaper or can I have it?
B: You can have it. I it.
- 6 A: Are you enjoying your new job?
B: I yet. My first day is next Monday.
- 7 A: The weather isn't very nice today, is it?
B: No, but it very nice yesterday.
- 8 A: Was Linda at the party on Saturday?
B: I don't think so. I her there.
- 9 A: Is your son still at school?
B: No, he school two years ago.
- 10 A: Is Sylvia married?
B: Yes, she married for five years.
- 11 A: Have you heard of George Washington?
B: Of course. He the first President of the United States.

20 Make sentences from the words in brackets (...). Use the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 A: Have you been to Scotland?
B: Yes, I went there last year. (I / go / there / last year)
- 2 A: Do you like London?
B: I don't know. I've never been there. (I / never / there)
- 3 A: What time is Paul going out?
B: (he / already / go)
- 4 A: Has Catherine gone home?
B: Yes, (she / go / at 4 o'clock)
- 5 A: New York is my favourite city.
B: Is it? ? (how many times / you / there?)
- 6 A: What are you doing this weekend?
B: I don't know. (I / not / decide / yet)
- 7 A: I can't find my address book. Have you seen it?
B: (it / on the table / last night)
- 8 A: Are you hungry?
B: No, (I / just / eat)
- 9 A: Paula and Sue are here.
B: Are they? ? (what time / they / arrive?)

21 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences.

- 1 A: Have you been to France?
B: Yes, many times.
A: When the last time?
B: Two years ago.



- 2 A: Is this your car?
B: Yes, it is.
A: How long it?
B: It's new. I it yesterday.



- 3 A: Where do you live?
B: In Harold Street.
A: How long there?
B: Five years. Before that in Mill Road.
A: How long in Mill Road?
B: About three years.



- 4 A: What do you do?
B: I work in a shop.
A: How long there?
B: Nearly two years.
A: What before that?
B: I a taxi driver.



22 Write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (yesterday morning) I was late for work yesterday morning.
- 2 (last night)
- 3 (yesterday afternoon)
- 4 (... days ago)
- 5 (last week)
- 6 (last year)

present, past and present perfect

UNITS 3-20

23 Which is right?

- 1 'Is Sue working...?' 'No, she's on holiday.'
A Does Sue work B Is working Sue C Is Sue working D Does work Sue
- 2 'Where?' 'In a village near London.'
A lives your uncle B does your uncle live C your uncle lives
D does live your uncle
- 3 I speak Italian but French.
A I speak not B I'm not speaking C I doesn't speak D I don't speak
- 4 'Where's Tom?' '..... a shower at the moment.'
A He's having B He have C He has D He has had
- 5 Why angry with me yesterday?
A were you B was you C you were D have you been
- 6 My favourite film is *Cleo's Dream*. it four times.
A I'm seeing B I see C I saw D I've seen
- 7 I out last night. I was too tired.
A don't go B didn't went C didn't go D haven't gone
- 8 Liz is from Edinburgh. She there all her life.
A is living B has lived C lives D lived
- 9 My friend for me when I arrived.
A waited B has waited C was waiting D has been waiting
- 10 'How long English?' 'Six months.'
A do you learn B are you learning C you are learning
D have you been learning
- 11 Martin is English but he lives in France. He has been there
A for three years B since three years C three years ago D during three years
- 12 'What time?' 'About an hour ago.'
A has Ann phoned B Ann has phoned C did Ann phone D is Ann phoning
- 13 What when you saw her?
A did Sue wear B was Sue wearing C has Sue worn D was wearing Sue
- 14 'Can you drive?' 'No, a car but I want to learn.'
A I never drove B I'm never driving C I've never driven
D I was never driving
- 15 I saw Lisa at the station when I was going to work this morning but she me.
A didn't see B don't see C hasn't seen D didn't saw

24 Complete the sentences.

<p>1 These houses <u>were built</u> 20 years ago. Before that there was a cinema here but the building (damage) in a fire and had to (knock down).</p>	<p>2 This bridge (build) in 1925. It (use) by hundreds of people every day. At the moment the bridge (paint).</p>
<p>3 This street (call) Wilton Street. It used to (call) James Street but the name (change) a few years ago.</p>	<p>4 This is a bicycle factory. Bicycles (make) here since 1931. It's the largest bicycle factory in the country – hundreds of bicycles (produce) here every year.</p>

25 Complete the sentences.

- 1 We were invited (invite) to the party but we didn't go.
- 2 The museum is very popular. Every year it (visit) by thousands of people.
- 3 Many buildings (damage) in the storm last week.
- 4 A new road is going to (build) next year.
- 5 'Where's your jacket?' 'It (clean). It will be ready tomorrow.'
- 6 She's famous now, but in a few years her name will (forget).
- 7 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it (already/do).'
- 8 Milk should (keep) in a fridge.
- 9 (you/ever/bite) by a snake?
- 10 My bag (steal) from my car yesterday afternoon.

26 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Somebody has stolen my keys. | <u>My keys have been stolen.</u> |
| 2 Somebody stole my car last week. | My car |
| 3 Somebody wants you on the phone. | You |
| 4 Somebody has eaten the bananas. | The |
| 5 Somebody will repair the machine. | The |
| 6 Somebody is watching us. | We |
| 7 Somebody has to buy the food. | The |

27 Active or passive? Complete the sentences.

- 1 They are building (build) a new airport at the moment.
- 2 These shirts are clean now. They have been washed (wash).
- 3 'How did you fall?' 'Somebody (push) me.'
- 4 'How did you fall?' 'I (push).'
- 5 I can't find my bag. Somebody (take) it!
- 6 My watch is broken. It (repair) at the moment.
- 7 Who (invent) the camera?
- 8 When (the camera/invent)?
- 9 The letter was for me, so why (they/send) it to you?
- 10 The information will (send) to you as soon as possible.

future

UNITS 26-29

28 Which is the best alternative?

- 1 We're having a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.
A We have B We're having C We'll have
- 2 Do you know about Sally? her job. She told me last week.
A She leaves B She's going to leave C She'll leave
- 3 There's a programme on television that I want to watch. in five minutes.
A It starts B It's starting C It will start
- 4 The weather is nice now but I think later.
A it rains B it's raining C it will rain
- 5 'What next weekend?' 'Nothing special. Why?'
A do you do B are you doing C will you do
- 6 'When you see Ann, can you ask her to phone me?' 'OK, her.'
A I ask B I'm going to ask C I'll ask
- 7 'What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?' '..... tea, please.'
A I have B I'm going to have C I'll have
- 8 Don't take that newspaper away. it.
A I read B I'm going to read C I'll read
- 9 Rachel is ill, so to the party tomorrow night.
A she doesn't come B she isn't coming C she won't come
- 10 I want to meet Sarah at the station. What time ?
A does her train arrive B is her train going to arrive C is her train arriving
- 11 'Will you be at home tomorrow evening?' 'No.'
A I go out B I'm going out C I'll go out
- 12 '..... you tomorrow?' 'Yes, OK.'
A Do I phone B Am I going to phone C Shall I phone

past, present and future

UNITS 3-20, 26-29

29 Complete the sentences.

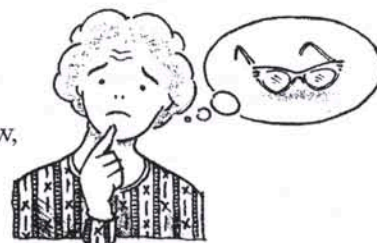
- 1 A: Did you go (you/go) out last night?
 B: No, (I/stay) at home.
 A: What (you/do)?
 B: (I/watch) television.
 A: (you/go) out tomorrow night?
 B: Yes, (I/go) to the cinema.
 A: Which film (you/see)?
 B: (I/not/know). (I/not/decide) yet.

- 2 A: Are you on holiday here?
 B: Yes, we are.
 A: How long (you/be) here?
 B: (we/arrive) yesterday.
 A: And how long (you/stay)?
 B: Until the end of next week.
 A: And (you/like) it here?
 B: Yes, (we/have)
 a wonderful time.



- 3 A: Oh, (I/just/remember) –
 (Jill/phone) while you were out.
 B: (she/always/phone) when I'm not here.
 (she/leave) a message?
 A: No, but (she/want) you to phone her back as soon as possible.
 B: OK, (I/phone) her now.
 (you/know) her number?
 A: It's in my address book. (I/get) it for you.
- 4 A: (I/go) out with Chris and Steve this evening.
 (you/want) to come with us?
 B: Yes, where (you/go)?
 A: To the Italian restaurant in North Street. (you/ever/eat) there?
 B: Yes, (I/be) there two or three times. In fact I (go)
 there last night but I'd love to go again!

- 5 A: (I/lose) my glasses again.
 (you/see) them?
 B: (you/wear) them when
 (I/come) in.
 A: Well, (I/not/wear) them now,
 so where are they?
 B: (you/look) in the kitchen?
 A: No, (I/go) and look now



-ing and infinitive

UNITS 50–54, 98, 105

30 Which is correct?

- 1 Don't forget to switch off the light before you go out.
A switch B. to switch C switching
 - 2 It's late. I must now.
A go B to go C going
 - 3 I'm sorry but I haven't got time to you now.
A for talking B to talk C talking
 - 4 Bill is always in the kitchen. He enjoys
A cook B to cook C cooking
 - 5 We've decided away for a few days.
A go B to go C going
 - 6 You're making too much noise. Can you please stop ?
A shout B to shout C shouting
 - 7 Would you like to dinner on Sunday?
A come B to come C coming
 - 8 That bag is too heavy for you. Let me you.
A help B to help C helping
 - 9 There's a swimming pool near my house. I go every day.
A to swim B to swimming C swimming
 - 10 Did you use a dictionary the letter?
A to translate B for translating C for translate
 - 11 I'd love a car like yours.
A have B to have C having
 - 12 Could you me with this bag, please?
A help B to help C helping
 - 13 I don't mind here but I'd prefer to sit by the window.
A sit B to sit C sitting
 - 14 Do you want you?
A that I help B me to help C me helping
 - 15 I always read the newspaper before work.
A start B to start C starting
 - 16 I wasn't feeling very well but the medicine made me better.
A feel B to feel C feeling
 - 17 Shall I phone the restaurant a table?
A for reserve B for reserving C to reserve
 - 18 Tom looked at me without anything.
A say B saying C to say
-

a and the

UNITS 64, 68-72

31 Complete the sentences.

<p>1 Can you pass <u>the sugar</u>, please?</p> 	<p>2 Have you got ?</p>  <p>No, I can't drive.</p>
<p>3 Have you got any milk?</p>  <p>Yes, there's some in</p>	<p>4 What do you do?</p>  <p>I'm</p>
<p>5 I don't feel very well. I don't want to go to</p> 	<p>6 What did you do last night?</p>  <p>I went to</p>
<p>7 Shall we walk home?</p>  <p>No, let's get</p>	<p>8 Can you play ?</p>  <p>Yes, but not very well.</p>
<p>9 I'm interested in</p> 	<p>10 What's the difference between those cars?</p>  <p>Nothing, they're</p>

32 Put in **a/an** or **the** where necessary. If **a/an/the** are not necessary, leave an empty space (-).

- 1 Who is the best player in your team?
- 2 I don't watch - television very often.
- 3 'Is there a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of this street.'
- 4 I can't ride - horse.
- 5 - sky is very clear tonight.
- 6 Do you live here or are you - tourist?
- 7 What did you have for - lunch?
- 8 Who was - first President of - United States?
- 9 'What time is it?' 'I don't know. I haven't got - watch.'
- 10 I'm sorry but I've forgotten your name. I can never remember - names.
- 11 What time is - next train to London?
- 12 Kate never writes - letters. She prefers to phone people.
- 13 'Where's Sue?' 'She's in - garden.'
- 14 Excuse me, I'm looking for - Majestic Hotel. Is it near here?
- 15 Gary was ill - last week, so he didn't go to - work.
- 16 Everest is - highest mountain in - world.
- 17 I usually listen to - radio while I'm having - breakfast.
- 18 I like - sport. My favourite sport is - basketball.
- 19 Julia is - doctor. Her husband is - art teacher.
- 20 My apartment is on - second floor. Turn left at - top of - stairs, and it's on - right.
- 21 After - dinner, we watched - television.
- 22 Last year we had - wonderful holiday in - south of - France.

prepositions

UNITS 96-101, 104

33 Put in a preposition (**in/for/by** etc.).

- 1 Helen is studying law at university.
- 2 What is the longest river - Europe?
- 3 Is there anything - television this evening?
- 4 We arrived - the hotel after midnight.
- 5 'Where's Mike?' 'He's - holiday.'
- 6 Tom hasn't got up yet. He's still - bed.
- 7 Linda is away. She's been away - Monday.
- 8 The next meeting is - 15 April.
- 9 I usually go to work - car.
- 10 There's too much sugar - my coffee.
- 11 Kevin lived in London - six months. He didn't like it very much.
- 12 Were there a lot of people - the party?
- 13 What are you doing - the moment? Are you working?
- 14 I don't know any of the people - this photograph.
- 15 The train was very slow. It stopped - every station.
- 16 I like this room. I like the pictures - the walls.
- 17 'Did you buy that picture?' 'No, it was given to me - a friend of mine.'
- 18 I'm going away - a few days. I'll be back - Thursday.
- 19 Silvia has gone - Italy. She's - Milan at the moment.
- 20 Ann left school - fifteen and got a job - a shop.