

**MAJORS 25 ANYS ANGLÈS**

**EPAPATERNA**

**CURS 2025-26**

# Nouns, adjectives and adverbs

## 1 Subject and object pronouns

### *Subject pronouns*

I   you   he   she   it   we   you   they

### *Object pronouns*

me   you   him   her   it   us   you   them

- The subject is the person or thing doing the action:

*I left early.*

***She** went home.*

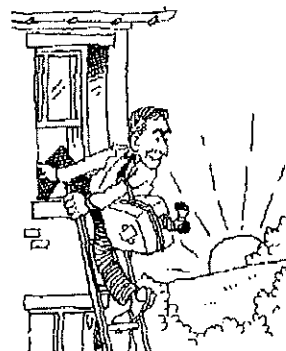
*We said goodbye.*

- The object is the person or thing receiving the action:

*She telephoned **me**.*

*I hit **him**.*

*We saw **her**.*



## Practice

Write the correct pronouns for these sentences.

- 1 ..*She*... telephoned yesterday, (she)
- 2 We watched *.him*... for hours, (he)
- 3 Hasn't ..... arrived yet? (she)
- 4 ..... don't understand. (I)
- 5 Are you talking to .....? (I)
- 6 Don't ask ..... doesn't know, (she/she)
- 7 This is Julia: ..... have known ..... for years, (we/she)
- 8 Nobody told ..... the bus was leaving, (they)
- 9 Why didn't ..... ask ..... to come? (she/they)
- 10 Don't ask ..... Ask ..... (I/he)
- 11 ..... think ..... doesn't like ..... (T/hc/I)
- 12 ..... asked ..... to invite ..... (they/he/we)

## 2 Reflexive pronouns

myself    yourself    himself    herself    itself  
ourselves    yourselves    themselves

- The object is the same person or thing as the subject:  
*I cut myself when I was cooking.*  
*The kettle will switch itself off automatically.*

### Practice

Write the correct reflexive pronouns for these sentences.

- 1 I like to wake ..myselfff.. up in the morning with a cup of coffee.
- 2 Thanks for a great party - we really enjoyed . ourselves.. .
- 3 I hate watching .....on video.
- 4 I'm sorry, Tony, but I haven't got enough money to pay for you. Can you pay for.....?
- 5 After his accident, Philip drove.....to the hospital.
- 6 We don't need a babysitter - the children can look after
- 7 Now, children, remember to give .....enough time to answer all the exam questions.
- 8 'Should I apply for the job?' she asked.....
- 9 We're planning to buy.....a new television.
- 10 He hurt .....when he was playing football.

## 3 Possessive adjectives

- Each pronoun has a possessive adjective:

I	—>	my	we	—>	our
you	—>	your	you	—>	your
he	—>	his	they	-->	their
she	—>	her	it	—>	its

### Practice

Write the correct possessive adjectives for these sentences.

- 1 These are ..my... parents. (!)
- 2 I've got .....watch, (he)
- 3 Is this .....car? {you}
- 4 Do they like.....new house? (she)

- 5 Have you met .....teacher? (they)
- 6 Who's got .....money? (I)
- 7 I don't like .....teacher, (we)
- 8 Have you got .....passport? (you)
- 9 He forgot .....keys, (he)
- 10 They changed .....hotel, (they)
- 11 She gave the letter to .....secretary, (she)
- 12 There's something wrong with .....car. (I)
- 13 They're having a party in .....garden, (they)
- 14 Where's .....pen? (I)
- 15 I like .....jacket. (You)

#### 4 Possessive adjectives and pronouns

##### *Possessive adjectives*

my    your    his    her    its    our    your    their

##### *Possessive pronouns*

mine    yours    his    hers    -    ours    yours    theirs

- The possessive adjective is always followed by its noun:

*It's my car.*

*That's his mother.*

*This is our house.*

- The possessive pronoun is never followed by its noun:

*This is mine.*

*Give it to Peter: it's his.*

*The money is ours.*

#### Practice

Write the correct possessive adjective or pronoun for these sentences.

- 1 Whose camera is this? Is it ..yours. ? (you)
- 2 Excuse me, those are „our.. seats, (we)
- 3 Is it .....suitcase or .....? (you/he)
- 4 Has the dog had .....food? (it)
- 5 They're not ..... keys - they're .....(I/she)
- 6 I don't think its .....room: I think it's .....(you/they)
- 7 The police asked me for ..... address. (I)

- 8 Have you got ..... pen, or would you like to borrow  
.....? (you/I)
- 9 ..... garden is bigger than ..... (they/we)
- 10 I think this is ..... book. Oh no, it's ..... (I/you)
- 11 The decision is ..... (they)
- 12 The cat wants ..... dinner, (it)
- 13 You know it's not ..... money. It's ..... (you/I)
- 14 It isn't ..... car, it's ..... (he/she)
- 15 It wasn't ..... mistake, it was ..... (I/they)
- 16 Have you met ..... mother? (they)
- 17 ..... parents say the decision is ..... (she/they)
- 18 ..... brother hasn't got a phone, so he uses ..... (I/we)
- 19 ..... car wasn't working, so I used ..... (I/he)
- 20 ..... house is smaller than ..... (we/they)

## 5 The possessive with s

- To indicate possession for people or animals:

- a) in the singular, add 's:

*Anne's bike*  
*James's friend*  
*The dog's food*

- b) for plurals ending in s, just add ':

*The boys' mother*  
*My pare/Us' house*  
*The ladies' hats*

- c) for other plurals, add 's:

*The children's friends*  
*The women's cars*

**Note:** *It's* = *It is*. The possessive of *it* is *its*:

*It's cold today.*  
*Give the dog its food.*



## Practice

Rewrite these sentences, putting the apostrophe (') where necessary. If two answers are possible, write the more likely one.

- 1 We talked to the boys parents for some time.  
*We talked to the boys' parents for some time.*  
*We talked to the boy's parents for some time.*

- 2 We can borrow my fathers car.  
*We can borrow my father's car.*
- 3 Have you met Susans friend?
- 4 About sixty people use the teachers room.
- 5 Someone had taken Barbaras purse.
- 6 Something was hurting the animals foot.
- 7 I'm going to write to the childrens parents.
- 8 Jane works in my mothers office.
- 9 The dog doesn't like its food.
- 10 Mary and Pat stayed at their friends house.
- 11 Are you going to the secretaries meeting?
- 12 I put the money in the waiters hand.
- 13 Ians suit was very expensive.

## 6 Countable and uncountable nouns

- Countable nouns are things that can be counted:  
*a book, two cars, three planes*
  - Uncountable nouns cannot be counted as *one, two, three*, etc:  
*milk, water, flour*
- > Exercise 17: if we want to count these things, we use *a litre of, a kilo of*, etc.  
**Note:** *Bread, cheese, butter, information, news, food, and money* are all uncountable nouns.
- >• Exercise 14 for *some* and *any*.

### Practice

Write 'C' for countable, 'U' for uncountable.

apple	C	cheese		information	
water	U	tooth		butter	
boy		car		sugar	
milk		grass		tree	
table		person		garden	
pen		road		book	
bread		chair		news	
cup		bicycle		bus	
computer		hand		wine	
money		flour		house	



*And twenty-two kilos of flour, please.*

## 7 Singular and plural

- To make a singular noun plural, add s:  
*brother* → *brothers*; *car* → *cars*; *house* → *houses*

### Notes

- If the word ends in *ch*, *sh*, *x*, or *s*, add *es*.  
*match* → *matches*; *box* → *boxes*
- If the word ends in *y*, change to *ies*:  
*baby* → *babies*; *lady* → *ladies*
- Remember the common irregular plurals:  
*men*, *women*, *children*, *people*, *teeth*, *feet*

### Practice

Write the plurals.

brother	<i>brothers</i>	woman	
sister		box	
match		baby	
key		person	
camera		man	
church		child	
teacher		secretary	
garden		student	
sandwich		bus	
door		cinema	
lady		foot	
gentleman		boy	
tooth		table	
restaurant		window	
house		banana	



## 8 The indefinite article a

- a (or *an*) is used with countable nouns (> Exercise 6) to indicate *one*.  
*Can I have a cup of tea?*  
*I've got a daughter and two sons.*
- a is not used before a plural noun (NOT *I've got a sons*).
- a is not used before uncountable nouns (NOT *I want a petrol, please*).

### Practice

Write a, *an*, or nothing to complete these sentences.

- 1 I'd like ...a... sandwich, please.
- 1 He asked me for ...-... money.



- 3 They wanted .....information about the trains.
- 4 I'd like .....apple and .....orange, please.
- 5 They've got .....very big house.
- 6 Do you like .....fast cars?
- 7 We watched .....films all afternoon.
- 8 Have you got .....umbrella?
- 9 I asked for .....bread and .....cheese.
- 10 Are you drinking .....milk?
- 11 I had .....glass of water.
- 12 He gave me .....orange.
- 13 Is there .....telephone here?
- 14 We had .....eggs for breakfast.
- 15 I like .....coffee and .....tea.

## 9 The indefinite article *a* and the definite article *the*

- *a* is used with countable nouns to indicate **one** (>- Exercise 8):  
*I've got two bikes and a car.*  
*She's a lawyer.*  
*He's a teacher.*
- *the* is used:
  - a) when a word is used a second time;  
*He gave me a knife and a spoon. **The** spoon was dirty.*  
*I bought a pen and some paper, but I left **the** pen in the shop.*
  - b) when only one object exists:  
*the earth, the sun, the River Thames*

### Practice

Write *a*, *the*, or no article to complete these sentences.

- 1 She's *a...* journalist.
- 2 *The..* moon moves slowly round *the...* earth.
- 3 *.....* sun is shining.
- 4 I'd like *.....* cup of coffee, please.
- 5 Have you got *.....* double room?
- 6 He gave me a lighter and some cigarettes but *.....* lighter didn't work.
- 7 There was *.....* doctor and *.....* nurse in the room *.....* nurse was sleeping.
- 8 She took *.....* sandwich and *.....* piece of cake, but didn't eat *.....* cake.
- 9 Yes, I work at this school. I'm *.....* teacher.
- 10 A man and two women were sitting in the car. I think *.....* man was Italian.
- 11 Did you see *.....* Pope when he came to England?
- 12 He offered me *.....* cigarette, but I refused.
- 13 Did you send me *.....* postcard when you were in Greece?
- 14 They had six cats and *.....* dog. I really liked *.....* dog.
- 15 Have you got *.....* match, please?
- 16 She sent me *.....* letter and *.....* card *.....* letter didn't arrive.
- 17 I had *.....* cup of tea and *.....* ice cream *.....* tea was terrible.
- 18 Have you met Sally? She's *.....* friend of mine.

## 10 No article or *the* before names of places

- *a* or *the* is **not** usually used before names of villages, towns, streets, cities, countries or continents.

She lives in Paris.

We went to India.

- *the* is used before names of seas, rivers, groups of islands or mountains, kingdoms, republics, deserts, plural names of countries: *the Atlantic Ocean*, *the River Thames*, *the Netherlands*, *the Arctic* (land and sea), *the Antarctic* (land and sea), *the Alps*, *the United States of America*, *the United Arab Emirates*, *the Sahara*, *the United Kingdom*, *the Nile*, *the Gobi Desert*.

### Practice

Write the names of the places below in two columns, those with *the* and those without *the*.

River Seine	Philippines	Algeria
Luxembourg	Sweden	Rocky Mountains
Istanbul	Oxford Street	St Lawrence River
Pyrenees	Bombay	Barcelona
Chile	South China Sea	People's Republic of Mongolia
Solomon Islands	Hamburg	Pacific Ocean

with *the*

without *the*

*River Seme*

*Luxembourg*

## 11 No article or definite article?

### Words using no article

He doesn't like going to school.  
 I think she's at home now.  
 I usually get to work at 9.30.  
 Do you go to church on Sundays?  
 She was very tired so she went to bed early.  
 Did you have the baby in hospital?  
 Their father's in prison.

- There is usually no *a* or *the* before: *school, college, university, home, work, church, bed, hospital, prison, town.*

**Note:** We only say *a* or *the* before these words when **the building** is important and not its use:

*It was a beautiful church.*  
*The school is very old now.*  
*This is not a very comfortable bed.*  
*Is there a prison near here?*  
*The hospital is closing down.*

### Words using *the*

We don't very often go to the cinema.  
 Did you go to the disco on Saturday?  
 I go to the supermarket every Friday.

- We usually say *the* before the places we visit in a town:  
*the cinema, theatre, disco, opera, post office, bank; names of shops - baker's, grocer's, supermarket, chemist, butcher's; dentist(s), doctor(s), hairdresser(s), toilet*  
 And we say *the shopping*: *I do the shopping on Mondays.*
- But we can sometimes use *a* before these words:  
*Did you go to the disco on Saturday?* but: *There's a new disco in town.*  
*I'm going to the bank,* but: *Does she work in a bank?*

### Practice

Write the sentences, adding *the* where necessary.

- 1 Is he still in bed?  
*Is he still in bed?*
- 2 Would you like to go to cinema tonight?  
*Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?*
- 3 We visit him in prison about once a month.
- 4 Can I go home now?

5 I usually go to bank once a week.

6 Does she like it at university?

7 School is almost falling down.

8 I do all my shopping at supermarket.

9 What time do you finish work?



10 I went to hairdresser last week but my hair looks terrible.

11 Bed in this room is too small for me.

12 I don't usually go to church but my parents do.

13 He goes to doctor's regularly - he always thinks he's ill.

14 What are you going to study at college?

15 Poor James! He hates being in hospital.

## 12 Other words with **a**, **an**, **the** or no article

The apples are £1 **a** kilo.  
 I never drive more than 80 kilometres an hour.  
 She smokes about twenty cigarettes **a** day.

**a**, **an** when talking about cost, speed or how often we do something.

Can you play **the** guitar?  
 I love listening to **the** piano.

**the** with musical instruments when we talk about playing them or listening to them. But note: *I'd like to buy **a** piano.*

I usually listen to **the** radio in the mornings.  
 They watch television most evenings.

**the** with *listen to the radio*. No article with *watch television*. But note: *Have you got **a** new television? This is **an** expensive radio.*

English isn't too difficult to learn.  
 History is my favourite subject.  
 She plays tennis very well.  
 I usually have toast for breakfast.

- No article before names of academic subjects, languages, sports, meals.

### Practice

Complete these sentences with **a**, **an**, **the** or no article.

- 1 She plays ..... piano beautifully.
- 2 We usually meet once ..... week.
- 3 I enjoy studying languages but I find ..... Latin quite difficult.
- 4 I always listen to ..... radio when I get up.
- 5 Can your daughter play ..... violin?
- 6 I can cycle 15 miles ..... hour.
- 7 Do you enjoy learning ..... Spanish?
- 8 I take the children swimming twice ..... week.
- 9 I think you watch ..... television too often.
- 10 Did you study ..... physics at school?
- 11 This flat costs £100 ..... week.
- 12 I love listening to ..... saxophone.
- 13 The potatoes are 80 pence ..... bag.
- 14 Can you speak ..... Russian?
- 15 I really enjoy playing ..... football at the weekends.

### 13 Summary

- *a, an* + singular noun;  
We are talking about one thing but it is not the only one. There is more than one of them.
- *the* + singular noun:  
There is only one or we are talking about a particular one. The speaker and listener know which one.

### Practice

13a Complete the conversation with *a, an, the* or no article.

A: It's '...a.. beautiful day today. I'd like to go to ...the.. beach.

B: Yes, but<sup>3</sup>.....beach is always crowded. I'd like to stay at<sup>4</sup>.....  
home and sit in 5.....garden. We can have .....lunch in  
7.....garden.

A: But we stayed at ..... home a)] day yesterday. I'd like to go out.  
I'm going back to <sup>9</sup>.....work tomorrow and this is <sup>10</sup>.....last  
day of my holiday.

B: Well, we could go out tonight. There's ".....good film on at  
<sup>12</sup>.....cinema, or we could go to <sup>13</sup>.....theatre.

A: O.K. but<sup>14</sup>.....theatre's too expensive. It's about £15 <sup>15</sup>.....seat.

B: That's true. We'll go to <sup>16</sup>.....cinema, then. Or we could stay here  
and watch <sup>17</sup>.....television.

A: Oh no, that's boring. I want to go to <sup>18</sup>.....cinema.

B: And this afternoon?

A: You can stay here but I think I'll go to <sup>19</sup>.....town.

B: Can you do <sup>20</sup>.....shopping when you're in town?

A: Oh, all right.

13b In your notebook, add, remove or change the articles in these sentences to make them correct. Some sentences contain more than one mistake.

1 Our first lesson after the lunch is the geography.

2 I first played a baseball in USA last summer.

3 The Rome is my favourite city in Italy.

4 When I leave a university I want to be the journalist.

5 What time does bank open on Fridays?

6 I often work at the home.

## 14 a, some, any

> Exercise 6 for the difference between countable and uncountable nouns.

- a is used with singular countable nouns:  
*I'm waiting for **a** bus.*
- some is used in positive sentences
  - a) with plural countable nouns:  
***Some** people arrived.*  
*I'd like **a** loaf and **some** eggs, please.*
  - b) with uncountable nouns:  
*I bought **some** milk.*  
*I'd like **some** water, please.*
- any is used like some, but in negative sentences and questions
  - a) with plural countable nouns:  
*Did you meet, **any** friends in town?*  
*I didn't buy **any** eggs.*
  - b) with uncountable nouns:  
*Did you buy **any** milk?*  
*I didn't have **any** water.*
- No is also used to mean *not any*, but with a positive verb form:  
*There were **no** eggs in the market.*  
*I had **no** water.*
- some is used in offers:  
*Would you like **some** coffee?*  
*Would you like **some** tea?*

I've got {Wouldn't you like...?}	an apple some oranges some sugar
Have you got ...? I haven't got	an apple any oranges any sugar

## Practice

14 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.

- 1 Would you like...a.. cup of tea?
- 2 There's some.. butter in the fridge.
- 3 Can I make .....telephone call?
- 4 There weren't.....books in the house.
- 5 There are .....children at the door.
- 6 She wants .....glass of water.
- 7 They don't have ..... friends in the village.



- 8 I bought .....lemonade yesterday.
- 9 Have you got .....watch?
- 10 She'd like ..... new perfume.
- 11 We're getting ..... new car soon.
- 12 There isn't ..... shampoo in the bathroom.
- 13 I'd like ..... apple, please.
- 14 The house hasn't got ..... furniture.
- 15 Would you like .....orange juice?
- 16 I've got .....bananas and ..... apple.
- 17 Did you bring ..... bread?
- 18 I'd like ..... water, please.
- 19 Sorry, I haven't got ..... matches.
- 20 I asked the waiter for ..... tea.

16

## 15 something, anything; someone, anyone (or somebody, anybody)

### Positive

There's **someone** at the door.  
I've got **something** to tell you.

### Negative

I didn't know **anyone** at the party.  
We didn't have **anything** to drink.

### Question

Did you meet **anyone** at the club?  
Do you know **anything** about this place?

**Note:** *Can I have ...?, Would you like ...? + something, someone:*  
*Would you like something to eat?*  
*Can I have something to drink?*

## Practice

Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 Is there {something/anything} to eat in the fridge?
- 2 There's {something/anything} about your friend Alec in the paper.
- 3 I met [someone/anyone] from your office last night.
- 4 I called at their house but there wasn't {someone/anyone} in.
- 5 Do you know {someone/anyone} in this street?

## Practice

Write *a few*, *a little*, *much* or *many* to complete these sentences. Do not use *some*, *any*, or *a lot of*.

- 1 There's some food, but not *much*... drink.
- 2 *A few* people arrived before the party started, but not many.
- 3 There's not ..... food in the cupboard.
- 4 She hasn't got ..... friends.
- 5 I'm sorry, I haven't got ..... time.
- 6 The receptionist didn't give me ..... information.
- 7 I can lend you ..... money until tomorrow.
- 8 I asked him to put ..... milk in my coffee.
- 9 I've seen her ..... Times this year, but not very often.
- 10 We only have ..... petrol left.
- 11 She started feeling ill only ..... days before the exam.
- 12 Not ..... people come here in the winter.
- 13 Did they pay you ..... money for working there?
- 14 There aren't ..... towns in this part of England.
- 15 I didn't drink ..... wine at the party.
- 16 There are only ..... people at the beach.
- 17 I didn't have ..... opportunity to talk to him.
- 18 The bank only lent me ..... money.
- 19 Can I ask you ..... questions?
- 20 The journey was a short one: it didn't take ..... time.
- 21 Only ..... students are going to fail the exam.
- 22 I don't think ..... people will come tonight.
- 23 I haven't done ..... work today.
- 24 I gave the cat ..... milk.
- 25 I don't think I've made ..... mistakes.

## 17 Counting the uncountables

- It is not possible to say *one water*, *two flours*, etc.  
Uncountable objects are counted in two ways:
  - a) in litres, kilos, etc:  
*Could I have **a kilo of** potatoes?*  
*I need **three litres of** milk.*
  - b) by counting the containers that hold the uncountable noun:  
*I'd like **three bottles of** lemonade, please.*  
or by dividing the object into pieces, which are then counted:  
*Would you like **a piece of** cake?*

### Practice

Write the correct word for each object.



1 a ..... of lemonade



2 a ..... of cake



3 a ..... of bread



4 a ..... of chocolates



5 a ..... of peas



6 a ..... of chocolate



7 a ..... of Coca-Cola



8 a ..... of jam



9 a ..... of cigarettes



10 a ..... of bread



11 a ..... of milk



12 a ..... of toothpaste

## 18 Comparatives (*tall, taller; comfortable, more comfortable*)

- Adjectives with one syllable (*tall, great, short*, etc.) add *er*:  
*tall* → *taller*; *great* → *greater*; *short* → *shorter*

Adjectives that end with *e* just add *r*: *wide* → *wider*

- If the word ends in one vowel + consonant, double the consonant:  
*thin* → *thinner*; *hot* → *hotter*; *big* → *bigger*
- If the word ends in two vowels + consonant, do not double the consonant:  
*great* → *greater*; *poor* → *poorer*
- If the word ends in *e*, just add *r*:  
*large* → *larger*
- Note the irregulars:  
*good* → *better*; *bad* → *worse*

### Practice

18a Write the comparatives.

tall	<i>taller</i>	large		short	
thin		rich		hot	
wide		poor		cold	
long		young		warm	
good		big		cheap	
fat		bad		small	
old		clean		brave	

- Adjectives with three syllables or more (*comfortable, beautiful, expensive*, etc.) add *more*:  
*comfortable* → *more comfortable*; *beautiful* → *more beautiful*;  
*expensive* → *more expensive*
- When making comparisons, use *than*:  
*Mary's taller than John.*  
*John's shorter than Mary.*  
*The big television's more expensive than the small one.*  
*This chair's more comfortable than that one.*

18b Write the correct comparative for these sentences.

- The Mississippi's *longer than* the Thames, (long)
- This hotel's *more comfortable than* the other one. (comfortable)
- I think this shop is .....that one. (good)
- The restaurant is .....the cafe, (expensive)

- 5 Simon's ..... Mark, (old)
- 6 I think Scotland is ..... England, (beautiful)
- 7 My brother's ..... I am. (young)
- 8 I like this school because it's ..... the other one.  
(big)
- 9 Accommodation here is ..... in my country.  
(expensive)
- 10 The weather here is ..... at home, (cold)
- 11 I think you're ..... your father now. (tall)
- 12 His homework was ..... mine, (bad)
- 13 This film is ..... the one you wanted to see.  
(interesting)
- 14 The journey is ..... I thought, (long)
- 15 This lesson is ..... the last one. (difficult)

## 19 Comparatives

- > Exercise 18 for adjectives with one syllable, and with three syllables or more.
- Adjectives with two syllables
  - a) generally use **more-**  
*careful* -> **more careful**; *stupid* -> **more stupid**; *cautious* -> **more cautious**
  - b) but if the adjective ends in **er**, **y**, **ow**, add **er**:  
*clever* -> *cleverer*; *friendly* -> *friendlier* (note: y changes to i);  
*pretty* -> *prettier*; *narrow* -> *narrower*
- The comparative of **little** is **less**, and of **few** is **fewer**:  
*I've got less money than she has.*  
*There are fewer problems than there were before.*

Note:

*It's getting hotter and hotter.*  
*It's getting more and more dangerous.*

## Practice

Write the comparative of the words given to complete the sentences.  
Add **than** where necessary.

- 1 He is . *more helpful than* he used to be. (helpful)
- 2 It was slowly getting . *hotter.* and . *hotter...* (hot)
- 3 I had ..... time than T needed to finish the job.  
(little)

- 4 Peter gets ..... and .....  
all the time, (selfish)
- 5 You seem ..... you were yesterday, (happy)
- 6 My chair was getting ..... and .....  
..... (uncomfortable)
- 7 We need ..... actors for this film, (young)
- 8 I think that the new salesman is ..... the last  
one. (honest)
- 9 This road is ..... and .....  
the other one. (long/dangerous)
- 10 Is the new car ..... the old one? (expensive)
- 11 This system is ..... the last one we had. (easy)
- 12 People here are ..... they are at home, (polite)
- 13 The man was getting ..... and ..... (angry)
- 14 The city is ..... it used to be. (crowded)
- 15 She was feeling ..... she had been earlier.  
(miserable)
- 16 Computers are ..... nowadays, (complicated)
- 17 I think trains are ..... and .....  
cars, (fast/comfortable)
- 18 We will have to think of a ..... method, (good)
- 19 I'm beginning to feel ..... about the results.  
(hopeful)
- 20 She seems to be getting ..... and ..... (thin]
- 21 My new dictionary is a lot ..... the last one. (useful)
- 22 These trousers are too wide. Do you have any that are .....?  
(narrow)
- 23 ..... young people learn to play musical  
instruments than in the past, (few)
- 24 The film got ..... and ..... until I fell  
asleep! (boring)
- 25 I think that people who live in villages are .....  
people in big cities, (friendly)
- 26 Her new job is a lot ..... the last one. (stressful)

## 20 Comparatives

### Check

Complete these sentences, using the comparative form of the adjectives given.

- 1 It's hotter.. here than in London, (hot)
- 2 She's *more imaginative*.. than her brother, (imaginative)
- 3 He's .....than all the other students, (old)
- 4 Do you think Pat is .....than Brian? (intelligent)
- 5 This school is .....than ours, (old-fashioned)
- 6 The computer was .....than I thought.  
(expensive)
- 7 The rooms are .....than they used to be.  
(clean)
- 8 He's .....than he was a year ago. (healthy)
- 9 Do you think English is .....than French.  
(difficult)
- 10 He eats a lot - he's getting ..... and  
.....(fat)
- 11 His face was getting ..... and  
.....(red)
- 12 He was .....than I had ever seen him before.  
(angry)
- 13 Big cars are.....than small ones, (comfortable)
- 14 My exam was .....than I had thought, (bad)
- 15 The road becomes.....after four or five miles.  
(narrow)
- 16 I'm sure I'll find New York .....than Houston.  
(exciting)
- 17 I need to go to the doctor - this cough is getting ..... and  
.....(bad)
- 18 He thinks Charlie Chaplin is.....than Mr Bean, (funny)
- 19 Their plane ticket was .....than mine because  
they flew on a Sunday, (cheap)
- 20 My son is a lot..... now that he's a teenager, (lazy)

## 21 as... as

- To say that two things or people are the same or equal:  
*My son is **as tall** as you.*
- To say that two things or people are not the same or equal:  
*The second half of the football match was **not as exciting** as the first half.*

### Practice

Complete these sentences, using the adjectives in the box.

boring    comfortable    dangerous    deep    difficult  
feet independent    old    relaxing    valuable

- 1 This summer is not as .hot.. as last summer.
- 2 I hope his new book is not as .boring...as his last one.
- 3 She was afraid of flying, but I told her it's not as .....as travelling by car.
- 4 Don't worry. The river isn't as .....as it looks.
- 5 Silver isn't as .....as gold.
- 6 Dogs aren't as .....as cats.
- 7 Our new car is very fast, but it's not as .....as the old one.
- 8 Do you think French is as .....to learn as English?
- 9 Were you really born in 1980? I didn't realise you were as .....as me.
- 10 For me, lying on the beach is not as .....as walking in the mountains.

## 22 Superlatives

- Adjectives with one syllable add *est*:  
*great → greatest; small → smallest; old → oldest*
- > Exercise 18 for spelling changes.
- Adjectives with two syllables use *most*:  
*careful-->most careful; patient --> most patient*  
But two syllable adjectives ending in er, y or oxx, add est:  
*clever-->cleverest; happy-->happiest; pretty-->prettiest (y changes to i);*  
*narrow-->narrowest*
- Adjectives with three syllables or more use *most*:  
*expensive --> most expensive; dangerous --> most dangerous;*  
*comfortable --> most comfortable*



**Note:** The irregulars:

*bad --> worst*

*good --> best*

*little --> least*

### USE

Superlatives are used to compare one thing with several others.

They are used with **the** ... *in*, or **the** ... *of*; sometimes they are used with just **the** ....

*This is **the** longest river in the world.*

*This is **the** most expensive car of them all.*

*This is **the** most expensive car here.*

### Practice

Write the superlatives of the words given, using *in* or *of* where necessary.

- 1 This is *the biggest building in*.. the world, (big building)
- 2 This is ..... here, (comfortable chair)
- 3 He bought .....the shop, (expensive flowers)
- 4 I think she's .....the group, (good singer)
- 5 He's .....the company, (careful driver)
- 6 Who's .....the class? (old student)
- 7 It's .....I've ever seen, (bad film)
- 8 She's .....all the students, (intelligent)
- 9 It was .....I had ever heard, (beautiful music)
- 10 He's .....all the assistants, (helpful)
- 11 He's .....his class, (young)
- 12 This is .....the world, (poor country)
- 13 She's .....I've ever met. (strange person)
- 14 I didn't answer .....questions, (difficult)
- 15 Peter's .....them all. (old)

### 23 too, enough

- The infinitive with **to** is often used after **too** + adjective, or **not** + adjective + **enough**.

*It's **too** cold to swim today. (We can't swim today - it's **too** cold.)*

*It isn't warm **enough** to go to the beach. (We can't go to the beach - it's **not** warm enough.)*

### Practice

Complete these sentences using *too* or *not ... enough*.

- 1 I can't walk any further - I'm *too tired*... (tired)
- 2 I'm sorry. You're *not old enough* to see this film. (old)
- 3 It's .....to work here. Let's go to the library.  
[noisy]
- 4 Ian was .....to get into the swimming team.  
(fast)
- 5 Your handwriting is .....to read, (small)
- 6 I'm afraid we can't buy that computer. It's .....  
(expensive)
- 7 I don't think George should get the new job - he's .....  
.....(efficient)
- 8 Those jeans are .....to wear to the party.  
(dirty)
- 9 We couldn't talk to each other in the pub - the music was .....  
.....(loud)
- 10 Can you help me with this bottle? I'm .....to  
open it. (strong)

## 24 Participial adjectives (*bored/boring*)

### CONTRAST

- Note the difference:

*I was bored.*

*The lesson was boring.*

It is not possible to say: *The lesson was bored.*

It is possible to say: *She was boring.*

### Practice

Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 It was a very [*interested*/*interesting*] performance.
- 2 We were all very [*interested*/*interesting*] in what he said.
- 3 It was a very [*tired*/*tiring*] journey.
- 4 We were all very [*worried*/*worrying*].
- 5 The children are [*frightening*/*frightened*] by the animals.

- 6 Why do you look so *{bored/boring}* at school?
- 7 It was a terribly *[excited/exciting]* day.
- 8 Don't look so *[worrying/worried]*.
- 9 We had a *[tiring/tired]* trip home.
- 10 It was an extremely *{amused/amusing}* programme.
- 11 It was an *[exciting/excited]* idea!
- 12 It was the most *[boring/bored]* lesson I can remember.
- 13 We were all feeling *(tired/tiring)*,
- 14 Didn't you think it was an *{amused/amusing}* play?
- 15 The last half hour was a *[worrying/worried]* time.
- 16 I've never been so *[frightened/frightening]* in my life.

## 25 Adverbs of manner

- Adverbs of manner are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*:  
*quick* → *quickly*; *polite* → *politely*; *careful* → *carefully*
- Note these irregulars: *good* → *well*; *hard* → *hard*; *fast* → *fast*; *early* → *early*;  
*late* → *late*; *loud* → *loud* or *loudly*.  
*He's a good worker. He works well.*  
*She's a hard worker. She works hard.*  
*She's a fast runner. She runs fast.*

## Practice

Write the adverbs.

quick	<i>quickly</i>	clever	
slow		nice	
fast		bad	
careful		intelligent	
stupid		polite	
dangerous		rude	
good		brave	
hard		early	

## 26 Comparison of adverbs

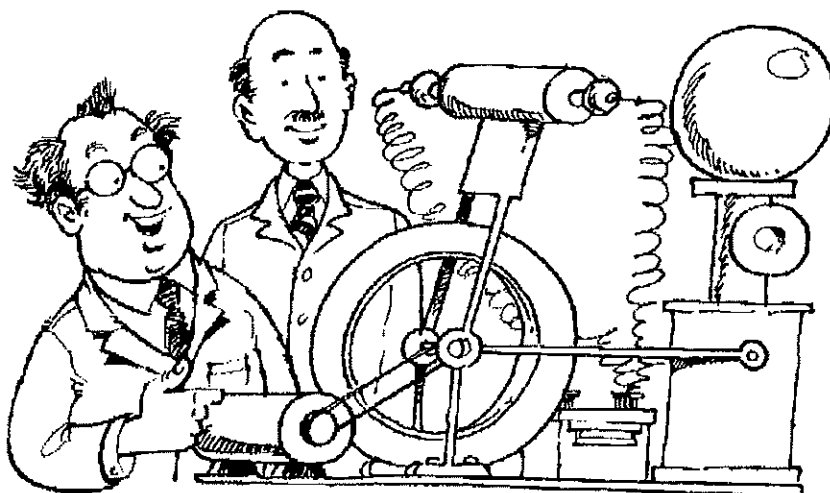
- Most adverbs are used with **more** and **most**:  
*slowly* → **more slowly**, **most slowly**  
*dangerously* → **more dangerously**, **most dangerously**
- One-syllable adverbs add *er* and *est*:  
*hard* → **harder**, **hardest**; *fast* → **faster**, **fastest**; *loud* → **louder**, **loudest**
- The irregular comparisons are:

well	better	best	far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest
badly	worse	worst			
little	less	least			

### Practice

Write the correct form of adverbs for these sentences.

- 1 She works *..harder..* than all the others, (hard)



- 2 Of all the machines, this one works the ..... (good)
- 3 Couldn't you drive a bit .....? (careful)
- 4 I can't understand. Would you ask him to speak .....? (clear)
- 5 They all behaved badly, but Pat behaved the ..... (bad)
- 6 John was shouting ..... than everybody else, (loud)
- 7 I think I understand ..... than the others, (good)
- 8 Susan climbed ..... than the rest of us. (fast)
- 9 She gets up ..... than everybody else in the house, (early)
- 10 Do you think they have acted .....? (stupid)

## 27 Adjectives and adverbs

### Check

Complete these sentences.

- 1 It was *the best* driving I have ever seen, (good)
- 2 Peter sang *louder* than all the others, (loud)
- 3 The holiday wasn't *as expensive* as the one we had last year.
- 4 She's a good student: she works ..... than the others, (careful)
- 5 Would you play ....., please? I'm trying to sleep, (quiet)
- 6 Of all the people in the factory, Joan works ..... (efficient)
- 7 The weather isn't ..... as I had expected. (bad)
- 8 This is the ..... company in the world, (big)
- 9 She plays the piano ..... than anyone else in her class, (beautiful)
- 10 Mr Jones is ..... person in the village, (old)
- 11 Mark hit the ball very ..... (hard)
- 12 She runs ..... than anyone else in the team. (fast)
- 13 Do you think older people drive ..... than younger people? (slow)
- 14 They all dance well, but John dances ..... (good)
- 15 This computer is nearly twice ..... as the old one. (expensive)
- 16 He doesn't ski ..... as his sister, (good)
- 17 This typewriter is ..... than mine, (modern)
- 18 I think they both behaved very ..... (rude)
- 19 People aren't ..... as they used to be. (thoughtful)
- 20 I waited ..... than anyone else, (long)

# Verbs

## THE PRESENT TENSE

### 28 Present Simple

#### FORM

##### Positive

##### Question

##### Negative

I You We They	work.	Do	I you we they	work?	I YOU We They	do not (don't)	work.
He She It	works.	Does	he she it	work?	He She it	does not (doesn't)	work.

- There is only one form of *you* in English, which is the same in singular and plural.
- Note the endings with *he*, *she*, and *it*. If the verb ends in *ss*, *sh*, *ch*, or *x*, add *es*:  
*He finishes* (*finish* ends in *sh*)  
*She watches* (*watch* ends in *ch*)

#### USE

- For something which is permanently true:  
*I come from France.*  
*He doesn't speak Spanish.*  
*We live in London.*
- For repeated actions or habits:  
*I get up at six o'clock every day.*  
*What time do you leave work?*  
*I don't see them very often.*

#### Practice

Rewrite each sentence as a positive or negative sentence, or a question, according to the instructions.

- 1 I visit my parents very often, (negative)  
*I don't visit my parents very often.*
- 2 Does he go to school every day? (positive)  
*He goes to school every day.*
- 3 She comes from Germany, (question)  
*Does she come from Germany?*

- 4 She goes to work by car. (question)
- 5 We watch television every night, (negative)
- 6 He doesn't walk to work every day. (positive)
- 7 She plays football every Saturday, (question)
- 8 He washes his car every week, (question)
- 9 They live in Australia, (question)
- 10 They go to school by bus. (question)
- 11 Does she finish work at five o'clock? (positive)
- 12 He goes to the cinema on Fridays, (question)
- 13 I come from Africa, (negative)
- 14 Does he live in this street? (positive)
- 15 He works in a restaurant, (question)
- 16 She gets up at five o'clock, (question)
- 17 They eat a lot. (negative)
- 18 Does he work here? (positive)

## 29 Present Continuous

### FORM

#### Positive

#### Question

I	am	-	I'm	working.	Am	I	working?
He	is	-	He's		Is	he	
She			She's			she	
It			It's			it	
We	are	—	We're		Are	we	
You			You're			you	
They			They're			they	

#### Negative with **not**

#### Negative with **n't**

I	am	—	I'm	not working.	—		working.	
He	is	-	He's		He	isn't		
She			She's		She			
It					It's	It		
We	are	-	We're		We	aren't		
You			You're		You			
They			They're		They			

### USE

- For an action in progress now:  
*I'm reading a grammar book now.*  
*What are you looking at?*  
*She isn't eating at the moment.*

### Practice

Rewrite each sentence as a positive or negative sentence, or a question, according to the instructions.

- 1 She's watching television now. (question)  
*Is she watching television now?*
- 2 He isn't staying at this hotel, (positive)  
*He's staying at thle hotel.*
- 3 She's reading, (negative)  
*She isn't reading.*
- 4 They're working, (question)



- 5 He's writing a letter, [question]
- 6 He's eating, (negative)
- 7 I'm not working, (positive)
- 8 She's studying at the moment, (question)
- 9 I'm sleeping, (negative)
- 10 You're reading my newspaper, (question)
- 11 She's writing a letter, (question)
- 12 He's talking to Mary, (question)
- 13 They're not playing football, (positive)
- 14 He's listening to the radio, (question)
- 15 You're playing with my football, (question)

### 30 Present Simple/Present Continuous

#### Practice -

In your notebook, write these sentences putting the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1 She (read) at the moment.  
*She's reading at the moment.*
- 2 (You go) to work by car?  
*Do you go to work by car?*
- 3 I (not watch} television every night.  
*I don't watch television every night.*
- 4 I (not watch) television at the moment.  
*I'm not watching television at the moment.*

- 5 We {see} our parents every week.
- 6 (You listen) to the radio now?
- 7 I (not get up) at seven o'clock every morning.
- 8 Peter (talk) to Susan now.
- 9 (They work) in the restaurant at the weekends?
- 10 She (listen) to the radio in her bedroom at the moment.
- 11 They (not come) to school every day.
- 12 (You work) now?
- 13 The children (go) to bed at eight o'clock.
- 14 I (leave) the office every day at five.
- 15 I'm sorry i can't talk to you now. I (go) out.
- 16 (Peter and Jane work) in London at the moment?
- 17 (Mary and Susan drive) to the office every day?
- 18 We (go) to the beach now.
- 19 (John listen) to the radio at the moment?
- 20 (Your parents sit) in the garden now?
- 21 The film (start) every night at eight o'clock
- 22 They (not go) to the cinema very often.
- 23 (You go) into the office every month?
- 24 I (not study) at the moment.

### 31 Present Continuous: short answers



# FORM

## Positive

## Negative

Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.	or	
	he she is.		he she 's not.		he she isn't.
	it		it		it
	we you are.		we you 're not.		we you aren't,
	they		they		they

## Notes

- Nouns —• pronouns.  
'Are your *parents* sleeping?'  
'Yes, *they* are.'
- Positive short answers do not use contractions:  
*Yes, I am.* (NOT *Yes, I'm*)  
*Yes, they are.* (NOT *Yes, they're*)
- Contractions are used in negative short answers.  
*Is she working?'*  
'No, she *isn't*'

## Practice

Someone is asking you questions. Write the short answers.

*I'm not.*

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 'Are you working at the moment?'     | 'No,.....'                         |
| 2 'Are your sislers working now?'      | 'No, ... <i>they aren't</i> , ...' |
| 3 'Are your parents coming?'           | 'Yes,.....'                        |
| 4 'Is John working at the moment?'     | 'Yes,.....'                        |
| 5 'Are they playing tennis?'           | 'No,.....'                         |
| 6 'Are you reading this book?'         | 'Yes,.....'                        |
| 7 'Is Mary going to school today?'     | 'No,.....'                         |
| 8 'Is Peter listening to the radio?'   | 'Yes,.....'                        |
| 9 'Are they doing their homework now?' | 'No,.....'                         |
| 10 'Is the dog sleeping?'              | 'Yes,.....'                        |

## 32 Present Simple: short answers

## FORM

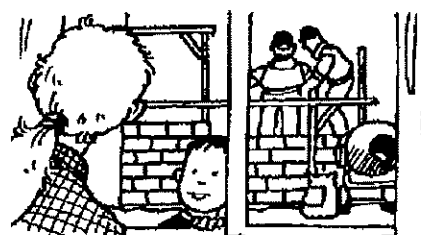
## Positive

## Negative

Yes,	I we you      do. they	No,	we you they      don't,
	he she      does, it		he she      doesn't, it

## Notes

- Nouns \* pronouns  
'Do the men want some tea?'  
'Yes, **they** do.'
- Negative short answers can use the unconnected form:  
'No, **they do** *Jiot*. (this is more emphatic)



## Practice

Write the short answers.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
|  | <i>I do.</i>                     |
| 1 'Do you live here?'                            | 'Yes, .....'                     |
| 2 'Does Mary work in this office?'               | 'No, ... <i>she doesn't</i> ...' |
| 3 'Does Stephen speak French?'                   | 'No, .....'                      |
| 4 'Do the teachers like your work?'              | 'Yes, .....'                     |
| 5 'Do you understand the lessons?'               | 'No, .....'                      |
| 6 'Do they visit you often?'                     | 'No, .....'                      |
| 7 'Do you like France?'                          | 'Yes, .....'                     |
| 8 'Do your parents live in London?'              | 'Yes, .....'                     |
| 9 'Does your father like modern music?'          | 'No, .....'                      |
| 10 'Does Judy drive to work?'                    | 'Yes, .....'                     |
| 11 'Do your grandparents still enjoy gardening?' | 'Yes, .....'                     |
| 12 'Does Simon's sister work with you?'          | 'No, .....'                      |
| 13 'Do John and Alison eat meat?'                | 'No, .....'                      |
| 14 'Does Tony like adventure films?'             | 'Yes, .....'                     |
| 15 'Do you watch TV at the weekend?'             | 'No, .....'                      |
| 16 'Does your uncle play tennis?'                | 'Yes, .....'                     |

### 33 Present Simple and Continuous: short forms

#### Check

Someone is asking you questions. Write the short answers.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 'Are your brothers working today?'         | 'Yes, <i>they are</i> .' |
| 2 'Do you speak Italian?'                    | 'No, <i>I don't</i> .'   |
| 3 'Do you like this school?'                 | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 4 'Do you go to school in London?'           | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 5 'Is your mother watching television?'      | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 6 'Do you go to school on Sundays?'          | 'No,.....'               |
| 7 'Are your parents staying here?'           | 'No,.....'               |
| 8 'Does the dog sleep in your bedroom?'      | 'No,.....'               |
| 9 'Do you get up at eight o'clock?'          | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 10 'Is Mary listening to the stereo?'        | 'Yes.....'               |
| 11 'Does the film start at six o'clock?'     | 'No,.....'               |
| 12 'Are the children playing football?'      | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 13 'Does Susan drive to work?'               | 'Yes.....'               |
| 14 'Are you reading?'                        | 'No,.....'               |
| 15 'Am I reading your paper?'                | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 16 'Are they doing the washing up?'          | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 17 'Do you come to work by bike?'            | 'No,.....'               |
| 18 'Is John watching television?'            | 'No,.....'               |
| 19 'Does Paul swim for the school team?'     | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 20 'Am I sitting in the right place?'        | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 21 'Do you like reading poetry?'             | 'No,.....'               |
| 22 'Do we need our coats?'                   | 'No,.....'               |
| 23 'Are Anne and Maria waiting for the bus?' | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 24 'Are you enjoying yourself?'              | 'Yes,.....'              |
| 25 'Is she coming now?'                      | 'No,.....'               |
| 26 'Does he know London well?'               | 'No,.....'               |
| 27 'Do they like chicken?'                   | 'Yes,.....'              |

## THE PAST TENSE

### 34 Past Simple: question and negative

#### FORM

- The past simple question form is the same for all persons (I, *you, he, she*, etc.) and all verbs:

<i>Did</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Did	I he she it we you they	leave? go? stay?

- The past simple negative form is the same for all persons and all verbs:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>did not</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
I He She It We You They	did not didn't	leave. go- stay.

#### USE

>- Exercise 35.

### Practice

Write these sentences in the past simple, keeping them as questions or negatives.

- Do they agree? *Did they agree?*
- They don't drive. *They didn't drive.*
- When do they go?.....
- Where do they work?.....
- Do you understand?.....
- I don't know.....
- He doesn't like it.....
- What do you think?.....

- 9 She doesn't live here .....
- 10 How much does it cost? .....
- 11 When do you get up? .....
- 12 I don't swim .....
- 13 She doesn't speak Spanish .....
- 14 We don't understand .....
- 15 When do they leave? .....
- 16 When does he go to school? .....
- 17 Do you like Germany? .....
- 18 When do you go out? .....
- 19 She doesn't smoke .....
- 20 He doesn't know .....

### 35 Past Simple: positive - regular verbs

#### FORM

- Regular verbs have the same form for all persons (*I, you, he, she*, etc.):

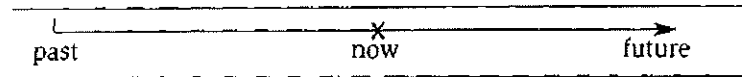
Subject	Infinitive + ed
I He She It We You They	stayed.

#### Notes

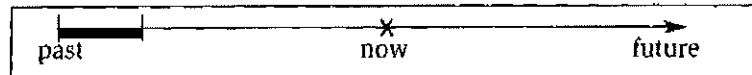
- Irregular verbs are different in the positive > Exercise 36.
- Remember to use the infinitive without *ed* for questions and negatives  
Exercise 34.  
*Did you stay?* (NOT *Did you stayed?*)
- Spelling:
  - a) verbs ending in *e* add only *d*:  
*I love — I loved*
  - b) verbs ending in *y* change *y* to **ied**:  
*I try — I tried*
  - c) most verbs ending in a single vowel + single consonant change to single vowel + double consonant:  
*I travel — I travelled*  
*We stop — we stopped*

## USE

- For a past action or state. The action can be a short one:  
*I asked a question.*  
*She missed the bus.*



or a long one:  
*I walked for hours.*  
*I lived here for years.*



## Practice

Change the verbs into the past simple, keeping them as positives, negatives, or questions.

- 1 He lives here. *He lived here.*
- 2 Do you work here? *Did you work here?*
- 3 I don't like the film .....
- 4 She hates the hotel .....
- 5 We don't live there .....
- 6 Does he play the piano? .....
- 7 I love Paris .....
- 8 He doesn't work very hard .....
- 9 She travels a lot .....
- 10 He walks everywhere .....
- 11 I don't study English .....
- 12 Do you drive to school? .....
- 13 I don't like him .....
- 14 Do you miss your parents? .....
- 15 We love Spain .....
- 16 John studies music .....
- 17 Where do you live? .....
- 18 What does he study? .....
- 19 Where does she work? .....
- 20 We don't like London .....
- 21 They hate waiting .....
- 22 They work in a factory .....



### 36 Past Simple: positive - irregular verbs

#### FORM

- Irregular verbs have the same form for all persons (I, you, *he*, *she*, etc)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>
I He She It We You They	went.

- Irregular verbs are irregular in the past simple in the positive only (not in the negative or question form):

*go — went                She went home yesterday,*  
*sit — sat                I sat down,*  
*write -- wrote        She wrote for hours.*

#### USE

Exercise 35.

Look at these irregular forms ( Exercise 54 for a longer list):

go	—	went	give	--	gave
sit	--	sat	have	--	had
come	—	came	get up	--	got up
write	--	wrote	eat	--	ate
run	—	ran	drink	—	drank

#### Practice

Use the verbs above to complete these sentences.

- I *wrote*... a few letters yesterday.
- He ..... at six o'clock this morning.
- They ..... home late last night.
- She ..... a headache yesterday.
- I was hungry so I ..... some bread and cheese.
- They came into my office and ..... down.
- We ..... some water.
- I was late so I ..... to work.
- She ..... abroad last week.
- They ..... him some money.

### 37 Past Simple: positive

#### Practice

37a Write the past simple positive of these irregular verbs.

buy	<i>bought</i>	forget		see	
catch		give		sit	
choose		go		speak	
come		know		take	
do		make		tell	
drink		put		think	
eat		read		understand	

37b In your notebook, write these sentences putting the verbs into the past simple. Remember that the infinitive is used for questions and negatives.

- 1 I . . . . some new clothes last week, (buy)  
*I bought some new clothes last week.*
- 2 What time . . . . last night? (they come)  
*What time did they come last night?*
- 3 I . . . . his question, (not understand)  
*I didn't understand his question.*
- 4 I . . . . he was wrong, (think)
- 5 . . . . a lot at the party? (you eat)
- 6 I . . . . the bus this morning, (not catch)
- 7 I . . . . my keys yesterday, (forget)
- 8 . . . . you about the meeting? (they tell)
- 9 Peter . . . . the washing-up last night, (do)
- 10 They . . . . anything at the disco, (not drink)
- 11 I . . . . your suitcase in your bedroom, (put)
- 12 We . . . . it was your birthday, (not know)
- 13 . . . . to the office yesterday? (you go)
- 14 They . . . . her a present when she left, (give)
- 15 We . . . . their letters, (read)

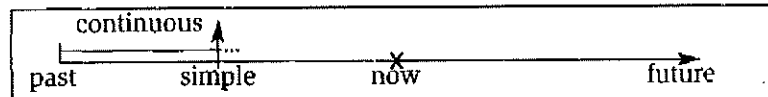
## 38 Past Continuous

### FORM

Positive			Question			Negative		
I He She It	was	working.	Was	I he she it	working?	I He She It	was not (wasn't)	working.
We You They	were		Were	they		We You They	were not (weren't)	

### USE

To describe a past action at some point between its beginning and its end.  
The past continuous is often interrupted by the past simple.



*I was having a bath when the phone rang.*

*John arrived when I was eating.*

*I was listening to the radio when I had an idea.*

*We were playing tennis at 7 o'clock last night.*

Note the difference between:

a) *When she arrived, we had dinner.*

b) *When she arrived, we were having dinner.*

The time order for (a) is *arriving* then *having dinner*.

The time order for (b) is *having dinner*, during which *she arrived*.



### Practice

38a Look at these sentences and answer the questions by circling A or B.

1 When I saw them, they were playing football.

Which happened first?

A I saw them (B) they were playing football

- 2 When she telephoned, I was having a bath.  
Which happened first?  
A the telephone call B the bath
- 3 They were watching television when I visited them.  
Which happened first?  
A They were watching television B I visited them
- 4 I was walking into the house when I heard the noise.  
Which happened first?  
A I was walking into the house B I heard the noise
- 5 I walked into the house when I heard the noise.  
Which happened first?  
A I walked into the house B I heard the noise.
- 6 We left the party when the police arrived.  
Which happened first?  
A We left the party B the police arrived
- 7 We were leaving the party when the police arrived.  
Which happened first?  
A We were leaving the party B the police arrived
- 8 I made the beds when Joan and Ian got here.  
Which happened first?  
A I made the beds B Joan and Ian got here.
- 9 I was making the beds when Joan and Ian got here.  
Which happened first.  
A I was making the beds B Joan and Ian got here
- 10 I was getting into my car when I heard the shot.  
Which happened first?  
A I was getting into my car B I heard the shot

38b Complete these sentences by putting the verbs into the past continuous or the past simple.

- 1 I *..was watching..* television when the phone rang, (watch]
- 2 When the ambulance came, we ..... him into it. (carry)
- 3 She ..... her car when she suddenly felt ill. (drive)
- 4 When he saw me, he ..... off the wall, (fall)

- 5 We.....to the radio when it suddenly stopped working, (listen)
- 6 Why.....cards when he walked into the office? (you play)
- 7.....you when you gave them the money? (they thank)
- 8.....when you turned on the gas? (you smoke)
- 9 When I arrived, they.....hello but continued working, (say)
- 10 When I got to the hospital, she.....in the waiting room, (sit)

38c In your notebook, write a question and answer in the past continuous and in the past simple.

start raining      lie on the beach      leave the beach

'What . . . . you . . . . it . . . .?'

'We. . . .'

*'What were you doing when it started raining?'*

*'We were lying on the beach.'*

*'What did you do when it started raining?'*

*'We left the beach.'*

arrive      watch television      turn off the television

'What . . . . they. . . . you. . . .?'

'They. . . .'

*'What were they doing when you arrived?'*

*'They were watching television.'*

*'What did they do when you arrived?'*

*'They turned off the television.'*

see him      talk to Sheila      start talking to me

'What . . . . John . . . . you . . . .?'

'He. . . .'

ring      have a bath      get out of the bath

'What . . . . she . . . . the phone . . . .?'

'She. . . .'

5 hear work in the office go straight home  
 'What . . . . you . . . . you . . . . the news?'  
 'I . . . .'  
 start cook the dinner run out of the house  
 'What . . . . they . . . . the fire . . . . ?'  
 'They . . . . !'  
 fall down talk to a friend pick her up  
 'What . . . . she . . . . the child . . . . ?'  
 'She . . . . !'  
 start work in a bank become a soldier  
 'What . . . . you . . . . the war . . . . ?'  
 'I . . . . !'

### 39 Past Simple and Past Continuous

#### Practice

Write *did*, *was*, or *were* to complete these sentences.

- 1 I . *did* . n't like it.
- 2 They ..*were*, enjoying themselves.
- 3 ..... you have a good time?
- 4 What time ..... you leave?
- 5 ..... he staying in a hotel?
- 6 I ..... n't eating.
- 7 What ..... you do then?
- 8 Why ..... they sitting there?
- 9 What ..... they doing?
- 10 What ..... you say?
- 11 Why ..... he working late last night?
- 12 They ..... n't playing cards.
- 13 She ..... n't understand.
- 14 I ..... n't having a bath.
- 15 What ..... the dog eating?

## 40 Past Simple and Past Continuous: short answers



'Were you working when I phoned you last night?' 'Yes, I was.'  
'Did Mary ask you to work late?' 'No, she didn't.'

### FORM

#### Past Simple

#### Past Continuous

Subject + <i>did</i>			Subject + <i>was/were</i>		
Yes,	I he she it	did. didn't.	Yes,	I he she it	was. wasn't.
No,	we you they		No,	we you they	were. weren't.

**Note:** The short answer to 'Did you like it?' is 'Yes, I did.' (NOT Yes, I liked.

### Practice

Someone is asking you questions. Write the short answers.

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 'Were you sitting here yesterday?'           | 'No, <del>I</del> wasn't.' |
| 2 'Did she see the accident?'                  | 'Yes, she did.'            |
| 3 'Did you leave the hotel last night?'        | 'No, .....                 |
| 4 'Was he working when you arrived?'           | 'Yes, .....                |
| 5 'Were they eating when you phoned?'          | 'Yes, .....                |
| 6 'Did your father buy another car?'           | 'No, .....                 |
| 7 'Did you see that letter for you?'           | 'Yes, .....                |
| 8 'Were your brothers sleeping when you left?' | 'Yes, .....                |
| 9 'You didn't see the accident, then?'         | 'No, .....                 |
| 10 'Weren't they waiting for you?'             | 'No, .....                 |
| 11 'Did you like the present?'                 | 'Yes, .....                |
| 12 'Did the children have a good time?'        | 'Yes, .....                |
| 13 'Was Susan driving when you saw her?'       | 'No, .....                 |
| 14 'Did he speak to you?'                      | 'Yes, .....                |

- 15 'Did you do the washing-up?' 'Yes,  
 16 'Were you doing your homework when I phoned?' 'Yes,  
 17 'Was your father washing the car?' 'Yes,  
 18 'Did you understand what he was saying?' 'No,  
 19 'Was she leaving when you got there?' 'Yes,  
 20 'Did your sister lose her purse yesterday?' 'Yes,

## 41 Present Perfect

### FORM

*has/have* + past participle

Positive			Question			Negative		
I We You They	have ( <i>'ve</i> )	finished.	Have	I we you they	finished?	I We You They	have not ( <i>haven't</i> )	finished.
He She It	has ( <i>'s</i> )		Has	he she it		He She It	has not ( <i>hasn't</i> )	

### USE

- The present perfect describes the indefinite past:  
*I've been to Paris.*  
*I've seen this film before.*  
*They've met my parents.*  
 The past is indefinite because the time it happened is not important, or because we do not know when it happened. Note the difference between:  
*I went to Paris last year,* (definite time - *past simple*)  
*I've been to Paris,* (at some time in my life - indefinite time - *present perfect*).
- The present perfect is often used to describe personal experience:  
*I've been to Berlin.*  
*She's met a lot of famous people.*  
*I've heard this music before.*
- The question form is often *Have you ever ...?* (= in your life?)  
*Have you ever been to Paris?*
- The present perfect is not used with past time words (*last night, yesterday, in 1984*, etc). It is not possible to say *I've seen him yesterday*.

Note the difference between:

*She's gone to Sweden.* (= and she's there now)

*She's been to Sweden.* (= but she isn't there now)



## Practice

41a Write the correct form of the present perfect to complete these sentences.

- 1 *Have you ever been* to Rome? (you ever be)
- 2 *I've seen* this film before. (I see)
- 3.....in an office, (she never work)
- 4.....in an aeroplane. (I never be)
- 5.....to Germany? (he ever be)
- 6.....my parents? (you met)
- 7.....in the theatre? (you ever work)
- 8.....to all the capital cities of Europe.  
(she be)
- 9.....this book. (I read)
- 10.....that new film about aliens? (you see)
- 11.....abroad, (we never be)
- 12.....a British policeman before.  
(they never see)
- 13.....in a foreign country? (they ever live)
- 14.....the President, (they meet)
- 15.....to Brazil. (I never be)

• 's in a verb can be short for *is* or *has*:

*He's tired. / It's dead. / She's thirsty.* (= *is*)

*He's gone. / It's disappeared. / She's left.* (= *has*)

## Practice

41 b Are these contractions *is* or *has*?

- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 He's tired. (= is)  | 6 She's worried.....          |
| 2 She's arrived ..... | 7 He's left the country.....  |
| 3 It's escaped .....  | 8 She's stopped working ..... |
| 4 She's ill .....     | 9 He's had a cold.....        |
| 5 He's eaten .....    | 10 It's died.....             |

## 42 Present Perfect/Past Simple

### Check

Write these sentences, putting the verbs into the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 I (read) that book three times.  
*I've read that book three times.*
- 2 She (go) home three days ago.  
*She went home three days ago.*
- 3 I (meet) Mr and Mrs Shelley.
- 4 She (start) school in 1984.
- 5 I (leave) the office early last night.
- 6 He (see) the film before.
- 7 (You be) to Austria?
- 8 (You see) the film on TV last night?
- 9 When (you arrive) in London?
- 10 John (be) to Germany before.
- 11 (You read) this book before?
- 12 I (not see) him yesterday.
- 13 I never (go) anywhere by plane until now.
- 14 (You hear) their new record? It's the best they've ever made.
- 15 I (not know) about the disco last night.

### 43 Present Perfect + *for/since*

#### USE

- The present perfect + *for/since* is used when something started in the past and is continuing now.  
*I've worked here for six years, (and I'm working here now)*  
*He's lived here since 1990. (and he's living here now)*

#### NOTES

- for* + period of time:  
*I've lived here for six years.*  
*I've worked here for two months.*  
*They've been married for a long time.*
- since* + a point in time in the past:  
*I've lived here since 1987.*  
*I've worked here since February.*  
*We've been friends since we started college.*
- Note the difference between the present perfect and the past simple:  
*He's worked here for six months. (= he's working here now)*  
*He worked here for six months. (= he's not working here now)*
- It is not possible to say *He worked here since 1990.*

#### Practice

**43a** Circle *for* or *since* in each sentence.

- I've worked here *t(for/since)* six years.
- I lived here *[for/since]* three months.
- I've worked in the factory *{for/since}* 1982.
- He's been abroad *[for/since]* five years.
- I studied French *[for/since]* twelve years.
- I've known her *[for/since]* 1982.
- I've lived here *{for/since}* I was a child.
- We've been in Paris *[for/since]* we were married.
- I've known them *[for/since]* years.
- We practised *{for/since}* months.

**43b** Write these sentences, choosing *for* or *since* and putting the verb into the past simple or present perfect as necessary.

- I (study) medicine *[for/'since]* three years but then I stopped.  
*I studied medicine for three years but then I stopped.*
- She (work) for me *[for/since]* she left school.  
*She's worked for me since she left school.*

3 I (work) in the restaurant *{for/since}* six months but then it closed.

4 I (live) here *[for/since]* I was a little girl.

5 He (be) in prison now *[for/since]* three years.

6 I (not see) him *[for/since]* he left the office.

7 I (not see) her *[for/since]* several years and then I met her again.

8 We (be) in Vienna *[for/since]* 1960.

9 I (work) here *(for/since)* seven years but it's time to leave now.

10 I (live) in England *[for/since]* 1993.

## 44 Present Perfect

### USE

The present perfect is used to show a connection in the speaker's mind between the past and the present. This occurs in two main ways:

#### a) *the unfinished past*

- by referring to something that started in the past and is continuing now:

*I've lived here for seven years,* (and I live here now)

*I've worked here since 1994.* (and I work here now)

Exercise 43.

- or describing something that happened in an unfinished time period:

*I've read two books this week.*

*I've seen him twice today.*

*She's telephoned three times this morning.*

#### b) *the indefinite past:* referring to the past with no definite time

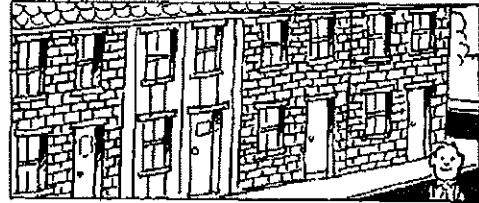
(> Exercise 41). It is connected to the present in some way, and is often used in the following situations:

describing something that happened in the past, when the result can be seen in the present:

*He's painted his house.*

*Someone's taken my wallet.*

*She's bought a new car.*



- describing something that happened recently, often when giving 'news':  
*Two men have escaped from prison in London.*  
*The prime minister has arrived in Australia.*
- with certain words [*just, yet, already*]:  
*He's just gone out.*  
*I've already told her.*  
*Have you done your homework yet?*
- describing personal experience:  
*I've been to Paris.*  
*He's never been abroad.*
- describing personal experience with superlatives or ordinals:  
*She's the most intelligent person I've met.*  
*This is the third time we've complained.*

## Practice

The sentences below belong to one or more of the categories above. Complete these sentences by putting the verbs into the present perfect.

- 1 She *'?P.?en...!!!* for several months, (be)
- 2 This is the nicest restaurant I ..... (see)
- 3 Three people ..... the company this week, (leave)
- 4 I ..... three letters already, (write)
- 5 We ..... two holidays this year, (have)
- 6 There ..... a revolution in San Serife. (be)
- 7 I ..... that film, (see)
- 8 Someone ..... your front gate! (knock down)
- 9 It's the first time I ..... (be) here.
- 10 ..... Indonesian food? (you ever eat)
- 11 ..... your homework yet? (you do)
- 12 This is the fourth time he ..... my car. (damage)
- 13 You ..... a shave! (have)
- 14 She's got the best voice I ..... (ever hear)
- 15 He ..... here since eight o'clock, (be)

- 16 The Prime Minister .....for a meeting with the President, (ask)
- 17 She.....(just go out)
- 18 I.....(never smoke)
- 19 This is the first time the children .....on a plane, (be)
- 20.....already.....Mary?  
(you see)

## 45 Present Perfect with *just*, *yet*, and *already*

### Notes

- Note the position of *just*, *yet*, and *already*:

#### *just*:

*He's just gone. / Has he just gone?*

#### *yet*:

*Has she gone yet? / Have you written that letter to Paul yet?*

#### *already*:

*She's already left. / She's left already. / She's left the house already. Has she already left? / Has she left already? / Has she left the house already?*

- *yet* is used only with negatives and questions:

*She hasn't phoned yet.*

*Has she phoned yet?*

### Practice

In your notebook, write these sentences putting the words in brackets in the correct place. If two answers are possible, write them both.

- 1 I'm sorry, she's gone - she went some time ago. (already)  
*I'm sorry, she's already gone - she went some time ago.*  
*I'm sorry, she's gone already - she went some time ago.*
- 2 Have you finished? It's time to go. (yet)
- 3 I haven't done my homework, (yet)
- 4 I've told her several times that I can't come, (already)
- 5 You've missed her - if you hurry, you'll catch her in the street, (just)
- 6 Have you finished painting the house? (yet)
- 7 I've said that I'm not going to be here tomorrow, (already)
- 8 I haven't explained, (yet)
- 9 Have you got your passport? (already)
- 10 He's told me that I've got the sack, (just)

## 46 Present Perfect Continuous

### FORM

*has/have + been + verb-ing*

#### Positive

#### Question

#### Negative

I We You They	have ( <i>'ve</i> )	been waiting.	Have I we you they	been waiting?	I We You They	have not haven't	been waiting.
He She It	has ( <i>'s</i> )		Has he she it		He She It	has not (hasn't)	

### USE

- Frequently used with *how long*, *for* and *since* (> Exercise 43 for difference between *for* and *since*).  
*I've been studying English since I was a child.*  
*How long have you been waiting?*
- To describe activities which were happening until this moment or a very short time ago:  
*'You look tired.'* *'Yes, I've been working all night'*  
*'Why are you so dirty?'* *'I've been playing football'*

**Note:** this tense is not used with *to be* or with verbs that do not normally take the continuous.

### Practice

Write these sentences, putting the verbs into the present perfect continuous.

- 'What (you do) today?' 'I (play) tennis.'  
*'What have you been doing today?' I've been playing tennis.'*
- 'How long (you study) English?'
- 'Oh, David! I (look) for you!'
- 'Pat (live) here for twenty-five years.'
- 'I'm tired. We (walk) all day.'
- 'How long (you learn) to drive?'

- 7 'I (wait) here for ages.'
- 8 'She's bad-tempered because she (work] too hard.
- 9 'They (watch) football since three o'clock.'
- 10 'Why (you see) your parents so much recently?'
- 11 'The children look exhausted. What (they do)?'
- 12 'She should pass the exam. She (study) for weeks.'
- 13 'Your mother sends her love. I (just speak) to her on the phone.
- 14 'I (work) here since I was eighteen.'

## THE FUTURE TENSE

### 47 Present Continuous + time word

#### FORM

Present continuous ( Exercise 29) + time word {*tomorrow, next week, on Saturday, in two weeks, etc.*):

I'm seeing them	on this Saturday in three days in two weeks' time this week/Friday next week/Friday
-----------------	---



**USE**

- To talk about plans which are arranged for a particular time in the future. This construction is used very often with *come* and *go*, and with verbs like *see*, *stay*, *visit*, *meet*, etc:

*They're going tomorrow.*

*I'm arriving next week.*

*We're visiting the States in three weeks.*

**Notes**

- Remember that a time word or expression must be used, or understood from the conversation, to make the present continuous a future.
- This is not just a 'near' future - it is possible to say: *He's coming back in ten years.*

**Practice**

Write these sentences in full, putting the verbs into the present continuous and supply the missing words where necessary.

- 1 I / see / them / Saturday.  
*I'm seeing them on Saturday.*
- 2 They / come / here / three weeks.  
*They're coming here in three weeks.*
- 3 I / meet / John / three o'clock.
- 4 What / you do / Friday night?
- 5 I / go / to the disco / Saturday evening.
- 6 We / go back / to the States / three years.
- 7 They / go on holiday / two days' time.
- 8 I / not come home / Friday.
- 9 You / work late / tomorrow night?
- 10 We / not go to school / next week.

11 He / come to see you / tomorrow.

12 Mr and Mrs Green / go away / three weeks.

13 We / have a party / Saturday.

14 I / see her again / next week.

15 You / play football / this week?

## 48 going to

### FORM

Positive			Question			Negative		
I	am ('m)	going to pay.	Am	I	going to pay?	I	am not ('m not)	going to pay.
He She It	is ('s)		Is	he she it		He She It	is not (isn't) Cs not)	
We You They	are ('re)		Are	we you they		We You They	are not (aren't) 're not)	

### USE

To talk about a planned future action:

*I'm going to see my parents on Saturday.*

(This use is similar to *present continuous* time word Exercise 47.)

- To talk about something in the future which we can see as a result of something happening now:

*Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.*

*That man on the bike is going to fall off.*

- To make statements about the future in a neutral way:

*Alan's going to finish his exams on Friday.*

*Jenny's going to be five next week.*

*I'm going to work for a television company.*

(The future simple is also used for the purpose > Exercise 50.)

## Practice

**48a** Write the correct form of *going to* to complete these sentences.

- 1 When (you) ~~are you going to~~.. phone her?
- 2 (They not) ~~They aren't going to~~.. stay very long.
- 3 What (you).....say to your father?
- 4 (I not).....pay anything.
- 5 (We).....play tennis tomorrow?
- 6 (She).....live in Mexico for a few months.
- 7 (The machine).....work?
- 8 (Your parents).....have a holiday this year?
- 9 (They).....borrow some money from the bank.
- 10 (I not).....eat there again.

**48b** Write the correct form of *going to* and use one of these verbs to complete the sentences. Use each verb once only.

finish	complain	fall off	be	miss
die	«ift	drive	work	fail

- 1 Look at those clouds! It ~~s going to rain~~..
- 2 Look at the sun! It .....hot today.
- 3 Susan's not working very hard. I think she.....her exams.
- 4 He's very angry. He .....to the manager.
- 5 It's nearly four o'clock. The lesson .....soon.
- 6 I don't like travelling by plane. I .....there.
- 7 This plan is too complicated. It (not).....
- 8 The President's very **ill**. I think he.....
- 9 Watch the baby! She.....the bed!
- 10 This bus is very slow. I think we.....the train.

## 49 *going to* / Present Continuous + time word

### CONTRAST

- It is often possible to use either tense:  
*I'm seeing them tomorrow. I'm going to see them tomorrow.*
- The *going to* future is very common, especially in conversation.  
If there is doubt about which of the two futures to use, it is better to use *going to*.
- With the verbs *go* and *come*, it is better to use the present continuous.
- Present continuous + time word is generally used for plans arranged for a particular time in the future.

### Practice

In your notebook, supply the *going to* or present continuous future for these sentences. If two answers are possible, write them both.

- 1 We . . . .at home tonight, (stay)  
*We're going to stay at home tonight./We're staying at home tonight.*
- 2 Look at the sky. It . . . .tomorrow, (rain)  
*Look at the sky. it's going to rain tomorrow.*
- 3 We . . . .at a restaurant tonight, (eat)
- 4 They. . . .to Manchester tomorrow morning, (drive)
- 5 I . . . .my teeth, have a wash, and go to bed. (brush)
- 6 Be careful with that plate! You . . . .it! (break)
- 7 My parents . . . .with us for the weekend, (stay)
- 8 Who's . . . .him the news? (tell)
- 9 Hurry up! We . . . .the train! (miss)
- 10 How many people . . . .today? (arrive)
- 11 They. . . .Nick at 10 o'clock tomorrow, (see)
- 12 I . . . .to the seaside next weekend, (go)
- 13 Who. . . .to John's party later? (come)
- 14 Bring your hat and gloves - it . . . .cold later tonight, (get)
- 15 Mary. . . .to Barbados next Tuesday, (fly)
- 16 Our friends . . . .us before the concert, (meet)
- 17 We . . . .into our new house next month, (move)

## 50 Future Simple

### FORM

#### Positive

I		
He		
She	will	
It	(ll)	stay.
We		
You		
They		

#### Question

Shall/will	I	
Will	he she it	stay?
Shall/will	we	
Will	you they	

#### Negative

T		
He		
She	will not	
It	(won't)	stay.
We		
You		
They		

### Notes

- the negative contraction = *won't*.
- shall* is not used very often now. We generally use it only as a first person question (= with / or we) to make suggestions and offers:  
*Shall I carry your suitcase for you?*  
*Shall we go to a restaurant?*

### USE

- For a statement of future fact. This can be
  - certain:  
*They'll be here on Saturday afternoon.*  
*The journey will take six hours.*
  - uncertain:  
*I think, it 'll rain tomorrow.*  
*I'm not sure he'll be there.**Going to* can also be used for this purpose > Exercise 48.
- For a sudden decision to do something (usually used with / or we):  
*No one's offered to help? I'll do it for you!*  
*Wait a minute - I'll open the door for you.*  
*I think I'll have eggs and chips please.*
- To show willingness to do or not to do something in the future (often as a promise or a threat):  
*I promise I'll be there.*  
*I'll never speak to him again.*



He says *he'll* send the money.

- > Exercise 58 for future simple in conditional sentences.
- > Exercise 53 for future simple + *when, as soon as*, etc.

## Practice

Write these sentences, putting the verbs into the future simple.

- 1 I'm sure he (not be) late.  
*I'm sure he won't be late,*
- 2 [I open) the window for you?  
*Shall I open the window for you?*
- 3 How long (the journey take?)
- 4 I suppose (she be) in London next week.
- 5 John (phone) your office for you.
- 6 (There be) a lot of people at the meeting?
- 7 What time (the race start?)
- 8 He (never agree) to your idea.
- 9 You (never see) your money again.
- 10 What's the matter? (I phone) the doctor?
- 11 Don't worry. I (pay) for the damage to your car.
- 12 (You be) at home tomorrow?
- 13 The company (not give) you an extra day's holiday.
- 14 Don't touch that! You (hurt) yourself!
- 15 There (not be) any newspapers tomorrow.

## 51 *going to*-future plan, and *will*- sudden decision

### CONTRAST

- In conversation, *going to* is often used to indicate a future plan that has been made before the time of speaking:

*I'm going to see Pat tomorrow - we arranged it this morning.*

- \* *Will* is often used to indicate a sudden decision, made at the time of speaking:

*How can we get to the airport? I know! I'll borrow Sue's car!*

### Practice

Write the correct form of *going to* or *will* to complete the dialogue.

LAURA: What are you doing this weekend, Jan?

TANYA: I ..'m *going to see*—(see) a new play tomorrow at the Royal Court Theatre - 'Day of the Flood'.

LAURA: Have you got the tickets yet?

TANYA: NO, I .....(get) them this afternoon, actually. Would you like to come?

LAURA: Oh, thank you, that would be nice.

TANYA: OK, I .....(get) you a ticket too.

LAURA: Great ... what time does it start?

TANYA: Eight o'clock, but we .....(all meet) in the Green Café at 7.15 ...

LAURA: OK, I .....(meet) you in the café, but, er ... I .....(be) there about half-past seven.

TANYA: That's fine.

LAURA: Oh, one other thing ... I've got no money at the moment ... I .....(pay) for the ticket on Saturday. Is that OK?

TANYA: Yes, that's OK, no problem.

LAURA: .....(you eat) in the café, or just have a cup of coffee?

TANYA: Just a coffee I think ...

LAURA: Look, .....(we go) to a restaurant after the show? I know a very good Chinese restaurant ...

TANYA: That's a good idea - I .....(phone) the others and see if they want to come too.

LAURA: Good, and then I .....(book) a table ... Great! I .....(see) you tomorrow.

52 *going to* and *will***CONTRAST**

- Sometimes it is possible to use either *going to* or *will*, but at other times only one of them is correct:

<i>going to</i>	1 future plan - decided before time of speaking	ex 51	I'm going to leave next week.
	2 future result from present evidence	ex 48	He's going to fall off his bike.
<i>will</i>	1 future willingness	ex 50	I won't do it.
	2 sudden decision made at time of speaking	ex 51	I'll phone her now,
	3 offer/suggestion	ex 50	Shall I open the door for you?
<i>going to</i> or <i>will</i>	1 neutral future fact <sup>1</sup>	ex 48 ex 50	Danny's going to be eight next week. Danny will be eight next week.
	2 first conditional <sup>1</sup>	ex 58	If it rains, we're going to leave. If it rains, we'll leave.
	3 <i>when/as soon as</i> , etc. <sup>1</sup>	ex 53	I'm going to phone when I arrive. I'll phone when I arrive.

*'will* is more common here.

**Practice**

Write the correct form of *going to*, *shall*, or *will* for these sentences. If two answers are possible, write the more likely one.

- 'Why is Sheila getting a passport?'  
'She *'s going to* live in Spain for a year.'
- 'I know she ...won't. (not) agree with this idea.'
- 'I think the film .....be a big success.'
- 'I don't feel very well this morning.'  
'Oh, dear.....I look after the children for you?'
- The managing director.....sack two hundred people next month.
- 'There's someone at the door.' 'OK, I.....answer it.'
- She.....never see her parents again.



- 8 'Is that your new stereo?'  
 'Yes, but it doesn't work. I ..... to take it back to the shop.
- 9 I think the exam ..... be quite easy.
- 10 'I see Hannah and Peter together a lot.'  
 'Yes. They ..... get married.'
- 11 You ..... probably have a really good time.
- 12 The dog looks ill. I think it ..... be sick.
- 13 What (you) ..... do this weekend?
- 14 I ..... see a late-night horror film at the Odeon.
- 15 You don't have to walk: T ..... give you a lift.
- 16 I've had enough of this job. I ..... leave.
- 17 Of course we ..... help you.

### 53 *when* + Present Simple to describe the future

#### FORM

<i>when</i> +	<i>present simple</i>	<i>future simple</i>
When As soon as Before After If / Unless	I see him.	I'll phone you.

#### USE

The present simple is used in clauses of time and condition (after *when*, *as soon as*, *if*, etc.) to refer to the future.

**until** is similar:

future simple +	<i>until</i>	+ present simple
I'll wait	until	I see him.

#### Notes

- Note the use of the present simple above:  
 (NOT *When I'll see him I'll phone you.*)  
 (NOT *I'll wait until I'll see him.*)
- The present perfect can also be used with *when*, etc: *I'll speak to you when I've finished.*
- *Going to* or the imperative can be used, when appropriate, instead of the future simple:  
*I've decided what to do. I'm going to talk to him when he gets here. Phone me when he arrives.*

### Practice

Write these sentences, putting the verbs into the future simple or present simple.

- 1 I (give) it to them when they (visit) us.  
*I'll give it to them when they visit us.*
- 2 T (not send) the parcel until I (hear) from you.  
*I won't send the parcel until I hear from you.*
- 3 As soon as they (phone) me, I (contact) you.
- 4 I (see) you before I (fly) to Paris.
- 5 They (send) you the money before they (leave).
- 6 When I (talk) to him, I (give) him your news.
- 7 She (visit) her parents before she (go) to the airport.
- 8 I (finish) this when I (be) at the office.
- 9 I (send) you a postcard when I (get) to Bermuda.
- 10 She (do) her homework before she (go) out.
- 11 After I (visit) the hospital, I (go) and see her parents.
- 12 I (phone) Mary when we (get) to San Francisco.
- 13 I (call) you as soon as we (sign) the contract.
- 14 He (not do) anything before you (tell) him to.
- 15 You (be) very surprised when you (meet) him.

## VERB FORMATIONS

### 54 Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are usually listed in three different columns:

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
be	was	been
have	had	had
go	went	gone

### Check

54a Add the missing words.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
			dream		
				drank	
be	was	been			driven
beat	beat	beaten			eaten
	became			fell	
		begun	feel		
	bent			fought	
	blew				found
		broken		flew	
	brought		forget		
build			forgive		
burn				got	
	burst				given
		bought		went	
	caught		grow		
choose				heard	
come					hidden
	cost			hit	
		cut	hold		

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
do			hurt		
draw			keep		
	knew				
learn					
	left			shot	
		lent			shown
	let			shut	
lie			sing		
light			sit		
lose				slept	
	made				spoken
	meant			spent	
meet			stand		
	paid			stole	
		put			swum
	read			took	
ride			teach		
	ran		tell		
		said	think		
	saw			threw	
sell					understood
send				wore	
	set		win		
shine				wrote	

54b Complete these sentences, putting the verbs given into the past simple or present perfect'.

- 1 They *have beaten us* at football for the last five years, (beat)
- 2 She *became* manager of the factory in 1982. (become)

- 6 .....your books back already? (they bring)
  - 7 We .....a new house last week, (buy)
  - 8 The police .....the person who stole my purse. He's  
at the police station now. (catch)
  - 9 We .....the new person for the job.  
(already choose)
  - 10 Nobody .....to see me yesterday, (come)
  - 11 It was very expensive - it .....a thousand  
dollars, (cost)
  - 12 .....the washing-up yet? (you not do)
  - 13 Someone .....into the swimming pool, (just fall)
  - 14 I .....terrible when I woke up this morning, (feel)
  - 15 I .....some money in the street last night, (find)
- 54c Complete these sentences, putting the verbs given into the present perfect or past simple.
- 1 .....in an aeroplane before? (you  
ever fly)
  - 2 .....what I told you to do? (you  
already forget)
  - 3 My parents .....me some money  
when I left home, (give)
  - 4 There's nobody here - everybody .....  
out. (go)
  - 5 .....when you left the dentist?  
(your mouth hurt)
  - 6 I asked them to be quiet but they .....  
talking, (keep)
  - 7 I .....him since we were at school  
together, (know)
  - 8 I .....a lot since I started coming  
to this school, (learn)
  - 9 I .....him £500. (already lend)
  - 10 The police .....me talk to Jane  
after she was arrested, (let)

- 11 We .....the beds and cleaned the rooms, (already make)
- 12 .....the taxi-driver yet? [you pay]
- 13 I carried the suitcases into the hall and ..... them by the front door, (put)
- 14 She .....most of his books already, (read)
- 15 I left the house and .....quickly down the street, (run)

54d Complete these sentences, putting the verbs given into the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 I .....the doctor about it, but she couldn't help. (already see)
- 2 I'm sorry, the car's not here - I .....it. (just sell)
- 3 She .....you a letter three weeks ago. (send)
- 4 I .....the door quietly when I left, (shut)
- 5 She .....very well, but I didn't like the band. (sing)
- 6 I was so tired I .....for twelve hours, (sleep)
- 7 .....to John's teacher about his homework yet? (you speak)
- 8 I'm afraid I .....all the money, (already spent)
- 9 I .....in the rain and waited for the bus. (stand)
- 10 .....my photograph yet? (you not take)
- 11 Someone .....me about your new job. (just tell)
- 12 She .....the ball to me and I caught it. (throw)
- 13 I .....what he was trying to say, but Pat didn't. (understand)
- 14 She .....expensive clothes and drove a Mercedes. (wear)
- 15 I .....sixty letters asking for jobs, (already write)

## Practice

56b Circle the correct form of *used to* or *be used to*.

- 1 (*I'm used to* / *I used to*) live in London, but I moved.
- 2 (*They're used to* / *They used to*) cooking for themselves when they get home from school.
- 3 Do you remember how {*we used to* / *we're used to*} listen to music all the time?
- 4 [*Were you used to* / *Did you use to*] spend hours in front of the mirror when you were young?
- 5 {*I'm not used to* / *I didn't use to*} eating this sort of food.
- 6 {*This is used to* / *This used to*} be an industrial area.
- 7 {*I'm used to* / *I used to*} earn more when I was a teenager than I do now.
- 8 The children [*didn't use to* / *aren't used to*] going to bed so late.
- 9 [*I'm not used to* / *I didn't use to*] driving on the left.
- 10 [*I used to* / *I'm used to*] walk to work when I was younger.
- 11 (*I didn't use to* / *I wasn't used to*) like classical music.
- 12 {*I'm not used to* / *I didn't use to*} getting up so early.
- 13 [*I didn't use to* / *I wasn't used to*] having so much exercise.
- 14 {*They used to* / *They were used to*} take the children to school for us before their car broke down.
- 15 (We're *used to* / We *used to*) see each other every day.

## 57 The imperative

### USE

- To give orders and instructions:

***Stop!***

***Don't go!***

***Turn left at the traffic lights and then turn right.***

### FORM

- The imperative has the same form as the infinitive:

*Wait!*

The negative is formed by adding *don't*:

*Don't wait!*

*Don't stop!*



### Notes

- The imperative is used to give instructions in the second person, i.e. (You) *wait!*. The form is the same for the singular and the plural.

*Let's* is a kind of imperative for *we*:

*Let's go.*

*Let's not wait.* (Note the negative.)

- The imperative is not always very polite. It is more polite to say *Could I have ...* or *Would you ...*

*Give me some bread* —\* *Could I have some bread, please?*

*Open the door* → *Would you open the door, please?*

- The imperative may sometimes be used for requests to people we know well, or for orders given by people in authority. It is often used when speaking to children or soldiers.

### Practice

Mr and Mrs Brownridge are talking to their children, Joe and Emma.  
In your notebook, write what they say.

1 The door's closed. Emma can open it.

2 Joe's going to touch the cooker. It's hot.

3 I don't want Emma to be late tonight.

1 Open the door, Emms!

2 Don't touch the cooker, Joe!

4 I need to lift this box. Emma can help me do it.

5 It's time for Joe to get up.


6 I want Emma to bring me another biscuit.

7 I want Joe to be quiet.

8 The window's closed: it's hot. Emma's there.

9 I'd like Emma to turn down her stereo.

10 I'd like Joe to pass the salt.





# Conditionals

There are three main types of conditional. These are usually described as the first, second and third conditionals.

## 58 The first conditional

### FORM

<i>if</i> + present simple	future
If you drop it,	it'll break.
If you come at ten,	we'll be ready.
If you phone me,	I'll pick you up at the park.
or future	<i>if</i> + present simple
It'll break	if you drop it.
We'll be ready	if you come at ten.
I'll pick you up later	if you phone me.

### USE

- The first conditional refers to the future. It is used when there is a possibility that the if-event might happen.

*If it rains, we'll go to the cinema.* (= It might rain: it might not)

*If the sun shines, we'll go to the beach.* [= The sun might shine: it might not]

**Note:** *going to* is sometimes used in the first conditional to describe a future plan:

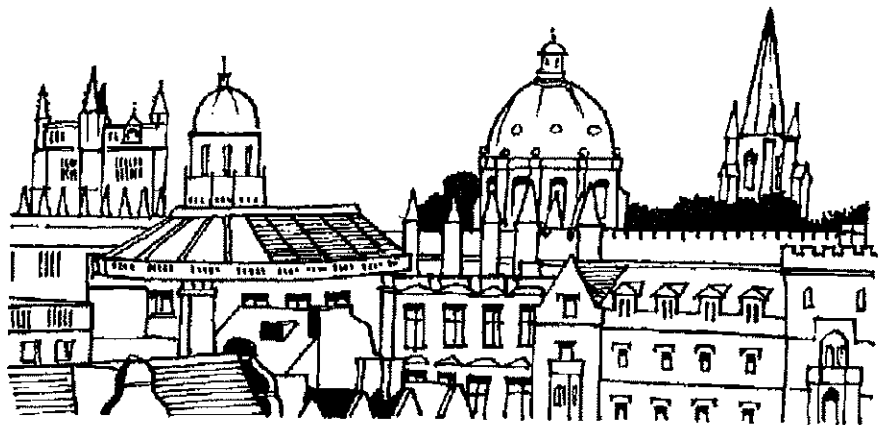
*If it rains, we're going to visit my mother.*

### Practice

Write these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

- 1 If the train's late, we (walk).  
*if the train's late, we'll walk.*
- 2 She (call) you if she (have) time.  
*She'll call you if she has time.*
- 3 If it costs too much, I (buy) a smaller one.
- 4 If the doctor can't see me, I (go) somewhere else.

- 5 If the class (be) full, we (find) another one.
- 6 What will we do if the taxi (not come)?
- 7 Will you phone me if there (be) any problems?
- 8 T (ask) Peter if I (see) him tomorrow.
- 9 I (go) next week, if I (can) get a train ticket.
- 10 T if T (have) to, I (complain) to the manager.
- 11 If he (see) me here, he (be) really angry.
- 12 Mary (be) worried if you don't come to the airport.
- 13 If it (snow) this winter, we (go) skiing.
- 14 I (lend) them some money if they (ask) me.
- 15 If you (visit) Oxford, you (see) some interesting old buildings.



## 59 The second conditional

### FORM

<i>if</i> + past simple If T lived by the sea, If they asked me to work for them.	<i>would/could/might</i> + infinitive I would do a lot of swimming. I might accept.
or <i>would/could/might</i> + infinitive I would do a lot of swimming i might accept	<i>if</i> + past simple if I lived by the sea. if they asked me to work for them.

### Notes

- The 'past' here is actually the subjunctive, which is the same as the past simple except for two forms - *I* and *he/she* + *were*:  
*If I were you, I'd change my job.*  
*If John were here, he wouldn't be very happy.*
- In conventional English, these two forms can be replaced by the past:  
*If I was you, I'd change my job.*  
*If John was here, he wouldn't be very happy.*
- would* is often shortened to *'d*.

### USE

- The second conditional refers to the present or future.  
The *if-event* is either
  - hypothetical;  
*If I worked in that factory, I'd soon change things, (but I don't work in that factory)*  
*If I spoke French, my job would be a lot easier, (but I don't speak French)*
  - unlikely:  
*If she left her husband, she might be happier, (but I don't think she's going to leave her husband)*

### Practice

Write these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- If you drove more carefully, you (not have) so many accidents.  
*If you drove more carefully, you wouldn't have so many accidents.*
- If he (get up) earlier, he'd get to work on time.  
*If he got up earlier, he'd get to work on time.*
- If we (have) more time, I could tell you more about it.

- 4 If you (sell) more products, you'd earn more money.
- 5 I could help you if you (trust) me more.
- 6 His car would be a lot safer if he (buy) some new tyres.
- 7 The children would be better swimmers if they (go) swimming more frequently.
- 8 I wouldn't mind having children if we (live) in the country.
- 9 If I (be) you, I wouldn't worry about going to university.
- 10 If I (have) any money, I'd give you some.
- 11 Your parents (be) a lot happier if you phoned them more often.
- 12 Where would you like to live if you (not live) in Paris?
- 13 What would you do if you suddenly (win) half a million pounds?
- 14 Would you mind if I (not give) you the money I owe you today?
- 15 If I had to go to hospital, (not go) to this one.

## 60 First and second conditional

### CONTRAST

Some students get confused by the difference between the first and second conditional. Look at these two sentences;

a) *If she works harder, she'll pass her exams.*

b) *If she worked harder, she'd pass her exams.*

The difference between the two sentences can be found by asking the question, 'Is she going to work harder?' In sentence a) the answer is, 'Maybe - and maybe not'. The answer to sentence b) is, 'Probably not'. The difference is the idea in the speaker's mind of what is going to happen. The if-event in a first conditional sentence is more likely to happen than the if-event in a second conditional.

### Check

Circle the correct answer to the questions below.

- 1 'If Mary found out what was happening, she'd be very angry.'  
Is Mary going to find out what's happening?  
A Maybe (B) Probably not
- 2 'If Mary finds out what's happening, she'll be very angry.'  
Is Mary going to find out what's happening?  
A Maybe E Probably not
- 3 'If they sacked him, the factory would go on strike.'  
Are they going to sack him?  
A Maybe B Probably not
- 4 'If they sack him, the factory will go on strike.'  
Are they going to sack him?  
A Maybe B Probably not
- 5 'What would you do if someone told us to leave?'  
Is someone going to tell us to leave?  
A Maybe B Probably not
- 6 'What will you do if someone tells us to leave?'  
Is someone going to tell us to leave?  
A Maybe B Probably not
- 7 'If they don't agree with me, I'll go to the director.'  
Are they going to agree with me?  
A Maybe B Probably not
- 8 'If they didn't agree with me, I'd go to the director.'  
Do they usually agree with me?  
A Maybe B Yes C No

- 9 'If I don't like your ideas, I'll say so.'  
Am I going to like your ideas?  
A Maybe not                      B Probably
- 10 'If I didn't like your ideas, I'd say so.'  
Do I usually like your ideas?  
A Maybe              B Yes              C No

## 61 Zero conditional

There is another conditional which is often called zero conditional.

### FORM

<i>if</i> + present simple	present simple
If you press the button,	the machine switches off.
If you go in the best seats,	you get a free drink.
or present simple	<i>if</i> + present simple
The machine switches off	if you press this button.
You get a free drink	if you go in the best seats.

### USE

- *If* has the same meaning as *when* here.

The zero conditional is used:

- a) for instructions:

*If you select reverse gear, the car goes backwards.*  
*If the camera is on, a red light appears.*

- b) for general truths:

*if he's got no money, he doesn't go out.*  
*lie always says hello if he sees you.*



### Practice

Put the verbs into the correct tense.

- Water (freeze) if the temperature falls below zero.  
*Water freezes if the temperature falls below zero,*
- If he's angry, his face always (go) bright red.
- If you put your money in a savings account, you (get) ten per cent interest.

4 If the microphone isn't working, you (can not) hear what he's saying.

5 The radio (not work) if the batteries are flat.

6 If there (be) only a few students, we usually close one of the classes.

7 The machine (not work) if it doesn't have enough oil.

8 If a balloon is filled with hot air, it (rise).

9 If water (boil), it changes into steam.

10 The machine stops automatically if something (go) wrong.

# Modals

'Modals' are the small verbs like *can*, *must*, and *might*, which give certain meanings to main verbs.

## FORM

There are twelve modal verbs:

can	shall	must
could	should	ought to
may	will	need (to)
might	would	dare

- Positive is formed by putting the modal between the subject and the main verb:

*We should stay.*

*You ought to go.*

*He might come.*

- Negative is formed by adding *not* (or *n't*) after the modal:

*We shouldn't stay.*

*You ought not to come.*

*He might not come.*

- Questions are formed by changing the position of the modal and the subject:

*Should we stay?*

*Shouldn't we stay?*

*Ought you to go?*

*Oughtn't you to go?*

*Might he come?*

*Mightn't he come?*

## Notes

- *need can be needn't* [modal form] or *don't need to* (verb form).
- Negative questions generally use *n't*. If *not* is used, there is a different word order:  
*Shouldn't we stay?*      *Should we not stay?*

## 62 Using modals in questions and negatives

### Practice

Rewrite these sentences as questions or negatives, according to the instruction given.

- 1 I must go to the hospital tonight, (negative)

*/ mustn't go to the hospital tonight.*

- 2 James can play the piano, (question)

*Can James play the piano?*



- 3 Peter can pay for us. (question)
- 4 We must go to the passport office today, (negative)
- 5 We can go to the bank tomorrow, (negative question)
- 6 You should phone the school today, (negative)
- 7 You can answer all the questions, (question)
- 8 She can pay for the lessons, (negative)
- 9 You can talk to Mary for me. (question)
- 10 Peter can check the times of the trains for us. (question)
- 11 We must say goodbye to Alan and Sue. (question)
- 12 They can stay here for a week, (negative)
- 13 We can buy a return ticket here, (question)
- 14 They should help you. (negative)
- 15 He can understand me. (negative question)

### 63 can, could

- **can: (i) know how to, be able to:**  
*I can swim.*  
*Mary can speak French.*
- **can: (ii) be allowed to:**  
*You can sit here.*  
*My mother says I can't go out tonight.*
- **could: knew how to:**  
*Emily could swim when she was two.*

- **couldn't: (i) wasn't able to:**  
*I'm sorry, I couldn't come yesterday.*  
*I couldn't go to work this morning.*  
**could/couldn't (ii)** used in the second conditional [ > Exercise 59 }  
*If you gave me the money, could I do the shopping?*
- Requests: both **can** and **could** are used in requests. **Could** is a little more polite:  
*Can I have a glass of water, please?*  
*Could you open the door for me, please?*

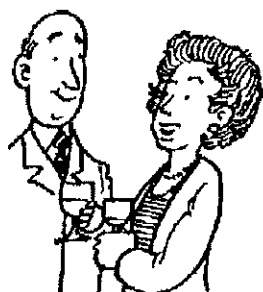
#### Notes

- **can** refers To the future if it is followed by a time word {*next week, tomorrow, etc*):  
*I can do it for you next month.*
- In the negative: **can** —\* **can't** or **cannot**  
**could** —\* **couldn't** or **could not**.

#### Practice

Complete these sentences using **can** or **could**. If two answers are possible, write them both.

- 1 .*Could*.. n't you find John yesterday?
- 2 .*Can*/.*Could*. I come and see you tomorrow?
- 3.....you pass me the salt, please?
- 4.....you play the guitar?
- 5 Why.....'t the children go to the cinema tonight?
- 6.....you help me with my suitcase, please?
- 7.....you drive my car if you had to?
- 8.....you answer the phone for me?
- 9 Why.....'t you come to the disco tomorrow?
- 10 It was very difficult to hear; I .....n't understand what she was saying.
- 11.....I smoke in here?
- 12 We had an appointment yesterday afternoon, but he ..... n't see me.
- 13 I .....do the job for you next year.
- 14.....you tell me the time, please?
- 15 I .....n't find my front door key last night.

64 *may, might*

*May I ask you a question?*

*may* and *might* indicate present or future possibility:

*He might arrive soon.*

*He may arrive soon.*

*She might be angry if you do that.*

*She may be angry if you do that.*

*May I?* or *May we?* are used for polite requests, in the same way as *Can I?* or *Can we?* {> Exercise 63}. It is a very polite form:

*May I ask you a question?*

*May I have a glass of water, please?*

## Notes

- *may* is occasionally used in formal English to mean *to be allowed to*:  
*Guests may bring husbands or wives if they wish.*
- *may* and *might* are usually used in question form only with *I* or *we*; other persons more often use the positive with *Do you think ...?*:  
*He might be late. —\* Do you think he might be late?*
- The negative of *may* is *may not*. (NOT *mayn't*).  
The negative of *might* is *might not* or *mightn't*.

## Practice

**64a** Rewrite these sentences using *may* or *might*. Where two answers are possible, write them both.

- 1 Maybe he'll get a new job.  
*He might/may get a new job.*
- 2 Do you think I could have one of these cakes?  
*May I have one of these cakes?*
- 3 Maybe there's some tea in the pot.
- 4 Would you mind if I asked you how old you are?
- 5 Visitors are not allowed to stay in the hospital after ten p.m.
- 6 Do you think I could have one of these sandwiches?
- 7 I think the car is in the station car park.

- 8 Is it all right if I use your phone?
- 9 Guests are allowed to wear casual dress.
- 10 Maybe she'll move to London.
- 11 There's a possibility that the show will be cancelled.
- 12 Maybe she'll be elected.
- 13 I think that Andrew will collect the money.
- 14 Maybe Peter won't come to the cinema tomorrow.
- 15 Maybe it'll rain this afternoon.

64b Complete the telephone conversation using *may {not}* or *might {not}*. Where two answers are possible, write them both.

RECEPTIONIST: Good morning, Bentley Supplies, how <sup>1</sup>.....I help you?

CALLER: <sup>2</sup>.....I speak to John Brown, please?

RECEPTIONIST: I'm afraid he isn't here this morning. Can I take a message?

CALLER: No, I need to speak to him personally. Do you know what time he <sup>3</sup>.....be back?

RECEPTIONIST: He <sup>4</sup>.....be back for an hour after lunch but he <sup>5</sup>.....make it if the traffic is bad.

CALLER: <sup>6</sup>.....be able to call this afternoon as I have a meeting. Could you tell John that I'll phone him this evening at home?

RECEPTIONIST: Certainly. <sup>7</sup>.....I have your name please?

CALLER: Yes, it's David Marks.

## 65 can, could, may, might, should, must

- **must/mustn't** is stronger than **should/shouldn't**:  
*You **must** take your passport when you travel abroad, (obligation)*  
*I think it's going to rain. You **should** take an umbrella, (advice)*

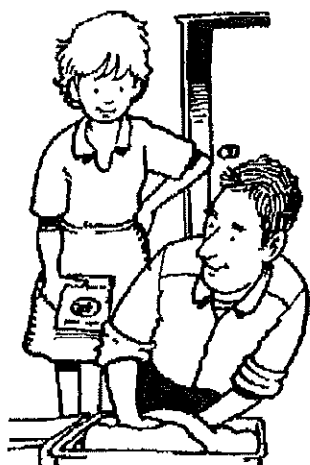
### Check

**65a** Write the sentences, choosing one of the modals.

- 1 We are leaving tonight, so you {*should/must*} buy a ticket for the flight.  
*We are leaving tonight, so you must buy a ticket for the flight.*
- 2 [*May/Might*] I come in?
- 3 David [*can/could*] cook well when he wants to.
- 4 'Do you think it {*can/might*} rain?'  
 'Yes, possibly. We don't want to get wet so I think we {*should/must*} take our raincoats.'
- 5 Jenny tried to carry him but she {*can't/couldn't*}.
- 6 We {*can/might*} visit my cousin in Australia next year but we don't know yet.
- 7 In many countries, you {*should/must*} wear a seat belt in the car - it's the law.
- 8 {*Can/May*} you hold this for me, please?
- 9 I know they enjoy their work but they {*shouldn't/mustn't*} work at the weekends. It's not good for them. I think they {*should/must*} spend time at home with their families.

10 The letter {*can/may*} arrive tomorrow.

**65b** Complete the sentences with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *should* or *must* in the positive or negative.



- 1 Richard's only three but he ..can,, swim very well.
- 2 You've had that headache for two days. I think you ..... go to the doctor.
- 3 I don't think we ..... go to the beach because it ..... rain this afternoon.
- 4 I lived in Germany as a child so I ..... speak German then but I ..... speak it now.
- 5 You ..... remember to take your passport tomorrow.
- 6 ..... you close the door, please?
- 7 We ..... move house next year but we're not sure yet.
- 8 Passengers ..... smoke when the plane is taking off.
- 9 I think you ..... play tennis with Sally - she ..... play really well.
- 10 'Do you think I ..... learn some Portuguese before I go to Brazil?'  
'Yes, that would be a good idea.'
- 11 We ..... remember to pay this bill before the weekend - it's very important. If we don't, we'll have no electricity.
- 12 I know you like sugar but you ..... eat quite so much - it's bad for you.
- 13 I'll be at work on Saturday so I'm afraid I ..... come to the football match with you.
- 14 I was listening very carefully but I ..... hear what she said.
- 15 They don't like living in the countryside - it's too quiet. I think they ..... move back to the city but they don't agree.

## 66 / have to be there at 9 o'clock: have + fo-infinitive

### FORM

#### Present

I You We They	have to	do it.
She He It	has to	

#### Past

I You We They She He It	had to	do it.
---	--------	--------

- The verb **have** + the to-infinitive.

**Note:** **have** + fo-infinitive has its own meaning and in this way it is like a modal verb. However, it does not have the form of a modal - it is an ordinary verb and we can use it in any tense. The form of the positive, negative and question is the same as for other verbs.

### USE

- have** + to-infinitive = It is very important to do something/It is necessary to do something.
- not have** + to-infinitive = It is not necessary to do something.
- have** + to-infinitive is very similar in meaning to **must** but we can use it for all tenses. We can say:  
*We must leave early,* or  
*We have to leave early,* but only  
*We had to leave early last night.* (We do not use **must** in the past.)
- must** and **have** + to-infinitive have different meanings in the negative:  
*You mustn't stay here. It's very dangerous.*  
 (= It is very important that you don't stay here.)  
*You don't have to wait for me. I can get a taxi home.*  
 (= It is not necessary for you to wait for me, but you can wait if you want to.)

### Practice

**66a** Complete the sentences with **have** + to-infinitive in the correct form and one of the verbs below. Use **have** in the present simple.

read    explain    shout    be    stop  
 come    get up    sleep    talk    send  
 open    answer    decide    take    turn

- I *have to be*.. at work at 9 o'clock in the morning, (positive)
- We *..don't have to get up*...early at weekends, (negative)
- She .....all the phone calls at work, (positive)

- 4 .....you .....all these books for  
the exam? (question)
- 5 I .....which job I want before the end of the week.  
(positive)
- 6 You .....- I can hear you. (negative)
- 7 .....the hotel staff .....in the  
hotel? (question)
- 8 We .....the bus into town. We can walk, (negative)
- 9 She .....the shop at 9 o'clock every morning, (positive)
- 10 You .....quietly in the library, (positive)
- 11 .....I .....right at the traffic  
lights to get to the hospital? (question)
- 12 You .....it to me. i understand the problem, (negative)
- 13 We .....talking when the lesson starts, (positive)
- 14 ' .....your little sister .....to  
town with us?' 'Yes, she does. I'm looking after her today.' (question)
- 15 You .....the present by post. I will see him tomorrow  
and I can give it to him then, (negative)

66b Rewrite the sentences adding *have* + to-infinitive in the correct tense and form.

- 1 Did you take a taxi home?  
*Did you have to take a taxi home?*
- 2 I've used the bus for the last two days.  
*I've had to use the bus for the last two days.*
- 3 I do the washing once a week.
- 4 We didn't go to college yesterday.
- 5 Did you get up early this morning?
- 6 I'll start work next week.
- 7 I've always worked hard.



8 The children go to bed at 8 o'clock.

9 They don't work on Saturdays.

10 Did you take your lunch with you?

11 She worked very hard for her exam.

12 I usually cut the grass once a week.

13 She didn't cook the dinner last night.

14 Do you pay to go in?

15 I usually stay at home on Wednesdays.



**66c** Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or the correct form of *not have to*.

1 You *..JV..uptp.* 'P... smoke at petrol stations.

2 She *..doesn't have. to.,* come if she doesn't want to.

3 We.....miss the train. It's the last one tonight.

4 I.....do this work tonight. I can do it tomorrow.

5 I.....clean the floor today. I cleaned it yesterday.

6 We.....forget to lock all the doors before we go away.

7 They.....sit in the sun for too long. They might get burnt.

8 We.....stay in a hotel in London. We can stay with my cousin.

9 He.....come home too late. He's got an important day tomorrow.

10 We.....spend too much money tonight. We've only got a little left.

# Sentence structure

## WORD ORDER

### 79 Direct object and indirect object

- In simple sentences the object is easy to see:  
*She hit **him**.*  
*They took **the money**.*
- Some verbs, however, have two objects:  
*She gave **me the book**.* (= she gave the book to me)  
***the book*** is the real object of this sentence. It tells us **what** she gave.  
This is the direct object (D.O.)  
***me*** is the indirect object (I.O.)

#### FORM

- verb + direct object + *to* or *for* + indirect object:

Give	<i>D.O.</i> the money	to	<i>I.O.</i> him.
Buy	a present	for	your mother.

- a) Some common verbs Taking *to*: *bring, give, lend, pay, promise, send, show, take, tell.*
- b) Some common verbs taking *for*: *buy, find, get, make.*
- verb + indirect object without *to* or *for* + direct object:

Give	<i>I.O.</i> him	<i>D.O.</i> the money.
Buy	your mother	a present.

**Note:** that it is not possible to use the second form when the direct object is a pronoun (me, **her**, **him**, **it**, etc]. The longer construction must be used:  
*Give it to John.* (NOT *Give John it.*)

#### Practice

**79a** Rewrite these sentences without using *to* or *for*.

- 1 Give this food to your parents.  
*Give your parents this food.*
- 2 Get an ashtray for me, please.  
*Get me an ashtray, please.*
- 3 Have you sent a postcard to your family?
- 4 Did you pay the money to him?

5 Would you find a seat for my mother, please?

6 I'll get some money for you.

7 Did you tell the news to your parents?

8 I'm buying a ticket for Jenny, too.

9 Show your painting to Mr Anderson.

10 Would you take this note to your parents?

79b Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

1 to my parents / I / it / took  
*I took it to my parents.*

2 they / any money / me / didn't give  
*They didn't give me any money.*

3 to all / she / the car / her friends / showed

4 the students / the news / gave / I

5 did / my pen / lend / you / him?

6 bought / some flowers / my / I / parents / for

7 why / some perfume / didn't / me / bring / you?

8 some grapes and some flowers / took / Janice / we

9 his / showed / injured / me / hand / he

10 some vegetables from the garden / gave / our neighbors / we / to

## 80 Frequency adverbs with the Present Simple

### FORM

	hardly ever	occasionally	often	nearly always	
not ever/ never	seldom rarely	sometimes	very often/ frequently	always	
			generally/usually/ normally		

### USE

- The adverb goes between the subject and the verb:

*I often see them.*

*We rarely talk to them.*

*I seldom go out in the evenings.*

- occasionally*, *sometimes*, *often*, *frequently*, and *normally* can also be at the beginning or end of a clause:

*I see them occasionally.*

*Sometimes we talk to each other.*

*Normally I go out in the evenings.*

**Note:** *always* is sometimes used with present continuous to express annoyance, *always* goes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb:

*Sams's always borrowing my tilings without asking!*

*Peter's always complaining about his job!*

### Practice

Do this exercise in your notebook. Choose the correct word and write it in its proper place in these sentences.

- I see them nowadays - the last time we met was ten years ago.  
(never / often / always)  
*/ never see them nowadays - the last time we met was ten years ago.*
- You're lucky: we have ice cream, but we've got some today,  
(hardly ever / normally / nearly always)
- Peter's playing football instead of doing his homework,  
(seldom / hardly ever / always)
- We go out now - we can't afford it. (hardly ever / sometimes / frequently)
- I don't finish work before eleven o'clock, so I see the children before they go to bed. (always / never / usually)
- I sit here when I come to the park - it's my favourite place,  
(hardly ever / occasionally / always)

- 7 She comes here nowadays - I don't think she likes me.  
(seldom / frequently / nearly always)
- 8 We don't go there every week, but we see them quite,  
(seldom / often / occasionally)
- 9 We see them, at least once a week, (frequently / occasionally / always)
- 10 I watch horror movies - I don't like them, (frequently / nearly always / hardly ever)

## 81 Link words: *and, but, so, then, before, after, because*

### Practice

Write one of the above words in the correct place in these sentences. Use each word for two sentences. Where two answers are possible, choose the more likely one.

- 1 I got out of the car ..*and*.. walked into the house.
- 2 The weather was lovely.....we stayed in the garden.
- 3.....we went to bed, I locked all the doors.
- 4 The little boy was wet and cold..... he wasn't hurt.
- 5 We turned off the lights and.....left the room.
- 6 I had a bath .....we played football.
- 7 I sat in the kitchen.....read a book.
- 8 She worked hard.....failed all her exams.
- 9 I do some exercises.....I go to work in the morning.
- 10 They took me to hospital.....the crash.
- 11 We had no money.....the banks were closed.
- 12 We paid our hotel bill and..... left.
- 13 I had to walk to work.....the car wouldn't start.
- 14 It was very cold.....we didn't go out.

82 Link words: *because, as, since*

## Practice

Link the two sentences to make one sentence, using the word given. Don't change the order of the two original sentences. Use a comma if the link word comes at the beginning of your sentence.

- 1 She was very tired. She went to bed. (as)  
*As she was very tired, she went to bed.*
- 2 I can't use my car. It's broken down, (because)  
*I can't use my car because it's broken down.*
- 3 He hasn't done any work. I don't think he'll pass the exam, (since)
- 4 The bus crashed. The driver fell asleep, (because)
- 5 It was raining. We decided not to go out. (as)
- 6 The climate is changing. The earth is getting warmer, (because)
- 7 Monday is a public holiday. We're going to spend the weekend in the mountains, (since)
- 8 Romeo committed suicide. He thought Juliet was dead, (because)
- 9 You haven't seen the cathedral yet. I'll take you there on Sunday, (as)
- 10 The concert was cancelled. The singer was ill. (because)

### 83    *both ... and, neither... nor*

- *Maria comes from Colombia. Felipe also comes from Colombia.  
Maria **and** Felipe **both** come from Colombia. **Both** Maria **and** Felipe come from Colombia.*
- *The police couldn't catch him. The army couldn't catch him. **Neither** the police **nor** the army could catch him.*

### Practice

Rewrite the two sentences as one sentence using ***both ... and*** or ***neither ... nor***.

- 1 Greg likes surfing. Liz likes surfing.  
*Both Greg and Liz like surfing. Or: Greg and Liz both like surfing.*
- 2 The house wasn't attractive. The garden wasn't attractive.  
*Neither the house nor the garden were attractive.*
- 3 The food was terrible. The service was terrible too.
- 4 Angela played the piano. Lucy also played the piano.
- 5 Jessica wasn't at home. Chloe wasn't at home.
- 6 His family didn't know about his accident. His friends didn't know about his accident.
- 7 Eagles hunt small animals. Wolves hunt small animals.
- 8 The film is very funny. The book is also very funny.
- 9 The beach isn't far away. The shops aren't far away.
- 10 Japan has a lot of earthquakes. California has a lot of earthquakes.