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Suitable for students at PET / B1 level

Intermediate Language Practice

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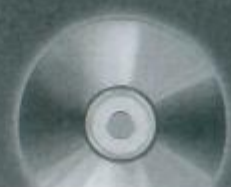
English Grammar
and Vocabulary

3rd Edition

with key


MACMILLAN

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GRAMMAR

Present time 1

Present simple: form

- Form the present simple with the infinitive form of the verb (without *to*). Add *s* in the third person singular *he/she/it*.

I like You like He/She/It likes We like They like

Some verbs are irregular: *have, be*.

I have You have He/She has We have They have

I am You are He/She is We are They are

- **Spelling changes**

Verbs ending in *o, s, ch, sh, x* add *-es* for the third person singular.

He goes She misses She watches He wishes He relaxes

- **Questions**

Form *yes/no* questions with *do* + the infinitive (without *to*). Use *does* for *he/she/it*.

Do you like Italian food? Does she like Italian food?

Use *do/does* to form questions with *when, what, why, where, how* and, in certain situations, *who*.

What do you want? Where does she live?

- **Negatives**

Form negatives with *do not* + the infinitive (without *to*). Use *does not* for *he/she/it*.

I do not like that. She does not like that.

- **Short forms (contractions)**

In speech and informal writing, *do not* becomes *don't*, and *does not* becomes *doesn't*.

I don't like that. She doesn't like that.

Present simple: meaning

- The present simple can describe:

1 Habitual actions.

I usually get up at 7.30.

2 Actions and situations that are generally or usually true.

Liz plays in the school basketball team.

We like ice cream.

3 Facts which are always true.

The sun rises in the east.

- The present simple also has some future meanings (see Grammar 9).

Present simple: pronunciation

Verbs which end in /z/, /dʒ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/ and /ks/ have an extra syllable in the third person, pronounced /ɪz/.

watches misses relaxes

After /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, third person sound is /s/: *hits /hɪts/*

Other third person /s/ endings are pronounced as /z/: *sees /si:z/*

Present continuous: form

- Form the present continuous with the auxiliary *be* and the *-ing* form of the main verb.

I am relaxing. You are relaxing. He/She is relaxing.

We are relaxing. They are relaxing.

- **Spelling changes**

Verbs ending *-e* drop the *-e* when they add *-ing*.

like liking decide deciding write writing

Verbs with one syllable, ending in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant when they add *-ing*.

sit sitting swim swimming dig digging

Verbs ending *-ie* change *-ie* to *-y*.

lie lying tie tying die dying

- **Short forms (contractions)**

In speech and informal writing, there are short forms:

I'm writing. You're writing. He's/She's writing.

We're writing. They're writing.

- **Questions**

Form *yes/no* questions by putting the auxiliary *be* before the subject.

Am I writing? Are you writing? Is he/she writing?

Are we writing? Are they writing?

Wh- questions follow the same pattern.

What are you writing? Why are we writing?

- **Negatives**

Form negatives with the verb *be* + *not*.

I am not writing. He is not writing. They are not writing.

In speech and informal writing, there are short forms:

I'm not writing. He's not writing. They're not writing.

He isn't writing. They aren't writing.

Present continuous: meaning

- Use the present continuous to describe:

1 Actions in progress at the present moment.

Sorry, I can't speak to you, I'm washing my hair.

2 Actions happening 'around now', but not at the moment of speaking.

I'm reading The Lord of the Rings.

- The present continuous also has future meanings (see Grammar 8).

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the correct phrase in each sentence.

- 1 What time *go you*/*do you go* to bed on Saturdays?
- 2 Why *are you waiting*/*do you waiting* outside the door?
- 3 Don't ask Tim. He *doesn't know*/*not knows* the answer.
- 4 *I having*/*I'm having* my lunch at the moment.
- 5 When *you leave*/*do you leave* the house in the morning?
- 6 I don't understand. What *is happening*/*is happen*?
- 7 Excuse me, *does you know*/*do you know* the time?
- 8 This is a great party. *I'm having*/*Am I having* a lovely time.

2 Read the answers and then complete the questions.

- 1 Where *does Sue live* ?
Sue? She lives at the end of Axwell Road.
- 2 Do ?
Jim? No, I don't know him.
- 3 What ?
At the moment? I'm doing my homework.
- 4 Are ?
Here? No, I'm sitting over there.
- 5 Do ?
Here? No, we change trains at the next station.
- 6 Why ?
I'm wearing two pullovers because I feel cold!

3 Rewrite each sentence so that the verb in *italics* is a negative contraction.

- 1 Naomi and Bill *are watching* television.
..... *Naomi and Bill aren't watching television.*
- 2 Peter *likes* chocolate cake.
.....
- 3 *I'm using* this pencil at the moment.
.....
- 4 The children *are having* lunch in the kitchen.
.....
- 5 I *get up* early on Saturday.
.....
- 6 Elena *is writing* a novel.
.....

4 Complete each sentence with a present simple or present continuous form of the words in bold.

- 1 ~~Do you like~~..... cheese sandwiches?
you like
- 2 What time?
the sun rise
- 3 What at the moment?
you read
- 4 I'll talk to you later. a bath.
I have
- 5 We at school.
not use computers
- 6 Look out of the window!
it snow
- 7 This is an examination! Why ?
you talk
- 8 Ann to school by bus every day.
go
- 9 a uniform at your school?
you wear
- 10 Pat has got an interesting hobby. a boat.
she build

5 Choose the correct spelling from each pair of words.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 <u>writing</u> /writting | 9 using/useing |
| 2 diging/digging | 10 waiting/waitting |
| 3 takeing/taking | 11 washeing/washing |
| 4 deciding/decideing | 12 riding/rideing |
| 5 swiming/swimming | 13 flyeing/flying |
| 6 having/haveing | 14 studing/studying |
| 7 lying/lieing | 15 going/goeing |
| 8 readding/reading | |

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 3: Present time 2

Grammar 8: Future 1

Grammar 9: Future 2

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GRAMMAR

Present time 2

Present simple: frequency adverbs

- Frequency adverbs explain how often something happens. The frequency adverb usually comes between subject and verb.

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| <i>always</i> | ✓✓✓✓✓ | <i>I always get up at 7.00.</i> |
| <i>usually</i> | ✓✓✓✓ | <i>It usually rains when I go on holiday!</i> |
| <i>often</i> | ✓✓✓ | <i>Pat often goes to football matches.</i> |
| <i>sometimes</i> | ✓✓ | <i>We sometimes eat pizza for lunch.</i> |
| <i>rarely</i> | ✓ | <i>Jane rarely listens to jazz.</i> |
| <i>never</i> | - | <i>My bus never arrives on time.</i> |

- With the verb *be* the adverb comes after the verb.

Jim is usually late.

- Other frequency adverbs are: *frequently* (✓✓✓✓), *normally* (✓✓✓), *occasionally* (✓✓), *seldom* (✓), *hardly ever* (✓).

- Present continuous with *always*

We can use *always* with the present continuous when we are exaggerating or complaining. We emphasize *always* in speech in this case.

You're always forgetting your keys!

State verbs and action verbs

A state is when something stays the same. An action is when something happens. State verbs are not usually used in any continuous form.

I know what you mean. (NOT I am knowing what you're meaning.)

Examples of state verbs are:

- senses: *appear, hear, look like, see, taste*
- feeling: *like, hate, love, prefer, want, wish*
- thinking: *agree, believe, forget, know, think, understand*
- possession: *belong to, contain, have, own*
- being: *be, exist*
- other: *cost, depend on, mean, need*

Some of the verbs in the previous list can have a 'state' meaning and an 'action' meaning. Examples include *be, have, taste, think*.

I have two sisters. (permanent state)

I'm having problems with this computer. (temporary action)

Some state verbs can describe a temporary feeling.

How is your new school? I'm really loving it at the moment!

● **feel**

There is almost no difference of meaning between the simple and continuous with *feel*.

I feel awful! I'm feeling awful!

How do you feel now? How are you feeling now?

Present simple or continuous?

Compare:

Present simple

permanent

habits and routines

facts that are always true

general situations

I live in Budapest.

I'm living in Budapest.

This plane lands in Frankfurt.

We're landing.

Present continuous

temporary

in progress now

events happening at the moment

a particular situation

(all the time)

(for a few months)

(routine)

(in progress now)

Present simple in narrative

In speech we can use the present simple to make a story or joke with past events appear more immediate and interesting.

A man walks into a bar and asks for a glass of water. The barman says ...

We also use the present simple in written summaries such as plots of television series.

The story so far: Michael meets Susan in the library and tells her about the missing earrings ...

Present continuous: future meanings

The present continuous can be used with a future meaning to describe:

- 1 A fixed future arrangement. There is usually a future time expression.

Paul is leaving early tomorrow morning.

My parents are buying me a mountain bike for my birthday.

- 2 A social arrangement.

Are you doing anything on Saturday? We're going skating.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the correct sentence for each situation.

- 1 You want to invite a friend to your party on Friday. You say:
 - a) I have a party on Friday. Do you want to come?
 - b) I'm having a party on Friday. Do you want to come?
- 2 You find a wallet on your desk and ask the people nearby:
 - a) Who does this wallet belong to?
 - b) Who is this wallet belonging to?
- 3 A friend invites you to a snack bar at lunch time. You say:
 - a) Thanks, but I always go home.
 - b) Thanks, but I'm always going home.
- 4 A friend opens the door and says: What are you doing? You reply:
 - a) I work as a secretary.
 - b) I'm repairing the computer.
- 5 You haven't decided yet about buying a new bike. You say:
 - a) I think about it.
 - b) I'm thinking about it.
- 6 A friend asks: Do you like lemon tea? You reply:
 - a) I prefer tea with milk.
 - b) I'm preferring tea with milk.
- 7 A friend asks you if you have finished the book she lent you. You say:
 - a) Sorry, I still read it.
 - b) Sorry, I'm still reading it.
- 8 It's a hot day, but a friend has a heavy coat on. You ask:
 - a) Why do you wear a heavy coat?
 - b) Why are you wearing a heavy coat?

2 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 That can't be right! I don't believe/I'm not believing it!
- 2 Caroline can't swim today. She has/is having a cold.
- 3 See you in the morning. I leave/I'm leaving now.
- 4 What do you do/are you doing? If you drop it, it will explode!
- 5 Stop doing that, Bill! You're/You're being very silly.
- 6 I drive/I'm driving! You can sit in the back with Martin.
- 7 What do we eat/are we eating this evening? I'm really hungry!
- 8 You're a great cook! This cake tastes/is tasting wonderful.
- 9 Where do you go/are you going? I haven't finished speaking to you!
- 10 Chemistry is hard. I don't understand/I'm not understanding it.

3 Put each verb in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 Ugh, take it away! I (hate) hate mice!
- 2 Who (you, go) are you going to the match on Saturday with?
- 3 In the winter, what (you, wear) do you wear ?
- 4 I can't stand horror films. I (think) think they're silly!
- 5 Diana (not, usually, sit) doesn't usually sit next to Ellen.
- 6 Why (you, look at) are you looking at me like that?
- 7 Excuse me. (this bus, stop) Does this bus stop outside the station?
- 8 I (not take) am not taking the bus to school today.

4 Match each sentence (1-8) with a suitable response (a-h).

- 1 What do you usually do on your birthday? a.....
- 2 Would you like to meet again on Saturday? b.....
- 3 What do you usually do at the weekend? b.....
- 4 Have you finished your homework? e.....
- 5 What are you doing? f.....
- 6 What are you doing on Friday? f.....
- 7 Are you in the school basketball team? d.....
- 8 What do you do? c.....

- I have a party.
- I go out cycling with my friends.
- I work in a travel agency.
- Yes, we play every Friday.
- I'm still doing it.
- It's hot in here. I'm opening some windows.
- I'm going back to Canada tomorrow.
- I'm having a party.

5 Put each verb in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 What (usually, you, do) do you usually do after school?
- 2 Don't worry about the cat. It (only, eat) only eats once a day.
- 3 I can't work out the answer. (you, know) Do you know what it is?
- 4 What's the matter? Why (you, stare) are you staring at me like that?
- 5 (you, speak) Do you speak English? I'm looking for a hotel.
- 6 Elena (stay) is staying with me while her house is being decorated.
- 7 You should go on a diet. (you, put) You're putting on weight.
- 8 (they, speak) Are they speaking French or German? I can't tell the difference.

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GRAMMAR

Past time 1

Past simple: form

- Regular verbs

Form the past simple of regular verbs by adding *-ed* to the infinitive (without *to*).
For verbs ending in *-e*, only add *-d*.

*I enjoyed the film. I loved the music. She decided to stay.
They opened the box.*

The form is the same for *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.

- Spelling changes

Verbs ending in consonant + *-y* change *-y* to *-ie*.

try tried cry cried

Verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant, double the final consonant.

regret regretted fit fitted

- Irregular verbs

There is a list of the most common irregular verbs on page 268. It is necessary to learn these forms.

eat ate drink drank wake woke

- Questions

Form questions with *did* + the infinitive (without *to*).

*Did you enjoy the film? Did you drink all the milk?
What did you do yesterday? Why did she leave?*

- Negatives

Form negatives with *did not* + the infinitive without *to*.

The coat did not fit me. Carol did not eat very much.

Short forms:

The coat didn't fit me. Carol didn't eat very much.

Past simple: meaning

- 1 The past simple describes actions and states in a completed period of time.

*I enjoyed the film we saw last night.
We listened to some new CDs yesterday afternoon.*

- 2 The past simple also describes habitual actions in the past.

Every day we got up early and went to the beach.

Past continuous: form

- Form the past continuous with the past of the auxiliary *be* and the *-ing* form of the main verb.
I was sitting by the door. You were laughing. He/She was driving.
We were crying. They were eating.

- Questions

Form *yes/no* questions by putting the auxiliary *be* before the subject.

Was I sleeping? Were you waiting? Was he/she driving?
Were we writing? Were they leaving?

Wh- questions follow the same pattern.

What were you writing? Why were they waiting?

- Negatives

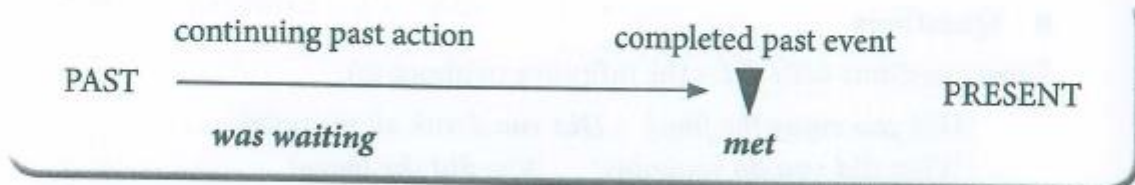
Form negatives with the auxiliary *be* + *not* and the *-ing* form of the main verb. There are short forms (contractions) in speech and informal writing.

I was not listening. He was not playing. They were not looking.
I wasn't listening. He wasn't playing. They weren't looking.

Past continuous: meaning

- 1 The past continuous describes an action in progress (continuing) in the past. We often use it to describe the background situation (what was happening) for a sudden event in the past simple (what happened).

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Background situation | Sudden event |
| <i>While I was waiting for the bus,</i> | <i>I met Karen.</i> |



- 2 The past continuous can describe several situations in progress at the same time.
While James was cooking, David was phoning a friend.
The airport was full of people. Some were sleeping on benches, some were shopping, others were reading. Everyone was waiting for news of the delayed plane.

Time expressions

- With the past simple

I arrived here two hours ago/in September/last week/at 6.00/on Sunday.
Helen lived in Madrid for three years/two years ago/at that time/once.

- With the past continuous

Use *when* or *while* with the past continuous to mean 'during the time that'.
While we were waiting, it started to rain. I cut my finger when I was peeling the potatoes.
If we mean 'at the time that' then we only use *when* with the past simple.
She was very happy when she got her exam results.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 While I washed/was washing my hair, the phone rang/ringed.
- 2 How did you felt/did you feel yesterday afternoon?
- 3 When I got/was getting home I received/was receiving a phone call.
- 4 Last summer I was going swimming/went swimming every weekend.
- 5 When the dog bit/was biting Laura's leg, she screamed/was screaming.
- 6 We sang/sung some songs and then ate/eat some sandwiches.
- 7 When you fell/felt over the cliff, what happened/was happening next?
- 8 While Mary washed up/was washing up, she broke/was breaking a cup.
- 9 I didn't see/saw where the bus stop was, so I was missing/missed the bus.
- 10 What did you do/were you doing when I phoned/was phoning you last night?
There was no reply.

2 Rewrite each sentence according to the instructions given.

- 1 I enjoyed the concert. (negative) I didn't enjoy the concert.
- 2 You ate all the bread. (question)
- 3 Did John spend a lot? (affirmative)
- 4 I felt well yesterday. (negative)
- 5 Anna didn't buy a car. (affirmative)
- 6 They won the prize. (question)
- 7 Paul doesn't speak Greek. (affirmative)
- 8 I paid all the bills. (negative)

3 Complete each sentence with a suitable time expression from the box. You can use an expression more than once.

ago in last week at when while

- 1 A burglar broke into the housewhile..... we were watching television.
- 2 I met an old friend of mine in the city centre.
- 3 What were you doing the police officer knocked on the door?
- 4 Jan met Sarah half-past eight outside the cinema.
- 5 Dick was preparing lunch, he cut his finger badly.
- 6 I first came to this town more than 20 years
- 7 Jeff was studying to be a doctor he met Sally.
- 8 Tony bought his first motorbike 1992.
- 9 did you start playing basketball?
- 10 Most of the young people left this village a long time

4 Match each sentence (1–8) with a suitable response (a–h).

- 1 What was Katrina doing when you knocked on the door?
e.....
- 2 How did Brenda spend her holiday?
- 3 What happened when the lights went out?
- 4 When did you meet Cathy?
- 5 What did Julie do when Tony called?
- 6 Did Suzannah hear what David said?
- 7 What did Lucy do when the bell rang at the end of the lesson?
- 8 Why did Alicia leave so early?
 - a She went sailing most days, and sunbathed at the beach.
 - b She put the phone down.
 - c She was listening to the radio in the kitchen.
 - d She went to meet her parents at a restaurant.
 - e She came to my brother's birthday party.
 - f While Tina was looking for a torch, they came back on.
 - g She wasn't listening.
 - h She put her books away and left.

5 Put each verb in brackets into either the past simple or past continuous.

- 1 When Harry (wake up) woke up , we (tell) told him the news.
- 2 Everyone (wait) for the concert to begin when a message (arrive)
- 3 Charlotte (want) a relaxing holiday, so she (choose) to stay on a small island.
- 4 When Roberto (study) in America, his parents (phone) him every week.
- 5 I (find) my pen while I (look for) my bag.
- 6 Ann (watch) a film on television when Julie (arrive)
- 7 When the lights (go out) , I (lie) in bed reading.
- 8 When you (go) to the new Chinese restaurant, what (you eat) ?

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 7: Present perfect 2

Grammar 29: Time expressions

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GRAMMAR

Past time 2

Past perfect: form

- Form the past perfect with the auxiliary *had* and the past participle (third column in verb tables). The past participles are in the list of irregular verbs on page 268.

I had decided. She had left. We had eaten.

In speech and informal writing we use short forms (contractions):

I'd decided. She'd left. We'd eaten.

- Questions and negatives

Form questions by putting *had* before the subject.

Had she left?

Form negatives with *not*. In speech and informal writing we use short forms (contractions):

She had not left. She hadn't left.

Past perfect: meaning

- 1 Use the past perfect to show clearly that one past event happened before another past event. Use the past perfect for the earlier event.

Sue left at 7.00. We arrived at her house at 8.30.

When we arrived at Sue's house, she had left.

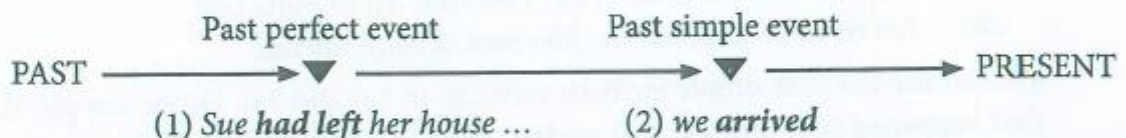
- 2 When we use *before* or *after* to make the order of events clear, we need not use the past perfect, but it is possible to use it.

Sue left her house before we arrived.

OR Sue had left her house before we arrived.

We arrived at Sue's house after she left.

OR We arrived at Sue's house after she had left.



- 3 We do not use the past perfect just because an event happened a long time ago. We use past simple.

The Chinese built the Great Wall over 2,000 years ago.

Past perfect: common uses

- We often use the past perfect with verbs of thinking like *think, know, be sure, realize, remember, suspect, understand* etc. when we talk in the past about an event in the past.

I thought I'd seen the film before, but I hadn't.

David knew he'd **seen** her somewhere before.

Ellen was sure she **hadn't locked** the door.

When I got home I realized I'd **lost** my wallet.

The inspector suspected that the thief **had used** a special key.

Used to

Used to describes a habit or state in the past. *Used to* suggests that the action or situation is no longer true and so makes a contrast with the present.

I used to play tennis, but now I play football. = a habit in the past

I used to have long hair when I was younger. = a state in the past

There is no present form of *used to*. The present simple describes present states and habits.

● Questions and negatives

Form questions and negatives with *did* or *did not* and *use to*.

Did you use to have long hair when you were younger?

I didn't use to play tennis, but now I play most weekends.

● Pronunciation

Used is pronounced /ju:st/. This is different from the past tense of the verb *use*, pronounced /ju:zd/.

Would

Would describes repeated actions in the past, but not states. It means the same as *used to*. It is more common in descriptive writing than in speech.

On winter days, we would sit/used to sit around the fire and tell stories. (action)

I used to own a motorbike. (NOT *I would own a motorbike.*) (state)

Past perfect and past simple

- Situation 1: the teacher arrives at 8.00, I start writing at 7.50.

1a) *I started writing at 7.50, before my teacher arrived at 8.00.*

1b) *When my teacher arrived at 8.00, I had already started writing.*

- Situation 2: the film starts at 8.00, I arrive at 8.10.

2a) *The film started at 8.00, but I arrived ten minutes late.*

2b) *I arrived at 8.10, but the film had already started.*

We can use the past simple for both verbs, as in 1a) and 2a). Or we can put the event that happened first into the past perfect, as in 1b) and 2b). The sentence type we use depends on which part of the meaning we want to emphasize. The part we emphasize most comes first.

Past forms used in conditionals

- Note that the past simple and past perfect are also used in conditional sentences (with *if ...*). In these sentences they have a different meaning.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

1 When we had ate lunch, we were sitting in the garden.

.....When we had eaten lunch, we sat in the garden......

2 While I looked for my keys, I remembered I left them at home.

.....

3 Paula had used to play tennis when she had been at school.

.....

4 When I got into bed, I was falling asleep immediately.

.....

5 When I was finally finding the house, I was knocking at the door.

.....

6 After Jill was giving Nick his books, she went home.

.....

7 Maria would live in Sweden when she was a child.

.....

8 I was using to get up early when I had gone sailing.

.....

9 The Vikings had sailed to North America a thousand years ago.

.....

10 Juliet was sure she was seeing the tall man before.

.....

2 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1 While I *had waited/was waiting/waited* at the bus stop, I *had noticed/was noticing/noticed* a new shop which *wasn't/hadn't been* in the street the day before.

2 I *had gone/went* out into the garden to fetch my bike, but *found/was finding* that someone *stole/had stolen* it.

3 When George *met/was meeting* Diane at the party, he *thought/was thinking* that he *saw/had seen/was seeing* her somewhere before.

4 Emily *got off/was getting off* the bus and *walked/was walking* into the bank when she *realized/had realized/was realizing* that she *left/had left/was leaving* her handbag on the bus.

5 After I *was buying/had bought* my new bike, I discovered that it *wasn't having/didn't have* a security lock.

6 I went to the post office to ask about my package, but they *had said/said* that it still *hadn't arrived/didn't arrive*.

- 3 Put each verb given into the past simple, past continuous or past perfect. More than one answer may be possible.



The police suspected that Brian (1) *had broken* (break) the window at his house because he (2) (want) to make them think that a burglar (3) (steal) his valuable stamp collection. They (4) (think) that Brian (5) (do) this because he (6) (need) the money. However, they (7) (not know) that Brian (8) (fly) to Brazil the week before, and (9) (be) abroad when the burglary (10) (take place).

- 4 Complete each sentence using *would* or *used to* and the verb in brackets. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 Jack (have) *used to have* a beard but he shaved it off.
- 2 My mother (read) to me every night.
- 3 In the holidays we (meet) at the beach every morning.
- 4 I (not like) spinach, but now I do.
- 5 Helen (write) to me often, but now she phones.
- 6 Tina (live) in the house opposite.
- 7 When I was young, the summers (be) warmer.
- 8 Whenever our teacher let us leave early, we (cheer) !

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5 For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

- 1 Michael took a deep breath and dived into the water.
After Michael *had taken* a deep breath, he dived into the water.
- 2 Terry was fatter.
Terry to be so thin.
- 3 Gary was sure his keys were not in his pocket.
Gary was sure he his keys.
- 4 When he was younger David played tennis.
David tennis when he was younger.
- 5 Last summer, Julia got up early every morning.
Last summer, Julia used to early every morning.
- 6 We missed the bus so we took a taxi.
We took a taxi because the bus.
- 7 In those days, we spent the summer in the mountains.
In those days, we the summer in the mountains.

6 Combine the two sentences to make one sentence. Use *when* and the past perfect.

- 1 I washed and got ready. I went out to meet my friends.
..... *When I'd washed and got ready, I went out to meet my friends.*
- 2 I knew much more about the job. I visited their offices.
.....
- 3 I looked at the new dress. I asked how much it cost.
.....
- 4 I felt much more independent. I passed my driving test.
.....
- 5 Anne went on holiday. She saved enough money.
.....
- 6 The team finally won the match. They ran round the pitch to celebrate.
.....

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 12: Conditionals 1

Grammar 13: Conditionals 2

6

GRAMMAR

Present perfect 1

Present perfect: form

- Form the present perfect with the auxiliary verb *have/has* and the past participle (third column in verb tables). The past participles are in the list of irregular verbs on page 268.

I have decided to leave tomorrow. (regular)

Sue has sent an email to Lucy. (irregular)

In speech and informal writing we use short forms (contractions):

I have decided. I've decided. She has sent an email. She's sent an email.

- Questions and negatives**

Form questions by putting *have/has* before the subject. In speech and informal writing we use short forms (contractions):

Have you decided yet? Has she left yet?

Sue has not sent an email to Lucy. She hasn't sent an email to Lucy.

Present perfect: meaning

The present perfect describes past events which are connected to the present.

Use present perfect to describe:

1 Experiences in our life

Have you (ever) visited any other countries?

Yes, I've been to Italy and France.

This is a question about all our life until the present moment, and the answer has no time expression describing when we visited these countries. Compare:

Yes, I went to Italy and France in 2006. (past simple)

2 An event in the past with a result in the present.

Helen has broken her pencil.

I've hurt my foot.

There is no time expression because when it happened is not important. Our attention is on the present (*Where is the pencil sharpener? / I can't play football*).

Compare:

I hurt my foot last week. (past simple)

action happening in a period of time up to the present, exact time not known

PAST ? ? ? ? ? ? ? PRESENT

Helen has broken her pencil.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 A situation that started in the past and continues until the present.

I've lived here for ten years.

I've often seen Jim with his dog in the park.

Here there is a time expression, describing how long or how often something has happened.

4 The number of things finished so far.

I've read 100 pages of this book.

An exact time is not mentioned.

Time expressions

- **never**

Use *ever* and *never* to talk about our experiences in life.

Have you ever eaten Japanese food?

No, I've never eaten it.

- **yet, so far and already**

Use *yet* in questions and negative sentences. It has a similar meaning to *so far* (or 'up to now'), which is used in questions and positive sentences.

Have you finished this book yet?

No, I haven't finished yet. I'm on page 56.

How many pages have you read?

I've read 56 pages so far.

Use *already* in positive sentences to describe an action which happened before.

When are you going to finish your letter?

I've already written it.

- **just**

Use *just* to describe a very recent event.

Cathy has just phoned from the airport.

- **Frequency adverbs: always, often etc.**

Frequency adverbs that are used with the present simple can also be used with the present perfect.

Peter has always loved animals. (a state)

We have often visited Spain. (a repeated event)

- **for and since**

For describes the length of a time period.

Tom has worked here for three months.

Since describes the point when the time period started.

Tom has worked here since July 10th.

1 Put each verb into a form of the present perfect simple.

- 1 What's the matter? (you cut) *Have you cut* yourself?
- 2 I (have) a headache ever since lunchtime.
- 3 Nadia (never see) any Chinese films.
- 4 Someone (steal) Mr Grant's bike.
- 5 The passengers are tired because they (not sleep) all night.
- 6 I'm afraid we (just break) your window. Sorry!
- 7 David (not win) a prize this time, I'm afraid.
- 8 (you ever eat) Spanish food? It's great!

2 Complete what each speaker says.



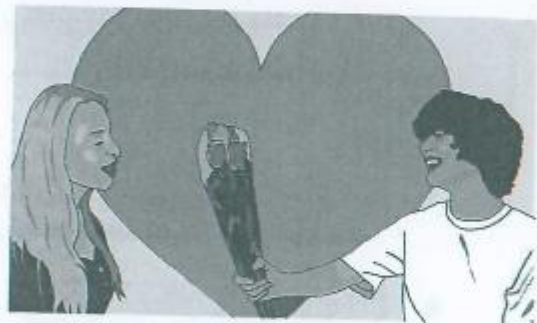
1 We ...*'ve been married*..... for 25 wonderful years!



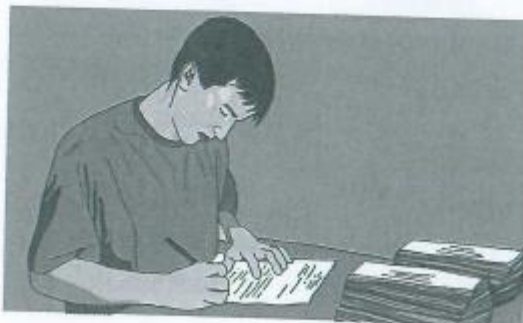
4 I snails before!



2 I on holiday to Australia.



5 I you since the day we met!



3 I 23 letters!



6 Oh no! I my pencil!

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 Complete each sentence with a time word or phrase from the box.

yet for ~~since~~ often ever never already so far just always

- 1 Luis has lived in the city centre *since* 1996.
- 2 Thanks for the present! I've wanted a pet goldfish!
- 3 Have you drunk pineapple juice? It's fantastic!
- 4 I've heard some fantastic news! I've passed my exams!
- 5 Hurry up! Haven't you finished ? You're so slow!
- 6 Nina has worked in this company five years.
- 7 I've been on a big ship before. It's an interesting experience!
- 8 We're very busy today. we've sold over a hundred bikes.
- 9 I've passed this building, but this is the first time I've been inside.
- 10 Can I have a different book? I've read this one.

4 For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

- 1 We started working here three years ago.
We *'ve worked here* for three years.
- 2 This is the first time I've been on a plane.
I on a plane before.
- 3 That's strange! My pen isn't here!
That's strange! disappeared!
- 4 Nicky and Jan aren't at this school any more.
Nicky and Jan this school.
- 5 I saw a friend of yours a few moments ago.
I a friend of yours.
- 6 I'm still reading my notes.
I reading my notes yet.
- 7 Is this your first visit to South America?
Have to South America before?
- 8 Oh no! My wallet is still in the car.
Oh no! I my wallet in the car.
- 9 It's a long time since we spoke to your sister.
We to your sister for a long time.
- 10 Is Anna still asleep?
Has up yet?

→ SEE ALSO
Grammar 3: Present time 2

Present perfect 2

Present perfect continuous: form

Form the present perfect continuous with the present perfect of *be*, and the *-ing* form of the verb.

I've been waiting here all morning.

What have you been doing lately?

I haven't been sleeping well recently.

Present perfect continuous: meaning

Use present perfect:

- 1 To describe past events which are connected to the present, but with an action or situation in progress.

What have you been doing lately?

I've been working a lot.

How long have you been living here?

- 2 To emphasize the length of time of the action.

I've been waiting here all morning.

I've been feeling ill for weeks.

covering a period of time up to the present

PAST



PRESENT

I've been waiting here all morning.
(It's still morning now and I am still waiting.)

- 3 To emphasize that the action is temporary.

I've been staying in a hotel for the past month.

- 4 For repeated actions.

I've been phoning her for days, but she's never at home.

- 5 For a finished or continuing action, depending on the situation.

I've been working hard all morning. Now I'm going to have a rest. (finished)

I've been reading a good book lately. (continuing)

Time expressions

Time expressions often used with the present perfect continuous include:

all day, all morning, for days, for ages, lately, recently, since, for

Present perfect or present perfect continuous?

- With verbs like *live*, *work* there is very little difference between the two tenses:
I've worked/been working here for two years.
I've lived/been living here for two years.
- The present perfect focuses attention on the finished result, but the present perfect continuous focuses attention on the action.
I've written that report for Jackie. It didn't take long. (finished result)
I've been writing that report for Jackie and I still haven't finished. (action)
- If we give details of how many or how much, we do not use a continuous form.
I've written four emails.
I've done a lot of cooking and cleaning this afternoon.

Present simple or present perfect?

The present simple describes habits or states in the present, but the present perfect describes the time until the present.

- I live in Prague.*
(a permanent state – I always live there)
- I've lived in Prague for two years.*
(I arrived two years ago and still live there)

Past simple or present perfect?

The past simple describes an event in a completed time period. The present perfect is used for a time period that includes the present.

- I lived in Prague in the nineties.* (now I live somewhere else)
- I've lived in Prague since the nineties.* (I still live there)

The choice of tense often depends on whether our attention is in the past or the present.

- I had an umbrella, but I left it on the bus.*
(the event is distant in my mind)
- Oh no! I've left my umbrella on the bus.*
(the event is present in my mind)

Have been and have gone

If we have *been* to a place, we went there and have now returned. If we have *gone* to a place, we went there but have not returned.

- Melissa has been to China.* (and she has come back)
- Melissa has gone to China.* (and she is still there)

1 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 *I live/I've lived* here since the end of last year.
- 2 I'm afraid the last train *left/has left* an hour ago.
- 3 Someone *has just stolen/has just been stealing* my bicycle.
- 4 Thank you for your offer, but I *decided/I've decided* not to accept.
- 5 Yesterday I *lost/I've lost* my wallet.
- 6 Take your umbrella with you. *It started/It's started* raining.
- 7 We're enjoying our trip. *We visited/We've visited* two countries so far.
- 8 *I'm standing/I've been standing* here for hours and I feel tired.
- 9 This *was/has been* a busy day and it isn't over yet!
- 10 I feel really tired. *We went/We've been* to a party last night.

2 Put each verb in brackets into either the present perfect, past simple or present simple.

- 1 Last week I (lose) lost my scarf, and now I 've just lost my gloves.
- 2 I (work) for BLC Bank now but I (decide) to change jobs.
- 3 We (be) here for hours. Are you sure we (come) to the right place?
- 4 (you see) my mobile? I'm sure I (leave) it here earlier.
- 5 We (have) some coffee and then (catch) the bus home.
- 6 I (never eat) octopus, but once on holiday I (eat) some squid.
- 7 I (hope) you aren't a vegetarian. I (cook) you some lamb chops.
- 8 Recently a lot of young people (take up) charity work.
- 9 When we (reach) the cinema, there (not be) any tickets left.
- 10 Please come quickly! Nick (have) an accident, and he (go) to hospital.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 Complete each mini-dialogue by putting the verbs given in brackets into either the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

- 1 A: *Love Actually* is on at the Rex, (you see) *have you seen* it?
B: No, not yet. Shall we go? I (look forward) *'ve been looking forward* to seeing it for ages.
- 2 A: What's the matter? You look really tired!
B: I am! I (study) all day, and I (not finish) yet.
A: Oh well, time for a break.
- 3 A: I (phone) Carol all day, but there's no reply.
B: I expect she (go) swimming with her friends.
- 4 A: (you hear) the news?
B: What news?
A: Someone (rob) the bank at the end of the road.
- 5 A: Why is your leg in plaster?
B: That's a silly question! I (break) it, of course.
A: Someone (write) 'Give me a break' on the plaster!

4 For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

- 1 I came to live here three months ago.
I *'ve been living* here for three months.
- 2 Sophie is out at the shops at the moment.
Sophie to the shops.
- 3 I've had French lessons since March.
I French lessons since March.
- 4 I'm still reading this book.
I reading this book yet.
- 5 Paul left the room a moment ago.
Paul has the room.
- 6 It's ages since I last went to the cinema.
I to the cinema for ages.
- 7 This is the first time I've eaten Korean food.
I Korean food before.
- 8 I don't remember Helen's phone number.
I've Helen's phone number.

5 Complete each sentence with one suitable word.

Mail Reply New Message Forward Delete Junk

We've had a very interesting trip (1) *so* far, and we've had some real adventures (2) the last time we wrote. We've (3) to some beautiful islands, and (4) a lot of friendly people. In fact (5) we've made friends with some people in a village, and they've been (6) us the local language. I haven't managed to learn much (7) , but Ann (8) picked up quite a lot, and can speak well. She's been (9) every day, and she's (10) me everything she knows!

6 Underline the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

- 1 My penfriend is writing to me for years.
 *My penfriend has been writing to me for years.*
- 2 We have started this course three weeks ago.

- 3 'What have you been doing all day?' 'I've been written letters.'

- 4 When have you arrived in this city?

- 5 You have ever been to India?

- 6 Paula has been stayed in a hotel by the sea.

- 7 I've been feeling ill three weeks ago.

- 8 I live in this city since I was born.

- 9 I wait here for ages. Where have you been?

- 10 Tony has leaved his books on the bus.

→ SEE ALSO
 Grammar 4: Past time 1

8

GRAMMAR

Future 1

We can refer to the future in English by using *will*, *be going to* or by using present tenses. Sometimes there is little difference between *will* and *be going to*, but at other times we use them in different ways.

Will

● Form

Form *will* future using *will* + infinitive without *to*. The negative of *will* is *won't*. The short form of *will* in speech and informal writing is *'ll*.

What do you think will happen? I'll tell you later.

There won't be any lessons tomorrow.

In formal English we also use *shall* with *I* and *we* to refer to the future. This is becoming rare.

● Meaning

Use *will* to talk generally about future beliefs, opinions, hopes and predictions. There is usually a time expression. Add *perhaps*, *probably* or *definitely* to show how certain or uncertain we are about our predictions.

In the next century, most people will probably live in big cities.

Perhaps it'll rain tomorrow.

United will definitely win tonight.

Probably and definitely come after will but before won't.

She'll probably come with us tonight.

She probably won't come with us tonight.

Be going to

● Form

Form *be going to* future with the verb *be* + *going* + the infinitive.

Jean is going to learn to drive.

Tim and Ann are going to travel abroad next year.

● Meaning

1 Use *be going to* for plans and intentions. The plan may be in the near future, or more distant.

I'm going to do lots of work this evening.

After I finish university I'm going to travel all over Europe by InterRail.

2 Use *be going to* for prediction when we can see in the present situation that something is going to happen.

Look out! You're going to drop the plates!

Present continuous

- **Form**

See Grammar 2 for the form of the present continuous.

I'm meeting my mother for lunch at one.

- **Meaning**

Use the present continuous future to talk about things we have arranged to do, such as social arrangements and appointments. There is usually a time expression.

A: Are you doing anything on Friday evening?

B: Not really. Why?

A: I'm having a party. Would you like to come?

State verbs (e.g. *be, know*) are not usually used in a continuous form (see Grammar 2), so we use *will* or *going to* with these verbs.

I'll be back on Friday.

I'm going to be back on Friday.

Will or going to?

We can make predictions with *will* and *going to*, and on most occasions either is possible.

I think it's going to/it'll probably rain tomorrow.

If there is strong evidence in the present situation, then we generally use *going to*:

I think it's going to rain this afternoon. (looking up at black clouds in the sky)

Going to or present continuous?

We use *going to* and the present continuous for plans and arrangements, and either is usually possible.

I'm going to have/I'm having a party on Friday.

Going to suggests that the details are not yet finalized – it's still just a plan.

Jean is going to have another driving lesson soon. (a plan, with no specific time)

The present continuous suggests that the arrangement is more fixed, with a time and a place.

Jean is having her driving lesson this afternoon. (it's fixed, in her diary)

Other meanings of will and shall

Will and *shall* have other meanings. See Grammar 9 and Grammar 22.

Is that the phone ringing? I'll answer it. (a spontaneous decision)

I'll do the best that I can to help you. (a promise)

Shall I help you? (offer/suggestion)

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the correct sentence, a) or b), in each mini-dialogue.

- 1 A: Can you come dancing tomorrow night?
B: a) Sorry, I'll play basketball.
b) Sorry, I'm playing basketball.
- 2 A: What are your plans for the summer?
B: a) I'll spend a month in the mountains.
b) I'm going to spend a month in the mountains.
- 3 A: What do you think about the weather?
B: a) It'll probably rain tomorrow.
b) It's raining tomorrow.
- 4 A: What about tomorrow at about 5.30?
B: a) OK, I'll see you then.
b) OK, I'm seeing you then.
- 5 A: Mary is getting a dog in July for her birthday present.
B: a) Really? What is she calling it?
b) Really? What is she going to call it?
- 6 A: It would be nice to see you next week.
B: a) Are you doing anything on Wednesday?
b) Will you do anything on Wednesday?

2 Put each verb in brackets into a form of *will*, *going to* or present continuous. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 Have you heard the news? Harry (join) is joining/is going to join the Army!
- 2 Sorry to keep you waiting. I (not be) long.
- 3 According to the weather forecast, it (snow) tomorrow.
- 4 I'm sorry I can't meet you tonight. I (go out) with my parents.
- 5 Careful! You (knock) that jug off the table!
- 6 In 50 years' time, most people (probably ride) bicycles to work.
- 7 Our teacher (give) us a test tomorrow.
- 8 I (go) to Manchester at the end of next week.
- 9 Look out! You (hit) that tree!
- 10 I think our team (probably win)

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 My party is on Thursday.
I *'m having a party* on Thursday.
- 2 Tomorrow's weather forecast is for rain.
It's tomorrow.
- 3 I predict a victory for our team.
I think win.
- 4 Tomorrow I'll be absent, Mrs Jones.
I here tomorrow, Mrs Jones.
- 5 Terry intends to finish painting the kitchen this evening.
Terry painting the kitchen this evening.
- 6 Meet me outside the station at 5.30.
I outside the station at 5.30.
- 7 What's our arrangement for lunch?
Where for lunch?
- 8 Everyone expects lots of tourism in this country next summer.
Everyone thinks a large number of tourists this country next summer.

4 Rewrite the sentences which are incorrect. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (✓).

- 1 I go swimming next Saturday. Would you like to come?
.....
...I'm going swimming next Saturday. Would you like to come?.....
- 2 What are you going to discuss at the next meeting?
.....
- 3 The boat is turning over! I think it will sink!
.....
- 4 Sue is going to lend me her skates.
.....
- 5 The weather forecast says it's definitely sunny tomorrow.
.....
- 6 There is a lot to do. Is anyone going to help you?
.....
- 7 Sorry, I'm not seeing you tomorrow. I have to go to London.
.....
- 8 Bye for now. I see you later this evening.
.....

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5 Rewrite each sentence so that it contains *will* or *going to*.

1 I plan to study engineering in France.

.....I'm going to study engineering in France.....

2 I've arranged a party for next Friday.

.....

3 We've got an appointment at the doctor's, so we can't come.

.....

4 Kelly is likely to get the job.

.....

5 Martin's wife is pregnant again.

.....

6 Sarah is usually late and I expect her to be late tonight.

.....

7 I predict a score of 3-0.

.....

8 There's a possibility of snow tomorrow.

.....

6 Put one suitable word in each space.

1 I've got a test tomorrow, so I'm *getting* up early to do some revision.

2 That suitcase looks heavy. I carry it for you?

3 Sorry, but I be here tomorrow. I have to go to the doctor's.

4 Which team do you think win the match?

5 Bye for now. I'll see you next week, but I'm not sure.

6 We're skating this afternoon. Do you want to come?

7 The weather isn't very good, so there be many people at the beach today.

8 Where do you want me to put these books? I leave them here?

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 2: Present time 1

Grammar 9: Future 2

Units 1–9

1 **Underline** the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 When I was a child, I used to ride/I was riding a tricycle.
- 2 That looks very heavy. Will I/Should I help you?
- 3 I'm waiting for Sue. Have you seen her/Did you see her?
- 4 How long are you working/have you been working here?
- 5 I can't come out because I haven't finished/I didn't finish my homework yet.
- 6 When the phone rang, I washed/I was washing my hair in the bathroom.
- 7 Why do you stare/are you staring at me like that?
- 8 I've finished my exams so I'm having/I have a party tomorrow.
- 9 We'd better wait here until the rain stops/will stop.
- 10 When did you last go/have you last been to the cinema?

2 For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

- 1 Steve left before my arrival.
When I arrived, Steve had already left.
- 2 Do you need any help with your suitcase?
Shall you with your suitcase?
- 3 What's your usual time of arrival at school?
When arrive at school?
- 4 Alice started playing tennis six months ago.
Alice tennis for six months.
- 5 I'll wait here until it stops raining.
When it stops raining, leave.
- 6 In the middle of the lesson, my phone rang.
While I a lesson, my phone rang.
- 7 Jack has come to stay for the weekend.
Jack with me for the weekend.
- 8 I last saw David in 1990.
I David since 1990.
- 9 Are you free tomorrow evening?
Are anything tomorrow evening?

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 Put each verb in brackets into the present simple or continuous, or the past simple or continuous.

- 1 'What (you do) *do you do*?' 'I'm an engineer.'
- 2 The door was open so the dog (run) into the living room
- 3 When we arrived home, Jan (sit) outside the door.
- 4 Can you help me? I (not understand) Spanish.
- 5 At the beginning of the film I (realize) I'd seen it before.
- 6 I'm sorry, I can't talk long. I (study) for an examination.
- 7 At the moment of the earthquake Pat (read) in bed.
- 8 I'll phone you as soon as I (know) the results.
- 9 I (stay) at the Hotel Tyrol. Why don't you call me?
- 10 'What (you do) when you saw the snake?' 'I ran!'

4 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits the space.

Maria's homecoming

When the bus (1) in a small square, Maria (2) her magazine and didn't realize that she (3) at her destination. 'This is Santa Teresa,' Martin said. '(4) home! I suppose your cousin (5) for us. Come on. (6) the bags.' Maria thought, 'All those years when I (7) in New York, I (8) of this moment. And now it's real, I can't believe it! Here I am, (9) in the square'. Santa Teresa was Maria's birthplace, but she (10) the town at the age of six. She had some memories of the town, and some photos, but (11) here still? She (12) Nobody (13) in the square. Perhaps her cousin Pablo (14) Maria's letter. 'What (15) now?' asked Martin. 'There isn't even a hotel here!'

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A has stopped | B stops | C stopped | D was stopped |
| 2 A was reading | B read | C had read | D used to read |
| 3 A arrived | B arrives | C has arrived | D had arrived |
| 4 A You arrive | B You're arriving | C You've been arriving | D You've arrived |
| 5 A waits | B will be waiting | C has waited | D is going to wait |
| 6 A I'll carry | B I carry | C I've carried | D I carried |
| 7 A live | B have lived | C was living | D am living |
| 8 A dream | B am dreaming | C used to dream | D will dream |
| 9 A I really stand | B I was really standing | C I had really stood | D I'm really standing |
| 10 A was leaving | B had left | C used to leave | D has left |
| 11 A will she belong | B did she belong | C has she belonged | D does she belong |
| 12 A wasn't knowing | B hasn't known | C hadn't known | D didn't know |
| 13 A was waiting | B is waiting | C waits | D waited |
| 14 A wasn't receiving | B didn't use to receive | C hadn't received | D hasn't received |
| 15 A are we going to do | B have we done | C did we do | D are we doing |

5 Put a suitable time word or expression in each space. Each space is for one word.

Mail
← Reply
↩ New Message
Forward →
🗑 Delete
🗑 Junk

Just a quick message (1) ... before I leave for the airport. Sorry I haven't been in touch (2) Wednesday, but I've been busy getting ready (3) , and I haven't collected my ticket (4) from the travel agency. (5) I get to Sydney, I'll send you an e-mail. I've (6) been to Australia before but I've been reading a lot about it (7) It sounds great! I'll be in Sydney (8) the end of next week, and then I'm travelling to Melbourne. I'll be there (9) a month. (10) I get back, all my friends will have forgotten me!

6 Look carefully at each line. Some lines are correct but some have a word which should not be there. Tick (✓) each correct line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space.

Dear Emma,

| | | |
|--|----|-------------|
| I'm sorry I haven't been written to you lately, but I've been working hard. When I received your last letter | 1 | <u>been</u> |
| I was acting in a play at school, and when | 2 | ✓ |
| I have finished that, I went on holiday with some friends. | 3 | |
| I meant to send you a postcard, but I had forgot to take | 4 | |
| your address with me. How are you getting on at | 5 | |
| college? You didn't say very much about this in | 6 | |
| your letter. I hope you are still like it, and don't | 7 | |
| been work all the time! Do you still want to come | 8 | |
| and will stay for a few days? I'm starting work in | 9 | |
| London after I shall leave school in July, and I want | 10 | |
| to see you before then. I have know you're busy, | 11 | |
| but by the time your term finishes, I'll have | 12 | |
| started my job. I've been done so many things | 13 | |
| lately! I've just learned to drive and my parents | 14 | |
| have sometimes lend me their car, so I often go out | 15 | |
| with friends. Maybe I'll be drive to Nottingham and | 16 | |
| see you one day. | 17 | |

Best wishes, Luisa

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

7 Underline the errors in these sentences. Correct the error.

1 By the time I got to the phone it stopped ringing.

had stopped

2 I'm not very good at this game. You see, I didn't play it before.

3 When has Pete written to you last?

4 What do you do at weekends? Are you ever going to the cinema?

5 When I was on holiday last summer I was going to the beach every day.

6 Julie can't meet you tomorrow. She will play basketball.

8 In everyday spoken English, we often leave out the subject pronoun and auxiliary. Instead of saying, 'Do you like it?' we say, 'Like it?' Rewrite each sentence so that the verb underlined has a subject pronoun.

1 Finished yet? We're all waiting!

Have you finished yet?

2 Bye for now! See you tomorrow!

3 Good holiday? Had a nice time?

4 Paul's a bit difficult. Know what I mean?

5 Hi, Tim. Coming out for a drink later?

6 Been waiting long? Sorry for the delay.

Check your grammar

1 Check the difference between the present simple and present continuous in Grammar 3. How can you show this difference in your language?

2 Does your language have a tense with the same form as the present perfect? Is it used in the same way? Can you show the difference in your language between the present perfect and past simple?

3 Do you have a future tense in your language? Does it express all the meanings of *will*, *going to* and the present continuous?

10

GRAMMAR

Reported speech 1

Reported speech

- Reporting and summarizing

We often tell people what other people have said. This is called reported or indirect speech. We rarely report the exact words, but usually just give a general summary.

Sandra speaking to Petra: *'Bye, Petra, it's been great seeing you again. I'll call you sometime next week when I get a chance.'*

Petra reporting the conversation to Roberta: *'I saw Sandra yesterday. She said she'd call me next week.'*

We usually change tenses (*will* → *would* in the example above) and also other references like people, places and times (*you* → *me* in the example above).

- Exact words

We sometimes report the exact words someone says. We may need to change time references.

'I'll call you tomorrow when I get the chance.'

She said she would call me the next day when she got the chance.

Tense changes

Statements are usually reported with a past tense verb (like *said*) and an optional *that*. The form of the verb that follows then 'moves back' in time. This is sometimes called backshift.

Present simple to past simple

'I need some help.'

She said (that) she needed some help.

Present continuous to
past continuous

'We are having our lunch.'

She said (that) they were having their lunch.

Present perfect to past perfect

'I've lost my keys.'

He said (that) he had lost his keys.

Past simple to past perfect
(or stays the same)

'I wrote two letters to her.'

He said (that) he had written two letters to her.

He said (that) he wrote two letters to her.

be going to to *was going to*

'They are going to come back.'

She said (that) they were going to come back.

will to *would*

'I will be home at 6.00.'

She said (that) she would be home at 6.00.

- There is no change for *must*, *might*, *could*, *should*, *would*.

'I could be back later.' *He said he could be back later.*

With *must* we can also use *had to*.

'I must leave.' *He said he had to leave.*

- If the actual words were in the past simple, the report can change or stay the same.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- If we write down the actual words that someone says we use speech marks (inverted commas). But if we write down a report of the words, there are no speech marks.
- If the report is about something which is always true, it is not necessary to change tenses.

'I like apples more than I like oranges.'

She said that she likes apples more than she likes oranges.

But in cases like this it is not wrong to change tenses with backshift.

No tense changes

- When we report immediately what someone says, we usually do not change tenses.

Jack speaking to Ted: *'I'm going to the cinema tonight. Do you want to come?'*

Ted reporting the conversation to Peter: *'Jack is on the phone. He says he's going to the cinema tonight.'*

Speakers in reported speech

When we write down the actual words, we give the speaker's name at the beginning or end of the sentence. Notice the position of the comma, the final full stop and the speech marks.

Jack said, 'We're going to miss the train.'

'We're going to miss the train,' said Jack.

In reported speech the speaker is only mentioned at the beginning of the sentence.

Jack said (that) they were going to miss the train.

People, places, times

In reported speech references to people, places and times often change, because the point of view changes.

'I'll see you here tomorrow,' said Sue.

Sue said (that) she would see me there the next day.

'I bought this book yesterday,' said Martin.

Martin said (that) he had bought the book the day before.

Say, tell, speak

We say something and we tell somebody something, or to do something. Say and tell can be followed by the optional *that*.

'It's warm today,' she said.

She said (that) it was warm.

She told me (that) it was warm.

'Sit down,' she said. She told me to sit down.

We can use *to* after say, but we never use *to* after tell.

'I don't believe Jim.'

She said to me (that) she didn't believe Jim.

She told me (that) she didn't believe Jim.

Speak describes the act of talking.

Simon spoke to me in the supermarket yesterday.

1 Underline the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

- 1 Sally told that she'd lost her keys.

 ...Sally said that she'd lost her keys.....
- 2 Chris said me that he must leave early.

- 3 Maria and Tony said they shall see us tomorrow.

- 4 Tom said, I'm coming to your party.

- 5 Sue said that she had wrote a letter to Lisa.

- 6 Steve said us that he was arriving at 8.00.

- 7 'I had bought a new bike Pam told us.'

- 8 'What's the matter? Ellen asked.

2 Rewrite each sentence in direct speech, ending as shown.

- 1 Anna told us that she'd finished.
 '.....I've finished.....', Anna told us.
- 2 Simon said that he would be back at 6.00.
 '.....', Simon said.
- 3 Beth said she was going to go shopping.
 '.....', said Beth.
- 4 Paul said that he wanted to make a phone call.
 '.....', said Paul.
- 5 Tina told the teacher she'd forgotten her homework.
 '.....', Tina told the teacher.
- 6 David said he had to be back by 3.30.
 '.....', David said.
- 7 Jan told me she would let me know.
 '.....', Jan told me.
- 8 Bill said he was going to be late.
 '.....', Bill said.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 Match each sentence in direct speech (1–5) with its summarized version in reported speech (a–e).

- 1 'Look, sorry about this, but I'm afraid I'm going to be a bit late.'e.....
 - 2 'Actually I've no idea at all where I am!'
 - 3 'The thing is, I know it's silly but I've missed the bus.'
 - 4 'Anyway, I'll be back in next to no time.'
 - 5 'I did ring, you know, earlier in the evening.'
- a She said she would be back soon.
 - b She said she had missed the bus.
 - c She said she was going to be late.
 - d She said she had already rung.
 - e She said she didn't know where she was.

4 Complete each sentence, using *say*, *tell* or *speak* in an appropriate form.

- 1 Daniel^{told}..... me that he was playing in the school basketball team.
- 2 I to Helen, and she she would phone you.
- 3 'You're lucky,' Steve. 'I you that you would win!'
- 4 A translator the president what the Chinese visitors were
- 5 'Look,' I her, 'why don't you me what you mean?'
- 6 I my teacher that I Chinese, but she didn't believe me.

5 Rewrite each sentence in reported speech, beginning as shown.

- 1 'I won't be there because I'm having a party,' said Lucy.
Lucy told us that she~~wouldn't be there because she was having a party...~~.....
.....
- 2 'I've lost the map and I don't know the way,' said Jack.
Jack told me that he
.....
- 3 'When I finish the book, I'm going to watch television,' said Jessica.
Jessica said that when
.....
- 4 'I'm doing some homework but I won't be long,' said Mike.
Mike said that he
.....
- 5 'I got up late and I missed the bus,' said Richard.
Richard said that he
.....

Conditionals 1

Conditions and results

- Sentences with *if* where one event depends on another event are called conditionals. The *if ...* clause is the condition and the other part of the sentence is the result. Here are four examples of conditionals used for talking about checking in at the airport for a flight:

- 0 *If you arrive early, you get a better seat.*
- 1 *If you arrive early, you'll get a better seat.*
- 2 *If you arrived early, you'd get a better seat.*
- 3 *If you had arrived early, you'd have got a better seat.*

- Sentence 0 is talking generally about something that is always true. It is called a zero conditional.

Sentence 1 describes what someone thinks will happen in a real situation. You believe that the things you are talking about will happen. It is called a real condition or the first conditional.

Sentence 2 describes what might happen in the future, or things you can imagine happening. It is called an imaginary condition or the second conditional.

Sentence 3 describes things you can imagine happening in the past. It is impossible to change the past, so this is called an impossible condition, or the third conditional.

- Zero, first and second conditionals are included in this unit. The third conditional is included in Grammar 13.

Zero conditional: *if + present simple, ... present simple*

- Things that are always or generally true. We can use *when* or *if* to introduce the sentence.

It's a tropical country, so if it rains hard, everyone stays indoors.

It's a tropical country, so when it rains hard, everyone stays indoors.

- We can use an imperative structure in the result clause. An imperative is when we tell people what to do.

If you feel dizzy, stop taking the tablets.

If you change your mind, give me a ring.

First conditional: *if + present simple, ... will/won't*

- Future events that will happen, or are likely to happen. The event is a real possibility in the speaker's mind, not imaginary (for imaginary situations see the second conditional).

If we walk so slowly, we'll be late.

If we run, we won't be late.

If we don't run, we will be late.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- Example: You are at the supermarket with a friend. Your friend has put some eggs in a bag, and is picking up lots of other bags at the same time. You say:

If you carry too many bags, you'll drop the eggs.

If you drop the eggs, they'll break.

If the eggs break, there will be an awful mess on the floor!

If you are careful, you won't break them.

- In the condition clause it is possible to use other present tenses, not just the present simple.

If you're driving, I'll come with you. (present continuous)

If I've seen the film before, I'll let you know! (present perfect)

Second conditional: *if + past simple, ... would/wouldn't*

- Future events that are imaginary, unlikely or impossible.

If I had a helicopter, I'd fly to school.

If I flew to school, I wouldn't be late.

- Example: You start talking to a friend about aliens. You say:

If some aliens landed on earth, I'd make friends with them.

If they didn't speak English, I'd use sign language.

If they took me back to their planet, I'd learn their language.

If anyone believed my story, I'd become famous!

- In speech and informal writing the short form of *would* is 'd.

I'd become famous. (= *I would become famous.*)

- A past simple tense form is used in the condition clause, but the time reference is the future.

- We use the past forms of *be* in second conditionals (*I was, you were, he was* etc.), or we can use *I were* and *he/she were* in more formal sentences.

If I was/were an astronaut, I'd enjoy being weightless!

Unless

Unless means 'if not' in sentences where we say that if something does not happen, something else will happen. These are sentences which have the same meaning.

We'll go out for a walk if it doesn't rain.

We'll go out for a walk unless it rains.

Other uses of *would*

We use *would* in other situations which do not involve conditional sentences.

Reporting what someone said: *He said he would call back later.*

Polite offer: *Would you like some more tea?*

Polite request: *Would you open the window, please?*

Reporting a refusal: *The boys wouldn't keep quiet.*

1 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 If we'd be/we're late for class, our teacher will be/was angry.
- 2 If we would live/lived on another planet, we'll see/we'd see the Earth in the sky.
- 3 If we take/will take a taxi, we arrived/we'll arrive sooner.
- 4 If we won't hurry/don't hurry, we'll be/we'd be late.
- 5 If we were/are birds, we would be able to/are able to fly.
- 6 If you don't wear/wouldn't wear your pullover, you'll feel/you felt cold.
- 7 If I studied/will study harder, I get/would get better marks.
- 8 If I have/had a motorbike, I rode/I'd ride it to school.
- 9 If you will lend/lend me your bike, I ll let/I let you borrow my skateboard.
- 10 If I had/have lots of money, I gave/I'd give some to all my friends.

2 Complete the sentence for each situation using the verbs given.

- 1 You're standing very close to the edge of a swimming pool. You're wearing all your clothes, not a swimming costume. A friend says:
If you (fall in) ...fall in..., your clothes (get) ...will get... wet!
- 2 You're sitting in the classroom on a hot day. You're day dreaming about going to the beach. You think:
If today (be) a holiday, I (go) to the beach.
- 3 You can't answer a question in your English book. You ask a friend to help, but she doesn't know the answer. She says:
If I (know) the answer, I (tell) you.
- 4 You're walking towards the bus stop with a friend. Suddenly the bus arrives. The bus stop is far away, but you think there is a chance of catching the bus. You say:
If we (run), we (catch) it!
- 5 You're planning to go cycling tomorrow with some friends. You are not sure about the weather, because it sometimes rains at this time of the year. You arrange to meet tomorrow afternoon and say:
If it (rain), we (go) to the cinema instead.
- 6 You're very busy, because you have lots of school work, and you also play in two teams. A friend asks you to join a computer club. You say:
If I (have) more free time, I (join) the club.
But it's impossible at the moment because I'm too busy!

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 Complete each sentence using *if, unless or would*.

- 1 If he asked me to help him, I *would*
- 2 We'll have lunch outside in the garden, it's too cold.
- 3 John win more races if he trained harder.
- 4 Come on! we hurry, we'll miss the plane!
- 5 you like to use my laptop?
- 6 The manager won't be long. you take a seat, please.
- 7 I'm sure that Connie go to the cinema with you, if you asked her.
- 8 you feel like a chat, phone me tonight.
- 9 What you do if you saw a big spider?
- 10 I don't feel happy I swim every day.
- 11 you lend me some money until Friday?
- 12 Could you phone me you'll be late?
- 13 you give me my pen back, I'll tell the teacher!
- 14 I'll come to your party Sam is coming. I really like her!
- 15 you feel cold, turn on the heating.

4 Complete each sentence (1–14) with an ending (a – n).

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If you play the music too loud, 2 If aliens landed on Earth, 3 If we don't have enough ice cream, 4 If we leave now, 5 If I found someone's wallet, 6 If a burglar broke into this house, 7 If my train isn't late, 8 If you were famous, 9 If you eat any more cake, 10 If my father lends me the money, 11 If you fall in the water, 12 If you took more exercise, 13 If you tell me what you want, 14 If you used a dictionary, | a the alarm would go off. b I'll buy a new bike. c I'll be in Paris at 6.00. d you'll feel ill. e you wouldn't talk to me! f you would feel better. g a lot of people would panic! h I'll get it for you. i you'll get wet. j you'll wake up the neighbours. k you'd understand more. l we'll get some more. m I'd take it to the police station. n we won't miss the bus. |
|---|---|

5 Complete each sentence as either a first conditional or a second conditional sentence using the verb in brackets.

- 1 If I (have) *had* arms five metres long, I (be able) *'d be able* to reach the top of that shelf!
- 2 Don't worry, you've just got a cold. If you (take) an aspirin, you (feel) better.
- 3 Vegetarians believe that if nobody (eat) meat, everyone (live) longer.
- 4 If I (become) a famous rock star, I (buy) my parents an enormous house.
- 5 It says 'No Parking'. If you (leave) the car here, the police (give) you a parking fine.
- 6 It's not far. If you (follow) this path, you (come) to the station.
- 7 If people (use) bikes instead of cars, there (not be) so much pollution.
- 8 Actually, Brutus is a very friendly dog. If you (touch) him, he (not bite) you.
- 9 If you (leave) your books on the desk, I (give) them back to you at the end of the lesson.
- 10 If you (live) on the 100th floor of a skyscraper, your friends (not want) to visit you!

6 Rewrite each sentence so it begins as shown.

- 1 If you wear a pullover, you won't feel cold.
If you don't *wear a pullover, you'll feel cold*
- 2 You'll get wet, unless you take your umbrella.
If
- 3 You'll be late for school unless you get up now!
If you
- 4 You won't get lost if you take a map.
Unless
- 5 If we don't feed the cat now, it will get very hungry.
The cat will
- 6 If it doesn't rain, we'll go for a walk.
We won't

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 13: Conditionals 2

Passive 1

Passive: form

Form the passive with *be* and a past participle. Compare the active and passive forms in these examples:

- Present simple *The Government **builds** hundreds of houses every year.*
*Hundreds of houses **are built** every year.*
- Present continuous *The authorities **are questioning** two men.*
*Two men **are being questioned** by the authorities.*
- Present perfect *We **have chosen** Helen as the new president.*
*Helen **has been chosen** as the new president.*
- Past simple *The police **arrested** one protester.*
*One protester **was arrested**.*
- Will *They **will play** the match on Wednesday evening.*
*The match **will be played** on Wednesday evening.*
- The object in the active form (*hundreds of houses, two men, Helen*) moves to the front in the passive sentence and becomes the subject.

Passive: use● **Focus on important information**

Compare:

(active)

The Government built hundreds of houses last year.

(passive)

Hundreds of houses were built by the Government last year.

Active sentence: more emphasis on who did the action – *the Government*.

Passive sentence: more emphasis on the thing affected by the action – *the number of houses*.

Emphasized information usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

● **Spoken and written**

The passive is used a lot in formal writing, especially scientific writing. It is common in speech and writing in general.

Using *by* and *with*

- The 'agent' is the person or thing that does the action. We use *by* + agent.
Hundreds of houses were built last year.
*Hundreds of houses were built **by the Government** last year.*
A lot of stones were thrown.
*A lot of stones were thrown **by angry football fans**.*
- The 'instrument' is the thing used to perform the action. We use *with* + instrument.
*The windows were broken **with a baseball bat**.*

Sentences without an agent

It is not always necessary to mention the agent. There are several reasons for this:

- 1 Agent not known: *Brenda's motorbike was stolen last night.*
 We do not know who stole the motorbike.
- 2 Agent obvious: *One protester was arrested.*
 We know that it is always the police who arrest people. However, we can add these words if we want to.
- 3 Agent unimportant: *A lot of small cars are sold every year.*
 Who sells the cars is not important. If it was important, we could use *by* and the names of the people or companies who sell the cars.

Transitive and intransitive verbs

- Verbs with objects are called transitive verbs (example: *help*). In this sentence, 'the old lady' is the object.
*A young man **helped the old lady** across the road.*
- Verbs without objects are called intransitive verbs (example: *sit*).
*Diane **sits** near the front of the class.*
- Dictionaries show this information with *T* or *I*. Only transitive verbs can be made passive.
The old lady was helped across the road by a young man.
- Some verbs can have both transitive and intransitive meanings.
*Diane **walks** to school.* (walk – intransitive)
*When she gets home, she **walks the dog**.* (walk = 'take for a walk' – transitive)

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the phrases which are not necessary in these sentences. Sometimes every phrase is necessary.

- 1 My wallet has been stolen by someone.
- 2 We were taught by a different teacher yesterday.
- 3 Nick was operated on at the hospital by a doctor.
- 4 The meal was served by a waiter in a red coat.
- 5 We were shown round the museum by a guide.
- 6 Two letters were delivered this morning by the postman.
- 7 Three men have been arrested by the police.
- 8 Yesterday a window was broken by someone.

2 Complete each sentence with a passive verb.

- 1 The police questioned George.
George*was questioned*..... by the police.
- 2 Millions of people watch this programme.
This programme by millions of people.
- 3 They will finish our new house at the end of the month.
Our new house at the end of the month.
- 4 They've elected a new president.
A new president
- 5 They're rebuilding the damaged stadium.
The damaged stadium
- 6 They've closed the mountain road.
The mountain road
- 7 Students write most of this magazine.
Most of this magazine by students.
- 8 A burglar stole my laptop.
My laptop by a burglar.
- 9 Somebody will meet you at the bus station.
You at the bus station.
- 10 The girls' team won the cup last year.
Last year the cup by the girls' team.

3 Underline the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

- 1 Many pet dogs are losing every year.
.....Many pet dogs are lost every year.....
- 2 The injured man was been taken to hospital.
.....
- 3 A new bridge is be built across the river.
.....
- 4 All the food at the party was ate.
.....
- 5 Nothing will being decided before next Saturday.
.....
- 6 The match is playing on Friday evening.
.....
- 7 The robber unlocked the door by a false key.
.....
- 8 This book was writing by Sam's father.
.....

4 For every question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

- 1 Archaeologists have discovered a new tomb in Egypt.
A new tomb ...has been discovered..... by archaeologists in Egypt.
- 2 The President will open the new sports stadium on Saturday.
The new sports stadium by the President on Saturday.
- 3 Picasso painted this portrait.
This portrait Picasso.
- 4 They will announce the results of the competition tomorrow.
The results of the competition tomorrow.
- 5 They're redecorating our school during the summer holidays.
Our school during the summer holidays.
- 6 The police in New York have arrested three terrorists.
Three terrorists in New York.
- 7 Our company sells more than 1,000 cars every week.
More than 1,000 cars our company every week.
- 8 They're building a new museum in the city centre.
A new museum in the city centre.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5 Rewrite each sentence so that it contains a passive verb, and so that the names of people are not mentioned.

1 The authorities have closed the casino.

...*The casino has been closed.*.....

2 The clubs have postponed the match.

.....

3 People all over the world speak English.

.....

4 The authorities have opened the new swimming pool.

.....

5 Someone left this purse in the classroom yesterday.

.....

6 The city council has banned traffic from the city centre.

.....

7 People have elected a new government.

.....

8 Someone broke into the flat last night.

.....

6 Rewrite the sentences so that they contain a passive verb, where possible. Some sentences cannot be rewritten in this way.

1 Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

...*Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by Fleming.*.....

2 Everyone in the class arrived on time yesterday.

...*not possible*.....

3 A helicopter rescued the six survivors from the water.

.....

4 The president congratulated the winner of the race.

.....

5 Two prisoners escaped from the jail yesterday evening.

.....

6 A policewoman found the two missing children in a local park.

.....

7 They will publish her new book next year.

.....

8 Suddenly a strange red light appeared in the sky.

.....

Modals 1: present and future

Modal verbs: form and meaning

- Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs – they are used with other main verbs. Modal verbs are *can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should* and *must*.
- Note these important rules:
 - two modal verbs cannot be put together
(NOT *He can will meet you tomorrow.*)
 - modal verbs are followed by the infinitive without *to*
(NOT *He must to meet you tomorrow.*)
 - modal verbs do not have third person *s*
(NOT *He cans meet you tomorrow.*)
 - modal verbs do not form tenses with *-ing, -ed* etc.
(NOT *I'm sorry I canned not meet you yesterday.*)
 - modal verbs use inversion in questions (like the verb *be*), not *do/does*.
(NOT *Do can you meet me tomorrow?*)
- Questions are made by putting the modal in front of the subject. Negatives are made by putting *not* immediately after the modal (often shortened to *-n't* in spoken and informal written English).

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Can I ...?</i> | <i>I cannot (can't)</i> |
| <i>Could I ...?</i> | <i>I could not (couldn't)</i> |
| <i>Will I ...?</i> | <i>I will not (won't)</i> |
| <i>Would I ...?</i> | <i>I would not (wouldn't)</i> |
| <i>May I ...?</i> | <i>I may not</i> |
| <i>Might I ...?</i> | <i>I might not</i> |
| <i>Shall I ...?</i> | <i>I shall not (shan't)</i> |
| <i>Should I ...?</i> | <i>I should not (shouldn't)</i> |
| <i>Must I ...?</i> | <i>I must not (mustn't)</i> |

- Modal verbs show the speaker's attitude or feelings about a situation, e.g. how probable or necessary it is, and are also used in offering and requesting. The same modal verb can be used in different ways with different meanings, depending on the situation.

Ability

- We use *can* and *can't* for ability (or *cannot* in formal writing).
I can swim. Can you swim?
- Pronunciation: *can* is normally unstressed /kən/, but is stressed for emphasis /kæn/.
A: *Can you speak Chinese?*
B: *No, but I can speak Japanese.*

- We sometimes use *be able to* instead of *can*. *Be able to* forms tenses.
Will you be able to help me move my furniture tomorrow?
- We also use *can* and *can't* for permission: to describe what is allowed or not allowed.
Can I leave early, please?
I can't come skating tomorrow.

Certainty and uncertainty

- Study this table of probability and the notes below:

| | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 100% | certainty | <i>will</i> |
| 95%–100% | deduction | <i>must, can't</i> |
| 80% | expectation | <i>should</i> |
| 30%–70% | uncertainty | <i>may, might, could</i> |
| 0% | certainty | <i>won't</i> |
- We use *will* and *won't* when we are certain about something in the future.
- We use *must* and *can't* for 'deduction'. This is when we know something is certain because it is logical, or when we make an assumption because of the facts of the situation.
He must be stuck in the traffic.
(I'm sure he is – it's the only possibility.)
She can't be in Italy! I saw her today!
(I'm sure she isn't – it's impossible.)
- We use *should* when we expect that something will happen.
They should arrive here at about 6.30.
- We use *may, might* and *could* when we are uncertain.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| <i>I may not have time to finish tonight.</i> | (I don't know) |
| <i>President Jones might win the next election.</i> | (it's possible) |
| <i>I may/might have some news for you next week.</i> | (perhaps I will) |
| <i>He could be stuck in the traffic.</i> | (perhaps he is) |

Obligation

- We use *must* or *have to* to explain that something is necessary.
I must finish my homework before 8.00.
I have to phone Jan at 9.00.
- *Have to* is not a modal verb, and has all the forms of *have*.
Ann has to leave now. Why does she have to go? You don't have to do it.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- There are differences between *must* and *have to* in some situations. In formal speech and writing we can use either *must* or *have to*.

We use *have to* when the situation makes something necessary, for example because of official rules.

*At our school, we **have to wear** a uniform.*

*Every player in a football team **has to have** a number.*

*When the traffic lights are red, you **have to stop**.*

In everyday speech, we can use *have got to* instead of *have to*.

We use *must* when the speaker personally feels that something is important.

*You really **must stop** working so hard and try to relax.*

*You **must be here** by 8.00, or the bus will leave without you.*

Note that we do not use *to* after *must*.

- In their negative forms *mustn't* and *don't have to* have different meanings.

We use *mustn't* when an action is prohibited/forbidden.

*You **mustn't cross** the road when the red light is showing.*

We use *don't have to* when the action is not necessary – you have a choice.

*You **don't have to turn on** the central heating. It's automatic.*

Opinions and advice

- We use *should* and *shouldn't* to give an opinion about what is the best thing to do.

When we speak to another person our opinion becomes advice.

*I think the police **should arrest** hooligans. (opinion)*

*I think you **should talk** to your teacher about it. (advice)*

Note the other use of *should* for expectation.

- We can use *ought to* and *ought not to* to mean the same as *should* and *shouldn't*. *Ought to* is not as common as *should* and is a little more formal, especially in questions and negatives.

*I think she **ought to talk** to her teacher about it.*

Ought to has no third person 's', and forms questions and negatives without *do/does*.

*You **ought not to go**. Ought we to tell the director?*

- With *think* in the negative, we use *I don't think + should* rather than the negative forms of *should* and *ought to*.

*I **don't think** you **should/ought to go**.*

- *Had better* is used for strong opinions. *Had* is usually a short form.

*I think you'd **better talk** to your teacher about it.*

*We'd **better not forget** to turn off the computer!*

1 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 Look at those clouds. I think it *can/might/must* rain.
- 2 This is impossible! It *can't be/mustn't be/may not be* the answer.
- 3 Well done! You *may be/must be/might be* very pleased!
- 4 I've no idea where Jane is. She *could be/must be* anywhere!
- 5 I suppose it's possible. I *might/can/must* come to your party.
- 6 I'm not sure. I *must not/may not* be able to get there in time.
- 7 That *can't be/mustn't be/may not be* David. He hasn't got a bike.
- 8 Lisa isn't here yet. She *can be/must be* on her way.
- 9 There's someone at the door. It *can be/could be* the postman.
- 10 Sorry, I *can't come/may not come* out tonight. I have to do my homework.

2 Rewrite each sentence using *can, can't, might* or *must*, and beginning and ending as shown.

- 1 Sarah is really good at swimming.
Sarah can swim really well.
- 2 It's possible that our team will win.
Our team win.
- 3 I'm sure this isn't the right road.
This the right road.
- 4 I'm sure you work very hard!
You very hard!
- 5 Caroline isn't allowed to come to our party.
Caroline to our party.
- 6 It's possible that I'll see you tomorrow, but I'm not sure.
I , but I'm not sure.
- 7 I'm afraid that your teacher is unable to come today.
I'm afraid that today.
- 8 I'm sure it's very hot here in summer.
It here in summer.
- 9 Excuse me, is it all right if I open the window?
Excuse me, the window?
- 10 I suppose you're Mrs Perry. How do you do?
You Mrs Perry. How do you do?

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 Decide whether each pair of sentences have a similar meaning, or whether they are different. Write *S* for *same* or *D* for *different*.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 You'd better go. | You should go. ...S... |
| 2 You don't have to press this button. | You mustn't press this button. |
| 3 You should have a rest. | You ought to have a rest. |
| 4 You must be crazy! | You should be crazy! |
| 5 You must be here before 8.30. | You have to be here before 8.30. |
| 6 You mustn't do that! | You don't have to do that! |
| 7 You shouldn't eat so much. | You ought not to eat so much. |
| 8 We have to work harder. | We must work harder. |
| 9 I'd better write my letters. | I must write my letters. |
| 10 I ought to leave now. | I have to leave now. |

4 Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word in **bold**.

- 1 It would be a good idea for you to see a dentist.

ought

..... You ought to see a dentist.

- 2 It's not necessary for us to go to school tomorrow.

have

.....

- 3 I'm sure that isn't John, because he's in Paris.

be

.....

- 4 Perhaps Ann is at home.

be

.....

- 5 You ought to wear a warm coat today.

had

.....

- 6 It's possible that I'll be late.

may

.....

- 7 I wouldn't go skiing if I were you.

think

.....

- 8 It is forbidden to leave your bike here.

can't

.....

5 Complete each sentence with one suitable modal auxiliary.

- 1 Soldiers *have* to obey orders.
- 2 I think you take your umbrella.
- 3 Sorry, I go now. I don't want to be late.
- 4 I'm not sure, but I be able to help you.
- 5 Francesca isn't at home, so she be on her way here.
- 6 We better not leave any windows open.
- 7 It be a star, it's too bright. Perhaps it's an alien spaceship!
- 8 I don't to go to work today. It's a holiday.
- 9 Sorry, but I wasn't to finish all the work you gave me.
- 10 I think you to ask your teacher for some advice.

6 Rewrite each sentence so that it does not contain the phrase in *italics*.

- 1 *If I were you, I'd take more exercise.*
 *I think you'd better/you should take more exercise.*
- 2 *I expect the plane will land soon.*

- 3 *You are not allowed to use a dictionary.*

- 4 *It's impossible for that to be Sue. She's abroad.*

- 5 *It's possible that I'll come to your party.*

- 6 *It's against the law to drop litter in the street.*

- 7 *It's not necessary for you to wait.*

- 8 *You'd better stay in bed today.*

- 9 *Perhaps I'll see you at the end of the week.*

- 10 *It's very important for you to be here on time tomorrow.*

- 11 *Perhaps you should go to the dentist's.*

- 12 *I'm sure Jane feels very tired after her long journey.*

→ SEE ALSO
 Grammar 22: Functions

Relative clauses 1

Relative clauses

Relative clauses are short phrases beginning with words like *who*, *that* and *which* (called 'relative pronouns') that define or describe people and things. There are two types:

- Defining relative clauses identify exactly which person or thing we mean. The information is necessary for the sentence to make sense.

The doctor who treated me told me not to worry.

In this example there is more than one doctor and we only know which one by the relative clause.

- Non-defining relative clauses give extra information. The information is not necessary for the sentence to make sense. To show this in writing we use commas.

Pablo Picasso, who died in 1973, was a painter and sculptor.

Relative pronouns

- **Which, that**

Which refers to things and *that* refers to people and things. *That* is more common, especially in speech.

The bus which goes to Cairo leaves from here.

The woman that we spoke to gave us directions.

The road that we took led to an ancient temple.

In non-defining clauses, we use *which*, not *that*.

The bus, which broke down twice, arrived four hours late.

- **Who, that and whom**

Who and *that* refer to people.

The people who live next door make a lot of noise.

The people that live next door make a lot of noise.

In formal speech and writing we can use *whom* instead of *who* where *who* is the object of the sentence (see below). However, this is becoming less common and in modern English speakers rarely use *whom* – instead they use *who* or *that*.

It was the same boy whom I met yesterday.

(*I* is the subject, *whom* is the object)

It was the same boy that/who I met yesterday.

We use *whom* after a preposition in formal speech or writing.

No one knows by whom the victim was shot.

(after the preposition 'by', but very rare in modern English)

No one knows who the victim was shot by.

(normal usage in speech and writing)

- **Whose**

Whose shows that something belongs to someone.

The girl whose case had been stolen went to the police station.

Leaving out the relative pronoun

- The relative pronoun can sometimes be left out, but this depends on whether the relative clause refers to the subject or object of the sentence.

A relative clause that refers to the subject of the sentence:

The doctor who treated me told me not to worry.

The doctor (subject) *treated me* (object).

A relative clause that refers to the object of the sentence:

The doctor that/who/whom I spoke to told me not to worry.

I (subject) *spoke to the doctor* (object).

- We can leave out the relative pronoun in a defining relative clause that refers to the object.

The doctor I spoke to told me not to worry.

- We can also leave out the relative pronoun after a superlative.

That was the best meal (that) I've ever eaten!

- We cannot leave out the relative pronoun in a defining relative clause that refers to the subject.

The doctor who treated me told me not to worry.

- In a non-defining relative clause we must keep the relative pronoun.

Pablo Picasso, who died in 1973, was a painter and sculptor.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 An old man, who/which was carrying a suitcase, knocked at the door.
- 2 The winner, which/whose bike was an unusual design, won a medal.
- 3 The girl who/which spoke to me turned out to be in my class.
- 4 The museum, which/whose was in a beautiful building, was closed.
- 5 A policewoman that/which we asked told us how to get there.
- 6 The boy whose/whom house I was staying at was an old friend.
- 7 The last person which/whose pen I borrowed didn't get it back.

2 Complete each sentence with *who*, *whose* or *that*.

- 1 The friend~~whose~~..... house I stayed in is coming to stay with us.
- 2 The guidebook we bought explained everything.
- 3 The couple house I bought both worked in my office.
- 4 I'd like you to tell me you were talking to.
- 5 The girl ruler I had borrowed wanted it back.
- 6 I can't remember I lent my bike to.
- 7 Do you know Catherine works for?

3 Decide whether the clause in *italics* is defining or non-defining. Write *D* or *N* next to each sentence.

- 1 The girl *who was waiting* was becoming impatient. D.....
- 2 The room, *which was enormous*, was filled with lines of chairs.
- 3 The students, *who were late*, waited in the playground.
- 4 The food *which was left* was eaten the following day.
- 5 A tall girl, *who was wearing a hat*, came into the room.
- 6 The dog, *which was lying on the sofa*, had long pointed ears.
- 7 The train *which leaves at 8.00* doesn't stop at Bath.

4 Underline any relative pronouns that can be left out in these sentences.

- 1 The book that John was reading was a bit frightening.
- 2 The travel agency which sold me the ticket was near my office.
- 3 In the end, our holiday was the best that we had ever had.
- 4 The dentist who I go to isn't very expensive.
- 5 The film which we saw last week was much better than this one.
- 6 The people who were leaving couldn't find their coats.
- 7 The garden, which wasn't very large, was full of flowers.

5 Rewrite each formal sentence as an informal one, ending with the word given.

- 1 These are the boys with whom I went on holiday.
*These are the boys I went on holiday*..... with.
- 2 This is the letter for which I've been waiting.
 for.
- 3 That is the shop from which Sue bought her bike.
 from.
- 4 That is the hotel at which I stayed.
 at.
- 5 Tim is someone to whom I hardly ever write.
 to.
- 6 Do you know by whom this book was written?
 by?
- 7 Ravenna was the most interesting town in which we stayed.
 in.
- 8 United were the best team against which we played.
 against.

6 Add a relative pronoun to each sentence.

- 1 Friday was the last time I saw Jim.
*Friday was the last time that I saw Jim*.....
- 2 The island we visited was extremely beautiful.

- 3 The girl I met was a friend of Philip's.

- 4 The meal we ate wasn't very tasty.

- 5 Gina was the first person I asked.

- 6 The book I read didn't explain the problem.

- 7 The teacher we usually have was away ill.

- 8 The friends I met last night send you their love.

Questions 2

Tag questions

- A tag question is a short phrase at the end of a statement that turns it into a question. Form tag questions using auxiliaries (*do, be, have* or a modal). A positive statement has a negative tag, and vice versa.

You speak French, don't you? (negative tag)

You don't speak French, do you? (positive tag)

- These examples have a mixture of positive and negative tags.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Present simple | <i>You don't know the answer, do you?</i> |
| Present continuous | <i>We're enjoying ourselves, aren't we?</i> |
| Present perfect | <i>He's moved house, hasn't he?</i> |
| Past simple | <i>You didn't tell her, did you?</i> |
| Past continuous | <i>I wasn't driving fast, was I?</i> |
| Past perfect | <i>She hadn't met him then, had she?</i> |
| <i>can</i> | <i>They can't be here yet, can they?</i> |
| <i>could</i> | <i>You couldn't give me a hand, could you?</i> |
| <i>should</i> | <i>You shouldn't do that, should you?</i> |

- We use negative tags when we expect the answer will be *yes*.

A: *You speak French, don't you?*

B: *Yes, that's right, I do.*

The intonation on the tag can either rise or fall. If it rises then it is a real question – the speaker is not sure and needs information.

The other person will continue speaking afterwards.

A: *You speak French, don't you?*

B: *Yes, that's right, I do. I learned while I lived in France when I was a student.*

If it falls then it is just a question for confirmation: the first speaker wants to check information and will continue speaking afterwards.

A: *You speak French, don't you?*

B: *Yes, that's right, I do.*

A: *Good, because we need someone to translate this email which we've just received.*

- We use positive tags when we expect the answer will be *no*.

A: *You don't speak French, do you?*

B: *No, sorry, I don't.*

The intonation can rise or fall just like with a negative tag.

Irregular tags

- The tag for *I am* is *aren't*. The tag for *let's* is *shall*.
I'm a fool, aren't I?
Let's go to the cinema, shall we?
- After an imperative we use *will you?* or *won't you?*
Sit down, will you? Sit down, won't you?
 The imperative with *be* also uses *will* or *won't*.
Be quiet, will you? Be quiet, won't you? This is an order!
 The imperative with *have* also uses *will* or *won't*.
Have a seat, won't you?

Reply questions

We can use a short question to reply to what someone says. We do this to show interest, surprise or uncertainty. The meaning is like *Really?* or *Is that true?*

I've never eaten spaghetti.

→ *Haven't you?* (surprise)

We're leaving at 6.00.

→ *Are we?* (not sure)

The reply question uses an auxiliary verb like a tag question, but there is no change of positive to negative.

Indirect questions

- We can be more polite by beginning a question with a short phrase like:
Could you tell me ... ? Do you know ... ?
- The word order of an indirect question is like a statement, not like a direct question.
 direct: *Where is the post office?*
 indirect: *Could you tell me where the post office is?* (NOT *where is the post office*)
 direct: *When does the film start?*
 indirect: *Do you know when the film starts?* (NOT *when does the film start*)
- Yes/No questions use *if*.
 direct: *Is this the right street?*
 indirect: *Do you know if this is the right street?*

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

This unit also includes further practice for Grammar 25.

1 Add a short answer to each sentence.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Have you ever been to Brazil? | No, <i>I haven't</i> |
| 2 | Do you like sausages? | Yes, |
| 3 | Are you coming to the match tomorrow? | Yes, |
| 4 | Did Helen phone you today? | No, |
| 5 | Has Jack done his homework? | Yes, |
| 6 | Can Robert and Sue skate? | Yes, |
| 7 | Will you be late? | No, |
| 8 | Has Julie got a brother? | No, |
| 9 | Is that your house? | Yes, |
| 10 | Did Jane give you that book? | No, |

2 Add a reply question to each sentence.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | We've got a test tomorrow. | <i>Have we</i> |
| 2 | I don't understand this sentence. | ? |
| 3 | Fiona phoned me last night. | ? |
| 4 | I don't like ice cream. | ? |
| 5 | Tom is leaving tomorrow. | ? |
| 6 | There's a policeman at the door. | ? |
| 7 | Lisa has just had a baby. | ? |
| 8 | I haven't eaten Chinese food. | ? |
| 9 | There isn't any milk in the fridge. | ? |
| 10 | I met David in France. | ? |

3 Add a tag question to each sentence.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | We're nearly there, <i>aren't we</i> |
| 2 | You haven't got a spare pen, |
| 3 | You're coming to my party, |
| 4 | You won't be late, |
| 5 | Harry's 15, |
| 6 | Kate and Pat live in Leeds, |
| 7 | You don't feel well, |
| 8 | You like fish, |
| 9 | Richard's bought a new bike, |
| 10 | I shouldn't tell you this, |

4 Make a new sentence with a tag question which has the same meaning as the first sentence, beginning as shown. Make any necessary changes.

- 1 I'm sure that Paul doesn't like football.
Paul doesn't like football , does he?
- 2 I'm checking that you've got a sister.
You
- 3 I don't think that you've done your homework!
You
- 4 I'm angry that you sat next to Ellen!
You
- 5 I'm surprised that the guests have arrived.
The guests
- 6 I'm checking that your name is John.
Your name
- 7 I'm surprised to meet you and think that your name might be John.
Your name
- 8 You're certain that you didn't leave your wallet on the desk.
I

5 Underline the best sentence in each context.

- 1 Why did you forget your books? You are silly!
a) I didn't tell you to forget them, did I?
b) I told you not to forget them, didn't I?
- 2 Ugh! I can't believe it! I'm sure they must taste horrible!
a) You like eating snails, don't you?
b) You don't like eating snails, do you?
- 3 If we go to Brazil, we might have problems with the language.
a) You speak Portuguese, don't you?
b) You don't speak Portuguese, do you?
- 4 I told you to keep the party a secret. It's supposed to be a surprise for Stella. So, I just want to make sure.
a) You didn't tell her, did you?
b) You told her, didn't you?
- 5 Well, Mr Robinson, I think it's time you told the police the truth. You see, we've found your fingerprints on the murder weapon.
a) You didn't murder Lord Chumley, did you?
b) You murdered Lord Chumley, didn't you?
- 6 Only two minutes to the end of the match and United are still 5-1 in the lead. It looks certain now.
a) United aren't going to win, are they?
b) United are going to win, aren't they?

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

6 Rewrite each question, beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning.

- 1 What's the time?
Could you tell me *what the time is* ?
- 2 What does this mean?
Do you know ?
- 3 How much does this cost?
Could you tell me ?
- 4 What time does the museum open?
Do you know ?
- 5 Am I in the right seat?
Could you tell me ?
- 6 Where's Asham Street?
Do you know ?
- 7 Is this Trafalgar Square?
Could you tell me ?
- 8 When does this bus leave?
Do you know ?

7 Choose the best answer.

- 1 Helen is going to be late, *b* ?
a) isn't it b) isn't she c) doesn't she
- 2 Do you know ?
a) has the film started b) if the film has started c) the film has started
- 3 "I've never learnt how to swim." "..... ?"
a) Haven't you b) Have you c) Did you
- 4 Peter doesn't come to this class any more, ?
a) does he b) doesn't he c) won't he
- 5 You won't be here tomorrow, ?
a) won't you b) won't it c) will you
- 6 Do you know ?
a) when leaves the train b) when does the train leave c) when the train leaves
- 7 Maria doesn't like Chinese food, ?
a) doesn't she b) does she c) does it
- 8 Could you tell me ?
a) where the bus station is b) where the bus station c) where is the bus station
- 9 Clearly, I'm wrong, ?
a) isn't it b) aren't I c) am not I
- 10 Most people here quite friendly, don't they?
a) seem b) behave c) are

Countable and uncountable nouns

- **Countable nouns**

1 A countable noun has a singular and a plural form (the plural may be irregular).

2 We can use numbers with a countable noun.

one person, three people one child, two children one woman, four women

- **Uncountable nouns**

1 An uncountable noun has only one form.

2 We cannot use numbers with an uncountable noun.

work love progress water information English (language)

- Typical uncountables are:

Materials and substances: *plastic, iron, wood, paper, water, air, coffee*

Abstract ideas: *life, fun, freedom, progress, health, time*

Activities: *work, travel, sleep, football, help, research*

Human feelings: *happiness, anger, honesty, hope, respect, courage*

- These words are uncountable in English but countable in many other languages:

accommodation, advice, behaviour, business, cash, equipment, furniture, health, homework, information, knowledge, luggage, money, permission, rubbish, scenery, traffic, travel, weather, work

Singular or plural?

- Countable nouns can be singular or plural.

The book is over there.

The books are over there.

Uncountable nouns are always singular.

French is difficult.

His advice was very useful.

- With countable nouns we can use *a/an* and *some*.

Sue has got a book/some books about Ancient Egypt.

With uncountable nouns we cannot use *a/an*.

Sue has got some money to go on holiday this year. Could I have some information?

Some or any?

- *Some* is common in positive sentences. *Any* is common in questions and negatives.

We've got some juice, but we haven't got any glasses.

Have you got any cups?

- We can use *some* in a question if it is an offer or request.

Could I have some more tea, please?

We can use *any* in positive sentences if we mean 'it doesn't matter which'.

I'm free any day next week.

- Any always has the meaning of 'no limit'. Compare:

Is there something I can do to help? (I know what to do)
Is there anything I can do to help? (I'll do whatever I can)
Have you got some letters for me? (There are particular letters I am expecting)
Have you got any letters for me? (I have no idea if you have letters for me or not)

Many and much

Use *many* with countable nouns and *much* with uncountable nouns. They are used mainly in questions and negatives.

How many chairs are there? *There aren't many cushions.*
How much money have we got? *There isn't much water here.*

Change of meaning

- Some words can be countable or uncountable with a change in meaning. The uncountable meaning is more general.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>a fish</i> (the animal) | <i>some fish</i> (a portion of food) |
| <i>a business</i> (a company) | <i>business</i> (in general) |
| <i>a noise</i> (a specific noise) | <i>noise</i> (in general) |
| <i>a hair</i> (a single piece) | <i>hair</i> (all together) |
| <i>a painting</i> (one object) | <i>painting</i> (the activity/hobby) |
| <i>a work</i> (a work of art) | <i>work</i> (in general) |
| <i>a loaf</i> (a loaf of bread) | <i>some bread</i> (in general) |
| <i>a coffee</i> (a cup of coffee) | <i>some coffee</i> (the material) |
| <i>a paper</i> (a newspaper) | <i>some paper</i> (the material) |
| <i>a wood</i> (a small forest) | <i>some wood</i> (the material) |
| <i>an iron</i> (for pressing clothes) | <i>some iron</i> (the material) |
| <i>a glass</i> (for drinking) | <i>some glass</i> (the material) |
| <i>I heard a strange noise.</i> | <i>I can't stand noise.</i> |
| <i>I bought a painting last week.</i> | <i>Do you like painting?</i> |
| <i>Diana had a very good education.</i> | <i>Education is very important.</i> |
| <i>A knowledge of boats is useful.</i> | <i>Knowledge is the key to success.</i> |
| <i>Can you buy a loaf from the shop?</i> | <i>Can you buy some bread from the shop?</i> |

Other groups of nouns

- Some nouns have only a plural form with a plural verb: *clothes, contents, feelings, glasses* (for your eyes), *jeans, stairs, trousers*.

My trousers are too tight. *The stairs are very steep.*

- Some nouns have either a singular or plural verb: *army, audience, class, company, crowd, family, government, group, public, team*.

The Government has/have decided to resign.

- The word 'news' is followed by a singular verb.

The news is on.

- The word 'police' is followed by a plural verb.

The police are coming.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 How much/How many pasta have we got?
- 2 Where is/are my new trousers?
- 3 I put some/any chocolate somewhere, but where is it?
- 4 Peter went to buy a/some glass so he could fix the broken windows.
- 5 I'm afraid we haven't got much/many time.
- 6 How much/How many furniture shops are there?
- 7 I've found the milk but I can't find a/some glass.
- 8 Mary's advice was/were not very useful.

2 Put one word in each space. Put a dash (-) if the space should be blank.

- 1 My trousers need ironing. Have you got ~~an~~ iron?
- 2 Could you go to the baker's and buy loaf, please?
- 3 I'd like information about trains to Paris.
- 4 Louise has very good health.
- 5 The war ended years ago.
- 6 Vanessa bought paper and read it on the bus.
- 7 Could you give me advice, please?
- 8 Do you know people in this village?

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence and contains the word in **bold**.

- 1 Let me tell you what I think you should do.
advice
Let me give you some advice
- 2 I need a clean pair of trousers.
any
I haven't got
- 3 There isn't a lot of water in the pool.
much
..... water in the pool.
- 4 I have to wash my hair.
washing
My hair
- 5 The book didn't contain any useful information.
no
There in the book.

4 Choose the best alternative, a) or b), to complete each sentence.

- 1 The fire is going to go out. Can you go and get *some wood* ?
a) a wood b) some wood
- 2 money all over the floor!
a) There was b) There were
- 3 Lemonade? Sorry, no, we haven't got
a) some b) any
- 4 Peter keeps at the bottom of his garden.
a) a chicken b) some chicken
- 5 The information we were given
a) were very useful b) was very useful
- 6 people were there on the bus?
a) How many b) How much
- 7 Look at Rita's hair. !
a) It's green b) They're green
- 8 I've called the police and
a) they're on their way b) it's on its way
- 9 The assembly hall was full of
a) a noise b) noise

5 Complete each sentence with one suitable word.

- 1 I wanted to have a bath but there wasn't any hot *water*
- 2 When is the on? I haven't heard any today.
- 3 Tim's eyesight was bad and he had to have new
- 4 Laura had to pay extra at the airport because she had too much
- 5 If you want to make an omelette there are some in the fridge.
- 6 You can't cut that with a knife. You need some
- 7 We need some bread. Could you go and buy a large ?
- 8 When the burglar ran out of the house he was arrested by a



31

GRAMMAR

Articles 1

Indefinite article: *a/an*

Use *a/an*:

- when the listener does not know which person or thing we are talking about.
Tim works in a factory. (we don't know which factory)
Tim works in the factory down the road. (we know which factory)
- to describe something.
It's a lovely day. *Kazakhstan is an enormous country.*
Note these two ways of saying the same thing:
An ocelot is a wild animal, similar to a leopard.
Ocelots are wild animals, similar to leopards.
- to describe the job or the character of a person.
Mary is an engineer. *Peter is a fool!*
- If we refer to something for the first time, it will be new information for the listener and so we use *a/an*. Other references to the same thing use *the* because now the listener knows what we are talking about.
I've bought a new mobile phone. It's great. The phone connects to the Internet.
- *A/An* mean 'one', so we cannot use *a/an* with uncountable nouns.
I've got a brother and a sister. (not two)
Can you give me some information? (not an information)
- Note that *a/an* are unstressed, and are pronounced /ə/ and /ən/.

Zero article (no article)

Use zero article:

- with plurals and uncountable nouns to talk generally.
Dogs are not allowed in this shop. (dogs in general)
The dogs next door bark all night. (some particular dogs)
Milk is good for you. (milk in general)
The milk on the top shelf is fat-free. (we know which milk)
- Materials: *This chair is made of plastic and leather.*
Food and drink: *I love chocolate. I don't like orange juice.*
Abstract ideas: *War is a terrible thing.*
Languages: *Spanish is spoken by about 300 million people.*
Activities: *Speaking is not permitted during the examination.*

- with most countries, states and cities.

Marie comes from France. Los Angeles is in California.

Countries which are a group or plural have a definite article.

We left the United Kingdom and crossed to the Netherlands.

Note also that *Great Britain* has zero article.

- with geographical areas, lakes, mountains and islands.

We visited Lake Victoria. It's in East Africa. They climbed Mt. Everest in record time. Helen spent her holidays on Crete.

- with most streets.

I bought this dress from a shop in Bond Street.

We use *the* for the phrase *the High Street* (the main shopping street in a town).

- with names of buildings with a place name before.

We visited Blenheim Palace and Coventry Cathedral.

We use *the* when there is a phrase with *of* after the noun.

We visited the Houses of Parliament.

- with names, but *the* is used with titles.

Carol Parker is the Minister of Communications.

- with meals when we refer to them in general.

Dinner is at 7.30.

Compare with these examples where we are not talking generally:

At the end of the conference there was a dinner. (mentioned for first time)

The dinner they serve here is really fantastic. (we know which dinner)

- with general historical references.

Prehistoric Europe/Ancient Rome is a fascinating period of history.

- with *by* for general forms of transport.

We went there by car.

Compare with these examples where we are not talking generally:

We went there in a really old car. (mentioned for first time)

We went there in the car my sister uses. (we know which car)

Note also that we say *on foot*.

- with certain buildings, where the purpose of the building is more important than the place itself.

Jim is in prison. (which prison is not important)

My company is rebuilding the prison. (one particular building)

Words of this type are:

be in or go to hospital, prison, bed, class, court

be at or go to work, school, university, sea

with 'home' *be at home, go home*

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

See Grammar 32 for activities including *the*.

1 Underline the errors in these sentences. Rewrite each sentence.

- 1 Have you ever visited United Kingdom?
...Have you ever visited the United Kingdom?
- 2 On our trip, we visited the Canterbury Cathedral.
.....
- 3 Love is wonderful thing.
.....
- 4 The pets are not permitted in this hotel.
.....
- 5 Rabbit is small wild furry animal with long ears.
.....
- 6 The New York is in United States of the America.
.....

2 Put *a/an* in each space, or leave the space blank.

- 1 love makes the world go round.
- 2 Sheila has got German car.
- 3 Rita works in office in West Street.
- 4 I've got friend who is electrician.
- 5 Paul goes to special school for musicians.
- 6 Jack is in hospital and can't go to school.
- 7 Valerie wants to go to university and study to be doctor.

3 For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

- 1 Mary teaches English.
Mary is an English teacher.
- 2 Charles has a factory job.
Charles works factory.
- 3 You are not allowed to park here.
..... not allowed here.
- 4 Fabio is on a ship at the moment.
At the moment sea.
- 5 We walked to the station.
We went to foot.

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 30: Countable and uncountable nouns

Articles 2

Definite article: *the*Use *the*:

- when it is clear which thing or person we are talking about. The points below explain this in more detail. Compare:

The war between the two countries lasted for six weeks. (we know which war)

War is a terrible thing. (war in general, so zero article)

- when we refer to something that we mentioned before, using *a/an*.

We saw a good film last night. It was the new film by Tim Burton.

We can use *the* to refer to something for the first time if it is clear which one we mean from the context.

Where's the newspaper?

- with phrases including *of* which give more information about the noun. Compare:

The film was about the love of a girl for her cat.

Love is a wonderful thing! (love in general, so zero article)

- when there is only one of something. It is clear which one we mean.

How many astronauts have landed on the moon?

- for nationalities and other groups.

I really admire the Italians.

The old, the sick and the unemployed need our special care.

- Other uses of *the*:

Playing musical instruments:

Do you play the guitar?

Time:

in the past/in the future

But: *at present*

Superlatives:

This is the biggest one. / You are the first.

Fixed phrases:

The sooner the better.

Names of ships:

We sailed on the Neptune.

Oceans:

the Pacific, the Atlantic

Rivers:

the Amazon, the Danube

- *The* is usually pronounced /ðə/ before consonants and /ði:/ before vowels.

the beginning

the end

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Includes practice of Grammar 31 and 32.

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 Where's *an/the* electric heater? I can't find it.
- 2 What happened at *an/the* end of *a/the* film?
- 3 David has *an/the* appointment at *a/the* optician's.
- 4 *An/The* old person sometimes feels lonely.
- 5 Peter built *a/the* largest model plane in *a/the* world.
- 6 Luckily *a/the* fire brigade soon came and put out *a/the* fire.
- 7 Harry's mother bought him *a/the* guitar for his birthday present.
- 8 I'm thinking of buying *a/the* new pair of trousers.
- 9 In the end there was *a/the* war between the two countries.
- 10 I didn't know *an/the* answer to *a/the* question, so I left it out.

2 For each question, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 Frances is a very good pianist.
Frances plays the piano very well.
- 2 Poor people need help from the Government.
The Government should poor.
- 3 Tracey's bike is faster than everyone else's.
Tracey's fastest.
- 4 Tom has a doctor's appointment.
Tom doctor's.
- 5 The film was about an artist's life.
The film of an artist.
- 6 The only goal of the match was scored by Italy.
The only goal of the match Italians.

3 Put *a/an/the* in each space, or leave the space blank.

- 1 ~~...The..~~ President is ~~...the..~~ largest cruise ship in ~~...the..~~ world.
- 2 Everyone in class agreed that happiness was important.
- 3 There's strange person at door.
- 4 Someone who saw robbery called police.
- 5 At beginning of film, tall man sat in front of me.
- 6 When I arrived at station, I ate sandwich and waited for train.
- 7 person with good education usually gets good job.
- 8 Have you seen new film at Embassy cinema?

4 Put a/an/the in each space, or leave the space blank.

- 1 ~~The/-~~ Italians eat *a* lot of spaghetti.
- 2 most people thought that Beatles were very good group.
- 3 I usually drink glass of milk in morning.
- 4 What's difference between rabbit and hare?
- 5 first person who crosses finishing line is winner.
- 6 playing guitar is interesting hobby.
- 7 Rebecca got on bus and bought ticket.
- 8 There's newspaper shop at end of street.
- 9 In past, most of population lived in country.
- 10 I needed new pair of trousers so my mother gave me money.
- 11 only book I read last month was novel by famous Italian author.
- 12 Sue was in hospital with broken leg and missed exam.

5 Correct the errors in these sentences by adding or removing a/an/the.

- 1 Could you get loaf of bread from baker's?
~~.....~~ *Could you get a loaf of bread from the baker's?* ~~.....~~
- 2 The milk is good for the children.
~~.....~~
- 3 The John is at a work at moment.
~~.....~~
- 4 We travelled to the Hungary by a car.
~~.....~~
- 5 Have you got a brother or the sister?
~~.....~~
- 6 War between two countries was longest in the history.
~~.....~~
- 7 Who was first astronaut who walked on moon?
~~.....~~
- 8 Nile is longest river in world.
~~.....~~
- 9 First time I saw Kate I knew she was girl for me!
~~.....~~
- 10 Jim is studying the maths and wants to be teacher.
~~.....~~
- 11 We went to the USA for holiday and had good time.
~~.....~~
- 12 When I'm at the home in evening I like to listen to radio.
~~.....~~

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 I didn't expect to see Helen.
..... *Helen was the* last person I expected to see.
- 2 Do you have a dog in your house?
Do home?
- 3 Nick teaches chemistry.
Nick is teacher.
- 4 My friends gave me a wonderful present.
..... gave me was wonderful.
- 5 The Australian capital is Canberra.
Canberra Australia.
- 6 The French lesson is the first tomorrow.
..... French.
- 7 Someone is phoning you.
There's someone on
- 8 We saw a very entertaining film last night.
..... was very entertaining.

7 In each pair of sentences, fill in one space with *the* and the other space with a dash (-) to show no article.

- 1 a) For me, football is my life.
b)*The*..... football in the second division is a much lower standard.
- 2 a) They say that love makes the world go round.
b) They say that love of a mother for her child is the strongest kind.
- 3 a) information in this article will be very useful for my project.
b) information about the Government's defence plans is hard to find.
- 4 a) students in my new class all seem very friendly.
b) students should be in their classes by 9.00.
- 5 a) I need help!
b) Thanks very much for help you gave me yesterday.
- 6 a) computers in the January sale are not too expensive.
b) These days everybody needs to know how to use computers.
- 7 a) English are famous for their strange sense of humour.
b) English programmes are quite easy to find on satellite TV.
- 8 a) Many of my friends are studying business at university.
b) My father is involved in business of buying and selling houses.

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 35: Making comparisons

Making comparisons

Comparatives and superlatives: meaning

Comparatives compare two separate things.

*Mary is a **better** player than Monica.*

Superlatives compare one thing in a group with all the others.

*Sarah is **the best** player in the team.*

Comparatives and superlatives: form

- **One syllable**

Comparative adjectives with one syllable are normally formed by adding *-er* to the adjective. In one syllable words ending with one consonant, the final consonant is doubled. Words ending in consonant + *-y* change *-y* to *-i*.

long – longer big – bigger dry – drier

Superlative adjectives are normally formed by adding *-est* to the adjective.

long – the longest big – the biggest dry – the driest

- **Two or more syllables**

Comparative adjectives with two or more syllables are normally formed with *more*.

modern – more modern interesting – more interesting

Superlative adjectives are normally formed with *most*.

modern – the most modern interesting – the most interesting

Some adjectives with two syllables can be formed in either way.

common commoner the commonest OR

common more common the most common

Other examples include: *quiet, tired, clever, polite, simple*.

- We normally use *the* with a superlative + noun. *The* + superlative can also be used without a noun.

*Sarah is **the best** swimmer. Sarah is **the best**.*

Irregular forms

Note the following irregular forms:

| | | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>good</i> | <i>better</i> | <i>the best</i> |
| <i>bad</i> | <i>worse</i> | <i>the worst</i> |
| <i>far</i> | <i>farther/further</i> | <i>the farthest/furthest</i> |
| <i>little</i> | <i>less</i> | <i>the least</i> |
| <i>much/many</i> | <i>more</i> | <i>the most</i> |

And there is a special use of *old* to describe family members that has an irregular form:

old elder the eldest

*This is my **elder** brother. Jane is their **eldest** daughter.*

Adverbs

Comparative and superlative adverbs are formed in the same way as adjectives. Many common short adverbs can form comparatives in two ways.

*Could you drive **slower**, please?*

*Could you drive **more slowly**, please?*

*Can you work **quicker**?*

*Can you work **more quickly**?*

Adverbs that can use both forms like this include: *loud, quick, slow*.

Making comparisons

- Use *than* with a comparative to compare two things.

*Mary is **better than** Monica.*

*Mary is a **better player than** Monica.*

- When we compare actions, we can use an auxiliary at the end of the sentence instead of the full verb.

*Mary plays better than Monica **does**. (NOT ... ~~than Monica plays~~)*

*You've done more work than I **have**. (NOT ... ~~than I have done~~)*

We can also say:

*Mary plays **better than** Monica.*

*You've done more work **than** me.*

- Use *just as ... as* to compare two equal things.

*Mary is **just as good as** Cathy.*

*Mary is **just as good a player as** Cathy.*

- Use *not as ... as* to compare two things that are not equal.

*Cathy is **not as good as** Mary.*

*Cathy is **not as good a player as** Mary.*

- *More ... than* and *less ... than*

*This game is **more interesting than** the last one.*

*I think this game is **less interesting than** that one.*

Intensifiers

We can use adverbs of degree *a bit, much, a lot, far* etc. with comparatives.

*This house is **much/a lot/far bigger** than that one.*

*The Italian film was **much more interesting** than this one.*

*That film was **far less frightening** than this one.*

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 The fish was *so tasty as/as tasty as* the meat.
- 2 This book is *the most interesting/the more interesting* I've ever read.
- 3 This temple is the *eldest/oldest* in Europe.
- 4 That dress is a lot longer *than/that* the other one.
- 5 Nothing is *worse/worst* than being stuck in a traffic jam.
- 6 That skyscraper is one of the *taller/tallest* buildings in the world.
- 7 The test wasn't *as hard as/hard as* I thought.
- 8 Actually, today I feel *more bad/worse* than I did yesterday.
- 9 Our journey took *longer than/the longest* we expected.
- 10 Could you work *more quietly/more quieter* please?

2 Complete each sentence with a comparative or superlative form of the adjective in **bold**. Include any other necessary words.

- 1 The Nile is **the longest** river in the world.
long
- 2 I was disappointed as the film was than I expected.
entertaining
- 3 Most planes go a lot trains.
fast
- 4 Yesterday was one of days of the year.
hot
- 5 I think this book is much the other one.
good
- 6 The twins are the same height. Tim is Sue.
tall
- 7 The first exercise was easy but this one is
difficult
- 8 The Mediterranean is not the Pacific Ocean.
large
- 9 This classroom is the one next door.
big
- 10 This is television programme I've ever watched.
bad

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 David is a better runner than Paul.
Paul is not *as good a runner as David (is)*
- 2 Nobody in the class is taller than Anna.
Anna is the
- 3 I haven't written as much as you.
You've written
- 4 Jane's hair isn't as long as Sophie's.
Sophie's hair is
- 5 No student in the school is noisier than I am!
I'm the
- 6 This exhibition is much more interesting than the last one.
The last exhibition was not
- 7 This is as fast as the car can go.
The car can't
- 8 Kate ate much less than Helen did.
Kate didn't

4 Put one suitable word in each space.

- 1 Our team is ...*just*..... *as*..... good*as*..... your team. They're both the same.
- 2 This is one of famous paintings in the world.
- 3 Everyone did work Philip
- 4 You're not a safe driver! You should drive slowly.
- 5 Ann is taller Mike but their son Dave is tallest in the family.
- 6 What an awful book. It's one of interesting I've ever read.
- 7 It makes no difference, because this road is bad that one.
- 8 Today is cold yesterday, so I'm wearing my shorts.

5 Correct the spelling of these words where necessary.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 biggest ... <i>biggest</i> ... | 6 fater | 11 fiter |
| 2 greattest | 7 smalest | 12 tighter |
| 3 shorter | 8 longest | 13 newest |
| 4 likeliest | 9 hardder | 14 heavier |
| 5 tallest | 10 wetttest | 15 widder |

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 34: Adjectives and adverbs

Verbs followed by *-ing* or infinitive 1

When you learn a new verb, check in a dictionary to see whether it is followed by the *-ing* form (also called the gerund) or an infinitive with or without *to*. Grammar 38 and 39 include some of the most common verbs, but these are only a selection.

Verbs followed by *-ing* or infinitive: little or no change of meaning

- Some verbs can be followed either by an *-ing* form, or *to* + infinitive, and there is little or no change in meaning. Verbs in this list include *begin, continue, not bear, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, start*.

When she stood up, the President began to speak/speaking.

Some people at the back continued chatting/to chat.

I can't bear listening/to listen for a long time.

What do you intend doing/to do about it?

I don't like watching television. I prefer reading/to read.

I think you should start practising/to practise now!

- There can be a small difference between *like to do* and *like doing*.
To + infinitive suggests that something is a habit or something you think is a good idea.
I like to get most of my work done before midday.
The *-ing* form shows you enjoy an activity.
I like listening to the radio.
- We *prefer* one thing to another thing. If the things are activities, the *-ing* form is used.
Tom prefers reading to watching television.
- Hate doing* is more common, except in the fixed expression 'I hate to tell you this, but ...'.
I hate doing the washing-up!
I hate to tell you this, but we've missed the last train!
- With *would like, would love, would prefer* and *would hate* we use *to* + infinitive.
I'd like to go to Portugal this summer. I'd prefer to do it myself, if you don't mind.

Verbs followed by *to* + infinitive

Some verbs are followed only by the infinitive with *to*. These include *afford, ask, choose, happen, help, manage, offer, refuse, wait, want*.

I can't afford to go to the cinema twice in one week.

In the end, Laura chose to study Economics.

Do you happen to know the time?

Could someone help me to carry this?

(Help is also used without to: *Could you help me carry this?*)

Jim can't manage to come this evening.

I offered to give her a lift, but she said she'd ordered a taxi.

The manager refused to see me.

There are some people waiting to see you.

What do you want to do this evening?

Verbs followed by to + infinitive, or that-clause

- Some verbs are followed by the infinitive with *to*, or a *that*-clause. We often leave out *that* in everyday speech. These verbs include *agree*, *decide*, *expect*, *hope*, *learn*, *pretend*, *promise*, *seem*, *wish*.

We decided to go home.

We decided (that) we would go home.

Mike expects to win.

Mike expects (that) he will win.

I hope to see you later.

I hope (that) I'll see you later.

Helen pretended to be ill.

Helen pretended (that) she was ill.

- If we use a *that*-clause we follow the tense rules of reported speech. So, for example, *will* changes to *would* in the past:

Sarah agrees to meet you after school.

Sarah agrees that she will meet you after school.

Sarah agreed to meet me after school.

Sarah agreed (that) she would meet me after school.

- There is a small difference between *learn to* and *learn that*.

At school Tony learned to speak French. (learn a skill)

At school we learned that the Earth goes round the Sun. (learn information)

- There are two forms of *seem*.

- 1 *You/he/she/we/they* + *seem* + *to* + infinitive

You seem to know the answer!

- 2 *It* + *seem* + *that*-clause.

It seems that you know the answer.

- *Wish* followed by *to* + infinitive has a similar meaning to *want*.

I wish to leave early today.

In a *that*-clause after *wish* we usually use *would* or *could*.

I wish (that) I could leave early.

I wish (that) my teacher would let me leave early.

GRAMMAR 38 VERBS FOLLOWED BY -ING OR INFINITIVE 1

1 Underline the errors in these sentences. Some sentences do not have errors. Rewrite each sentence that has an error and tick (✓) the sentences which are correct.

- 1 Jim can't afford going to the cinema twice a week.
~~...Jim can't afford to go to the cinema twice a week.....~~
- 2 David wishes leaving the room.

- 3 Are you waiting to use the phone?

- 4 I'd really like going swimming on Saturday.

- 5 Emma pretended leaving, but waited outside.

- 6 James agreed to meet me at the beach.

- 7 My bike seems having something wrong with it.

- 8 The director refused answering Helen's phone call.

2 Complete each sentence with a form of one of the verbs from the box. Use each verb once only.

| | | | | |
|--------|------|----------|--------|---------|
| afford | bear | continue | expect | happen |
| learn | love | offer | prefer | pretend |

- 1 John reallyloves..... spending all day at the beach.
- 2 I'm completely broke, so I can't to go on holiday.
- 3 Excuse me, but do you to know the way to Old Street?
- 4 We our team to win, but they were badly beaten.
- 5 Nina to speak French and German when she was at school.
- 6 Even when the examiner told him to stop, Robert speaking.
- 7 I'm sorry, but I can't to listen to this awful music!
- 8 Last week Chris to help me paint my bike.
- 9 Paul to have a bad leg so he didn't have to go to the gym.
- 10 Sam usually playing football to doing homework.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 My teacher wouldn't let me leave early.
My teacher refused *to let me leave early*
- 2 Jill sang without stopping for an hour.
Jill continued
- 3 Apparently you've passed the exam.
It seems
- 4 Richard thinks he's going to do well.
Richard expects
- 5 What are your plans for the summer?
What do you intend
- 6 Clearing up my room is something I dislike!
I hate
- 7 Liz said she'd go to the cinema with me.
Liz agreed
- 8 Tina and Brian are getting married.
Tina and Brian have decided
- 9 See you later, I hope.
I hope
- 10 What do you fancy doing this evening?
What do you want

4 Complete each sentence with one of the words from the box. Use each verb once only.

| | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|------|
| agreed | asked | chose | decided | hate |
| hopes | like | refused | seems | want |

- 1 Greg often *seems* to be worried.
- 2 I to tell you this, but we've lost all our money.
- 3 Do you to go for a walk this afternoon?
- 4 I Ann to wait for me, but she didn't.
- 5 Katrina to become a champion skater.
- 6 The police officer to listen to my explanation.
- 7 Peter to work on Saturday instead of on Friday.
- 8 I'd to see you again some time.
- 9 After a lot of thought, Jim finally to spend his holiday in Peru.
- 10 I asked my teacher for help, and she to give me extra lessons.

5 Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word in **bold**.

1 What are you thinking of doing?

intend

..... *What do you intend to do?*

2 I find getting up early unbearable!

bear

.....

3 I'll see you in the morning, I expect.

to

.....

4 'I'll be back at 6.00,' said Susan.

promised

.....

5 'I won't help!' said Tom.

refused

.....

6 'Would you like me to help you?' I asked Joe.

offered

.....

7 Ellen didn't have enough money for the ticket.

afford

.....

8 Pat was taught to drive when he was young.

learned

.....



→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 10: Reported speech 1

Grammar 11: Reported speech 2

Grammar 39: Verbs followed by -ing or infinitive 2

Verbs followed by prepositions

Verb + preposition

- Some verbs are followed by a particular preposition. Always check in a dictionary for meaning and use.

About

dream

I dreamed about Harry last night.

know

Do you know a lot about economics?

talk

What are you talking about?

At

laugh

Don't laugh at me.

look

Look at that beautiful cherry tree!

For

apologize

I must apologize for being late.

apply

Jill has applied for a new job.

ask

Why don't we ask for the bill?

look

I'm looking for the bus station.

pay

Sheila paid for my ticket.

wait

I'll wait for you outside.

In

believe

Do you believe in ghosts?

succeed

Helen succeeded in collecting £35 for charity.

Of

accuse

Albert was accused of spying.

remind

This city reminds me of Buenos Aires.

taste

Does your coffee taste of soap?

On

depend

I might come. It depends on the weather.

rely

You can rely on Ann to work hard.

To

belong

Does this belong to you?

explain

Could you explain something to me please?

lend

Brian lent his car to me for the weekend.

We can also say:

listen

You're not listening to me!

talk

Ellen was talking to her mother on the phone.

- In questions the preposition usually goes at the end.

What are you talking about?

Who are you looking for?

What are you listening to?

Be + adjective + preposition

Note that in the list below the following adjectives occur twice: *angry, annoyed, pleased, sorry*. One of the prepositions is used when they refer to people and one when they refer to things (this is shown in the list).

| | |
|--------------|--|
| <i>About</i> | <i>angry (+ things), annoyed (+ things), excited, happy, pleased (+ things), right, sorry (+ things), upset</i> <i>Helen is excited about winning the prize.</i> <i>I'm sorry about your difficulties. Can I help?</i> |
| <i>At</i> | <i>bad, good</i> <i>Dora is really good at maths.</i> |
| <i>For</i> | <i>famous, late, ready, sorry (+ people)</i> <i>Our city is famous for its beautiful buildings.</i> <i>I was sorry for George when he came last in the race.</i> |
| <i>From</i> | <i>different</i> <i>This room is different from the other one.</i> |
| <i>In</i> | <i>interested</i> <i>Are you interested in computers?</i> |
| <i>Of</i> | <i>afraid, fond, frightened, full, jealous, tired</i> <i>My sleeping bag was full of ants!</i> |
| <i>On</i> | <i>keen</i> <i>I'm not very keen on fried food.</i> |
| <i>To</i> | <i>kind, married, used</i> <i>Ellen is married to Jack.</i> |
| <i>With</i> | <i>angry (+ people), annoyed (+ people), bored, pleased (+ people)</i> <i>I'm really angry with you.</i> |

1 Complete each sentence with one suitable word.

- 1 Fiona is very different*from*..... her sister.
- 2 Please try and listen my instructions.
- 3 My home town is famous its peaches.
- 4 Excuse me, but does this umbrella belong you?
- 5 What exactly was Alan talking ?
- 6 I think we should ask some information.
- 7 Sarah is very keen growing her own vegetables.

2 Complete each sentence with one word from list A and one from list B.

- A apologizes belongs depends knows *laughs* reminds succeeds
 B about at for in of on to

- 1 I don't like him. I think he*laughs*..... *at*..... me behind my back.
- 2 I'll be surprised if he walking to the top of the mountain.
- 3 Isabel sends her love and not contacting you. She's been really busy.
- 4 It's difficult to know when the bus will come. It the time of day.
- 5 She's very intelligent. She a lot economics and things like that.
- 6 This dictionary isn't mine. I think it John.
- 7 This music me the time I spent in India.

3 Complete each sentence with one word from list A and one from list B.

- A ~~right~~ good famous interested frightened kind annoyed
 B ~~about~~ at for in of to with

- 1 I was*right*..... *about*... the train times. It does leave at 16.30.
- 2 I love science, but I'm not very mathematics.
- 3 Istanbul is the beautiful Blue Mosque.
- 4 Are you American movies from the fifties?
- 5 I'm Paul. He should have called me, but he hasn't.
- 6 Helen is very her dog. She walks it every day.
- 7 I know it's ridiculous, but I'm quite spiders.

4 Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word in **bold**.

1 Dick found his work boring.

bored

Dick was bored with his work.

2 This town is a bit like Glasgow.

reminds

.....

3 Emma has a good knowledge of biology.

knows

.....

4 I'm trying to find the art gallery.

looking

.....

5 I like cream cakes.

fond

.....

6 Sue is Adrian's wife.

to

.....

7 Dina always treats animals kindly.

kind

.....

8 Ugh! This cake has a rubbery taste!

rubber

.....

9 You make Lisa feel jealous!

is

.....

10 Our new house makes me feel excited!

about

.....

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words.

- 1 You've made me angry.
I ...*'m angry with*..... you.
- 2 I'd like my lunch now.
I'm for lunch.
- 3 Geography is Richard's best subject.
Richard is very geography.
- 4 The bad news made me feel upset.
I the bad news.
- 5 My dog was in my dreams last night!
I my dog last night.
- 6 Sue is a reliable person.
You can Sue.
- 7 Jack borrowed my bike for the weekend.
I lent my for the weekend.
- 8 The dark makes me afraid.
I'm the dark.

6 Complete each sentence with one suitable verb and preposition.

- 1 We asked our teacher to*explain*..... a difficult problem*to*..... us.
- 2 The ring I found an old lady in my block of flats.
- 3 We may come to your party, but it our finding a babysitter.
- 4 When Joe flew to Australia, his aunt his ticket.
- 5 Harry to his neighbours his bad behaviour.
- 6 You me my brother. You're very alike!
- 7 Tony passing his driving test at the first attempt.
- 8 See you in a minute! I'll you outside the cinema.

7 Complete each part sentence (1-7) with one of the endings (a-g).

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Ellen is not really interested ... <i>d</i> | a at making new friends. |
| 2 The hotel was different | b about losing my new calculator. |
| 3 Little Suzie was jealous | c for another big meal. |
| 4 I was really annoyed | d in learning how to ski. |
| 5 Paul is very keen | e of her new sister at first. |
| 6 Jane is really good | f from what we expected. |
| 7 I don't think I'm ready | g on collecting old bottles. |

Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns

Words like *everyone*, *anything* etc. are called indefinite pronouns. They refer to people, things or places without saying exactly who, what or where they are.

| | | | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| People: | <i>someone</i> | <i>anyone</i> | <i>everyone</i> | <i>no one</i> |
| Things: | <i>something</i> | <i>anything</i> | <i>everything</i> | <i>nothing</i> |
| Places: | <i>somewhere</i> | <i>anywhere</i> | <i>everywhere</i> | <i>nowhere</i> |
| Time: | <i>sometime</i> | <i>anytime</i> | (all the time) | (never) |

- In the 'People' list we can make a form with *-body* with no change in meaning: *somebody*, *anybody*, *everybody*, *nobody*.
- Indefinite pronouns are followed by a singular verb, but we refer back to them in a sentence with *they/them/their*.

Someone is waiting for you. They have been waiting for some time.

Someone phoned, and I told them you were out.

Someone, anyone etc.

Words with *some-* and *any-* follow the rules given in Grammar 30:

- *Some* is common in positive sentences and *any* in questions and negatives.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>There's someone at the door.</i> | <i>Something is worrying me.</i> |
| <i>Does anyone know the answer?</i> | <i>There isn't anybody at home.</i> |
- We can use *some* in a question if it is an offer or request.

Can I ask you something?
- We can use *any* in positive sentences to mean 'it doesn't matter which'.

We can go anywhere we want during our holidays.
- *Some* has the idea of something specific, and *any* has the meaning of 'no limit'.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Is someone coming to collect you?</i> | (there must be a particular person) |
| <i>Is anyone coming to collect you?</i> | (any person at all) |
| <i>Have you got some letters for me?</i> | (there are particular letters I am expecting) |
| <i>Have you got any letters for me?</i> | (I have no idea if you have letters for me or not) |

Everyone, no one etc.

- Words with *every-* mean all the people, things or places in a group.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Everybody likes Sue.</i> | <i>Everything in the room was red.</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|
- *Every one* (two words) has a different meaning. It means each single one and is used to give emphasis. In pronunciation, both words have equal stress.

There were ten chocolates in the box and you've eaten every one!

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- *Everything* is used as a single word subject instead of *all*.
Everything has gone wrong. (NOT *All has gone wrong.*)
All my plans have gone wrong.
- Words with *no-* mean no people, things or places.
No one knows the answer.
Nobody is at home.
There is nothing to eat.
- Double negatives are not used.
No one knows. (NOT *No one doesn't know.*)

Reflexive pronouns: *myself* etc.

- Reflexive pronouns are used for actions that we do to ourselves.
I have cut myself. *We enjoyed ourselves.*
Did you cut yourself? *Have you hurt yourselves?*
He cut himself. *They introduced themselves.*
She introduced herself.
- Verbs often used in this way include *cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce, kill*.
At the end of the play, Cleopatra kills herself.
But other verbs are not normally used with a reflexive pronoun, even though they are in other languages. Examples: *change (clothes), complain, decide, dress, feel, meet, relax, remember, rest, sit down, stand up, wake up, wash, worry*.
- Reflexive pronouns are also used for emphasis.
Mark cooked all the food himself. (no one helped him)

Impersonal *one*

- In everyday speech we use *you* to refer to 'people in general'.
As you get older you tend to forget things.
You take the train to the airport from Central Station.
But in formal speech and writing we can use *one* with this meaning. This is considered over-formal by many speakers.
One takes the train to the airport from Central Station.
- There is a possessive form: *one's*.
One's luggage is carried in a special compartment.
- If *one* is used as a subject, all later references also use *one*.
One takes the train to the airport from Central Station and one can reserve one's seat in advance.
If you use *one*, you must continue to use it. Do not mix *one* and *you*.
- In everyday speech it is more common to use *you* or a passive than to use *one*.
You can reserve seats in advance.
Seats can be reserved in advance.

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 There isn't anyone/*no one* in the garden.
- 2 Excuse me, could you move? I can't see *anything*/something.
- 3 There is *anything*/nothing to drink.
- 4 There's *anyone*/someone to see you outside.
- 5 You can do *anything*/something you want.
- 6 *Anyone*/Someone stole the money, but we don't know who.
- 7 I don't know *anything*/nothing about it.
- 8 *No one*/Someone would tell me the answer, so I guessed.
- 9 I've lost my bag and I can't find it *somewhere*/anywhere.
- 10 I must have put my bag *somewhere*/anywhere, but I don't know where.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 There was nothing I could do.
I couldn't do anything
- 2 I know Mary better than anyone.
No one
- 3 No one was on time yesterday.
Everyone
- 4 I haven't got any work.
I've got to do.
- 5 There's something I'd like to ask you.
May I ?
- 6 We're all milk drinkers here!
Everybody milk.
- 7 When I phoned, there was no reply.
No one
- 8 Are we going to be driven there?
Is ?
- 9 I make new friends wherever I go.
Everywhere
- 10 You had a call this morning.
Someone

3 Complete each sentence so that it includes a suitable form of one of the verbs from the box, and a reflexive pronoun.

behave blame cut enjoy express hurt introduce talk

- 1 Have a good holiday, both of you! And *enjoy* *yourselves*
- 2 Our teacher told us to stop shouting and to
- 3 When I fell off the horse, I didn't
- 4 Maria knows a lot of French, but can't easily.
- 5 Let me I'm Susan Dawson.
- 6 The accident wasn't your fault. Don't
- 7 When I to, other people stare at me!
- 8 While Tom was picking up the broken glass, he

4 Rewrite each sentence so that it has a similar meaning and contains the word in bold.

- 1 The box isn't empty.
something
..... *There's something in the box.*
- 2 All the people were dancing.
everyone
.....
- 3 I feel annoyed.
something
.....
- 4 We haven't got any food.
nothing
.....
- 5 The office is empty.
no one
.....
- 6 Julia is very popular.
everybody
.....
- 7 You can have whatever you like.
anything
.....
- 8 I can't find a place to park my car.
nowhere
.....

Money and shopping

1 Replace the words in *italics* with one of the phrases from the box.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|
| in a sale | pay you back | save up | in debt | second-hand |
| be well-off | annual income | can't afford it | | |

- Kate's car was *owned by someone else before her*.
.....~~second-hand~~.....
- We're not going on holiday this year, because we *are short of money*.
.....
- Don't worry, next week I'll *give you the money you lent me*.
.....
- We decided to *put money aside* so we could buy a small boat.
.....
- I don't want to end up *owing a lot of money* to the bank.
.....
- What exactly is the amount of your *earnings every year*?
.....
- I bought my DVD-player *when the prices were reduced*.
.....
- Mary used to *have a lot of money*, but she's quite poor now.
.....

2 Complete the sentence with a compound noun formed from two words in the box. One word is used twice. Some compounds are written as one word.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|-------|---------|-------|------|--------|-----|
| assistant | bag | book | carrier | card | cash | credit | cut |
| department | desk | money | packet | price | shop | store | |

- Most parents give their children some~~packet money~~..... to spend.
- Please pay for your purchases at the
- You can buy a plastic bucket much cheaper in a/an store.
- I bought the new novel by Richard Francis in my local
- You can buy more or less anything in a big
- The who served me helped me buy what I wanted.
- I didn't have any cash so I paid with my
- I put all my shopping in a strong

3 Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

- 1 Dora earns/gains/wins more money in her job than I do.
- 2 The factory workers asked for a rise in their income/reward/wages.
- 3 Paul borrowed/lent/loaned some money from me but didn't pay it back.
- 4 I'm sorry, but we don't accept credit cards, only cash/coins/money.
- 5 Is it all right if I pay with cheque/by cheque/from cheque?
- 6 We don't exchange goods unless you still have the bill/cheque/receipt.
- 7 I'm afraid I've only got a £50 note. Do you have change/money/rest?
- 8 I still debt/owe/own the bank more than £5000.

4 Complete the shopping situations (1–8) with a remark (a–h).

- 1 I can't decide whether to buy it or not, so I thinkf.....
- 2 Have you got a pair like this in red?
- 3 Can I pay by credit card?
- 4 Can I help you? No thanks,
- 5 That's £45, please.
- 6 Thanks very much for your help.
- 7 There isn't a price label on this shirt.
- 8 This computer looks difficult to use.
 - a Not at all, madam. It's a pleasure.
 - b I'm just looking.
 - c Could you explain how it works?
 - d How would you like to pay?
 - e We're out of stock at the moment.
 - f I'll leave it.
 - g Sorry, we only accept cash or cheques.
 - h How much is it?

5 Complete each phrase with a suitable word from the box.

bar box bunch carton loaf packet tin tube

- 1 apacket..... of biscuits
- 2 a of toothpaste
- 3 a of tomatoes
- 4 a of milk
- 5 a of tissues
- 6 a of chocolate
- 7 a of bananas
- 8 a of bread

6 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.



Shopping in the street

When I (1) shopping, I enjoy visiting street (2) and looking for (3) I wander around looking at each (4) , and asking about (5) Many (6) on sale are less (7) than those in high-street shops, though the (8) is not always as good. It also depends on how much you want to (9) Clothes are often (10) , but it is difficult to (11) them on. It's always (12) looking at second-hand books, because you can (13) a lot of money in this way. Fresh fruit and vegetables are usually good (14) , and there is always an excellent selection. The main problem is whether you can carry home lots of (15) bags!

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | A like | B make | C go | D do |
| 2 | A markets | B trades | C shops | D sales |
| 3 | A values | B cheaper | C special | D bargains |
| 4 | A counter | B table | C stall | D department |
| 5 | A costs | B prices | C values | D figures |
| 6 | A produces | B shopkeepers | C offers | D goods |
| 7 | A expensive | B cost | C priced | D cheaper |
| 8 | A expense | B package | C kind | D quality |
| 9 | A spend | B use | C make | D cash |
| 10 | A fashion | B cheaper | C worn | D logical |
| 11 | A purchase | B carry | C try | D wrap |
| 12 | A worth | B more | C been | D time |
| 13 | A borrow | B spend | C save | D count |
| 14 | A health | B value | C time | D taste |
| 15 | A hand | B papers | C more | D heavy |

Living space

1 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

carpet curtains ~~cushion~~ drawer pillow radiator sofa socket

- 1 Is that chair comfortable, or would you like to use a *cushion* ?
- 2 Mark couldn't recharge his mobile phone as there wasn't a in the room.
- 3 This house has central heating, and there's a in every room.
- 4 I was so tired that I fell asleep as soon as my head touched the
- 5 Could you draw the ? Someone is staring through the window.
- 6 My bedroom has a fitted which covers the whole floor.
- 7 The knives and forks are in the second on the left.
- 8 Come over here and sit next to me on the

2 Complete each part sentence (1–8) with one of the endings (a–h).

- 1 Please sit down and make yourself *d*.....
- 2 Many of our language students share
- 3 I like Do-It-Yourself, but I've decided to have
- 4 Alan seems to have so many clothes that he can never find
- 5 If you can't find the house you can always ask for
- 6 Susan lives on the tenth floor of
- 7 If you're short of money you can buy
- 8 As we live in a semi-detached house, we hear
 - a room for all of them in the wardrobe.
 - b a block of flats on the south side of the city.
 - c directions at the bus station.
 - d at home, while I make some tea.
 - e accommodation in the villages nearby.
 - f the decorating done by a local firm.
 - g a lot of noise through the wall from the family next door.
 - h furniture from the street market near the cathedral.

3 Complete the sentences with a compound word formed from two words in the box. One word is used twice.

arm ash basin bed bin book case chair dish down
dust flower hole key room stairs tray wash washer

- 1 It's very cold in my *bedroom*, and I find it hard to sleep.
- 2 Sarah spent all afternoon sitting in a large in front of the TV.
- 3 I left my socks soaking in the in the bathroom.
- 4 Do you think you could put all your rubbish outside in the ?
- 5 There's a beautiful full of roses right outside my window.
- 6 Don't worry about the washing-up. We'll put everything in the
- 7 I can't open the front door. Something is stuck in the
- 8 If you really insist on smoking, please use this
- 9 Can you come ? There's someone at the door for you.
- 10 In this are the dictionaries and an encyclopedia.

4 Complete each sentence with a verb from the box in a suitable form.

drop finish get look move put take turn

- 1 I've got nowhere to stay tonight. Can you *put* me up?
- 2 We've bought a new house but we can't in until next month.
- 3 Adrian doesn't on with his neighbours, because they're so noisy.
- 4 Jan likes cooking, but she says it up a lot of her time.
- 5 Don't forget to off the television before you go to bed.
- 6 Helen has done most of the decorating and plans to it off tomorrow.
- 7 I have a large room, and it out onto a beautiful garden.
- 8 Karen and Mike live next door and they often in for a chat.

5 Complete each sentence using *house* or *home*.

- 1 Sorry, but Sue isn't at *home* just at the moment.
- 2 Could you write your address at the top of form, please.
- 3 Jim and Ann share all the work, but Jim does the cooking.
- 4 Paul couldn't bring up the children on his own so he employed a keeper.
- 5 I was born here in Grimsby, so, yes, it's my town.
- 6 No, you don't have to pay. The soft drinks are on the
- 7 Many young people leave when they study at university.
- 8 I don't really like restaurant food. I prefer cooking!

Personal matters

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 When her bicycle was stolen, Jill became extremely angry/nervous.
- 2 Peter felt ashamed/embarrassed when he had to make a speech. (discurso)
- 3 I always write thank-you letters, just to be gentle/polite.
- 4 You never do anything to help me! You're so lazy/tired. (pereoso)
- 5 Penny never does anything silly. She's very sensible/sensitive. (sensato/razonable)
- 6 The children had to stay in the house all day and felt bored/tired. (aburrido)
- 7 Jackie doesn't worry about anything and is always cheerful/sympathetic. (alegre)
- 8 Mr Jackson is very annoyed/bad-tempered and often shouts at people. (irritado) (compensivo/simpatico)
- 9 When he heard about the accident, Alan was very damaged/upset. (dañado) (trastornado)

2 Complete each sentence with one of the verbs from the box. Use each verb once only.

cheer complain cry nod shake his head shout smile whistle

- 1 Please look at the camera and smile Say 'cheese'!
- 2 If you agree with what I say, just nod HIS HEAD
- 3 The food in the restaurant was terrible so we decided to complain
- 4 I had to shout /shout/ Ann's name three times before she heard me.
- 5 The little boy fell over and then started to cry
- 6 At the end of the President's speech, the crowd began to cheer /chiar/animar
- 7 Paul hardly ever says 'no'. He tends to nod instead.
- 8 When I try to whistle I put my lips together but I can't do it!

3 Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in *italics*.

- 1 You can't *rely* on Joe. He's very unreliable
- 2 Carla has very little *patience*. She's very impatient
- 3 Jack shows no *interest* in this subject. He's uninterested / disinterested
- 4 Pat is lacking in *honesty*. She's dishonest
- 5 Bill doesn't act like a *friend*. He's unfriendly
- 6 Lisa doesn't have much *experience* of this work. She's inexperienced
- 7 Max never acts *politely*. He's impolite
- 8 The official did not *help* us very much. She was unhelpful
- 9 Graham doesn't *consider* other people. He's inconsiderate
- 10 Sophie refused to *cooperate* with the police. She was uncooperative

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

4 Complete each sentence with an adjective from the box. Use each adjective once only.

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------------|--------------------------|
| ashamed | annoyed | disappointed | exhausted (AGOTADO) |
| fascinating | glad | jealous | terrified (ATERRORIZADA) |

- When her team lost the cup final, Ruth felt very *disappointed*
- I was *annoyed* when James accepted my invitation to dinner but didn't turn up.
- Mark was *terrified* when he saw smoke coming from the plane's engine.
- Thanks for your letter. I'm *GLAD* to hear that you're feeling better.
- David was *ASHAMED* to tell his parents that he had been sent to prison.
- After running for 15 kilometres, Tina felt completely *EXHAUSTED / exsostida*
- Helen felt *JEALOUS / celoso* when she saw her boyfriend talking to another girl.
- Mrs Hobson told us about her life. She's a *FASCINATING* person.

5 Replace the words in *italics* in each sentence with one of the phrases from the box.

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| are fond of | fancy | fed up with | get on my nerves |
| give up | let me down | longing for | put me off |

- I'm really looking forward to a few weeks' holiday!
..... *longing for* (anhelo de) = Estoy deseando
- Sarah has decided to *do without* chocolate.
..... *GIVE UP* = dejar de hacer algo
- I wanted to study biology, but my teacher *discouraged me*.
..... *PUT ME OFF* = desanimar
- Sports programmes on television really *annoy me*.
..... *GET ON MY NERVES*
- Do you *feel like* going to the cinema this evening?
..... *FANCY* = apetecer
- Why can't you tell the truth? I'm *tired of* your excuses!
..... *FED UP WITH* (estar harto de...)
- Terry and I *like* going for walks in the country.
..... *ARE FOND OF*
- George agreed to help me, but then *disappointed me*.
..... *LET ME DOWN* = decepcionó

6 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

| | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| conscience | death | hand | heart | mood |
| tears | temper | thanks | trouble | voice |

- The children were happy because their teacher was in a good mood (estado de ánimo).
- THANKS to Mr Dawson, our car was repaired in time for our holiday.
- Ruth was helpful, and went to a lot of TRouble to make us comfortable.
- Harry was leaning out of the window and shouting at the top of his VOICE.
- When Alice heard the bad news, she burst into TEARS.
- Neil is a very kind person. His HEART is in the right place.
- If you do something bad, it will be on your CONSCIENCE for a long time.
- I was really angry, and lost my TEMPER, and shouted at people.
- We need some help. Could you give us a HAND?
- The first time I saw a horror film, I was scared to DEATH = de muerte.

7 Match positive and negative words and put them in the columns below.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| cheerful | clever | lazy | tense | kind | generous | miserable |
| mean | relaxed | stupid | hard-working | unpleasant | | |

Positive

- kind
- CLEVER
- GENEROUS
- RELAXED
- HARD-WORKING
- CHEERFUL

Negative

- unpleasant
- STUPID
- MEAN
- TENSE
- LAZY
- MISERABLE

8 Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Last week something very (1) embarrassing (embarrass) happened to me. I was on a plane and suffering from (2) boredom (bore). Then I noticed that the man in front of me was acting in an (3) unusual (usual) manner. He was talking to himself and laughing, and his (4) behaviour (behave) started to worry me. I thought he might be having a panic attack or some kind of (5) breakdown (break). I called the cabin attendant who asked me how she could be of (6) assistance (assist). I was about to point at my fellow passenger, when I realized the (7) explanation (explain). (8) foolishly, (fool) I hadn't realized that he was watching a DVD on his laptop!

break

(help)

↳ tontamente

Family and friends

my brother looks alike me → NOT

1 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

parecido prometido
alike children couple elder engaged friendship
housewife husband single twin

- fiancée = prometida
- Jane got married to her husband, Bob, four years ago.
 - Jane's friends think that she and Bob are the perfect couple (pareja).
 - They haven't got any children yet, but they want a large family.
 - Jane's elder twin (gemelas) sister, Mary, was born half an hour before she was.
 - Jane and Mary look twin alike (se parecen) but are not exactly the same.
 - Mary isn't married. She says she prefers to be single.
 - She says she believes in friendship, but doesn't believe in marriage.
 - Diana is Jane and Mary's elder sister. She calls them her 'little sisters'.
 - Diana has been engaged for three years, but hasn't got married yet.
 - She has a career and doesn't like the idea of being a housewife.

así es la expresión

2 Complete each sentence with a noun formed from a verb in the box.

familiarizar/informar contratar/comprar relacionar
acquaint celebrate die engage greet marry relate resemble parecerse
mour saludar

- compromiso
- All Sue's friends and relations/relatives came to her party.
 - I occasionally meet Terry, but he's more a/an acquaintance (conocido) than a friend.
 - When Paul arrived, he received a warm and friendly greeting (saludo).
 - Six months after their engagement, Michael and Lisa got married.
 - There was a great celebration in the village when their team won the cup.
 - In an ideal marriage, husband and wife share each other's problems.
 - Dina and her mother look alike. There is a strong resemblance (parecido / ressemblance) between them.
 - Matt cried when he heard about the death (dece) of his old dog.

dead (adj) /ded/
died (v. past) /daid/

VOCABULARY 10 FAMILY AND FRIENDS

3 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 Children are not allowed to see this film. It's for adults/~~old~~ only. *adults/*
- 2 By the time the vet arrived, the injured cat was already dead/~~died~~. *dead/died. verb / ded /*
- 3 Unfortunately it rained on Nick and Helen's wedding/~~marriage~~ day. *wedding / marriage / matrimonio*
- 4 David and Diana have two sons and one daughter/~~girl~~.
- 5 I think we should try to understand the problems of aged/~~old~~ people.
- 6 There should be more facilities for youth/~~young~~ people in this town. *youth (noun) / young /*
- 7 More than fifty relatives/~~parents~~ were invited to Jack's party.
- 8 It's my anniversary/~~birthday~~ today. I'm 18 years old.

4 Complete each part sentence (1-10) with an ending (a-j).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I've started going | a after his father. |
| 2 When little Tina is grown <i>i</i> | b together again next Friday evening? <i>juntarse</i> |
| 3 I wonder if you could put <i>j</i> | c up by an aunt after their parents died. |
| 4 Carol doesn't really get <i>h</i> | d in on Steve for a chat. |
| 5 Everyone says that Tom takes <i>a</i> | e after my dog while I'm away? |
| 6 Let's have some friends <i>g</i> | f out with George's younger sister. |
| 7 Do you think you could look <i>e</i> | g round for dinner on Friday. <i>invite</i> |
| 8 Why don't we all get <i>b</i> | h on well with her mother-in-law. |
| 9 Ellen and Laura were brought <i>c</i> | i up she wants to be an astronaut. |
| 10 If I have time I'll drop <i>d</i> | j us up for a few days next week? <i>alojar a alguien</i> |

5 Match each sentence (1-8) with a sentence (a-h) which helps to explain the meaning of the word in *italics*.

- 1 We've got a new *neighbour* called Helen Willis.*e*....
- 2 This is Sue. She's a *colleague* of mine.*d*.... */colig/ ≠ college /coliect*
- 3 Andrew is going to be our *best man*.*g*....
- 4 At the end of the evening I thanked our *host*.*a*.... *→ quien celebra la fiesta / anfitrión*
- 5 I'm sure that Mary will be a wonderful *bride*.*h*....
- 6 Next week I'm going to stay with my *grandparents*.*f*....
- 7 I've always got on well with my *sister-in-law*.*b*....
- 8 Georgina is the ideal *guest*.*c*....

- a I was happy that he'd invited me to his party.
- b Even before she married my brother we'd become good friends.
- c She always offers to help in the house when she stays with us.
- d We both work in the same department at the bank.
- e She moved into the house next door yesterday.
- f They're both in their seventies, but they live a very full life.
- g When John and I get married, he'll stand next to John.
- h She's a dressmaker, and has designed her own wedding dress.

The body and clothes

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 The trousers are the right length, but the *stomach/waist* is too small.
- 2 I like this watch, but the strap is too small for my *palm/wrist*.
- 3 The hand has four fingers and a *thumb/toe*.
- 4 When Robert is nervous he tends to bite his *nails/joints*.
- 5 This bag has a strap and I can carry it on my *neck/shoulder*.
- 6 Gina twisted her *ankle/elbow* and she can't walk very easily.
- 7 Paul dropped the stone on his foot and broke two *toes/fingers*.
- 8 When you're worried, lines appear on your *eyebrows/forehead*.

2 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Clothes

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people want to be (1) *C*....., but they don't want to look exactly (2) everybody else. Not all clothes are (3) for work or school, perhaps because they're not (4) enough, or simply not (5) It is easy to buy the (6) size, and find that your trousers are too (7) , especially if you're a bit (8) Very (9) clothes make you feel (10) , but if they (11) in the washing machine, then you have the same problem! If you buy light (12) clothes, then they might not be (13) enough for winter. If your shoes are not (14) , and if you aren't (15) for the cold, you might look good, but feel terrible!

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A of fashion | B fashioned | C fashionable | D fashion |
| 2 | A alike | B like | C similar | D same |
| 3 | A fitted | B suitable | C comfort | D equal |
| 4 | A formal | B strict | C uniform | D suited |
| 5 | A comforting | B comfort | C comforted | D comfortable |
| 6 | A false | B mistake | C wrong | D error |
| 7 | A straight | B close | C stiff | D tight |
| 8 | A slim | B overweight | C thin | D enormous |
| 9 | A loose | B lose | C loosened | D lost |
| 10 | A thin | B slim | C narrow | D spare |
| 11 | A lessen | B reduce | C decrease | D shrink |
| 12 | A of cotton | B in cotton | C cotton | D cottoned |
| 13 | A warm | B cold | C hot | D cool |
| 14 | A tight | B enclosed | C firm | D waterproof |
| 15 | A worn | B clothed | C dressed | D fitted |

3 Complete each sentence with a verb from the box. Use each verb once only.

disguise dress up fit go with look put on suit wear

- 1 This dress doesn't fit me. It's far too big.
- 2 The children decided to as astronauts for the party.
- 3 Sue always seems to trousers. She says they're more comfortable.
- 4 I like your new haircut. It makes you younger.
- 5 It's a nice pullover, but the colour doesn't you.
- 6 The escaped prisoner managed to himself as a policeman.
- 7 I got up late and had only a few minutes to my clothes.
- 8 I don't think that yellow socks a black suit.

4 Match the words from the box with the definitions.

blouse cap dress shorts skirt sleeve sock suit

- 1 part of an item of clothing for covering the arm
..... sleeve
- 2 woman's or girl's clothing that covers the body from shoulders to knee or below
.....
- 3 jacket together with trousers or skirt made from the same material
.....
- 4 a soft covering for the head worn by young people, and in some sports
.....
- 5 trousers that end above or at the knee
.....
- 6 item of clothing for women or girls that hangs from the waist and covers all or part of the legs
.....
- 7 item of clothing for women or girls covering the upper half of the body
.....
- 8 soft item of clothing that covers the lower leg and foot inside the shoe
.....

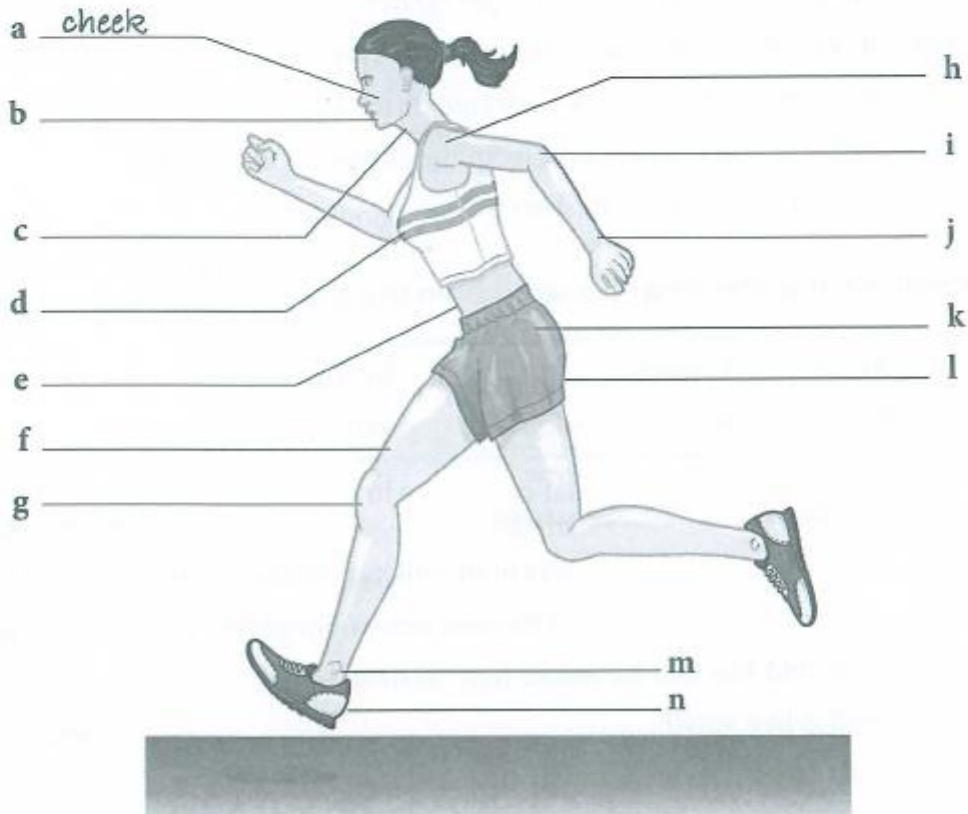
5 Complete each expression in *italics> with one of the parts of the body from the box.*

arms eye face foot hair hand head heart leg tongue

- 1 The word is on the *tip of my* *tongue*..... , but I just can't remember it.
- 2 Crossing the mountains on my own was a/an-*raising* adventure.
- 3 I know this is hard to believe, but you must *the truth*.
- 4 It is now over 30 years since man first *set* *on* the moon.
- 5 After his long trip Tom's parents *welcomed him with open*
- 6 Peter knows the songs *by* and doesn't need to look at a book.
- 7 Try to stay calm, and don't *lose your* , and everything will be fine.
- 8 Have I really won the prize, or are you only *pulling my* ?
- 9 Lisa needs some help with her suitcase. Could you *give her a* ?
- 10 I waved at Ann, hoping *to catch her* , but she didn't see me.

6 Label the drawing with the words in the box.

ankle bottom cheek chest (man)/bust (woman) chin elbow
heel hip knee neck shoulder thigh waist wrist



Travel and holidays

1 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.



Holidays

Most people enjoy going (1) for their holidays, and having the opportunity to (2) in an interesting city or a seaside (3) If you speak (4) languages, you can make new friends, and (5) home some interesting (6) as presents. But before you can do that, you have to (7) your destination, and that is often a problem! If you fly, then you may find that your flight has been (8) (9) by train can also be difficult, since trains are often (10) in the summer, and you might have to reserve a (11) in advance. Whichever way you (12) , you can have problems with your (13) , and it is often difficult to find good (14) Apart from this, you might not be able to afford the (15) !

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 A out | B forward | C abroad | D foreign |
| 2 A remain | B pass | C spend | D stay |
| 3 A resort | B post | C too | D one |
| 4 A strange | B stranger | C foreigner | D foreign |
| 5 A fetch | B take | C go | D get |
| 6 A memories | B souvenirs | C memoirs | D recollections |
| 7 A reach | B arrive | C go | D travel |
| 8 A waited | B reversed | C delayed | D booked |
| 9 A Journeys | B Travels | C Voyages | D Passes |
| 10 A filling | B occupied | C overdone | D crowded |
| 11 A post | B chair | C seat | D position |
| 12 A voyage | B travel | C trip | D tour |
| 13 A baggages | B luggage | C goods | D sacks |
| 14 A staying | B homes | C lodges | D accommodation |
| 15 A fare | B fair | C far | D fur |

2 Complete each sentence with a word from the box. Use each word once only.

after down for off in out up

- 1 The car broke*down*..... in the mountains, and we couldn't find a garage.
- 2 James had to set at dawn to catch the early train.
- 3 Sue's bike passed me, and I had to ride fast to catch with her.
- 4 I arrived at the airport, checked, and then had some coffee.
- 5 We were heading Paris, but we were not in a hurry to get there.
- 6 Jill ran of money after a week, and had to go home.
- 7 Our next-door neighbours looked our dog while we were away.

3 Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in **bold**.

- 1 They told me to ask at the*information*..... desk.
inform
- 2 The plane gathered speed as it roared along the
run
- 3 The of our plane has been delayed.
depart
- 4 The plane made a bumpy and I felt ill.
land
- 5 The clerk asked me if I had made a
reserve
- 6 I got a seat because of another passenger's
cancel
- 7 We arrived late at the, and missed the plane.
air
- 8 We fastened our seatbelts and prepared for
take

4 Complete each part sentence (1-10) with one of the endings (a-j) and make a compound word.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 I sent my friend a post... <i>a</i> | a suit with you to the beach. |
| 2 I fastened my seat..... | b table turned out to be wrong. |
| 3 We stayed on a small camp..... | c belt, and waited for take-off. |
| 4 I always forget my guide..... | d port, you must tell the police. |
| 5 Don't forget to take your swim..... | e hiking can be dangerous. |
| 6 If you lose your pass..... | f side when I was little. |
| 7 We stayed in a quiet guest..... | g card of the town where I stayed. |
| 8 The train time..... | h book when I visit old cities. |
| 9 I used to like going to the sea..... | i house down by the river. |
| 10 Nowadays I'm afraid that hitch..... | j site just outside the town. |

5 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 In Greece we visited several *ancient/antique* temples.
- 2 Whenever Lucy travels by boat she feels *seasick/dizzy*.
- 3 Brighton is a *popular/touristic* seaside town.
- 4 Holidays in the mountains are always more *relaxed/relaxing*.
- 5 We always eat the *local/topical* food when we're abroad.
- 6 On my summer holidays I like getting *suntanned/sunburnt*.
- 7 It may not be easy to find accommodation at *reasonable/logical* prices.
- 8 After cycling all day, Bill was completely *exhausted/tired*.
- 9 The owner of the hotel gave us a *kind/warm* welcome.
- 10 Jack likes spending most of his holiday in the *open/plain* air.

6 The words in italics are in the wrong sentences. Find the correct sentence for each one.

- 1 We spent two weeks in a lovely seaside *station*.
.....
..... *resort*
- 2 Jim stayed the night in a small bed and *hostel*.
.....
- 3 Karen was exhausted after her fifteen-mile *holiday*.
.....
- 4 Martin and Carol had a great time on their camping *cards*.
.....
- 5 As it was cheaper, I bought a return *stop*.
.....
- 6 We managed to find some petrol at a remote filling *village*.
.....
- 7 The bus made an overnight *breakfast* in a town near the border.
.....
- 8 The family rented a cottage in a country *walk* for the summer.
.....
- 9 Students can save money when they travel by staying in a youth *resort*.
.....
- 10 David never takes cash on holiday. He always uses credit *ticket*.
.....

Interests and free time

1 Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

- 1 United managed to beat/win City in the last minute of the match.
- 2 At the end of the play, everyone in the theatre exploded/applauded.
- 3 The cycling club is doing/holding a meeting next Thursday.
- 4 The youth orchestra has acted/performed all over Europe.
- 5 I'm doing/going fishing next week. Do you want to come?
- 6 David passes/spends an hour every day playing computer games.
- 7 Did you enjoy/please yourself at the folk festival?
- 8 We were late and so we lost/missed the beginning of the film.

2 Match each word from the box with one of the explanations.

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| athletes | audience | cast | competitors | fans |
| group | members | spectators | team | viewers |

- 1 People who watch a sporting performance.
.....spectators.....
- 2 People who exercise and take part in games of speed and strength.
.....
- 3 People who support a sport, or a famous person.
.....
- 4 People who together take part in a sport.
.....
- 5 People who all belong to the same club.
.....
- 6 People who play rock music together.
.....
- 7 People who listen to or watch a play or performance.
.....
- 8 People who watch television.
.....
- 9 People who act together in a play.
.....
- 10 People who are all trying to win the same prize.
.....

3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

exhibition line medal prize queue
rod screen ticket tyre whistle

- 1 Helen won first *prize* in the competition.
- 2 When Steve won the race, he was given a gold
- 3 We had to wait in a/an before we could get into the cinema.
- 4 Rachel had to push her bike after she got a flat
- 5 There was so much shouting that no one heard the referee's
- 6 I've got a spare for tomorrow's concert. Do you want to come?
- 7 Have you seen the new of paintings at the National Gallery?
- 8 I'm going fishing tomorrow. I've just bought a new
- 9 Kate was the first runner to cross the finishing
- 10 We didn't enjoy the film because we were too close to the

4 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

drop go join knock live make stand turn

- 1 Lenny 'The Fist' Smith, the boxer, said he would *knock* out his opponent.
- 2 Carol won the match because the other player failed to up.
- 3 The singer asked the audience to in and all sing together.
- 4 It was a reasonable film, but it didn't really up to my expectations.
- 5 Tom and Sue used to out together.
- 6 From my seat, I couldn't out what was happening on the stage.
- 7 The referee made it clear that he would not for bad behaviour.
- 8 Peter had to out of the race after his car broke down.

5 Match each activity (1-8) with a place (a-h).

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 Sunbathing and wearing swimming costumes. <i>h</i> | a a stage |
| 2 Watching elephants dancing. | b a running track |
| 3 Doing keep fit exercises. | c a party |
| 4 Crossing the finishing line. | d a funfair |
| 5 Taking a dog for a walk. | e a circus |
| 6 Celebrating someone's birthday. | f a park |
| 7 Riding a ghost train or a big wheel. | g a gym |
| 8 Speaking clearly so the audience can hear. | h a beach |

6 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.



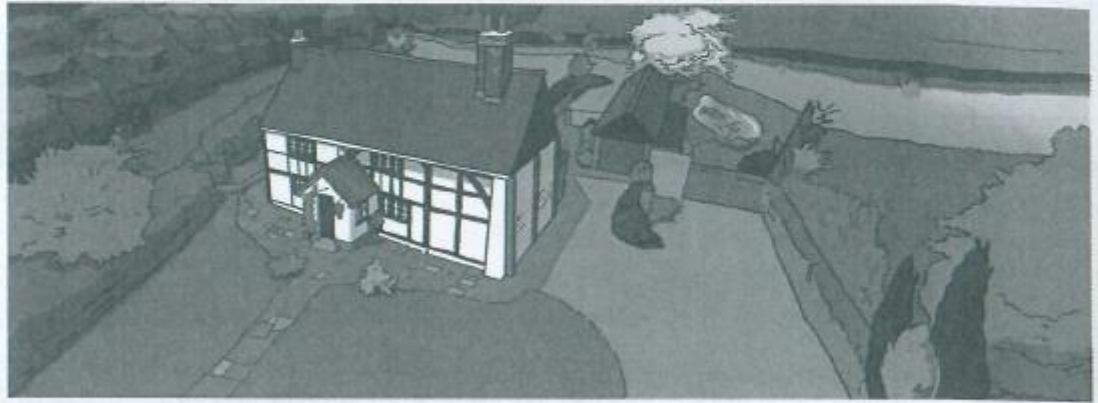
Music

What kind of music do you (1) ? Some people like going to (2) concerts, and listening to (3) The (4) wear very formal clothes, and the (5) is silent until the end of the (6) Perhaps you're a rock music (7) Rock concerts are often held at football (8) or in parks. (9) of the audience dance to the music, or sing the songs. (10) music is (11) at weddings and parties in many countries, and some people (12) their own music at home. Nowadays we (13) music in shops and lifts, and many people (14) their own music with them, or even (15) to music when they study. Music is everywhere!

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A listen | B enjoy | C have | D preferring |
| 2 | A classic | B classics | C classical | D classified |
| 3 | A a group | B an orchestra | C a band | D a record |
| 4 | A musicians | B actors | C musicals | D instruments |
| 5 | A spectators | B people | C guests | D audience |
| 6 | A happening | B action | C music | D performance |
| 7 | A fan | B enthusiasm | C reader | D friend |
| 8 | A matches | B stadiums | C pitches | D pools |
| 9 | A Members | B Selections | C Persons | D Those |
| 10 | A Historical | B Nation | C Traditional | D Ancient |
| 11 | A acted | B formed | C done | D played |
| 12 | A do | B get | C make | D take |
| 13 | A listen | B hear | C perform | D understand |
| 14 | A carry | B wear | C lift | D play |
| 15 | A hear | B have | C follow | D listen |

Places

1 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.



A house in the country

The house is situated among beautiful (1) , two miles from the nearest village, surrounded by (2) On a (3) a short distance from the house is a (4) , and a small (5) flows past the end of the garden, which also contains a small (6) The name of the house, Rose Cottage, is on the garden (7) , from which a (8) leads to the (9) door. On the (10) floor there is a large (11) room, a dining room, a kitchen, and (12) (13) there are three bedrooms. There is also a garage next to the house. The village has a post (14) , a small shop and a pub, and there is a railway (15) three miles away.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | A view | B scenery | C sights | D looks |
| 2 | A grass | B flats | C earth | D fields |
| 3 | A mountain | B peak | C hill | D summit |
| 4 | A wood | B greenery | C jungle | D forest |
| 5 | A river | B channel | C stream | D canal |
| 6 | A sea | B bath | C water | D pond |
| 7 | A gate | B door | C opening | D entrance |
| 8 | A road | B path | C way | D pavement |
| 9 | A forward | B front | C first | D further |
| 10 | A bottom | B back | C ground | D earth |
| 11 | A lounge | B seating | C saloon | D living |
| 12 | A bathroom | B bath | C basin | D washing |
| 13 | A Over | B Up | C Upstairs | D Higher |
| 14 | A shop | B centre | C place | D office |
| 15 | A station | B stop | C post | D base |

2 Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

- 1 We arranged to meet in the centre of town in the main *place/square*.
- 2 Their cottage is in the heart of some beautiful *country/countryside*.
- 3 The children spent all day playing on the sandy *beach/seaside*.
- 4 I dropped my ice cream on the *earth/ground*, so I couldn't eat it.
- 5 This *footpath/pavement* leads across the fields to the village.
- 6 There was a wonderful *scenery/view* from my hotel room.
- 7 You can't stop here. *Car park/Parking* is not allowed in this street.
- 8 Helen decided to leave the *country/land* and work abroad.

3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

block centre crossing hall roundabout
part place station traffic zone

- 1 The police officer asked me to go with him to the police *station*
- 2 When you get to the second, turn right.
- 3 The mayor's office is in the town
- 4 Margaret lives on the top floor of a of flats.
- 5 Cars have to stop for you if you use a pedestrian
- 6 Which of town do you live in?
- 7 You can buy fresh fish in the market every Friday.
- 8 Take the first turning on the left after the next set of lights.
- 9 The centre of town is now a traffic-free and cars are banned.
- 10 A new shopping has been opened on the edge of the town.

4 Replace the words in *italics* with one of the words from the box.

capital crowded international isolated
local neighbouring rural urban

- 1 It's much healthier to live in a *country* area, far away from the city.
..... *rural*
- 2 Sue has just moved to a *nearby* town.
.....
- 3 We lived in the middle of nowhere in an *out of the way* cottage.
.....
- 4 Paris is the *most important* city of France.
.....
- 5 There is not a lot of *world* news in this newspaper.
.....

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 6 I do my shopping at the *neighbourhood* shops, not in the town centre.
.....
- 7 At weekends the town centre is always *full of people*.
.....
- 8 There is far too much pollution nowadays in *city* areas.
.....

5 Complete each compound noun with a word from the box.

about bridge ground path park roads side skirts

- 1 Our children spend a lot of time having fun at the local play.....*ground*.....
- 2 When you reach the cross....., take the road to Linton.
- 3 You have to turn left when you reach the next round.....
- 4 We can't leave the car here. We'll have to look for a car
- 5 Follow this foot..... until you reach the main road.
- 6 There was an old woman selling fruit at the road.....
- 7 Paula lives on the out..... of the town, where the countryside begins.
- 8 You can cross the railway line by walking over a foot.....

6 Match the words from the box with the explanations.

bridge bungalow caravan castle cottage
semi-detached house terraced house tower

- 1 A strong building made in the past to defend people against enemies.
.....*castle*.....
- 2 A small house on wheels which is pulled by a car.
.....
- 3 A house which is one of a pair of houses joined together.
.....
- 4 A house with only one floor.
.....
- 5 This carries a road or railway over a river.
.....
- 6 A house which is part of a row of houses all joined together.
.....
- 7 A small house in the country.
.....
- 8 A tall building standing alone, or as part of a castle or church.
.....

Food and drink

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 Would you like a *bread/roll* with your soup?
- 2 The first *course/plate* consisted of cold fish and salad.
- 3 That was a really lovely *food/meal*. Please let me pay for you.
- 4 I felt so thirsty that I drank two *cans/tins* of cola.
- 5 Nowadays many people buy *frozen/iced* food instead of fresh food.
- 6 Could you give me the *receipt/recipe* for this cake? It's delicious!
- 7 This pie is fantastic! It's really *tasteful/tasty*.
- 8 Helen is a really good *cook/cooker*.
- 9 Can I have a *fork/spoon* so I can stir my coffee?

2 Complete each sentence with a suitable verb from the box.

~~add~~ ~~bake~~ ~~boil~~ ~~chop~~ ~~fry~~ ~~grate~~ ~~mix~~ ~~peel~~ ~~roast~~ ~~squeeze~~

- 1 John decided to *roast* the beef in the oven for two hours.
- 2 Put all the ingredients in a bowl and *mix* them together well.
- 3 First *chop* the onions into small pieces.
- 4 I wanted to *bake* some cakes this morning, but I didn't have time.
- 5 Taste the soup, and *add* salt and pepper if necessary.
- 6 *Peel* the potatoes, and then cut them into large pieces.
- 7 These vegetables taste great if you *fry* them for a minute in hot oil.
- 8 *Grate* some cheese, and sprinkle it over the pasta.
- 9 *Squeeze* a lemon and sprinkle the juice over the salad.
- 10 *Boil* the rice in salted water for ten minutes.

3 Complete each phrase with a suitable word from the box.

~~bacon~~ ~~biscuits~~ ~~butter~~ ~~chips~~ ~~fork~~ ~~salt~~ ~~sauce~~ ~~vinegar~~

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 pepper and | <i>salt</i> | 5 fish and | <i>chips</i> |
| 2 knife and | <i>fork</i> | 6 oil and | <i>vinegar</i> |
| 3 egg and | <i>bacon</i> | 7 cup and | <i>sauce</i> |
| 4 bread and | <i>butter</i> | 8 tea and | <i>biscuits</i> |

4 Complete each phrase with a suitable word from the box.

~~bar~~ ~~carton~~ ~~cup~~ ~~glass~~ ~~jar~~ ~~loaf~~ ~~pinch~~ ~~slice~~

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 a <u>slice</u> of bread or cake | 5 a <u>loaf</u> of bread |
| 2 a <u>bar</u> of chocolate | 6 a <u>glass</u> of water |
| 3 a <u>jar</u> of jam | 7 a <u>pinch</u> of salt |
| 4 a <u>cup</u> of tea | 8 a <u>carton</u> of milk |

5 Match each description with the name of a kind of food from the box.

~~cheese~~ ~~chop~~ ~~grape~~ ~~lamb~~ ~~lettuce~~ ~~onion~~ ~~pie~~ ~~plum~~

- Green or purple fruit which grows in bunches.
..... grape
- Vegetable with a strong smell, which makes you cry when you cut it.
..... onion
- Plant with large green leaves used in salads.
..... lettuce
- Meat from a young sheep.
..... lamb
- Meat, vegetables or fruit baked in pastry.
..... pie
- Small sweet fruit with red or yellow skin, and a stone in the centre.
..... plum
- Solid food made from milk.
..... cheese
- Piece of pork or lamb with a bone, cut from the ribs of the animal.
..... chop

6 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

~~bill~~ ~~book~~ ~~dessert~~ ~~menu~~ ~~takeaway~~ ~~tip~~

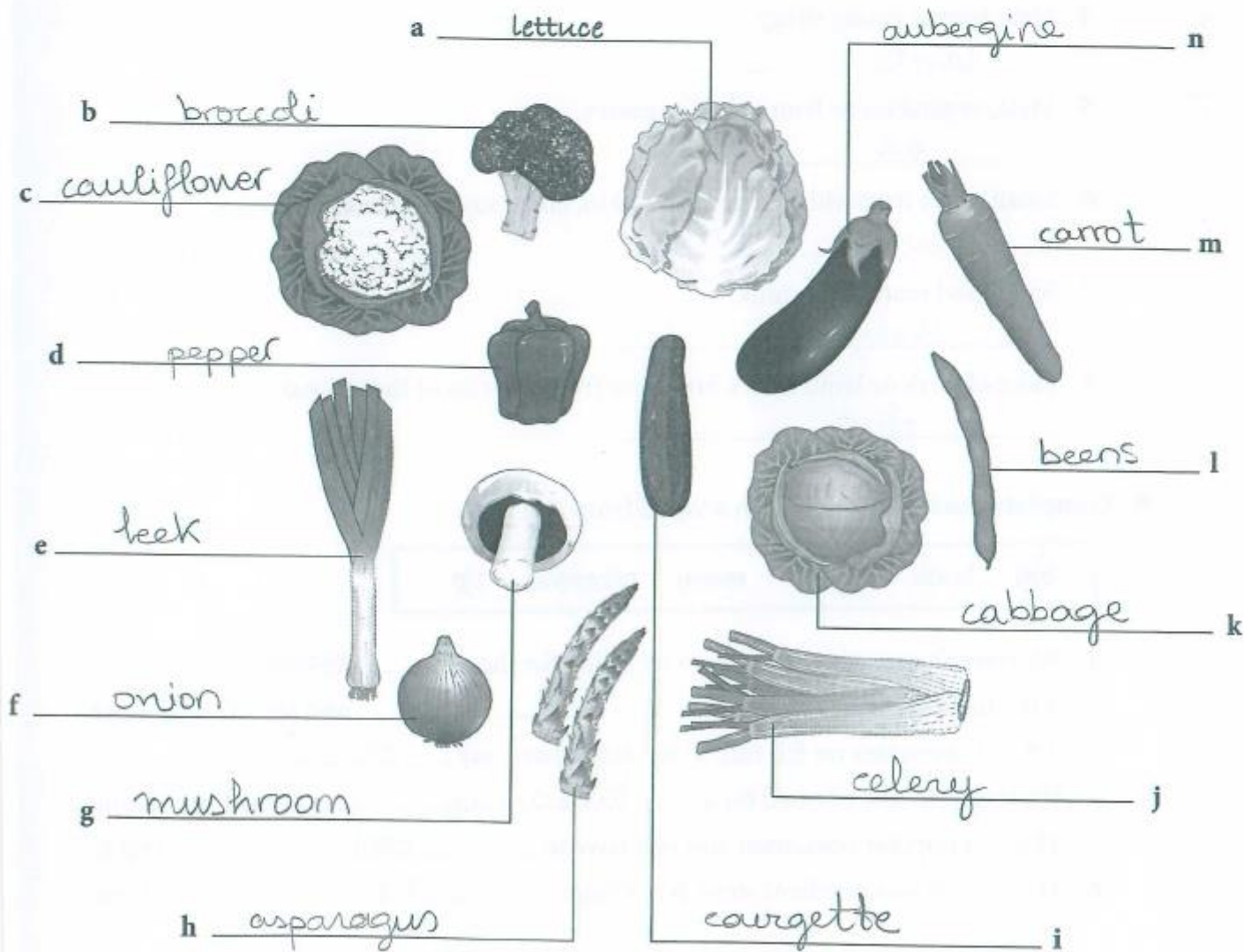
- We weren't sure what to have, so we asked for the menu
- Tony finished his meal, paid the bill, and left the restaurant.
- After two courses we felt full, so we didn't have any dessert
- We stayed in and phoned for a takeaway instead of cooking.
- This is a popular restaurant and you have to book a table.
- The service was excellent so we left a large tip on the table.

7 Complete each sentence with *a* or *some*, or leave the space blank.

- 1 I'd like *a* chicken, please, a large one for roasting.
- 2 Could I have *some* bread, please?
- 3 Do we have time for *a* snack before our bus leaves?
- 4 Would you like to come to lunch with me on Thursday?
- 5 There's *a* milk jug in the cupboard near the fridge.
- 6 George has decided to go on *a* diet, starting next week.
- 7 I'm going to have *a* cheese and tomato sandwich.
- 8 For breakfast I eat toast and marmalade, and drink a glass of milk.
- 9 Do you like yoghurt? Personally, I can't stand it!
- 10 Tim managed to eat *some* chicken, but felt too ill to eat anything else.

8 Label the vegetables with the words in the box.

~~asparagus~~ ~~aubergine (Br)/eggplant (Am)~~ ~~bean~~ ~~broccoli~~
~~cabbage~~ ~~carrot~~ ~~cauliflower~~ ~~celery~~ ~~courgette (Br)/zucchini (Am)~~
~~leek~~ ~~lettuce~~ ~~mushroom~~ ~~onion~~ ~~pepper~~



Work and study

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 Penny took three exams and managed to pass/succeed them all.
- 2 Most people would prefer a job/work which was near home.
- 3 Tim had to learn/teach 50 children how to swim.
- 4 I can't come to the cinema tonight. I'm reading/studying for a test.
- 5 Rita did very well, and was given maximum grades/marks.
- 6 Every Friday, the builders are given their salary/wages.
- 7 It's hard reading aloud/loudly when you don't understand the words.
- 8 The manager told David to make an application/invitation for the job.
- 9 Ann works in advertising and earns/wins a very high salary.

2 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

business date heart phone practice rules time work

- 1 Before her history exam, Laura learnt a list of dates by heart
- 2 The manager will be with you in a moment. He's on the
- 3 I haven't spoken Spanish for ages and I'm a bit out of
- 4 Ever since Tim lost his job he's been out of
- 5 Bringing your mobile phone to the class is against the !
- 6 This factory isn't very modern. Most of the machines are out of
- 7 Our maths teacher is always late. He's never on
- 8 Mrs Smith isn't here at the moment. She's away on

3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

get hand keep look pick stand take write

- 1 If you don't know the answer, look it up in the back of the book.
- 2 My boss wouldn't let me time off to go to a football match.
- 3 Stop talking, and on with your work!
- 4 George finds it hard to up with the rest of the maths class.
- 5 Carol stayed in France and managed to up the language.
- 6 If you speak so fast I can't down what you're saying.
- 7 Don't forget to check over your work before you it in.
- 8 Mrs Wood is going to in for your teacher while he's away.

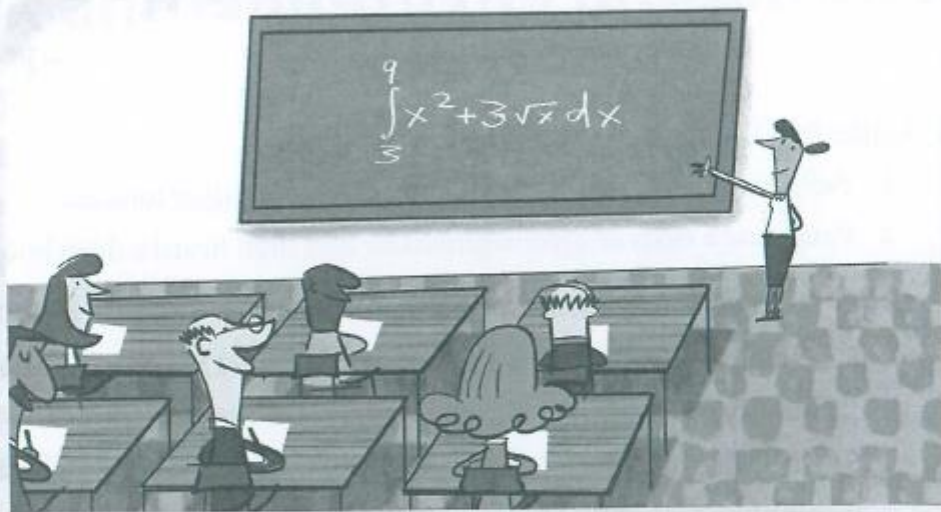
4 Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in bold.

- 1 Nowadays it's very important to get a good **education**
educate
- 2 Our company helps people to find new **jobs**.
employ
- 3 Paul has good ideas, but writes very
care
- 4 Helen has become a **businesswoman**.
succeed
- 5 I hope to leave school with some useful
qualify
- 6 Mr Dale was my for ten years, and paid me well.
employ
- 7 According to the , the French lesson starts at **ten**.
time
- 8 Cathy has three jobs, so she has a high
come
- 9 John's of history is amazing for a boy of his age.
know
- 10 All the in this company are given free meals.
employ

5 Match each sentence (1–10) with a sentence (a–j) which has a similar meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 She was given the sack. | a She was given a better job. |
| 2 She got a rise. | b She answered an advertisement. |
| 3 She got a promotion. | c She decided to leave. |
| 4 She retired. | d She did the job carefully. |
| 5 She did it for a living. | e She didn't have a job. |
| 6 She resigned. | f She earned her money that way. |
| 7 She was unemployed. | g She was dismissed. |
| 8 She applied for the job. | h She wanted a better job. |
| 9 She was ambitious. | i She was old and stopped work. |
| 10 She was conscientious. | j She was given more money. |

6 Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.



The wrong age for school!

Are the years you (1) at school the best years of your life? Personally, I found most (2) rather uninteresting. We had to sit at our (3) in silence and (4) attention. The teachers used to (5) on the blackboard and (6) us difficult questions. We also had to (7) lots of homework, and (8) it in on time. We had to wear a school (9), and we had to obey lots of (10) I (11) school as soon as I could and started (12) I read books at the public (13), and later I decided to (14) college. I really enjoyed studying because I was older and knew that I wanted some (15)
When I was at school, I was just the wrong age!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 A go | B have | C pass | D spend |
| 2 A lectures | B lessons | C them | D class |
| 3 A chairs | B desks | C posts | D parts |
| 4 A pay | B make | C have | D follow |
| 5 A read | B sit | C write | D talk |
| 6 A make | B do | C get | D ask |
| 7 A answer | B do | C take | D finish |
| 8 A write | B hand | C pass | D complete |
| 9 A uniform | B robe | C dress | D cloth |
| 10 A ways | B rules | C laws | D time |
| 11 A passed | B qualified | C examined | D left |
| 12 A job | B labour | C employee | D work |
| 13 A bookshop | B shelves | C library | D university |
| 14 A go | B attend | C study | D follow |
| 15 A qualifications | B examinations | C papers | D grades |

Everyday objects

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 I have to do some sewing. Do you have a pin/needle?
- 2 You need special glue/sticker when you make model aeroplanes.
- 3 I always carry a carving knife/penknife in my pocket.
- 4 Paul keeps his papers together with a rubber band/rubber ring.
- 5 Sheets of paper can be fastened together with a paperclip/zipper.
- 6 I wrapped up the parcel using brown paper and rope/string.
- 7 Helen took the cutters/scissors and started trimming Mary's hair.
- 8 Oh bother! One of my shirt bottoms/buttons has fallen off.
- 9 As David was tying his shoelace/shoestring, it broke.
- 10 Little Susie usually ties up her hair with a red ribbon/strip.

2 Match each sentence with the object you need in each situation.

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|------------------|-------|---------|
| diary | envelope | correction fluid | file | notepad |
| notice | ruler | sharpener | stamp | |

- 1 It's important to let everyone know what time the meeting starts.
.....
.....notice.....
- 2 Hang on a minute, I'll just write down those details.
.....
.....
- 3 Oh dear, I've written my name in the wrong place.
.....
.....
- 4 Write down the date of the next match so you don't forget.
.....
.....
- 5 I've written my letter but I've got nothing to put it in.
.....
.....
- 6 I keep losing the sheets I wrote my homework on.
.....
.....
- 7 How long is this piece of paper exactly?
.....
.....
- 8 What a nuisance! My pencil has broken.
.....
.....
- 9 My letter's ready for the post. How much will it cost?
.....
.....

3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

alarm comb gown hanger mirror pillow
 slippers table toothpaste towel

- 1 My hair is in an awful mess. Have you got a/an *comb* ?
- 2 When I get up I put on my dressing and go downstairs.
- 3 It's sometimes a shock to see yourself in a
- 4 Helen always sits at her dressing and brushes her hair.
- 5 When I'm in the house I take off my shoes and put on my
- 6 I want to clean my teeth but I can't find any
- 7 Every morning at 6.30 the clock goes off and I wake up.
- 8 You can wash your hands here, and there's a/an behind the door.
- 9 I can't get to sleep unless I have a really comfortable
- 10 You can put your coat in the wardrobe on a coat

4 Match the words in the box with the explanations.

street sign hedge kerb lamppost pavement
~~pedestrian crossing~~ gate subway

- 1 This is a safe place to go from one side of the street to the other.
 *pedestrian crossing*
- 2 This has a light at the top in the street.

- 3 This is where people walk in the street.

- 4 This is a kind of wall made of a living plant.

- 5 This closes the opening in an outside wall.

- 6 This is a line of stones between the footpath and the road.

- 7 This helps you know where you want to go.

- 8 This is a way of crossing under the road.

People

1 Underline the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 Mrs Grant is a good *employee/employer* and pays her staff well.
- 2 Excuse me, but are you the *ower/owner* of this bike?
- 3 Tom works in a local garage as a car *engineer/mechanic*.
- 4 I want to borrow some money, so I'm seeing the bank *boss/manager*.
- 5 Little Jimmy has got a new *professor/teacher* at his primary school.
- 6 Helen joined the army as an *officer/official*, and is now a captain.
- 7 The house really needed decorating so I called a *painter/wallpaper*.
- 8 Please ask the *cash/cashier* for a receipt.
- 9 Have you thought about getting a job as a *waiter/table server*?
- 10 I waited for my letters, but the *poster/postman* was late as usual.

2 Match a person in the box with each problem.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------|-------|
| carpenter | dentist | electrician | gardener | guide |
| optician | photographer | plumber | vet | |

- 1 The lawn is really long and there are weeds everywhere.
.....gardener.....
- 2 I want to visit as much of the old city as possible in an afternoon.
.....
- 3 The taps don't work, and there is water all over the floor.
.....
- 4 I want a special portrait for my eighteenth birthday.
.....
- 5 One of my fillings has come out, and I've got terrible toothache.
.....
- 6 I want to use the wood from these shelves to make a bookcase.
.....
- 7 When I turn on the television, all the lights go off.
.....
- 8 I can't see to read very well and I think I need glasses.
.....
- 9 Benny hurt one of his paws when I was taking him for a walk.
.....

3 Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| assistant | flatmate | employee | guest | host |
| member | partner | supporter | team-mate | |

- Peter has just become a/an *member* of the fishing club.
- I started this business with my, Mary Downing, about ten years ago.
- I've got a new to help pay the rent. She moved in last week.
- We provide every in the hotel with whatever he or she needs.
- At the end of the party, Bill thanked his and then left.
- Any who wishes to work at weekends should see the manager.
- I've been a/an of Hull City FC for as long as I can remember.
- Mary was my last year in the basketball tournament.
- This job is a lot for one person, so we think you need a/an

4 Match each word from the box with an explanation.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| celebrity | coward | expert | favourite | fool |
| genius | liar | miser | optimist | pessimist |

- Someone who does not have any courage.
..... *coward*
- Someone who hates spending money and becomes rich by keeping it.
.....
- Someone who says that a bottle is half full.
.....
- Someone who is very well known in the media.
.....
- Someone who is loved more than any other.
.....
- Someone who has special knowledge or training.
.....
- Someone who does something silly or mistaken.
.....
- Someone who has very great ability or special talent.
.....
- Someone who says that a bottle is half empty.
.....
- Someone who does not tell the truth.
.....

5 Complete each sentence with a group word from the box.

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| audience | cast | crew | crowd | group |
| queue | society | staff | team | trio |

- 1 The *crew* of the ship cheered as the new captain came on board.
- 2 Paula has just joined the dramatic at school.
- 3 The head teacher thanked the for working so hard.
- 4 There was a long of people waiting in the post office.
- 5 A huge had assembled outside the President's palace.
- 6 The members of the play the violin, the piano and the cello.
- 7 A small of us went on a trip to Rome last summer.
- 8 When the music stopped, the applauded for ten minutes.
- 9 Last year Helen was the captain of the basketball
- 10 When the play ended all the came on stage and took a bow.

6 Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in bold.

- 1 This city has over half a million *inhabitants*
inhabit
- 2 Margaret has decided to have a career as a
politics
- 3 Every in this country has the right to vote.
city
- 4 Eric studied hard to become a rock
guitar
- 5 After the crash, Carla was the only
survive
- 6 David's mother is a famous
science
- 7 At 19, Tony became a professional
crime
- 8 I've always wanted to be a jazz
music
- 9 It'll take Kate years to become a
law
- 10 Jack was my in the tennis match.
oppose

GRAMMAR ANSWERS

In some cases more than one answer is acceptable.

Grammar starter test

1 Units 1 to 9

- A 1 *are you doing*
2 I saw
3 I have been
4 I had left
5 will have started
6 Are you having
7 I have ever tasted

8 does a ticket to London cost?

- B 1 *do the shops close*
2 have you been studying (most likely answer)/ have you studied
3 have broken
4 feel
5 Have you been waiting
6 did Sam go
7 built
8 will be sitting

2 Units 10 to 18

- A 1 *told/asked*
2 could
3 found
4 were
5 has/had
6 had
7 studied/worked/tried
8 been

- B 1 *be able*
2 should
3 might have left
4 can't be
5 should have brought
6 don't have
7 needn't have bought
8 should

3 Units 19 to 28

- A 1 *enough bread*
2 What
3 go
4 despite
5 leaves

- 6 too tired
7 who
8 mind
B 1 *such a*
2 aren't I
3 at home
4 you prefer/like
5 in the end
6 There seems
7 so that
8 Even though

4 Units 29 to 37

- A 1 *really freezing*
2 The French
3 There is
4 for four years
5 by four o'clock
6 better than
7 long hair
8 brought up

- B 1 *takes after*
2 none of
3 in the car
4 the tallest
5 on time
6 some
7 looking
8 is

5 Units 38 to 46

- A 1 *Everything*
2 mind
3 instead
4 would
5 about
6 mine
7 apologize
8 belong
B 1 *Someone phoned and I told them that you were out.*
2 Don't forget to be here by nine o'clock.
3 Helen cut herself with a knife while she was cooking.
4 Whose books are these? Are they yours?

- 5 I offered to carry her bags but she refused to let me.
6 On the way home, I stopped to buy some milk at the supermarket.
7 Could you explain something to me please?
8 I took both my raincoat and my umbrella with me.

Grammar 1

- 1 1 l 2 d 3 b 4 c 5 h
6 j 7 m 8 a 9 e 10 f
11 g 12 k 13 n 14 i
2 1 b 2 d 3 e 4 a 5 h
6 g 7 c 8 f
3 1 b 2 a 3 b 4 c

Grammar 2

- 1 1 *do you go*
2 are you waiting
3 doesn't know
4 I'm having
5 do you leave
6 is happening
7 do you know
8 I'm having
2 1 *does Sue live*
2 you know Jim
3 are you doing at the moment
4 you sitting here
5 we change trains here
6 are you wearing two pullovers
3 1 *Naomi and Bill aren't watching television.*
2 Peter doesn't like chocolate cake.
3 I'm not using this pencil at the moment.
4 The children aren't having lunch in the kitchen.

- 5 I don't get up early on Saturday.
 6 Elena isn't writing a novel.
- 4 1 *Do you like*
 2 does the sun rise
 3 are you reading
 4 I'm having
 5 don't use computers
 6 It's snowing
 7 are you talking
 8 goes
 9 Do you wear
 10 She's building
- 5 1 writing 9 using
 2 digging 10 waiting
 3 taking 11 washing
 4 deciding 12 riding
 5 swimming 13 flying
 6 having 14 studying
 7 lying 15 going
 8 reading

Grammar 3

- 1 1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 b
 6 a 7 b 8 b
- 2 1 *I don't believe*
 2 has
 3 I'm leaving
 4 are you doing
 5 You're being
 6 I'm driving
 7 are we eating
 8 tastes
 9 are you going
 10 I don't understand
- 3 1 *hate*
 2 are you going
 3 do you wear
 4 think
 5 doesn't usually sit
 6 are you looking at
 7 Does this bus stop
 8 am not taking
- 4 1 a 2 g 3 b 4 e 5 f
 6 h 7 d 8 c
- 5 1 *do you usually do*
 2 only eats
 3 Do you know
 4 are you staring
 5 Do you speak
 6 is staying
 7 You're putting
 8 Are they speaking

Grammar 4

- 1 1 *was washing, rang*
 2 did you feel
 3 got, received
 4 went swimming
 5 bit, screamed
 6 sang, ate
 7 fell, happened
 8 was washing up, broke
 9 see, missed
 10 were you doing, phoned
- 2 1 *I didn't enjoy the concert.*
 2 Did you eat all the bread?
 3 John spent a lot.
 4 I didn't feel well yesterday.
 5 Anna bought a car.
 6 Did they win the prize?
 7 Paul speaks Greek.
 8 I didn't pay all the bills.
- 3 1 *while* 6 ago
 2 Last week 7 when
 3 when 8 in
 4 at 9 When
 5 While 10 ago
- 4 1 c 2 a 3 f 4 e 5 b
 6 g 7 h 8 d
- 5 1 *woke up, told*
 2 was waiting, arrived
 3 wanted, chose
 4 was studying, phoned
 5 found, was looking for
 6 was watching, arrived
 7 went out, was lying
 8 went, did you eat

Grammar 5

- 1 1 *When we had eaten lunch, we sat in the garden.*
 2 While I was looking for my keys, I remembered I'd left them at home.
 3 Paula used to play tennis when she was at school.
 4 When I got into bed, I fell asleep immediately.

- 5 When I finally found/ I'd finally found the house, I knocked at the door.
- 6 After Jill gave/had given Nick his books, she went home.
- 7 Maria used to live/lived in Sweden when she was a child.
- 8 I used to get up early when I went sailing.
- 9 The Vikings sailed to North America a thousand years ago.
- 10 Juliet was sure she'd seen the tall man before.
- 2 1 *was waiting, noticed, hadn't been*
 2 went, found, had stolen
 3 met, thought, had seen
 4 got off, was walking, realized, had left
 5 had bought, didn't have
 6 said, hadn't arrived
- 3 1 *had broken*
 2 wanted
 3 had stolen
 4 thought
 5 had done
 6 needed
 7 didn't know
 8 had flown
 9 had been/was
 10 took place/had taken place
- 4 1 *used to have*
 2 would/used to read
 3 would/used to meet
 4 didn't use to like
 5 used to write
 6 used to live
 7 used to be
 8 would/used to cheer
- 5 1 *had taken*
 2 didn't use
 3 didn't have/had lost
 4 used to play
 5 get up
 6 we'd missed
 7 would/used to spend

- 6 1 *When I'd washed and got ready, I went out to meet my friends.*
 2 I knew much more about the job when I'd visited their offices.
 3 When I'd looked at the new dress, I asked how much it cost.
 4 I felt much more independent when I'd passed my driving test.
 5 Anne went on holiday when she'd saved enough money.
 6 When the team had finally won the match, they ran round the pitch to celebrate.

Grammar 6

- 1 1 *Have you cut*
 2 've had
 3 has never seen
 4 has stolen
 5 haven't slept
 6 've just broken
 7 hasn't won
 8 Have you ever eaten
 2 1 *'ve been married*
 2 've been
 3 've written
 4 've never eaten
 5 've loved
 6 've broken
 3 1 *since* 6 for
 2 always 7 never
 3 ever 8 So far
 4 just 9 often
 5 yet 10 already
 4 1 *'ve worked here*
 2 haven't been/'ve never been
 3 My pen has
 4 have left
 5 've just seen
 6 haven't finished
 7 you been
 8 've left
 9 haven't spoken
 10 Anna woken/got

Grammar 7

- 1 1 *I've lived*
 2 left
 3 has just stolen

- 4 I've decided
 5 I lost
 6 It's started
 7 We've visited
 8 I've been standing
 9 has been
 10 We went
 2 1 *lost, 've just lost*
 2 work, 've decided
 3 've been, 've come
 4 Have you seen, left
 5 had, caught
 6 've never eaten, ate
 7 hope, 've cooked
 8 have taken up
 9 reached, weren't
 10 has had, 's gone
 3 1 *have you seen, 've been looking forward*
 2 've been studying, haven't finished
 3 've been phoning, 's gone
 4 Have you heard, has robbed
 5 've broken, has written
 4 1 *'ve been living*
 2 has gone
 3 've been having
 4 haven't finished
 5 just left
 6 haven't been
 7 haven't eaten/'ve never eaten
 8 forgotten
 5 1 *so* 6 teaching
 2 since 7 yet
 3 been 8 has
 4 met 9 practising
 5 recently 10 taught
 6 1 *My penfriend has been writing to me for years.*
 2 We started this course three weeks ago.
 3 'What have you been doing all day?' 'I've been writing letters.'
 4 When did you arrive in this city?
 5 Have you ever been to India?
 6 Paula has been staying in a hotel by the sea.
 7 I've been feeling ill for

- three weeks/I felt ill three weeks ago.
 8 I've lived/I've been living in this city since I was born.
 9 I've been waiting here for ages. Where have you been?
 10 Tony has left his books on the bus.

Grammar 8

- 1 1 *b* 2 *b* 3 *a* 4 *a* 5 *b* 6 *a*
 2 1 *is joining/is going to join*
 2 won't be
 3 's going to snow
 4 'm going out
 5 're going to knock
 6 will probably ride
 7 is going to give/is giving
 8 'm going to go
 9 're going to hit
 10 will probably win
 3 1 *'m having a party*
 2 going to rain
 3 our team will
 4 won't be
 5 is going to finish
 6 'll meet you
 7 are we meeting/going
 8 will visit/will come to visit
 4 1 *I'm going swimming next Saturday. Would you like to come?*
 2 ✓
 3 The boat is turning over! I think it's going to sink!
 4 ✓
 5 The weather forecast says it's definitely going to be sunny tomorrow.
 6 ✓
 7 Sorry, I won't see you tomorrow. I have to go to London.
 8 Bye for now. I'll see you later this evening.
 5 1 *I'm going to study engineering in France.*
 2 I'm going to have a party next Friday.

- 3 We're going to the doctor's, so we can't come.
 - 4 Kelly will probably get the job.
 - 5 Martin's wife is going to have another baby.
 - 6 Sarah will be late tonight as usual.
 - 7 The score will be 3-0.
 - 8 It's going to snow tomorrow.
- 6
- 1 *getting*
 - 2 Shall
 - 3 won't
 - 4 will
 - 5 Perhaps
 - 6 going
 - 7 won't
 - 8 Shall

Grammar 9

- 1
 - 1 *will be lying*
 - 2 rings
 - 3 We'll be moving
 - 4 does your train leave
 - 5 you leave
 - 6 will you be working
 - 7 I'll be
 - 8 won't stop
- 2 1 e 2 b 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 d
- 3
 - 1 ✓
 - 2 you grow
 - 3 ✓
 - 4 you give
 - 5 arrives, I'll let
 - 6 be using
 - 7 she'll have left.
 - 8 I'll do it.
- 4
 - 1 *Shall we play tennis?*
 - 2 I'm going to study Arabic in Cairo.
 - 3 I'll be home by midnight.
 - 4 I'll meet you later.
 - 5 Will you go to the shops for me?
 - 6 We won't make too much noise.
 - 7 Shall I help you with those bags?
 - 8 We'll come back later if you like. /Shall we come back later?

- 5
 - 1 *'ll have finished*
 - 2 meet next/again, I'll phone
 - 3 I check the spelling
 - 4 let me share her
 - 5 we have
 - 6 leave/go until I
 - 7 the lesson has finished
 - 8 you be doing

Checkpoint 1

- 1
 - 1 *I used to ride*
 - 2 Shall I
 - 3 Have you seen her
 - 4 have you been working
 - 5 I haven't finished
 - 6 I was washing
 - 7 are you staring
 - 8 I'm having
 - 9 stops
 - 10 did you last go
- 2
 - 1 *arrived, Steve had*
 - 2 I help
 - 3 do you usually
 - 4 has been playing
 - 5 I'll
 - 6 was having
 - 7 is staying
 - 8 haven't seen
 - 9 you doing
- 3
 - 1 *do you do*
 - 2 ran
 - 3 was sitting
 - 4 don't understand
 - 5 realized
 - 6 'm studying
 - 7 was reading
 - 8 know
 - 9 'm staying
 - 10 did you do
- 4 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 D 5 B
6 A 7 C 8 C 9 D 10 B
11 B 12 D 13 A 14 C 15 A
- 5
 - 1 *before*
 - 2 since
 - 3 all week
 - 4 yet
 - 5 As soon as
 - 6 never
 - 7 lately/recently
 - 8 at/by
 - 9 for
 - 10 By the time

- 6

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1 <i>been</i> | 10 will |
| 2 ✓ | 11 shall |
| 3 ✓ | 12 have |
| 4 have | 13 ✓ |
| 5 had | 14 been |
| 6 ✓ | 15 ✓ |
| 7 ✓ | 16 have |
| 8 are | 17 be |
- 9 been
- 7
 - 1 *had stopped*
 - 2 I haven't played it before.
 - 3 When did Pete write to you last?
 - 4 Do you ever go to the cinema?
 - 5 I went to the beach every day.
 - 6 She's playing basketball.
- 8
 - 1 *Have you finished yet?*
 - 2 I'll see you tomorrow!
 - 3 Did you have a nice time?
 - 4 Do you know what I mean?
 - 5 Are you coming out for a drink later?
 - 6 Have you been waiting long?

Grammar 10

- 1
 - 1 *Sally said that she'd lost her keys.*
 - 2 Chris said/told me that he must leave early.
 - 3 Maria and Tony said they would see us tomorrow.
 - 4 Tom said, 'I'm coming to your party.'
 - 5 Sue said that she'd written a letter to Lisa.
 - 6 Steve told us/said that he was arriving at 8.00.
 - 7 'I've bought a new bike,' Pam told us.
 - 8 'What's the matter?' Ellen asked.
- 2
 - 1 *I've finished*
 - 2 I'll be back at 6.00
 - 3 I'm going to go shopping

- 4 I want to make a phone call
 5 I've forgotten my homework
 6 I have to be back by 3.30
 7 I'll let you know
 8 I'm going to be late

3 1 c 2 e 3 b 4 a 5 d

- 4 1 *told*
 2 spoke, said
 3 said, told
 4 told, saying
 5 told, tell
 6 told, spoke

- 5 1 *wouldn't be there because she was having a party*
 2 'd lost the map and (that) he didn't know the way
 3 she finished the book, she was going to watch television
 4 was doing some homework but he wouldn't be long
 5 'd got up late and (that) he'd missed the bus

Grammar 11

- 1 1 *whether, was*
 2 when, would
 3 if/whether, had
 4 if/whether, took
 5 where
 6 if/whether, had
- 2 1 *Are you having lunch or going out?*
 2 What did you do yesterday
 3 Do you often go sailing
 4 How many German books have you read
 5 Are you going to change schools
 6 Who do you sit next to in class
- 3 1 *if/whether I was staying there all summer*
 2 what 'procrastinate' meant

- 3 if/whether I'd done my homework
 4 when her birthday was
 5 if/whether I'd remembered to lock the door
 6 why I'd turned off the television

- 4 1 *Mike promised Sue he would be at her house before 8.00.*
 2 Chris invited Jean to (go to) the cinema.
 3 Patsy advised Dave not to eat too much.
 4 Nick suggested going for a walk.
 5 Carol apologized for breaking the window.
 6 Bill offered to do the washing-up.
 7 Tina's mother congratulated her on passing her driving test.
 8 Pat refused to open his mouth.
- 5 1 *I'll have*
 2 forget to bring your dictionary
 3 I were you, I'd open
 4 promise not to be
 5 won't leave
 6 didn't sell

Grammar 12

- 1 1 *we're, will be*
 2 lived, we'd see
 3 take, we'll arrive
 4 don't hurry, we'll be
 5 were, would be able to
 6 don't wear, you'll feel
 7 studied, would get
 8 had, I'd ride
 9 lend, I'll let
 10 had, I'd give
- 2 1 *fall in, will get*
 2 were/was, 'd go
 3 knew, 'd tell
 4 run, 'll catch
 5 rains, 'll go/could go
 6 had, 'd join
- 3 1 *would*
 2 unless

- 3 would
 4 Unless
 5 Would
 6 Would
 7 would
 8 If
 9 would
 10 unless
 11 Would
 12 if
 13 Unless
 14 if
 15 If
- 4 1 j 2 g 3 l 4 n 5 m
 6 a 7 c 8 e 9 d 10 b
 11 i 12 f 13 h 14 k

- 5 1 *had, 'd be able*
 2 take, 'll feel
 3 ate, would live
 4 became, 'd buy
 5 leave, will give
 6 follow, 'll come
 7 used, wouldn't be
 8 touch, won't bite
 9 leave, 'll give
 10 lived, wouldn't want
- 6 1 *wear a pullover, you'll feel cold*
 2 you don't take your umbrella, you'll get wet
 3 don't get up now, you'll be late for school
 4 you take a map, you'll get lost
 5 get very hungry if we don't feed it now/ unless we feed it now
 6 go for a walk if it rains

Grammar 13

- 1 1 *What would you do if you had wings?*
 2 If I were you, I'd leave now.
 3 How would you feel if you lived on Mars?
 4 If I were you, I'd buy a bike.
 5 What would you do if you were rich?
 6 What would you say if Jim came with us?
 7 If I were you, I'd take the bus.

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 8 What would you do if you lost your keys?
- 2 1 *had phoned, would have given*
2 took, might feel
3 had driven, wouldn't have crashed
4 had come, would have enjoyed
5 I'd known, would have sent
6 helped, might be
7 had tried, could have won
8 wore, wouldn't get
- 3 1 *had left early, wouldn't have missed*
2 'd bought more milk, would have had
3 'd taken/'d remembered to take a map, wouldn't have got lost
4 'd gone to bed, would have woken up
5 had made a shopping list, wouldn't have forgotten to buy/would have remembered to buy
6 'd realized you were tired, wouldn't have asked you to go
7 had sailed across the Atlantic, would have reached
8 'd turned left at the station, wouldn't have lost

Grammar 14

- 1 1 *hadn't sunbathed*
2 could stay
3 could swim
4 had
5 could see
6 didn't sit
7 had
8 enjoy
9 could
10 I'll
- 2 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a
6 b 7 b 8 a 9 a 10 a
- 3 1 *had brought*
2 had bought

- 3 went
4 knew
5 had taken
6 hadn't bought
7 had finished
8 spoke/could speak
- 4 (Suggested answers)
1 *I had a sandwich*
2 you have a good
3 could stay
4 lived
5 danced/could dance
- 5 1 *hadn't wasted*
2 weren't
3 was
4 could go
5 had
6 didn't have to
7 hadn't moved
8 wasn't

Grammar 15

- 1 1 *by someone*
2 -
3 by a doctor
4 -
5 -
6 by the postman
7 by the police
8 by someone
- 2 1 *was questioned*
2 is watched
3 will be finished
4 has been elected
5 is being rebuilt
6 has been closed
7 is written
8 was stolen
9 will be met
10 was won
- 3 1 *Many pet dogs are lost every year.*
2 The injured man was taken/has been taken to hospital.
3 A new bridge is being built across the river.
4 All the food at the party was eaten.
5 Nothing will be decided before next Saturday.
6 The match is being played on Friday evening.

- 7 The robber unlocked the door with a false key.
- 8 This book was written by Sam's father.
- 4 1 *has been discovered*
2 will be opened
3 was painted by
4 will be announced
5 is being redecorated
6 have been arrested
7 are sold by
8 is being built
- 5 1 *The casino has been closed.*
2 The match has been postponed.
3 English is spoken all over the world.
4 The new swimming pool has been opened.
5 This purse was left in the classroom yesterday.
6 Traffic has been banned from the city centre.
7 A new government has been elected.
8 The flat was broken into last night.
- 6 1 *Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by Fleming.*
2 not possible
3 The six survivors were rescued from the water by a helicopter.
4 The winner of the race was congratulated by the president.
5 not possible
6 The two missing children were found in a local park by a policewoman.
7 Her new book will be published next year.
8 not possible

Grammar 16

- 1 1 *cut*
2 taken
3 sent
4 serviced
5 broken

- 6 offered
- 7 were you born
- 8 repaired
- 9 was given
- 10 was made
- 2 1 *had his*
- 2 was lent to me by
- 3 had one of my teeth taken
- 4 was born
- 5 sold a rock concert ticket
- 6 his house broken into
- 7 were you
- 8 was given this ring by my
- 9 is being kept
- 10 will be sent
- 3 1 *I'm having my car serviced tomorrow.*
- 2 I had my bike stolen yesterday.
- 3 We had our house painted last year.
- 4 I'm having my tooth taken out tomorrow!
- 5 I've just had my hair cut.
- 6 We're having our new carpet fitted tomorrow.
- 7 Ann has just had her portrait painted.
- 4 1 *is believed to be living*
- 2 is supposed to fall
- 3 is expected to win
- 4 is thought to be planning
- 5 is said to be making
- 6 is reported to disagree

Grammar 17

- 1 1 *might* 6 may not
- 2 can't be 7 can't be
- 3 must be 8 must be
- 4 could be 9 could be
- 5 might 10 can't come
- 2 1 *can swim really*
- 2 might
- 3 can't be
- 4 must work
- 5 can't come
- 6 might (be able to) see you tomorrow
- 7 your teacher can't come
- 8 must be very hot

- 9 can I open
- 10 must be
- 3 1 S 2 D 3 S 4 D 5 S
- 6 D 7 S 8 S 9 D 10 D
- 4 1 *You ought to see a dentist.*
- 2 We don't have to go to school tomorrow.
- 3 That can't be John, because he's in Paris.
- 4 Ann could/might/may be at home.
- 5 You'd better wear a warm coat today.
- 6 I may be late.
- 7 I don't think (that) you should/ought to go skiing.
- 8 You can't leave your bike here.
- 5 1 *have* 6 had
- 2 should/ought to 7 can't
- 3 must 8 have
- 4 may/might 9 able
- 5 must/should 10 ought
- 6 1 *I think you'd better/you should take more exercise.*
- 2 The plane should land soon.
- 3 You can't use a dictionary.
- 4 That can't be Sue. She's abroad.
- 5 I may/might come to your party.
- 6 You mustn't drop litter in the street.
- 7 You don't have to wait.
- 8 You should stay/ought to stay in bed today.
- 9 I may/might see you at the end of the week.
- 10 You must be here on time tomorrow.
- 11 You'd better go to the dentist's.
- 12 Jane must feel very tired after her long journey.

Grammar 18

- 1 1 *must have dropped*
- 2 could/may/might have missed

- 3 could/was able to
- 4 should have told
- 5 didn't have/need to
- 6 can't have taken
- 7 may/might not have
- 8 needn't have
- 9 have/need to buy
- 10 shouldn't have
- 2 1 *have studied so late*
- 2 you able to stop *him*
- 3 have to/need to work hard
- 4 have lost his way
- 5 have hurt yourself
- 6 have told me
- 7 have enjoyed it
- 8 have helped her
- 3 1 *should have taken an umbrella*
- 2 must have left it on the bus
- 3 couldn't get through
- 4 should have bought her a present
- 5 shouldn't have fed/given it oranges
- 6 might have forgotten the address
- 7 ought to have studied harder
- 8 could have had fun
- 4 1 *Luckily Anna was able to put out the fire before the fire engine arrived.*
- 2 You shouldn't have spent so much time on Question 1.
- 3 The thief must have broken the window to get in.
- 4 You needn't have cleaned all the windows.
- 5 Someone must have taken the money from your coat.
- 6 You can't have seen Jack because he was at home.
- 7 At my school we didn't have to take lots of exams.
- 8 The bus left at 6.00am,

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- so I had to go to bed early.
- 9 I may/might/could have left my keys at home, but I'm sure I had them when I left.
- 10 We should have stayed at home.

Checkpoint 2

- 1 1 asked
2 had
3 had
4 said she didn't want me
5 can't have stolen
6 had
7 you'd better
8 would be
- 2 1 ✓ 10 if
2 if 11 can
3 they 12 have
4 to 13 ✓
5 paint 14 was
6 to 15 if
7 ✓ 16 been
8 must 17 us
9 have 18 ✓
- 3 1 C 2 A 3 B 4 A 5 D
6 D 7 B 8 C 9 A 10 C
11 D 12 A 13 C 14 B
15 D
- 4 1 *don't have to* 5 must
2 *mustn't* 6 could
3 *might have* 7 *had to*
4 *have to* 8 *should*
- 5 1 *knew the answer, I would help you*
2 *you run fast, you'll feel tired*
3 *was arrested by two policewomen*
4 *had left early, we wouldn't have missed the train*
5 *I hadn't eaten all the ice cream*
6 *tell me where the bus station is*
7 *is being built by the local council*
8 *were you, I'd go to the doctor's*
9 *was broken (by someone) with/using a hammer*

- 10 Amy to buy some milk
- 6 1 *have to go*
2 *I were*
3 *my hair cut*
4 *have missed*
5 *was invented*
6 *have forgotten*
7 *had*
8 *must have worked*
- 7 1 *having our house*
2 *had his car*
3 *he'd*
4 *wouldn't take*
5 *tell me when*
6 *unless*
7 *wouldn't have*
8 *can't have*

Grammar 19

- 1 1 *so that*
2 *to*
3 *in order to*
4 *could/would*
5 *for*
6 *couldn't/wouldn't*
7 *can*
8 *could*
- 2 1 *I went to the shops for some eggs.*
2 *Nicola came here to have a meeting with the director.*
3 *We went on holiday for a rest.*
4 *Mike plays chess to relax.*
5 *I opened the window for some air.*
6 *Cristina went shopping for some new clothes.*
7 *I went to a private school to learn English/to have English lessons*
8 *Sam went to a specialist for treatment.*
- 3 1 *left work early, he could go*
2 *was rebuilt, make it*
3 *gave Jack her phone number, he could/would call*
4 *put on some suntan oil, I don't/won't get*

- 5 *hid the presents, nobody would/could see*
- 6 *had the party in a large hall, people would/could*
- 7 *arrived early, he could/would get*
- 8 *changed seats in the cinema, I could see*
- 9 *some sandwiches, wouldn't feel hungry*
- 10 *arrived early at the airport, she had plenty of time*
- 11 *set his alarm clock, he could/would wake up*
- 12 *wore heavy clothes, we wouldn't get cold*
- 13 *the dog on its lead, it didn't/wouldn't frighten*
- 14 *wore a funny hat, his friends would notice*

Grammar 20

- 1 1 *such*
2 *so many*
3 *too*
4 *so few*
5 *so*
6 *so much*
7 *in the end*
8 *so much*
9 *tall enough*
10 *so little*
- 2 1 *so* 7 *few*
2 *too* 8 *such*
3 *much* 9 *so*
4 *many* 10 *too*
5 *enough* 11 *so*
6 *little*
- 3 1 *too*
2 *as/because/since*
3 *so much*
4 *so many*
5 *so*
6 *so few*
7 *enough*
8 *so*
9 *so little*
10 *As/Since/Because*
- 4 1 *I stayed at home and had a rest because I felt really tired.*

- 2 I didn't use that piece of string, because it wasn't long enough.
 - 3 It was such a difficult question that I had to ask for help.
 - 4 There were too few seats for all the guests.
 - 5 There were too many guests and not enough seats.
 - 6 We can't put that box in the car as there's too little space.
 - 7 I've got too little time to do all my work.
 - 8 I've got so much work that I can't go out.
 - 9 She had so many children that she didn't know what to do.
 - 10 The play was so good that the audience cheered.
- 5 1 *Sorry, but I haven't got enough time.*
 - 2 Erica is not old enough to drive a car.
 - 3 Paul has so many friends that he's always busy.
 - 4 We had too little time to go sightseeing.
 - 5 It's so hot that I can't think!
 - 6 There was so much snow that we couldn't travel.
 - 7 It was such a long way that we decided to drive there.
 - 8 As/Since/Because I'd run a long way, I felt exhausted./I'd run such a long way that I felt exhausted.
- 6 1 *enough to be in the basketball team.*
 - 2 to the house, because/ as it's not very far.
 - 3 such a long film that we missed our last bus.
 - 4 unhappy that she cried.

- 5 much money that he doesn't know what to do with it.
- 6 old enough to get married.
- 7 enough money to buy this bike.
- 8 enough plates I'm afraid.

Grammar 21

- 1 1 *however*
 - 2 *Although*
 - 3 *Although*
 - 4 *On the other hand*
 - 5 *but*
 - 6 *despite*
 - 7 *In spite of*
 - 8 *although*
- 2 1 *Although*
 - 2 *but*
 - 3 *However*
 - 4 *even*
 - 5 *still*
 - 6 *although*
 - 7 *Despite*
 - 8 *spite*
- 3 1 *the snow, we went out for a walk.*
 - 2 *some experts think prices will fall, others disagree.*
 - 3 *losing at half time, our team won in the end.*
 - 4 *it was hot, Diana wore her winter clothes.*
 - 5 *but/, however, this summer it's rained all the time.*
 - 6 *having a headache,/his headache, James still read until late.*
 - 7 *but/, however, he (still) did well in the test.*

Grammar 22

- 1 1 *d* 2 *b* 3 *g* 4 *j* 5 *f*
6 *c* 7 *i* 8 *a* 9 *e* 10 *h*
- 2 1 *Would you mind*
- 2 *If I were you, I'd write*
- 3 *go*
- 4 *Could you*
- 5 *Would you like*
- 6 *I won't do it*
- 7 *Shall I help*
- 8 *Why don't you go*

- 9 *Could I borrow*
 - 10 *should go*
- 3 1 *you mind taking*
 - 2 *'d rather have/'d prefer*
 - 3 *Can you wait*
 - 4 *Can/May I leave*
 - 5 *you turn off*
 - 6 *How about going*
 - 7 *won't talk*
 - 8 *Shall I help*
 - 9 *mind telling me*
 - 10 *were you*
- 4 1 *should*
 - 2 *Can/Could/Would*
 - 3 *Can/Could/Would*
 - 4 *Will/Would*
 - 5 *Let's*
 - 6 *mind*
 - 7 *rather*
 - 8 *Can/Could/Would*
 - 9 *Would*
 - 10 *can/may*

Grammar 23

- 1 1 *who* 5 *that*
 - 2 *whose* 6 *whose*
 - 3 *who* 7 *whose*
 - 4 *which*
- 2 1 *whose* 5 *whose*
 - 2 *that* 6 *who*
 - 3 *whose* 7 *who*
 - 4 *who*
- 3 1 *D* 2 *N* 3 *N* 4 *D* 5 *N*
6 *N* 7 *D*
- 4 1 *The book that John was reading was a bit frightening.*
 - 2 *✓*
 - 3 *In the end, our holiday was the best that we had ever had.*
 - 4 *The dentist who I go to isn't very expensive.*
 - 5 *The film which we saw last week was much better than this one.*
 - 6 *✓*
 - 7 *✓*
- 5 1 *These are the boys I went on holiday with.*
 - 2 *This is the letter I've been waiting for.*
 - 3 *That's the shop Sue bought her bike from.*

- 4 That's the hotel I stayed at.
 5 Tim is someone I hardly ever write to.
 6 Do you know who this book was written by?
 7 Ravenna was the most interesting town we stayed in.
 8 United were the best team (that) we played against.
- 6 1 *Friday was the last time that I saw Jim.*
 2 The island that/which we visited was extremely beautiful.
 3 The girl that/who I met was a friend of Philip's.
 4 The meal that/which we ate wasn't very tasty.
 5 Gina was the first person that/who I asked.
 6 The book that/which I read didn't explain the problem.
 7 The teacher that/who we usually have was away ill.
 8 The friends that/who I met last night send you their love.

Grammar 24

- 1 1 *which* 6 that
 2 What 7 whose
 3 who 8 who
 4 whose 9 which
 5 that 10 who
- 2 1 *his* 5 it
 2 ✓ 6 ✓
 3 it 7 they
 4 she
- 3 1 *The museum that we want to visit opens at 12.00.*
 2 The boy whose bike was taken visited the police station.
 3 The friend who met me at the airport carried my suitcase.
 4 The meal that Tom cooked was delicious.

- 5 The friend who is staying with me comes from Paris.
 6 The man whose wallet I found gave me a reward.
 7 The shop in the centre that I go to is cheaper./ The shop that I go to in the centre is cheaper.
 8 The girl whose party I went to phoned me.
 9 I know someone who likes you.
 10 The film that we saw last week was more interesting.
- 4 1 ✓ 6 what/who
 2 what 7 ✓
 3 ✓ 8 ✓
 4 what 9 who
 5 ✓ 10 What

Grammar 25

- 1 1 *What time do you usually get up?*
 2 What were you reading?
 3 Why did you go there?
 4 What have you done/ eaten so far?
 5 What do I have to do now?
 6 How did you feel yesterday?
 7 What are you doing?
 8 Why did you leave early?
 9 Where did you leave your bike?/Where's your bike?
 10 Who's coming to your party?
- 2 1 *Who lives next door?*
 2 Who do you play with?
 3 Who teaches you maths?/What does Mrs Dawson teach you?
 4 What do you (usually) eat for lunch?
 5 What frightens you?
 6 Who do you talk to most?

- 7 Who do you sit next to in English?
 8 What helps you study?
- 3 1 *I haven't* 5 *I didn't*
 2 I am 6 *I can't*
 3 I did 7 *I do*
 4 I will 8 *he isn't*

Grammar 26

- 1 1 *I haven't* 6 they can
 2 I do 7 I won't
 3 I am 8 she hasn't
 4 she didn't 9 it is
 5 he has 10 she didn't
- 2 1 *Have we* 6 Is there
 2 Don't you 7 Has she
 3 Did she 8 Haven't you
 4 Don't you 9 Isn't there
 5 Is he 10 Did you
- 3 1 *aren't we* 6 don't they
 2 have you 7 do you
 3 aren't you 8 don't you
 4 will you 9 hasn't he
 5 isn't he 10 should I
- 4 1 *Paul doesn't like football, does he?*
 2 You've got a sister, haven't you?
 3 You haven't done your homework, have you?
 4 You sat next to Ellen, didn't you?
 5 The guests haven't arrived, have they?
 6 Your name is John, isn't it?
 7 Your name isn't John, is it?
 8 I didn't leave my wallet on the desk, did I?
- 5 1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 b 6 b
- 6 1 *what the time is*
 2 what this means
 3 how much this costs
 4 what time the museum opens
 5 if/whether I'm in the right seat
 6 where Asham Street is
 7 if/whether this is Trafalgar Square
 8 when this bus leaves
- 7 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 c
 6 c 7 b 8 a 9 b 10 a

Grammar 27

- 1 1 *there* 5 there, there
 2 It's 6 It's
 3 they're 7 their
 4 its 8 its
- 2 1 *There, It* 5 It
 2 It, it 6 There, it
 3 It, there 7 It, there,
 4 It there
- 3 1 *There is a small restaurant*
 2 It's strange that you went
 3 There's a big tree at the end of my
 4 It seems that Brian
 5 It's really cold
 6 It's a long way from here
 7 There aren't any/There are no batteries in your
 8 It appears that we're

Grammar 28

- 1 1 *at* 6 in
 2 on 7 over
 3 to 8 on
 4 in 9 on
 5 below 10 in
- 2 1 ✓ 6 ✓
 2 in 7 on
 3 in 8 ✓
 4 at 9 in
 5 by/beside 10 over/through
- 3 1 *in* 6 inside
 2 on 7 on
 3 on 8 out
 4 in 9 on
 5 on 10 at
- 4 1 *in* 5 on
 2 at 6 to
 3 in 7 in
 4 in 8 over
- 5 1 *in* 5 opposite
 2 next 6 near
 3 to 7 on
 4 inside 8 on
- 6 1 *at* 5 on/over
 2 over 6 in
 3 near 7 on
 4 under 8 on

Checkpoint 3

- 1 1 *in order to*
 2 too

- 3 they're
 4 whose
 5 for
 6 because
 7 Although
 8 in
 9 so
 10 In spite of
- 2 1 *but we decided*
 2 used to work
 3 such a
 4 the rain
 5 about spending
 6 There are
 7 don't/won't feel
 8 It's strange
 9 enough money
 10 you mind
- 3 1 B 2 C 3 C 4 A 5 D
 6 D 7 B 8 A 9 D 10 B
 11 C 12 B 13 D 14 A 15 C
- 4 1 *on* 6 on
 2 beside 7 at
 3 to 8 opposite
 4 at 9 inside
 5 near 10 at
- 5 1 *Have you ever been to America?*
 2 *Has Andrew ever been to America?*
 3 Does Rita like rap music?
 4 Do you like rap music?
 5 Did you enjoy the film?
 6 Did Nigel enjoy the film?
 7 Are you going to London next summer?
 8 Is Maria going to London next summer?
 9 Can I borrow your mobile phone?
 10 Could you lend me your mobile phone?
- 6 1 *You've got*
 2 won't they
 3 Let's go
 4 're not leaving
 5 haven't they
 6 can't you
 7 You weren't
 8 do you
 9 weren't they
 10 didn't forget

- 7 1 *read a book which she really*
 2 who visited me brought me a
 3 that I stayed in was cheaper than
 4 friend whose bike I borrowed wanted it
 5 to buy the vase (that) I saw in the
 6 who sings in the group has got
 7 I met a girl whose brother is in my
 8 that we're taking leaves
 9 who knocked at the door was selling
 10 which I saw with Luke was
- 8 1 ✓ 10 you
 2 *who* 11 ✓
 3 to 12 that
 4 Then 13 he
 5 so 14 at
 6 who 15 ✓
 7 she 16 it
 8 them 17 so
 9 much

Grammar 29

- 1 1 *one day*
 2 Nowadays
 3 This morning
 4 by
 5 the day after tomorrow
 6 During
 7 afterwards
 8 on
- 2 1 *we had/had had lunch, we went for a coffee*
 2 on time for lessons
 3 until 8.00
 4 three months ago
 5 at 12.00
 6 first of January
 7 day after tomorrow
 8 for three
- 3 1 *on*
 2 ago
 3 later
 4 during
 5 At
 6 nowadays
 7 in
 8 afterwards

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 4 1 *I go to the seaside in summer.*
 2 I've been at this school since 2009.
 3 George had a bath and then washed his hair.
 4 Dina was at my house until 10.00./Dina didn't leave my house until 10.00.
 5 The train arrived on time.
 6 I'll arrive by 2.00.
 7 Paul tried hard but in the end he gave up./ he gave up in the end.
 8 I wasn't in time to say goodbye to Lisa.
- 5 1 *last* 5 one/some
 2 During 6 on
 3 After 7 afterwards
 4 for 8 at

Grammar 30

- 1 1 *How much* 2 are
 3 some 4 some
 5 much 6 How many
 7 a 8 was
- 2 1 *an* 5 many/-
 2 a 6 a
 3 some 7 some
 4 - 8 any/many
- 3 1 *give you some advice*
 2 any clean trousers
 3 There isn't much
 4 needs washing
 5 was no useful information
- 4 1 *some wood*
 2 There was
 3 any
 4 a chicken
 5 was very useful
 6 How many
 7 It's green
 8 they're on their way
 9 noise
- 5 1 *water*
 2 news
 3 glasses
 4 luggage
 5 eggs
 6 scissors
 7 loaf
 8 police officer/

policeman/
 policewoman

Grammar 31

- 1 1 *Have you ever visited the United Kingdom?*
 2 On our trip, we visited Canterbury Cathedral.
 3 Love is a wonderful thing.
 4 Pets are not permitted in this hotel.
 5 A rabbit is a small wild furry animal with long ears./ Rabbits are small wild furry animals with long ears.
 6 New York is in the United States of America.
- 2 1 -
 2 a
 3 an, -
 4 a, an
 5 a, -
 6 -, -
 7 -, a
- 3 1 *is an*
 2 in a
 3 Parking is
 4 Fabio is at
 5 the station on

Grammar 32

- 1 1 *the* 6 the, the
 2 the, the 7 a
 3 an, the 8 a
 4 An 9 a
 5 the, the 10 the, the
- 2 1 *plays the piano*
 2 help the
 3 bike is the
 4 has an appointment at the
 5 was about the life
 6 was scored by the
- 3 1 *The, the, the*
 2 the, -
 3 a, the
 4 the, the
 5 the, the, a
 6 the, a, the
 7 A, a, a
 8 the, the

- 4 1 *The/-, a, -*
 2 -, the, a
 3 a, -, the
 4 the, a, a
 5 The, the, the
 6 -, the, an, -
 7 -, the, a
 8 a, the, the
 9 the, the, the
 10 a, the
 11 The, -, a, a
 12 -, a, the
- 5 1 *Could you get a loaf of bread from the baker's?*
 2 Milk is good for children.
 3 John is at work at the moment.
 4 We travelled to Hungary by car.
 5 Have you got a brother or sister?
 6 The war between the two countries was the longest in history.
 7 Who was the first astronaut who walked on the moon?
 8 The Nile is the longest river in the world.
 9 The first time I saw Kate I knew she was the girl for me!
 10 Jim is studying maths and wants to be a teacher.
 11 We went to the USA for a holiday and had a good time.
 12 When I'm at home in the evening I like to listen to the radio.
- 6 1 *Helen was the*
 2 you have a dog at
 3 a chemistry
 4 The present (that/ which) my friends
 5 is the capital of
 6 The first lesson tomorrow is
 7 the phone for you
 8 The film (that/which) we saw last night
- 7 1 a) - b) *The*
 2 a) - b) the

- 3 a) The b) -
 4 a) The b) -
 5 a) - b) the
 6 a) The b) -
 7 a) The b) -
 8 a) - b) the

Grammar 33

- 1 1 no 4 Some
 2 each 5 either
 3 Not one 6 both tyres
 2 1 *not one* 4 all, each
 2 no 5 none
 3 All 6 either
 3 1 *Every dog in the garden was barking.*
 2 Not a single person came to the meeting.
 3 None of my friends has got a car.
 4 Neither of these chairs is comfortable.
 5 There were no boys in the class.
 6 All we want to do is try our new computer game.
 7 Both books are interesting.
 4 1 *None of these books is/are interesting.*
 2 All you have left is ten minutes.
 3 Neither of the hotels was/were suitable.
 4 Not a single person replied to my letter.
 5 Both Paul and his brother David are ill.
 6 All of the team played well.
 7 Every house in the street was searched (by the police).
 8 Some of the questions in the test were difficult/hard.
 5 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 b
 7 b 8 b

Grammar 34

- 1 1 *a large old green plastic bag*
 2 two square wooden tables

- 3 a beautiful red silk dress
 4 a pair of antique silver jugs
 5 a small plastic bowl
 6 a long winding country road
 7 some dirty old football boots
 8 a long yellow cotton skirt
 9 a glass of cold freshly squeezed orange juice
 2 1 *boiling* 6 fantastic
 2 gigantic 7 worried
 3 tired 8 warmer
 4 cool 9 bored
 5 exciting 10 interested
 3 1 *The old couple lived happily together.*
 2 You've worked hard.
 3 Chris and Paul walk slowly.
 4 Georgia plays the piano well.
 5 Sue dances gracefully.
 6 Kate isn't well/doesn't feel well.
 7 Michael skated wonderfully.
 8 Mary writes carefully.
 9 Alex slept badly.
 10 Ann completed the course successfully. / Ann successfully completed the course.
 4 1 *happy* 6 fast
 2 well 7 quite
 3 hardly 8 hard
 4 good 9 terrible
 5 ill 10 extremely
 5 1 *Peter has been working very hard.*
 2 My sister bought me a lovely blue woollen sweater.
 3 This book I'm reading is excellent/extremely good.
 4 David felt bad because he'd shouted at his mother.
 5 Everyone in the team played well.

- 6 Too much exercise can make you feel tired.
 7 Paula felt happy when her exams were over.
 8 Carlos has never arrived late at school.
 9 One boxer hit the other really hard right on the chin.
 10 I'm not really interested in this car.

Grammar 35

- 1 1 *as tasty as*
 2 the most interesting
 3 oldest
 4 than
 5 worse
 6 tallest
 7 as hard as
 8 worse
 9 longer than
 10 more quietly
 2 1 *the longest*
 2 less entertaining
 3 faster than
 4 the hottest
 5 better than
 6 (just) as tall as
 7 more difficult
 8 as large as
 9 not as big as/just as big as/bigger than
 10 the worst
 3 1 *as good a runner as David (is)*
 2 tallest (person) in the class
 3 more than me/than I have
 4 longer than Jane's (hair)
 5 noisiest student in the school
 6 as interesting as this one (is)
 7 go faster than this/go any faster
 8 eat as much as Helen (did)
 4 1 *just as, as*
 2 the most
 3 more/less, than, did
 4 more

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 5 than, the
6 the least
7 just as, as
8 less, than
- 5 1 *biggest* 9 harder
2 *greatest* 10 -
3 - 11 *fitter*
4 - 12 -
5 - 13 -
6 *fatter* 14 -
7 *smallest* 15 *wider*
8 -

Grammar 36

- 1 1 c 2 e 3 h 4 a 5 d
6 b 7 f 8 g
- 2 1 *at* 7 up
2 for 8 on
3 to 9 up
4 down 10 up
5 over 11 to
6 for 12 out
- 3 1 *didn't live up to*
2 drop in on
3 run out of
4 get on with
5 caught up with
6 looking forward to
7 keep up with
8 cut down on
- 4 1 *Brian takes after his mother.*
2 We've run out of food!
3 Mike and Tom don't get on well with each other.
4 Jean is very good at dealing with customers.
5 The handlebars on my bike need seeing to.
6 Julia was very ill, but she's got over it now.
7 What exactly are you getting at?
8 Paul's new school didn't live up to his expectations.

Grammar 37

- 1 1 *wash* 5 try
2 look 6 fill
3 set 7 turned
4 called 8 dropped
- 2 1 *Turn the lights off when you leave the school.*

- 2 Jack turned up halfway through the lesson.
- 3 We can put you up for a week.
- 4 Marta is getting on well in her English class.
- 5 Anna grew up in Uruguay.
- 6 How do you turn on the computer/turn the computer on?
- 7 Carol looked up the dates/looked the dates up in an encyclopedia.
- 8 Surfing is a great sport. When did you take it up?
- 3 1 c 2 h 3 a 4 f 5 d
6 e 7 g 8 b
- 4 1 *As soon as we had packed our bags, we set off on our journey.*
2 You should look up new words in a dictionary.
3 The opening of the new stadium was put off for a week.
4 The doctor told Mr Davidson to give up smoking.
5 Can I try on this coat?
6 What a mess your room is in! Can you clear it up, please?

Checkpoint 4

- 1 1 *better* 5 best
2 each 6 for
3 hard 7 no
4 some 8 is
- 2 1 D 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 D
6 D 7 B 8 C 9 B 10 A
11 B 12 D 13 C 14 B 15 C
- 3 1 *of these*
2 until
3 smoking is allowed
4 some advice
5 as long as
6 since
7 classroom
8 on foot

- 9 any further
10 in time
- 4 1 *I can put you up.*
2 Carlos can't put up with the noise of planes any more.
3 Peter is getting on well at university.
4 I'll clear up the room if you do the washing up.
5 We're heading for Madrid.
6 Why don't you look up this word/look this word up in the dictionary?
7 Jane takes after her father.
8 Nina's father is trying to give up smoking.
- 5 1 ✓ 10 more
2 the 11 one
3 it 12 ✓
4 a 13 after
5 was 14 after
6 ✓ 15 up
7 ago 16 once
8 much 17 the
9 the 18 ✓
- 6 1 *the* 9 the
2 - 10 any
3 - 11 the
4 the 12 the
5 for 13 the
6 - 14 a
7 lot 15 either
8 much
- 7 1 *a single*
2 no cheese
3 rich are
4 beautifully
5 the worst film
6 until
- 8 1 *much, than*
2 the, than
3 the, a
4 some, much
5 all, both
6 as, as
7 until, by
8 best, ever
- 9 1 *I'm really interested in travel.*

- 2 Kate's brother is a doctor.
- 3 I ate some food with Jack, and after that I went home.
- 4 Milk is good for you.
- 5 Can you give me some advice?
- 6 I've looked in the box. Everything is broken, I'm afraid.
- 7 They will have finished the new hospital by the end of May./They won't have finished the new hospital until the end of May.
- 8 There's a police officer/policeman/policewoman waiting outside.
- 9 I come to class on foot.
- 10 Your hair is very beautiful.

Grammar 38

- 1 1 *Jim can't afford to go to the cinema twice a week.*
- 2 David wishes to leave the room.
- 3 ✓
- 4 I'd really like to go swimming on Saturday.
- 5 Emma pretended to leave, but waited outside.
- 6 ✓
- 7 My bike seems to have something wrong with it.
- 8 The director refused to answer Helen's phone call.
- 2 1 *loves* 6 *continued*
- 2 *afford* 7 *bear*
- 3 *happen* 8 *offered*
- 4 *expected* 9 *pretended*
- 5 *learned* 10 *prefers*
- 3 1 *to let me leave early*
- 2 *singing/to sing for an hour without stopping*

- 3 (that) you've passed the exam
- 4 to do well/that he'll do well
- 5 to do for the summer/doing for the summer
- 6 clearing up my room
- 7 to go to the cinema with me
- 8 to get married
- 9 to see you later
- 10 to do this evening
- 4 1 *seems* 6 *refused*
- 2 *hate* 7 *chose*
- 3 *want* 8 *like*
- 4 *asked* 9 *decided*
- 5 *hopes* 10 *agreed*
- 5 1 *What do you intend to do?*
- 2 *I can't bear getting up early!*
- 3 *I expect to see you in the morning.*
- 4 *Susan promised to be back at 6.00.*
- 5 *Tom refused to help.*
- 6 *I offered to help Joe.*
- 7 *Ellen couldn't afford the ticket.*
- 8 *Pat learned to drive when he was young.*

Grammar 39

- 1 1 *to lock* 5 *to open*
- 2 *to have* 6 *to take*
- 3 *talking* 7 *sky-diving*
- 4 *being* 8 *starting*
- 2 1 *you fancy*
- 2 (that) *he'd*
- 3 *I suggest/How about*
- 4 *keeps interrupting*
- 5 *Do/Would you mind*
- 6 *Imagine being*
- 7 *can't help*
- 3 1 *chose* 5 *denied*
- 2 *afford* 6 *admitted*
- 3 *mind* 7 *decided*
- 4 *meant* 8 *fancy*
- 4 1 *try* 5 *denied*
- 2 *pretended* 6 *practise*
- 3 *expect* 7 *imagine*
- 4 *meant* 8 *refused*
- 5 1 *forget* 5 *kept*
- 2 *means* 6 *tried*
- 3 *admit* 7 *remember*
- 4 *stop* 8 *stand/bear*

- 6 1 *Helen has stopped going to the gym.*
- 2 I heard that you have passed your driving test.
- 3 I don't see how we can do it.
- 4 Do you mind getting home late?
- 5 I fancy spending the day at the beach tomorrow.
- 6 Your dog keeps chasing my cat.

Grammar 40

- 1 1 *from* 5 *about*
- 2 *to* 6 *for*
- 3 *for* 7 *on*
- 4 *to*
- 2 1 *laughs at*
- 2 *succeeds in*
- 3 *apologizes for*
- 4 *depends on*
- 5 *knows, about*
- 6 *belongs to*
- 7 *reminds, of*
- 3 1 *right about*
- 2 *good at*
- 3 *famous for*
- 4 *interested in*
- 5 *annoyed with*
- 6 *kind to*
- 7 *frightened of*
- 4 1 *Dick was bored with his work.*
- 2 *This town reminds me of Glasgow.*
- 3 *Emma knows a lot about biology.*
- 4 *I'm looking for the art gallery.*
- 5 *I'm fond of cream cakes.*
- 6 *Sue is married to Adrian.*
- 7 *Dina is kind to animals.*
- 8 *Ugh! This cake tastes of rubber!*
- 9 *Lisa is jealous of you!*
- 10 *I feel excited about our new house!*
- 5 1 *'m angry with*
- 2 *ready*
- 3 *good at*

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 4 felt upset about
 5 dreamed about
 6 rely on
 7 bike to Jack
 8 afraid of
- 6 1 *explain, to*
 2 belonged to
 3 depends on
 4 paid for
 5 apologized, for
 6 remind, of
 7 succeeded in
 8 wait for
- 7 1 d 2 f 3 e 4 b 5 g
 6 a 7 c

Grammar 41

- 1 1 *anyone*
 2 anything
 3 nothing
 4 someone
 5 anything
 6 Someone
 7 anything
 8 No one
 9 anywhere
 10 somewhere
- 2 1 *do anything*
 2 knows Mary better than I do/than me
 3 was late yesterday
 4 nothing/no work
 5 ask you something
 6 here drinks
 7 replied when I phoned/answered the phone
 8 someone going to drive us there
 9 I go I make friends
 10 called for you this morning
- 3 1 *enjoy yourselves*
 2 behave ourselves
 3 hurt myself
 4 express herself
 5 introduce myself
 6 blame yourself
 7 talk, myself
 8 cut himself
- 4 1 *There's something in the box.*
 2 Everyone was dancing.
 3 Something has annoyed /is annoying me.

- 4 There's nothing to eat./We've got nothing to eat.
 5 There's no one in the office.
 6 Everybody likes Julia.
 7 You can have anything you like./Anything you like, you can have.
 8 There is nowhere to park my car.

Grammar 42

- 1 1 *hers* 6 your
 2 her own 7 his
 3 yours 8 my
 4 mine 9 our
 5 theirs 10 its
- 2 1 *Tell Monica it's Elena's turn, not hers.*
 2 Alice's younger brother's called Bill.
 3 Tim's sandwiches were tastier than ours.
 4 The film's beginning is good but its ending is weak.
 5 Are these keys yours or hers?
 6 Barbara fills in the patients' record cards at the doctor's.
 7 When it's raining, everybody's raincoats get wet.
 8 The manager's assistant reads all the customers' letters.
 9 Your sister's dog runs faster than ours.
 10 One's our teacher's car and the other's a visitor's.
- 3 1 *football boot, cheese sandwich*
 2 shop window, coat pocket
 3 garden gate, bicycle light
 4 department store, country cottage
 5 fire engine, rock singer
 6 post office, pencil sharpener

- 7 football ground, school report
 8 shop assistant, railway station
- 4 1 *There are two bus stops near my house.*
 2 Our cat sleeps all day in its bed.
 3 Have you met Jane's sister?
 4 Creatures like these live at the bottom of the sea.
 5 This book is mine.
 6 Those are two friends of my father's.
 7 Everybody's drawings were better than ours.
 8 Are these gloves yours or mine?/Are these your gloves or mine?
 9 The house stands on its own at the end of the street.
 10 I noticed these shoes in a shop window.

Grammar 43

- 1 1 *instead of* 5 except
 2 either 6 since
 3 also 7 both
 4 such as 8 yet
- 2 1 *Megan visited the castle and the museum too.*
 2 Everyone was on time except Jill.
 3 I said it was raining but, in fact, it isn't!
 4 Since Karen had hurt her leg, she couldn't play tennis.
 5 In my view, smoking is bad for you.
 6 I ate the chocolate cake as well as the apple pie.
 7 Daniel played in goal instead of his brother.
 8 In conclusion, I'd like to thank the head teacher, Ann Coles.
- 3 1 C 2 B 3 A 4 D 5 D
 6 C 7 B 8 D 9 A 10 B
- 4 1 *except*
 2 as well as this

- 3 Personally
 4 both
 5 instead
 6 actually
 7 such as
 8 either
- 5 1 e 2 i 3 c 4 g 5 a
 6 d 7 j 8 b 9 h 10 f

Grammar 44

- 1 1 a 2 b 3 b 4 b 5 c 6 a
- 2 1 *We're meeting Uncle David on Tuesday evening at eight.*
 2 Last February I met Mrs Wilkinson for the first time.
 3 Alan lives in the south of France near Cannes.
 4 We saw a great film at the ABC called 'The Adventures of Robin Hood'.
 5 We went to a party at Mrs Harrison's house on New Year's Eve.
 6 Julia's reading 'A Portrait of a Lady' by Henry James.
- 3 1 *'First of all, who is going to carry the suitcase?' asked Mary.*
 2 Kate said she'd be on time, but I didn't believe her.
 3 James said that he'd missed the train, got lost, and been arrested.
 4 When the bell rang, our teacher stood up and said, 'Stop writing, please.'
 5 'On the other hand, we could go to the cinema, couldn't we?' said David.
 6 'Good morning,' said Tina. 'How do you feel today?'
 7 If I were you, I'd ask for some help, or perhaps start again.

- 8 The old stadium was eventually demolished: very few people went there, and it was becoming dangerous.

Grammar 45

- 1 1 *deciding*
 2 swimming
 3 photo
 4 question
 5 ✓
 6 know
 7 their
 8 beautiful
 9 receipt
 10 beginning
 11 psychiatrist
 12 successful
- 2 1 *phone, received*
 2 whistle, field
 3 successfully, physics
 4 know, knife
 5 thief, leaving
 6 question, listening
 7 beginning, view
 8 columns, beautifully
- 3 1 *controlling*
 2 thickening
 3 gripping
 4 choosing
 5 flying
 6 making
 7 upsetting
 8 hooking
 9 writing
 10 improving
 11 swimming
 12 riding
- 4 Dear Becky,
 I'm sorry that I haven't written to you for so long. I'm afraid I've been very busy at school, and I haven't had much time for writing letters. Last week I finished my examinations, so now I'm getting ready to go on holiday.
 I was wondering whether you would like to come to stay for a few days? You can meet my friends, and we could all go swimming. The weather is really good now

here in Italy, and I'm sure you would enjoy yourself.
 Best wishes,
 Silvia

- 5 1 *tomorrow*
 2 Wednesday
 3 advertisement
 4 neighbour
 5 through
 6 grateful
 7 necessary
 8 disappointed
 9 weather/whether
 10 remember
 11 library
 12 answer
- 6 1 *debt*
 2 exhibition
 3 high
 4 knife
 5 lamb
 6 psychologist
 7 receipt
 8 what
 9 yacht
 10 autumn
 11 answer
 12 daughter
 13 half
 14 light
 15 salmon
 16 whole
 17 would
 18 writing

Grammar 46

- 1 1 d 2 a 3 i 4 c 5 g
 6 b 7 f 8 e 9 h
- 2 1 *stare* 6 quite
 2 practise 7 aloud
 3 thorough 8 too
 4 advice 9 latter
 5 fare 10 loose
- 3 1 ✓ 2 - 3 ✓
 4 - 5 ✓ 6 ✓
 7 - 8 ✓ 9 ✓
 10 ✓ 11 ✓ 12 -
 13 - 14 - 15 -
- 4 Dear Silvia,
 Thanks for your letter and your invitation to Italy! I've never travelled abroad before, and I'm really looking forward to staying with you and your family. I've spoken

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

to my parents and they've agreed. They say they're going to phone soon to discuss the arrangements. I've decided to have some Italian lessons so that I can practise when I come to Italy. I'd like you to write some simple sentences for me. Please note my new address. We moved last week and now I've got a much bigger bedroom.
Best wishes,
Becky

- 5 1 *vegetable*
2 language
3 queue
4 receive
5 people
6 beautiful
7 interesting
8 biscuit
9 ceiling
10 different
11 knowledge
12 independent
- 6 1 *eight* 8 none
2 bean 9 piece
3 check 10 pair
4 flower 11 write
5 whole 12 rows
6 muscle 13 so
7 know 14 stair

Checkpoint 5

- 1 1 *hers* 5 anything
2 to help 6 spending
3 in 7 at
4 as 8 anything
- 2 1 B 2 D 3 D 4 A 5 C
6 B 7 A 8 D 9 C 10 B
11 B 12 D 13 A 14 C
- 3 1 *except Jeff*
2 one knows
3 the twins'
4 refused to carry
5 rely on
6 a friend of
7 began/started snowing
8 closing

- 4 1 ✓ 10 for
2 that 11 or
3 take 12 it
4 me 13 they
5 it 14 ✓
6 for 15 have
7 been 16 with
8 got 17 it
9 ✓
- 5 1 *for*
2 her
3 of
4 no one/nobody
5 begun/started
6 hers
7 seemed
8 with
9 forgotten
10 even
11 something
12 Either
13 kept
14 saw
15 Someone

6 Dear David,

It was great to hear from you after so long. I enjoyed hearing all your news. I didn't realize that you'd spent a year abroad. You must have had a really good time in Greece. I've decided to go there next summer. Perhaps we could go together.
I've had a fantastic year at college. The work is harder than the work we did at school, but it's more interesting. I'm studying Business Administration and Computer Science at the moment. I've also made lots of new friends.
I'm thinking of coming to Bristol for a few days to visit my sister. Would you like to meet? You could show me the sights and we could talk about our old schooldays.
Why don't you give me a ring and we could discuss it? It would be wonderful to see you again.
Best wishes,
Ellen

- 7 1 *Instead of*
2 every single
3 in fact
4 In conclusion
5 of my, mine
6 as well
7 yours
8 herself
9 on, in
10 even

VOCABULARY ANSWERS

Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 *uninteresting*
2 *disadvantage*
3 *unfortunately*
4 *impatient*
5 *disappear*
6 *unemployed*
7 *disagree*
8 *misunderstanding*
- 2 1 *overslept*
2 *underwear*
3 *overcoat*
4 *outplayed*
5 *rewrite*
6 *overcooked*
7 *redo*
8 *underpaid*
- 3 1 *friendship*
2 *foreigner*
3 *childhood*
4 *piglet*
5 *teenager*
6 *spoonful*
7 *neighbourhood*
8 *handful*
9 *machinery*
10 *booklet*
- 4 1 *inhabitants*
2 *boredom*
3 *building*
4 *accommodation*
5 *refusal*
6 *actor*
7 *employee*
8 *imagination*
9 *cooker*
10 *advertisement*
- 5 1 *shortness*
2 *friendliness*
3 *darkness*
4 *loneliness*
5 *tiredness*
6 *thoroughness*
7 *happiness*
8 *silliness*
9 *thinness*
10 *sickness*
- 6 1 *heroic*
2 *musical*

- 3 *homeless*
- 4 *motherly*
- 5 *dangerous*
- 6 *rainy*
- 7 *foolish*

Vocabulary 3

- 1 1 *tired*
2 *disappointing*
3 *frightening*
4 *embarrassed*
5 *bored*
6 *confusing*
7 *exhausting*
8 *interested*
9 *surprised*
10 *annoying*
- 2 1 *unlikely*
2 *shortage*
3 *impossible*
4 *photography*
5 *useful*
6 *dislike*
7 *sleepy*
8 *unusual*
9 *cheerful*
10 *kindness*
- 3 1 *unusually*
2 *surprisingly*
3 *Interestingly*
4 *successfully*
5 *beautifully*
6 *thoroughly*
7 *awfully*
8 *unsuccessfully*
9 *unnecessarily*
10 *obviously*
- 4 1 *uncomfortable*
2 *independent*
3 *reusable*
4 *disappointment*
5 *relationship*
6 *unselfish*
7 *unhealthy*
8 *uncontrollable*
9 *unshrinkable*
10 *inexperienced*
- 5 1 *receipt*
2 *politician*

- 3 *depth*
- 4 *patience*
- 5 *Marriage*
- 6 *application*
- 7 *knowledge*
- 8 *explanation*
- 6 1 *theft*
2 *belief*
3 *suspicion*
4 *length*
5 *angry*
6 *bravery*
7 *vanity*
8 *ability*

Vocabulary 4

- 1 1 *Have*
2 *do*
3 *have*
4 *make*
5 *give*
6 *give*
7 *take*
8 *make*
9 *do*
10 *do*
11 *have*
12 *take*
13 *give*
14 *take*
15 *make*
- 2 1 *d* 2 *h* 3 *e* 4 *a* 5 *j*
6 *c* 7 *f* 8 *i* 9 *b* 10 *g*
- 3 1 *protect, skin*
2 *clear, space*
3 *appear, court*
4 *return, call*
5 *rent, flat*
6 *fight, survival*
7 *take, minute*
8 *control, behaviour*
- 4 1 *especially*
2 *properly*
3 *completely*
4 *greatly*
5 *really*
6 *highly*
7 *perfectly*
8 *largely*

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 9 deeply
- 10 strongly
- 5 1 *making*
- 2 take in
- 3 done, performed
- 4 was presented
- 5 make an effort, try
- 6 instructed, learned
- 7 argue, discuss
- 8 misunderstandings, faults
- 9 kept out
- 10 apart
- 6 1 *bank account*
- 2 bargain price
- 3 space shuttle
- 4 sea floor
- 5 student loan
- 6 bread knife
- 7 stomach ache
- 8 shop assistant
- 9 service station
- 10 rubbish bin
- 7 1 *afford to*
- 2 likely to
- 3 hard to
- 4 hope to
- 5 try not to
- 6 teach me how to
- 7 slow to
- 8 forget to
- 9 designed to
- 10 willing to

Vocabulary 5

- 1 1 *high*
- 2 spare
- 3 time
- 4 pass
- 5 tell
- 6 on
- 7 in
- 8 lose
- 9 take
- 10 up
- 2 1 *made*
- 2 had
- 3 took
- 4 spent
- 5 burst
- 6 told
- 7 got
- 8 paid
- 9 caught
- 10 lost

- 3 1 *mess*
- 2 breath
- 3 alone
- 4 difference
- 5 mad
- 6 temper
- 7 secret
- 8 leaf
- 4 1 *a bird*
- 2 a bat
- 3 life
- 4 a cucumber
- 5 a pig
- 6 a picture
- 7 rain
- 8 houses
- 5 1 *life*
- 2 soul
- 3 wide
- 4 round
- 5 time
- 6 sound
- 7 down
- 8 then

Vocabulary 6

- 1 1 *footpath*
- 2 paperclip
- 3 shoelace
- 4 timetable
- 5 haircut
- 6 sunglasses
- 7 headache
- 8 lamppost
- 9 background
- 10 earphones
- 2 1 *science fiction*
- 2 walking stick
- 3 school report
- 4 alarm clock
- 5 air-conditioning
- 6 birthday party
- 7 central heating
- 8 washing machine
- 9 paper towel
- 10 running machine
- 3 1 *bottle top*
- 2 shop window
- 3 bicycle pump
- 4 school entrance
- 5 bathroom mirror
- 6 television screen
- 7 pocket money
- 8 door handle
- 4 1 *hairdrier*

- 2 dishwasher
- 3 stain remover
- 4 fire extinguisher
- 5 pencil sharpener
- 6 bottle opener
- 7 lawn mower
- 8 food mixer
- 9 water heater
- 10 coffee maker
- 5 1 *day-dreamer*
- 2 shopkeeper
- 3 sunbather
- 4 babysitter
- 5 weightlifter
- 6 fire fighter
- 7 bank manager
- 8 holidaymaker
- 6 1 *income*
- 2 downpour
- 3 roundabout
- 4 downstairs
- 5 overcoat
- 6 upbringing
- 7 outdoors
- 8 outskirts
- 9 Underground
- 10 uphill

Vocabulary 7

- 1 1 *second-hand*
- 2 can't afford it
- 3 pay you back
- 4 save up
- 5 in debt
- 6 annual income
- 7 in a sale
- 8 be well-off
- 2 1 *pocket money*
- 2 cash desk
- 3 cut-price
- 4 bookshop
- 5 department store
- 6 shop assistant
- 7 credit card
- 8 carrier bag
- 3 1 *earns*
- 2 wages
- 3 borrowed
- 4 cash
- 5 by cheque
- 6 receipt
- 7 change
- 8 owe
- 4 1 *f* 2 *e* 3 *g* 4 *b* 5 *d*
- 6 *a* 7 *h* 8 *c*

- 5 1 *packet*
- 2 *tube*
- 3 *tin*
- 4 *carton*
- 5 *box*
- 6 *bar*
- 7 *bunch*
- 8 *loaf*
- 6 1 C 2 A 3 D 4 C 5 B
- 6 D 7 A 8 D 9 A 10 B
- 11 C 12 A 13 C 14 B 15 D

Vocabulary 8

- 1 1 *cushion*
- 2 *socket*
- 3 *radiator*
- 4 *pillow*
- 5 *curtains*
- 6 *carpet*
- 7 *drawer*
- 8 *sofa*
- 2 1 d 2 e 3 f 4 a 5 c
- 6 b 7 h 8 g
- 3 1 *bedroom*
- 2 *armchair*
- 3 *wash basin*
- 4 *dustbin*
- 5 *flowerbed*
- 6 *dishwasher*
- 7 *keyhole*
- 8 *ashtray*
- 9 *downstairs*
- 10 *bookcase*
- 4 1 *put*
- 2 *move*
- 3 *get*
- 4 *takes*
- 5 *turn*
- 6 *finish*
- 7 *looks*
- 8 *drop*
- 5 1 *home*
- 2 *home*
- 3 *house*
- 4 *house*
- 5 *home*
- 6 *house*
- 7 *home*
- 8 *home*

Vocabulary 9

- 1 1 *angry*
- 2 *embarrassed*
- 3 *polite*
- 4 *lazy*
- 5 *sensible*
- 6 *bored*

- 7 *cheerful*
- 8 *bad-tempered*
- 9 *upset*
- 2 1 *smile*
- 2 *nod*
- 3 *complain*
- 4 *shout*
- 5 *cry*
- 6 *cheer*
- 7 *shake his head*
- 8 *whistle*

- 3 1 *unreliable*
- 2 *impatient*
- 3 *uninterested*
- 4 *dishonest*
- 5 *unfriendly*
- 6 *inexperienced*
- 7 *impolite*
- 8 *unhelpful*
- 9 *inconsiderate*
- 10 *uncooperative*

- 4 1 *disappointed*
- 2 *annoyed*
- 3 *terrified*
- 4 *glad*
- 5 *ashamed*
- 6 *exhausted*
- 7 *jealous*
- 8 *fascinating*
- 5 1 *longing for*
- 2 *give up*
- 3 *put me off*
- 4 *get on my nerves*
- 5 *fancy*
- 6 *fed up with*
- 7 *are fond of*
- 8 *let me down*

- 6 1 *mood*
- 2 *Thanks*
- 3 *trouble*
- 4 *voice*
- 5 *tears*
- 6 *heart*
- 7 *conscience*
- 8 *temper*
- 9 *hand*
- 10 *death*

- 7 Positive Negative
- kind* *unpleasant*
- cheerful* *miserable*
- clever* *stupid*
- generous* *mean*
- relaxed* *tense*
- hard-working* *lazy*

- 8 1 *embarrassing*
- 2 *boredom*

VOCABULARY ANSWERS

- 3 *unusual*
- 4 *behaviour*
- 5 *breakdown*
- 6 *assistance*
- 7 *explanation*
- 8 *Foolishly*

Vocabulary 10

- 1 1 *husband*
- 2 *couple*
- 3 *children*
- 4 *twin*
- 5 *alike*
- 6 *single*
- 7 *friendship*
- 8 *elder*
- 9 *engaged*
- 10 *housewife*

- 2 1 *relations/relatives*
- 2 *acquaintance*
- 3 *greeting*
- 4 *engagement*
- 5 *celebration*
- 6 *marriage*
- 7 *resemblance*
- 8 *death*

- 3 1 *adults*
- 2 *dead*
- 3 *wedding*
- 4 *daughter*
- 5 *old*
- 6 *young*
- 7 *relatives*
- 8 *birthday*

- 4 1 f 2 i 3 j 4 h 5 a
- 6 g 7 e 8 b 9 c 10 d
- 5 1 e 2 d 3 g 4 a 5 h
- 6 f 7 b 8 c

Vocabulary 11

- 1 1 *waist*
- 2 *wrist*
- 3 *thumb*
- 4 *nails*
- 5 *shoulder*
- 6 *ankle*
- 7 *toes*
- 8 *forehead*

- 2 1 C 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 D
- 6 C 7 D 8 B 9 A 10 B
- 11 D 12 C 13 A 14 D 15 C

- 3 1 *fit*
- 2 *dress up*
- 3 *wear*
- 4 *look*
- 5 *suit*
- 6 *disguise*

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 7 put on
- 8 go with
- 4 1 *sleeve*
- 2 dress
- 3 suit
- 4 cap
- 5 shorts
- 6 skirt
- 7 blouse
- 8 sock
- 5 1 *tongue*
- 2 hair
- 3 face
- 4 foot
- 5 arms
- 6 heart
- 7 head
- 8 leg
- 9 hand
- 10 eye
- 6 a *cheek*
- b chin
- c neck
- d chest (man)/bust (woman)
- e waist
- f thigh
- g knee
- h shoulder
- i elbow
- j wrist
- k hip
- l bottom
- m ankle
- n heel

Vocabulary 12

- 1 1 *crashed*
- 2 injured
- 3 collapsed
- 4 exploded
- 5 flooded
- 6 blocked
- 7 sank
- 8 trapped
- 2 1 *prescription*
- 2 temperature
- 3 get over
- 4 heal
- 5 pain
- 6 chemist's
- 7 flu
- 3 1 *bandage*
- 2 hospital
- 3 patient

- 4 operation
- 5 ward
- 6 surgeon
- 7 blood
- 8 ambulance
- 4 1 *traffic jam*
- 2 air pollution
- 3 power failure
- 4 parking ticket
- 5 train strike
- 6 car park
- 7 bus stop
- 8 rush hour
- 9 water shortage
- 10 city centre
- 5 1f 2j 3b 4h 5c
- 6e 7g 8a 9i 10d
- 6 1 *collided*
- 2 injured
- 3 wrong
- 4 appointment
- 5 on strike
- 6 crowded
- 7 accident
- 8 knocked
- 7 1j 2f 3e 4b 5d
- 6h 7a 8g 9c 10i
- 8 1c 2n 3b 4f 5g
- 6m 7a 8i 9d 10h
- 11l 12k 13e 14j

Vocabulary 13

- 1 1 C 2 D 3 A 4 D 5 B
- 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 A 10 D
- 11 C 12 B 13 B 14 D 15 A
- 2 1 *down*
- 2 off
- 3 up
- 4 in
- 5 for
- 6 out
- 7 after
- 3 1 *information*
- 2 runway
- 3 departure
- 4 landing
- 5 reservation
- 6 cancellation
- 7 airport
- 8 take-off
- 4 1g 2c 3j 4h 5a
- 6d 7i 8b 9f 10e
- 5 1 *ancient*
- 2 seasick
- 3 popular

- 4 relaxing
- 5 local
- 6 suntanned
- 7 reasonable
- 8 exhausted
- 9 warm
- 10 open
- 6 1 *resort*
- 2 breakfast
- 3 walk
- 4 holiday
- 5 ticket
- 6 station
- 7 stop
- 8 village
- 9 hostel
- 10 cards

Vocabulary 14

- 1 1 *beat*
- 2 applauded
- 3 holding
- 4 performed
- 5 going
- 6 spends
- 7 enjoy
- 8 missed
- 2 1 *spectators*
- 2 athletes
- 3 fans
- 4 team
- 5 members
- 6 group
- 7 audience
- 8 viewers
- 9 cast
- 10 competitors
- 3 1 *prize*
- 2 medal
- 3 queue
- 4 tyre
- 5 whistle
- 6 ticket
- 7 exhibition
- 8 rod
- 9 line
- 10 screen
- 4 1 *knock*
- 2 turn
- 3 join
- 4 live
- 5 go
- 6 make
- 7 stand
- 8 drop

- 5 1 h 2 e 3 g 4 b 5 f
6 c 7 d 8 a
6 1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 D
6 D 7 A 8 B 9 A 10 C
11 D 12 C 13 B 14 A 15 D

Vocabulary 15

- 1 1 B 2 D 3 C 4 A 5 C
6 D 7 A 8 B 9 B 10 C
11 D 12 A 13 C 14 D 15 A
2 1 square
2 countryside
3 beach
4 ground
5 footpath
6 view
7 Parking
8 country
3 1 station
2 roundabout
3 hall
4 block
5 crossing
6 part
7 place
8 traffic
9 zone
10 centre
4 1 rural
2 neighbouring
3 isolated
4 capital
5 international
6 local
7 crowded
8 urban
5 1 playground
2 crossroads
3 roundabout
4 car park
5 footpath
6 roadside
7 outskirts
8 footbridge
6 1 castle
2 caravan
3 semi-detached house
4 bungalow
5 bridge
6 terraced house
7 cottage
8 tower

Vocabulary 16

- 1 1 roll
2 course

- 3 meal
4 cans
5 frozen
6 recipe
7 tasty
8 cook
9 spoon
2 1 roast
2 mix
3 chop
4 bake
5 add
6 Peel
7 fry
8 Grate
9 Squeeze
10 Boil
3 1 salt 5 chips
2 fork 6 vinegar
3 bacon 7 saucer
4 butter 8 biscuits
4 1 slice
2 bar
3 jar
4 cup
5 loaf
6 glass
7 pinch
8 carton/glass
5 1 grape 5 pie
2 onion 6 plum
3 lettuce 7 cheese
4 lamb 8 chop
6 1 menu 4 takeaway
2 bill 5 book
3 dessert 6 tip
7 1 a
2 some
3 a
4 -
5 a
6 a
7 a
8 - /some
9 -
10 some
8 a lettuce
b broccoli
c cauliflower
d pepper
e leek
f onion
g mushroom
h asparagus
i courgette

- j celery
k cabbage
l bean
m carrot
n aubergine

Vocabulary 17

- 1 1 pass
2 job
3 teach
4 studying
5 marks
6 wages
7 aloud
8 application
9 earns
2 1 heart
2 phone
3 practice
4 work
5 rules
6 date
7 time
8 business
3 1 look 5 pick
2 take 6 write
3 get 7 hand
4 keep 8 stand
4 1 education
2 unemployed
3 carelessly
4 successful
5 qualifications
6 employer
7 timetable
8 income
9 knowledge
10 employees
5 1 g 2 j 3 a 4 i 5 f
6 c 7 e 8 b 9 h 10 d
6 1 D 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 C
6 D 7 B 8 B 9 A 10 B
11 D 12 D 13 C 14 B 15 A

Vocabulary 18

- 1 1 weather
2 lightning
3 fog
4 shower
5 season
6 heatwave
7 storm
8 cool
9 soaked
10 snow

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 2 1 *swan* 2 goat
 3 crab 4 butterfly
 5 lizard 6 mosquito
 7 rabbit 8 giraffe
 9 spider 10 puppy
- 3 1 *branch* 5 thorn
 2 berry 6 bark
 3 root 7 blossom
 4 leaf 8 trunk
- 4 1 *f* 2 *d* 3 *g* 4 *b* 5 *a*
 6 *h* 7 *e* 8 *c*
- 5 1 *A* 2 *C* 3 *D* 4 *C* 5 *A*
 6 *B* 7 *B* 8 *C* 9 *D* 10 *B*
 11 *A* 12 *D* 13 *B* 14 *D* 15 *C*
- 6 1 *protect, destroy*
 2 prevent, let
 3 clean up, pollute
 4 plant, cut down
 5 recycle, throw (them)
 away
 6 save, waste
 7 improve, get worse
 8 change, remain
- 7 1 *city, country*
 2 hills, mountains
 3 river, stream
 4 paths, tracks
 5 weeds, crops
 6 village, town
 7 fence, hedge
 8 farm, cottage
 9 seaside, beach
 10 rocks, stones

Vocabulary 19

- 1 1 *mobile phone* 5 engine
 2 petrol 6 light
 3 electric 7 nails
 4 tyre
- 2 1 *answering machine*
 2 mobile phone
 3 sewing machine
 4 vacuum cleaner
 5 camera
 6 dishwasher
 7 photocopier
- 3 1 *ring* 5 plug 9 warm
 2 blow 6 cut 10 run
 3 wear 7 turn
 4 break 8 go
- 4 1 *hard disk* 2 memory
 3 icon 4 cursor
 5 print out 6 button
 7 website 8 modem
 9 highlight

- 5 1 *car*
 2 electric toothbrush
 3 ladder
 4 oven
 5 frying pan
 6 saw
 7 gun
 8 cello
- 6 1 *handle* 5 key
 2 battery 6 lock
 3 socket 7 plug
 4 switch 8 wire
- 7 1 *pump*
 2 tin-opener
 3 lawnmower
 4 razor
 5 hairdrier
 6 scissors
 7 thermometer
 8 binoculars
 9 compass
 10 iron

Vocabulary 20

- 1 1 *needle*
 2 glue
 3 penknife
 4 rubber band
 5 paperclip
 6 string
 7 scissors
 8 buttons
 9 shoelace
 10 ribbon
- 2 1 *notice*
 2 notepad
 3 correction fluid
 4 diary
 5 envelope
 6 file
 7 ruler
 8 sharpener
 9 stamp
- 3 1 *comb* 6 toothpaste
 2 gown 7 alarm
 3 mirror 8 towel
 4 table 9 pillow
 5 slippers 10 hanger
- 4 1 *pedestrian crossing*
 2 lamppost
 3 pavement
 4 hedge
 5 gate
 6 kerb
 7 street sign
 8 subway

Vocabulary 21

- 1 1 *employer*
 2 owner
 3 mechanic
 4 manager
 5 teacher
 6 officer
 7 painter
 8 cashier
 9 waiter
 10 postman
- 2 1 *gardener*
 2 guide
 3 plumber
 4 photographer
 5 dentist
 6 carpenter
 7 electrician
 8 optician
 9 vet
- 3 1 *member*
 2 partner
 3 flatmate
 4 guest
 5 host
 6 employee
 7 supporter
 8 team-mate
 9 assistant
- 4 1 *coward* 2 miser
 3 optimist 4 celebrity
 5 favourite 6 expert
 7 fool 8 genius
 9 pessimist 10 liar
- 5 1 *crew* 6 trio
 2 society 7 group
 3 staff 8 audience
 4 queue 9 team
 5 crowd 10 cast
- 6 1 *inhabitants* 2 politician
 3 citizen 4 guitarist
 5 survivor 6 scientist
 7 criminal 8 musician
 9 lawyer 10 opponent

