

Grammar bank

GRAMMAR

1A Word order in questions

Some questions only require a yes or no answer (yes/no questions).

For questions in the present and past simple, use *do/does/did* before the subject.

Does she study English here? Yes, she does.

For questions with *be*, use *be* before the subject.

Is he from London? No, he isn't.

For questions which require more information, use a question word (*who, what, where* etc.) Use the same word order for yes/no questions.

question word	auxiliary verb (do/does/did)	subject	infinitive	adjective/noun/verb +ing etc.	question word	be	subject	adjective/noun/verb +ing etc.
Where	do	you	live?		What	's	your name?	
What	does	she	do?		When	are	you	coming?
	Do	they	want	a coffee?		Is	she	a teacher?
	Does	he	like	his new bike?		Are	those shoes	new?

1B Adverbs of frequency

Use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.

With *be* and modal verbs, adverbs of frequency come after the verb.

Thomas is always on time.

Is he always on time?

You should always practice what you learn.

With other verbs, they come before the verb.

We sometimes go away at the weekend.

Do you sometimes go away at the weekend?

Sometimes, often and usually can also go at the beginning of a sentence.

Sometimes, I walk to work.

However, *always, hardly ever, rarely* and *never* can't go at the beginning of a sentence.

I never walk to work.

It's possible to use *always, often* and *usually* in negative statements. They come after *not*.

Martina isn't usually in the office on Monday.

We don't often eat out.

Sometimes, hardly ever, rarely, and never can't be used in negative sentences.

I don't sometimes play sport.

It's possible to use other expressions of frequency. These usually go at the end of the sentence.

She calls me every day.

We order pizza once a week.

I listen to music all the time.

1C Present simple and present continuous

Use the present simple to talk about facts, habits and things which are always or generally true.

The Earth moves around the Sun.

He doesn't cycle to work every day.

Is she a teacher?

We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple, e.g. *usually, often, sometimes* etc.

Use the present continuous to talk about actions happening now.

He's doing his homework in his room.

They aren't working at the moment.

Are you waiting for someone?

Use the present continuous to talk about a temporary situation, or something happening around now.

I'm living in Amsterdam for a few months.

She's studying for her Master's degree this year.

Form the present continuous with *be* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

Some verbs describe actions (active verbs), e.g.

go, buy, speak etc., and some verbs describe states (state verbs), e.g. *be, now, like, love, prefer, understand, want*.

You can use active verbs with both the present simple and continuous.

I take a bus to work every day.

I'm taking the bus early today.

Only use state verbs with the present simple.

I understand what you're saying.

Not: I'm understanding what you're saying.

We often use these words and phrases with the present continuous: *now, at the moment, currently, today, this month* etc.

I'm staying with my brother at the moment.

She's cooking dinner now.

PRACTICE

1A

1 Correct the mistake in each question.

is

- How long ~~are~~ this lesson?
- Whose bag this is?
- Does she lives near here?
- Why it is hot in here?
- How much costs this shirt?
- What kind of car drives he?
- You want some cake?
- How many do you have children?
- Is he speak French?
- Do she like Italian food?

2 Write questions for answers 1–8. Use the question words in brackets.

- He's got one sister and two brothers. (How many)
- I go to work by bus. (How)
- I buy clothes from the department store. (Where)
- The lesson starts at 7 o'clock. (What time)
- I usually visit my friends at the weekend. (What)
- I check my messages every 20 or 30 minutes. (How often)
- My sister is happy because she passed all her exams. (Why)
- They speak English and a little French. (Which)

1B

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

- Work is *never/always/rarely* stressful – I'm not enjoying it at all.
- Sometimes/Never/Always* I get up at 6.30.
- I *usually/often/hardly ever* go to the cinema – probably just once a year.
- Diana has a Spanish class *every/never/always* Wednesday.
- They don't *always/sometimes/never* arrive on time.
- I see my brother *once/twice/three times* a year, on his birthday.
- Jay *sometimes/always/hardly ever* has a big breakfast because he wakes up hungry every morning.
- The children don't *sometimes/never/usually* come home this early.

2 Put the words in the correct order.

- go / once a year / on holiday to France / they
- rarely / she / late / is
- play tennis / I / on Friday / usually
- hardly ever / TV / we / watch
- go / they / to the beach / often / don't
- usually / free / at the weekend / aren't / we
- he / drive / normally / to work / doesn't
- every day / have breakfast / don't / I
- sometimes / you / weekend / do / the / at / work / ?
- late / he / always / is / ?

1C

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

check clean get go read study
play watch

- I always _____ dressed before breakfast.
- My friends and I never _____ video games.
- I _____ a fantastic TV drama at the moment.
- I never _____ to sleep late.
- My brother _____ his messages every five minutes!
- My dad _____ his car now.
- I always _____ a book before I go to bed.
- My sister _____ in Paris at the moment.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I usually ¹_____ (eat) a lot but this month I ²_____ (try) to be healthier. Every morning, I ³_____ (have) some yoghurt and fruit. For lunch, I usually ⁴_____ (go) to a cafe and ⁵_____ (buy) a salad. I ⁶_____ (eat) one right now, actually. I ⁷_____ (learn) to cook at the moment too. I often ⁸_____ (cook) pasta because it's quick and easy. Sometimes I ⁹_____ (make) dinner for my housemate – he ¹⁰_____ (loves) it! I ¹¹_____ (not like) the diet much but I ¹²_____ (know) it's good for me.

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GRAMMAR

2A Past simple

Use the past simple to talk about finished actions and states in the past.

*I **arrived** in Lisbon at 2.45 p.m.*

*I **lived** in Rome for a few years.*

Form the past simple of *be* with *was* or *were*.

*I **was** late for work.*

*They **were** at work yesterday.*

Form the past simple of regular verbs by adding *-ed* to the verb.

*play - **played***

*listen - **listened***

If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.

*love - **loved***

*hope - **hoped***

If the verb ends in consonant + *-y*, delete the *-y* and add *-ied*.

*hurry - **hurried** try - **tried***

If the verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ed*.

*stop - **stopped** plan - **planned***

Many verbs have irregular past simple forms. See the irregular verbs list on page 160.

*go - **went***

*do - **did***

*give - **gave***

*have - **had***

2B Past simple negative and questions

Form the past simple negative with *didn't* + infinitive.

*I **didn't give** him any money.*

*They **didn't go** anywhere yesterday.*

Form the past simple negative of *be* with *wasn't* or *weren't*. Don't use *didn't*.

*He **wasn't** very well on Saturday.*

*They **weren't** in class last Monday.*

Not: They ~~didn't be~~ in class last Monday.

Form questions with *did*. Questions in the past simple have the same word order as questions in the present simple.

*When **did** you go to Russia?*

*What band **did** she see?*

Did they meet yesterday?

Did he call you?

Do not use *did* for questions with *be*.

***Was** Amira at the party?*

Not: e.g. ~~Did~~ Amira be at the party?

2C Quantifiers

Some nouns are countable and can be singular or plural.

egg/eggs, onion/onions, book/books

Some nouns are uncountable.

bread, milk, water, air

Some can be both.

I'd like a salad/ice cream, please. (countable)

Can you buy some salad/ice cream from the shop? (uncountable)

Use *a*, *an* or a number to talk about singular countable nouns.

*There's **a** train at 6.30.*

*I'd like **an** apple, please.*

*There are **15** people in this company.*

Use *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns to talk about a general amount.

Use *some* in positive statements, use *any* in negative sentences and questions.

*There's **some** fish in this salad.*

*There **isn't any** money in my bank account.*

*Is there **any** milk at home?*

It's also possible to use *no* instead of *any*.

*There's **no** juice on this menu.*

Use *a lot of*/*lots of* to talk about a large quantity with both countable and uncountable nouns.

*There are **a lot of** students in this school.*

*There's **lots of** sugar in this cake.*

Use *a few* to talk about a small quantity with countable nouns.

*There are **a few** lemons in the bowl.*

Use *a bit of* and *a little* to talk about a small quantity with uncountable nouns.

*There's **a bit of** milk left.*

*There's **a little** chocolate in the cupboard.*

PRACTICE

2A

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

Yesterday I ¹*have/had* a really bad day. Firstly, I ²*woke/waked* up late. I ³*leaved/left* the house quickly and got into my car. I ⁴*tried/try* to start it but it was broken! So I ⁵*run/ran* to the bus stop. I ⁶*waiting/waited* for a long time but there ⁷*weren't/were* any buses. Then I ⁸*read/readed* a sign on the bus stop which said, 'Sorry, no buses today.' So I ⁹*go/went* home again and got my bicycle. Finally I ¹⁰*arrived/arrive* at work, hot and tired, and walked into the office. 'That's strange' I thought, 'It's empty'. And then I remembered - it was Saturday!

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

arrive begin buy eat move plan teach watch

- 1 Jake _____ his job three years ago.
- 2 I _____ a great film at the cinema last night.
- 3 Micky _____ into her new flat last weekend.
- 4 Arianna _____ the fish, but she said it wasn't nice.
- 5 He _____ late to the party.
- 6 Angelo _____ maths at the university.
- 7 They _____ a new car at the weekend.
- 8 Hanna _____ a trip to Ibiza for her birthday.

2B

1 Complete the story with *didn't* and a verb in the box or *wasn't/weren't*.

have know meet say start

I got a new job as a designer for an online magazine. Unfortunately, the day ¹_____ well because I woke up with a cold. I ²_____ my manager until the end of the day. He ³_____ in the office for most of the day because he was in a meeting. Anyway, he asked me what I thought about the company website. He said that he and his team ⁴_____ afraid of hearing the truth, so I told him it ⁵_____ very good. It ⁶_____ the right information and it looked old. He then told me that his team designed the new website only last month. I ⁷_____ what to do so I ⁸_____ anything more. The day started badly and ended badly!

2 Make questions in the past simple using the prompts.

- 1 What / you / do / yesterday /?
- 2 How long / be / your journey to school today /?
- 3 Who / you / see / last weekend /?
- 4 Where / you / go / last night /?
- 5 How / you / feel / yesterday /?
- 6 Where / you / at six o'clock yesterday /?
- 7 What time / you / get up / this morning /?
- 8 What / be / your favourite game / when you were a child /?
- 9 When / you / start / this English course /?
- 10 What / your favourite TV programmes / when you were a child /?

2C

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

This week we're in Greece, looking at some delicious local dishes. Let's begin with a starter known as taramasalata. ¹*There's/There are* some fish in it and some lemon juice and olive oil. Some people also like to add an ²*onion/onions* or some garlic. When it's ready, enjoy it with some fresh ³*bread/breads*. For the main course, we're having moussaka. It's made with meat, garlic and ⁴*wine/wines* and ⁵*there's/there are* a few tomatoes, onions, herbs and spices, too. On the top, there are some ⁶*potato/potatoes*. And for dessert, there's baklava! It's a really sweet dish, and there ⁷*is/are* nuts and spices inside. There's also some butter, ⁸*sugar/sugars*, honey and lemon juice.

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

any

- 1 I'm hungry and there isn't ~~no~~ food in the fridge!
- 2 You shouldn't eat a lot sugar. It isn't good for you.
- 3 I'm going to add bit of chilli to this soup. Is that OK with you?
- 4 There are a few of blueberries in this recipe, which really adds to the flavour.
- 5 I love cheese. I always eat any at the weekend.
- 6 There's no good cooks in my family - we're all really bad at cooking!

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GRAMMAR

3A Comparatives

Use a comparative adjective + *than* to compare two things.

*This part of town **is quieter than** the centre.*

*The modern art museum **is more interesting than** the national gallery.*

You can use (not) *as* + adjective + *as* to say two things are or aren't the same.

*My town **is as big as** yours.*

*It **isn't as expensive as** London.*

We can use *a lot*, *much* and *a (little) bit* to make large and small comparisons.

*Cafés in the square **are much more expensive than** in the streets nearby.*

*The park **is a bit cleaner than** last week.*

type of adjective	example	comparative	example
short adjectives (one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives)	<i>old</i> <i>quiet</i>	add -er	<i>older</i> <i>quieter</i>
short adjectives ending in -e	<i>nice</i>	add -r	<i>nicer</i>
short adjectives ending in -y	<i>noisy</i>	delete -y and add -ier	<i>noisier</i>
short adjectives ending in one consonant, one vowel and one consonant	<i>big</i>	double the final consonant and add -er	<i>bigger</i>
long adjectives (most two syllable adjectives and all with three or more syllables)	<i>modern</i> <i>beautiful</i>	use <i>more/less</i> + adjective	<i>more</i> modern <i>less</i> beautiful
irregular adjectives	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>far</i>	no rules	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>further</i>

3B Superlatives

Use *the* + superlative adjective to compare more than two things. Superlatives describe something that is unique – there is only one of them.

*This **is the smallest** car we have.*

*The Vacation Inn **is the most comfortable** hotel in the area.*

type of adjective	example	superlative	example
short adjectives (one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives)	<i>small</i> <i>quiet</i>	add -est	<i>smallest</i> <i>quietest</i>
short adjectives ending in -e	<i>nice</i>	add -st	<i>nicest</i>
short adjectives ending in -y	<i>busy</i>	delete -y and add -iest	<i>busiest</i>
short adjectives ending in one consonant, one vowel and one consonant	<i>big</i>	double the final consonant and add -est	<i>biggest</i>
long adjectives (most two syllable adjectives and all with three or more syllables)	<i>interesting</i> <i>popular</i>	use <i>most/least</i> + adjective	<i>the most</i> interesting <i>the least</i> popular
irregular adjectives	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>far</i>	no rules	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i> <i>furthest</i>

3C Present perfect with *ever* and *never*

+	I	've	been	to India.
-	She	hasn't	finished	the report.
?	Have	you	seen	that film?

Use the present perfect to talk about experiences that happen in the past but it's not clear exactly when. Form the present perfect with *has/have* + past participle.

Use the past simple to talk about specific past experiences or a specific time in the past. It is common to start talking generally about a past experience in the present perfect, and then use the past simple to talk about the details.

A: *Have you **been** to the campsite near the river?*

B: *Yes, I **went** there last year.*

A: *Did you **like** it?*

B: *I **loved** it!*

The past participle of regular verbs is the same as their past simple form.

visit - visited, dance - danced, study - studied

Many verbs have irregular past participle forms. See the irregular verbs list on page 160.

be - been, buy - bought, eat - eaten, drink - drunk, fall - fallen, have - had, go - gone

Notice the difference between *been* and *gone*.

*Gina's **been** to the supermarket.* (She went and came back.)

*Gina's **gone** to the supermarket.* (She went and is still there.)

Use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect to mean 'in all your life'. Use *ever* in questions and *never* in negative statements.

*Has Amanda **ever** stayed at your house?*

*I've **never** eaten sushi.*

PRACTICE

3A

1 Correct the mistake in five of the sentences.

more beautiful

- 1 This area is ~~beautifuler~~ than the city centre.
- 2 Moss park is less popular than Green park.
- 3 The west side of the city is more richer than the east.
- 4 My street is dirtier than it was last year.
- 5 This house is a lot bigger than our house.
- 6 My house is farer than your house from the train station.
- 7 New York is the more expensive than Philadelphia.
- 8 The view from Primrose Hill is better then the view in Hyde Park.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets so that they mean the same.

- 1 The main square is noisy and the park is quiet. (quiet)
The park is quieter than the main square.
- 2 Shopping centres are boring. Museums are really interesting. (much/interesting)
- 3 The countryside is clean. The beach is dirty. (dirty)
- 4 The centre is old, but the rest of the city is modern. (modern)
- 5 Cafés in the High Street are expensive. Cafés in Green Street are cheap. (less expensive)
- 6 Oak End is a poor area. Greenfields is a rich area. (poor)

3B

1 Complete the description with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

The ¹_____ (good) place to stay in my area is the Founder's Hotel. It's the ²_____ (big) and the ³_____ (beautiful) hotel in the area, although it's also the ⁴_____ (expensive). It's a very old building from the 17th Century, when it was built as a house for the ⁵_____ (rich) family in the area. It's in ⁶_____ (quiet) part of town, so you can sleep really well. My friend stayed there last year and she loved it. She recommended staying in the Arbor room because it's the ⁷_____ (nice).

2 Make true sentences using the prompts.

- 1 expensive / hotel in my city
The most expensive hotel in my city is the Capitale.
- 2 interesting / place to stay in my city
- 3 small / room in my house
- 4 noisy / person in my family
- 5 beautiful / place I know
- 6 busy / time of the week for me
- 7 old / person in my family
- 8 cheap / place to eat in my area
- 9 popular / place to visit in my country
- 10 nice / person I know

3C

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

I ¹'ve *done/did* some interesting things in my life. I ²'ve *travelled/travelled* a lot. When I was 20, I ³'ve *cycled/cycled* across the US with a group of friends. We ⁴'ve *been/were* there for six months and we met lots of great people. I ⁵'ve *seen/saw* the Northern Lights. I ⁶'ve *seen/saw* them in Finland in 2014. They ⁷'ve *been/were* beautiful. I love diving. I ⁸'ve *dived/dived* in the Pacific Ocean but I ⁹'ve *never/never have* dived in the Atlantic Ocean. For my honeymoon, my wife and I ¹⁰'ve *visited/visited* The Maldives. We ¹¹'ve *stayed/stayed* in a fantastic hotel and ¹²'ve *swum/swam* in the Indian Ocean. Last year we ¹³'ve *driven/drove* from the north to the south of New Zealand. We ¹⁴'ve *taken/took* some photos of some amazing beaches, mountains and lakes. Next year, we'd like to go to China and walk along the Great Wall.

2 Make questions using the prompts. Use the present perfect with ever.

- 1 you / ride a motorbike
Have you ever ridden a motorbike?
- 2 you / be to a music festival
- 3 you / fall over in the street
- 4 you / bake bread
- 5 you / sleep outside
- 6 you / sing in public
- 7 you / climb a mountain
- 8 you / write a story
- 9 you / run a marathon
- 10 you / break a bone

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4A **be going to, want and would like**

Use *be going to* + infinitive to talk about future plans.

*They're **going to see** a film later.*

*He's **going to change** job next year.*

*Are you **going to visit** Mike on Saturday?*

*We're **aren't going to move** house this year.*

It's not necessary to use the infinitive of *go* with *going to*.

*I'm **going to** the cinema later.*

*Are you **going to** Lorenzo's party at the weekend?*

Use *want/would like* + infinitive with *to* to talk about things we want now and in the future.

*We **want to take** some holiday in June.*

*I **don't want to go out** tonight.*

*Do you **want to go out** for a meal tomorrow?*

*He'd **like to go** to university next year.*

*I **wouldn't like to join** a gym.*

***Would you like to have** your own car?*

It is common to use the following phrases to talk about the future:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, the week after next, next month/year, in an hour, in three (weeks), in two (years) time

*I'm going to meet up with John **the day after tomorrow**.*

*We're going to get a cat **in a few weeks' time**.*

*Daria's going to arrive **in an hour**.*

*Jimmy's going on holiday **next week**.*

4B **will/ won't for decisions and offers**

Use *will* + infinitive to respond to events and for making decisions that aren't planned. *Will* is usually contracted to 'll.

A: *What was that noise?*

B: *I'm not sure, **I'll go** and look.*

A: *What would you like to eat?*

B: ***I'll have** the fish, please?*

Also use *will* + infinitive to make offers.

A: *I can't do this exercise, it's too difficult.*

B: *Don't worry, **I'll help** you.*

A: *I missed the last bus.*

B: ***I'll drive** you home.*

It's also possible to use *Shall I/we* + infinitive to make offers.

Shall I open the window?

Shall we pick you up on the way to the party?

Also use *will* + infinitive to make promises.

I'll finish the report by 5 o'clock.

I'll fix the car tomorrow.

4C **can and have to**

Use *can* + infinitive to talk about things that are possible or allowed.

*We **can use** our mobile phones during the lesson.*

*Students **can speak** their own language in class if they want to ask a question.*

Use *can't* + infinitive to talk about things that aren't possible or allowed and for rules.

*Students **can't use** the library before 9 a.m.*

*You **can't sit** there.*

Use *has to/have to* + infinitive to talk about things that are necessary.

*You **have to do** your homework before the next lesson.*

*She **has to take** the exam on Tuesday.*

Use *doesn't/don't have to* + infinitive to talk about things that aren't necessary.

*He **doesn't have to work today**. (He can work if he wants to but it's not necessary.)*

*They **don't have to get up early tomorrow**. (They can get up early if they want but it's not necessary.)*

PRACTICE

4A

1 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 What do you want ^{to} do this weekend?
- 2 I've never been to Italy but I like to go one day.
- 3 What are you go to do for your birthday?
- 4 Pete wants not to get tickets for the match at the weekend.
- 5 We're going to have a picnic tomorrow. Would like you to come?
- 6 I going to to Australia next year.
- 7 Lisa would like get a new car.
- 8 We're all going seeing a film at the cinema later.

2 Choose the correct alternatives.

- A:** Have you got any plans for the weekend?
B: Yes, I have. I'm ¹going to/go to play golf with Tom on Sunday.
A: Oh, right. Where ²you are/are you going to do that?
B: At the golf club in West Beach. There's a competition and we ³want/want to enter it.
A: Sounds good. Good luck! Lee and I are going to ⁴see/seeing a band tomorrow night - The Mixed Tapes.
B: Oh, I don't know them. How ⁵is/are you going to get there?
A: Lee's working tomorrow so he's ⁶go/going to drive, when he finishes. I don't want to be late so I'd like ⁷to get/get the train.

4B

1 Complete the conversation with // and the verbs in the box.

check do look after meet play save

- A:** Is that your phone? I think you got a message.
B: Thanks, I ¹_____ it now. Oh, it's Valeria, she's asking if one of us can babysit for her tomorrow night.
A: I ²_____ it, I don't have any plans.
B: But you're meeting your mum tomorrow for dinner.
A: Oh yes, I forgot about that. It's OK, I ³_____ her another night.
B: Don't do that, you haven't seen her for ages. It's OK, I ⁴_____ the kids.
A: Are you sure?
B: It's fine, really. I love her kids. We ⁵_____ some games and have fun!
A: Thanks! I ⁶_____ you some dinner!

2 Make offers for each situation using the prompts.

- 1 Your friend's car has broken down.
I / give / lift.
- 2 Your friend has lost their wallet.
I / lend / money.
- 3 Your teacher is carrying a lot of books.
I / carry / some / those for you.
- 4 Your parents are moving house.
I / help / move.
- 5 You're planning a surprise party with a group of friends.
I / bake / cake.

4C

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 Footballers *can/have to* touch the ball with their heads but they *can't/don't have to* touch it with their hands.
- 2 Basketball players *can/have to* bounce the ball when they run. They *can't/don't have to* hold it. They *have to/don't have to* be tall but it helps.
- 3 Tennis players *have to/can't* hit the ball outside the white line. They *can't/have to* hit it inside the line. They *can't/have to* be very fit.
- 4 Professional swimmers *have/don't have to* wear a swimming cap but it helps them go faster. They *can/have to* train hard every day.

2 Complete the conversation with *can/can't, has/have to, doesn't/don't have to*.

- A:** OK, let me give you some information about the gym. Firstly, you ¹_____ wear what you like here but they ²_____ be sports clothes. You ³_____ wear jeans, for example.
B: No problem.
A: You ⁴_____ take water into the gym with you but you ⁵_____ take food.
B: OK.
A: You ⁶_____ exercise with another person but it's a good idea. You can help each other.
B: Good idea.
A: OK, last thing. You ⁷_____ bring your membership card with you every time you come. You ⁸_____ collect it now from reception.

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GRAMMAR

5A Relative clauses with *who*, *which* and *that*

Use relative clauses to give more information about people and things. They also allow us to combine two statements.

I want a job. I want it to be more interesting than this one.
= *I want a job **which** is more interesting than this one.*

Also use relative clauses to explain which person or thing we are talking about.

Use *which* for things.

*This is the machine **which** we use to make jeans.*

Use *who* for people.

*We're looking for someone **who** likes travelling.*

It's also possible to use *that* instead of *which* and *who*.

*This is the computer **that** I use for work.*

*He's the guy **that** got the job.*

When the relative pronoun describes the object of the sentence, it can be omitted.

*John's the person. I told you about **him**.* = *John's the person (who) I told you about.*

*That's the camera. I want **it**.* = *That's the camera (which) I want.*

5B *look like/look* + adjective/*be like*

Use *look like/look* + adjective/*be like* to describe people, places and things and talk about similarities.

It's also possible to use *taste*, *smell*, *feel* and *sound* in the same way as *look*.

*This soup **tastes great**. It **tastes like** my grandmother's soup.*

*It **smells lovely** in here. It **smells like** fresh bread.*

*I **feel good** today. I **feel like** a young man again!*

*I'd love to go to the cinema. It **sounds fun**. / It **sounds like** a fun thing to do.*

<i>look like</i> + noun/noun phrase	To describe the appearance of a person, place or thing and say it is similar to something else. <i>My brother doesn't look like my dad. He looks like my mum.</i> <i>That painting looks like it's by Magritte.</i>
<i>look(s) + adjective</i>	To describe the appearance, personality or feeling of a person. <i>You look tired.</i> <i>Sam looks happy today.</i> To describe the appearance or characteristic of a place or object. <i>Those buildings look old.</i> <i>The city looks really pretty at night.</i>
<i>look(s) + number</i>	To describe the age we think a person is from their appearance. <i>She looks around 20.</i> <i>They look over 60.</i>
<i>What do/does ... look like?</i>	To ask about the appearance of a person, place or thing. <i>A: What does Gregor look like these days?</i> <i>B: He looks the same as before.</i> <i>A: What does Mike's new Ferrari look like?</i> <i>B: It's red.</i>
<i>What is/are ... like?</i>	To ask about the character of a person, place or thing. <i>A: What are your classmates like?</i> <i>B: They're really nice.</i> <i>A: What's the new restaurant like?</i> <i>B: It's terrible!</i>

5C *should/shouldn't* and imperatives

Use *should/shouldn't* + infinitive to give advice.

*You **should buy** your mum a card for Mother's Day.*

*You **shouldn't get** that one. It's too expensive.*

A less direct way to give advice is to use *Why don't you* + infinitive.

***Why don't you try it on** before you buy it?*

***Why don't you see** if it's cheaper in the other shop?*

Use imperatives to give stronger, more direct advice.

Make imperatives with the infinitive of the verb.

***Read** the instructions carefully.*

***Ask** someone for help if you need to.*

Use *Don't* + infinitive for negatives.

***Don't buy** that online.*

***Don't forget** to keep your receipt.*

Use *always* and *never* + imperative to make the advice sound stronger.

***Always check** the size before you buy.*

***Never give** your credit card details to someone who calls you.*

PRACTICE

5A

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 This is the phone
- 2 Sheila is the person
- 3 I'd like a job
- 4 That's the restaurant
- 5 I'd like a car
- 6 I don't understand people
- a which I went to last night.
- b that I bought in Tokyo.
- c who speak too quickly.
- d who I work with.
- e which I can do at night time.
- f which goes fast.

2 Complete the description with *who* or *which*.

Believe it or not, you can become a professional water slide tester. Yes, it's a job ¹_____ is real and ²_____ is well-paid. Water parks look for people ³_____ can swim very well, and you need to be someone ⁴_____ isn't afraid of heights. Some of those slides are very high! Sometimes they have never been used before, so it's a job ⁵_____ can be dangerous. If you're someone ⁶_____ isn't scared of those things though, it can be a lot of fun!

5B

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *look*, *look like* and *like*.

- 1 That man _____ you. Is he your uncle?
- 2 You _____ angry. What's happened?
- 3 What does Amy _____ these days? I haven't seen her for about ten years.
- 4 She _____ unhappy. What's the matter?
- 5 They _____ really excited. Did they win the match?
- 6 What's your new teacher _____? Is she nice?
- 7 I can't believe he's 40 He _____ about 25!
- 8 Are you _____ your sister?

2 Complete the questions with *What does*, *What's*, *look like* and *like*.

- 1 A: _____ Brian _____?
B: He's a nice guy.
- 2 A: _____ Brian _____?
B: He's quite short with blond hair.
- 3 A: _____ the restaurant _____?
B: It's really modern with big windows.
- 4 A: _____ the restaurant _____?
B: The food is great!
- 5 A: _____ your new dog _____?
B: He's really tall with big brown eyes.
- 6 A: _____ your new dog _____?
B: He's so silly. He makes me laugh.
- 7 A: _____ your new jacket _____?
B: It's really warm and comfortable.
- 8 A: _____ your new jacket _____?
B: It's green and black.

5C

1 Correct the mistake in six of the sentences.

- 1 You should seeing if it's cheaper in the supermarket.
- 2 Never open the door to people you don't know.
- 3 Calls her back, it might be important.
- 4 Don't to call them, email them.
- 5 Always kept your receipt.
- 6 You don't should tell them you broke it.
- 7 Always you read the contract before you sign it.
- 8 We should buy Anne a present to say thank you.
- 9 You should offer a lower price.
- 10 Tell her it's too expensive.

2 Complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 You _____ return it - it's broken.
- 2 _____ buy clothes online! They usually don't fit.
- 3 You _____ talk about that with Sandra, she might get angry.
- 4 You _____ read the description carefully before you buy online.
- 5 We _____ ask for a discount because we're paying by cash.
- 6 _____ change money with people in the street. It's a bad idea.
- 7 _____ check your bank account every week. It's a good habit.
- 8 I _____ spend so much money - it's almost finished!

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6A **will for predictions**

Use **will** + infinitive to make predictions.

People **will live** in smaller houses in the future.

We'll **travel** much more.

The negative form is **won't** + infinitive.

We **won't eat** so much junk food in the future.

Most jobs **won't be** well-paid.

Swap the subject and **will** in questions.

Will people drive less in the future?

Will we be happier in the future?

Use the adverbs *probably*, *possibly* and *definitely* for weak and strong predictions. They go after **will** but before **won't**.

We'll **probably** eat out tonight.

They **definitely** won't get home before me.

People often use *I think* + **will** when speaking.

I think we'll have good weather next week.

I think work will be easier in the future.

Use *I don't think* + **will** or *I think* + **won't** for the negative.

I don't think people will have as many children in the future.

I think we won't have as much money as now.

Use *Do you think* + **will** for questions.

Do you think we'll eat healthier food?

Do you think you'll have a good salary?

6B **Present continuous for future arrangements**

+		I	'm	moving	house next weekend.
-		They	aren't	working	tomorrow.
?	What	are	you	doing	this summer?

Use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements, as well as actions happening now. We usually know the day, time and place of the arrangement but we don't always give this information.

We're **visiting** some relatives next week.

Sorry, I'm **busy** tomorrow. I'm **meeting** Helen.

The plane's **leaving** in ten minutes.

Use the negative form of the present continuous to say there is no arrangement.

We're **not doing** anything tonight.

It's also possible to use *going to* + infinitive to talk about future arrangements.

He's **going to get** a new car soon.

I'm **going to write** my report this afternoon.

We're **going to see** Ali on Wednesday.

It is common to use *go* and *come* in the present continuous to talk about the future.

We're **going to** Disneyland next year.

Jack's **coming** round here later.

It is also common to use time expressions with the present continuous. Some examples are:

tonight, tomorrow, soon, later, this (evening), in (two hours), on (Monday), next month, a week on (Tuesday) and on the (15th).

6C **may and might**

Use **may** or **might** to talk about possible future activities and situations that we are not sure about.

Use the infinitive after **may** and **might**.

Use **may not** and **might not** for the negative form, not the contracted form.

We **may** try that new sushi restaurant tomorrow.

He **might** call later.

They **may not** enjoy the film very much.

I **might not** get to class on time tomorrow. Sorry!

We ask questions with **may** to ask for permission or make a polite request.

May I leave now?

May I have an apple?

When we are more sure about the future, use *going to*, the present continuous and **will**.

I'm **going to join** the running club.

She's **working** next weekend.

They'll **probably go out** tonight.

PRACTICE

6A

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

¹I/I'll think we'll be much healthier in the future. First, it'll ²is/be cheaper and easier to join a gym or just do exercise at home. Also, as we learn more about eating well, we ³don't/won't eat any unhealthy food at all. Finally, developments in medicine mean ⁴we/we'll find more cures for diseases. We'll ⁵find probably/probably find ways to stop them too, so I ⁶think/don't think we won't get ill.

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 People will using more public transport in the future.
- 2 We not will work as much as we do now.
- 3 I don't think the weather won't be very nice this weekend.
- 4 I think Brazil win the next World Cup.
- 5 Who do you think will to win the election?
- 6 I'm think Charlie won't come to the party.
- 7 She'll get definitely the job.
- 8 They will arrive on time?

6B

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 a picnic / having / We / on Saturday / 're
- 2 's / tonight / Kim / to a concert / going
- 3 playing / tomorrow / We / a match / 're
- 4 dinner / Tomasz and I / later / are / having
- 5 for everyone / He / lunch / making / today / 's
- 6 next week / having / I / a day off / 'm
- 7 Johnny / France / year / next / isn't / moving / to
- 8 lunch / coming / My mum and dad / for / on / are / Sunday
- 9 's / arriving / He / six / about / at
- 10 the game / Saturday / aren't / watching / on / They

2 Complete the sentences with a verb in the box in the present continuous.

book not/come get have leave
not/meet move take

- 1 We _____ dinner at eight. Don't be late.
- 2 I _____ Eduardo tonight. He's too busy.
- 3 Megan _____ in to a new flat next weekend.
- 4 Brett and Anya _____ married on Saturday.
- 5 The train _____ at seven.
- 6 Jon and I _____ our holiday online tonight.
- 7 Kate _____ the train to Glasgow tomorrow.
- 8 Tom _____ to the party tonight.

6C

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Paul's coming to class but he might
 - 2 I just had a big snack so I may not
 - 3 I'm nervous about my first dance class. I might not
 - 4 Hana wasn't well yesterday so she might not
 - 5 We should read this book. We may
 - 6 I'm really tired. I might
 - 7 I don't like horror films so I may not
 - 8 Lisa has a day off so she might
- a come to work today.
b be a bit late.
c be very good.
d go to bed early tonight.
e learn something interesting!
f eat anything at lunch.
g go to the beach.
h come to the cinema with you.

2 Complete each sentence with *will*, *may/might* and a verb in the box.

be call go not have not like see
try watch

- 1 Are you sure you want to order this dish? You _____ it.
- 2 Jack _____ to be on time but he might be a bit late.
- 3 Holly's not answering her phone at the moment so I _____ her again later.
- 4 We're hoping to do some gardening later but we _____ time.
- 5 I'm really tired but I _____ out because I promised Danny.
- 6 I want to go to the cinema but I _____ a film online instead.
- 7 They hope the plane will be on time but it _____ late.
- 8 I won't see you tomorrow but I _____ you on Friday.

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GRAMMAR

7A *too* and *enough*

Use *too*, *too many* and *too much* to say something is more than necessary.

<i>too</i> + adjective	<i>It's too hot in here.</i> <i>This room is too small for all of us.</i>
<i>too many</i> + countable noun	<i>There are too many people in here.</i> <i>I had too many things to do yesterday.</i>
<i>too much</i> + uncountable noun	<i>I've got too much homework to do.</i> <i>There's too much pollution in this city.</i>

Use *very* + adjective to say something is positive.

*I like George. He's **very funny**.*

Use *enough* to say that there is the right amount of something.

<i>enough</i> + noun	<i>There are enough chairs for everyone.</i> <i>We have enough time to walk slowly.</i>
adjective + <i>enough</i>	<i>This car is big enough for me.</i> <i>Please don't turn up the music. It's loud enough.</i>

Use *not enough* to say something is less than necessary.

<i>not</i> + adjective + noun	<i>This suitcase isn't big enough for all my clothes.</i> <i>I can't have a bath. The water isn't hot enough.</i>
<i>not enough</i> + (adjective) + noun	<i>There aren't enough English books for every student.</i> <i>I don't have enough energy.</i>

Use *enough* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

*There **are enough computers** for everyone in the class.*
*There **wasn't enough time** to finish the film.*

It is common to use *for* + noun/pronoun after *too* and *enough* phrases.

*There aren't enough seats **for** everyone on the train.*

*This soup is too spicy **for** me.*

*There are too many messages **for** us to read.*

7B *used to*

Use *used to* + infinitive to talk about repeated activities or situations in the past which are not true now.

*We **used to go** on holiday to Croatia every year (but we don't now).*

*My brother **used to play** football (but he doesn't now).*

Form the negative with *didn't use to* + infinitive.

*I **didn't use to like** broccoli (but I do now).*

*They **didn't use to live** in this town (but they do now).*

Form questions with *Did (you) use to* + infinitive.

***Did you use to play** video games when you were young?*

*Where **did they use to live**?*

It is sometimes possible to use the past simple and *used to* to say the same thing.

*I **used to have** a nice car.*

*I **had** a nice car.*

With a single action, we only use the past simple.

*I **left school** when I was 16.*

Not: I ~~used to~~ leave school when I was 16.

Use *usually* to talk about habits in the present, not *used to*.

*I **usually have** dinner around 7 p.m.*

Not: I ~~used to~~ have dinner around 7 p.m.

7C Articles

Use *a* or *an* when talking about singular countable nouns for the first time.

*There's **a** bookcase in my room.*

*There's **an** armchair in my study.*

Use *the* to talk about the same thing again or when both the speaker and the listener know which thing we're talking about.

*I've got a dog and a cat. **The** dog's name is Cookie and **the** cat's name is Swingle.*

*Can you switch **the** TV on?*

Also use *the* when there is only one of something, with superlatives, in some prepositional phrases and with times of the day/seasons.

*Wow, look at **the** moon tonight!*

*That's **the** best meal I've had for a long time.*

*There's a plant in **the** corner of the room.*

*It gets a lot of light in **the** morning / summer.*

Don't use an article before plural and uncountable nouns, most countries/cities or with sports.

I bought flowers for Michelle.

There's milk on the floor.

She's from Spain.

I love New York.

I play basketball twice a week.

We also don't use an article when talking about things in general.

I prefer dogs to cats.

PRACTICE

7A

1 Put the words in *italics* in the correct order.

- 1 I'm really thirsty but I *money / don't / enough / have* for a drink.
- 2 I can't work in here. There's *much / noise / too*.
- 3 There *chairs / enough / aren't* for everyone so I'll sit on the floor.
- 4 It's *me / hot / for / too* in here. Can I open a window?
- 5 There *many / too / cars / are* on the road these days. The traffic is terrible.
- 6 This bag *big / isn't / enough* for all my books. I need a bigger one.
- 7 We *food / have / for / enough / everyone*. No one will be hungry after!
- 8 My flat *small / 's / me / too / for* these days. I need a larger place.

2 Complete the article with the words in brackets and *too, too many, too much* or *(not) enough*.

I recently moved into a new flat but I don't like it. Firstly, it's ¹_____ (small). There are ²_____ (cupboards) for all of my things in the bedroom so a lot of them are on the floor. The living room is ³_____ (big) for my huge TV. The only room that's OK is the kitchen. There's ⁴_____ (space) for me to cook so I'm happy with that. The flat is on a busy city road. There's ⁵_____ (traffic) at night. It's ⁶_____ (noisy) and I can't sleep. There are ⁷_____ (noisy neighbours), as well. Unfortunately, I have to stay here for a few more months because I don't ⁸_____ (have/money) to move to somewhere bigger.

7B

1 Complete the conversation with *use(d)* to and the verbs in the box.

have not like live look play watch

- A: Where did you ¹_____ when you were a child?
- B: I grew up in a big city. My parents ²_____ a flat on the tenth floor.
- A: Really? What was that like?
- B: It was great, I ³_____ out of my bedroom window and see the whole city. I ⁴_____ it when the lift broke and we had to use the stairs. That was annoying!
- A: Where ⁵_____ with your friends?
- B: Mostly at home. We ⁶_____ TV or play video games.

2 Make sentences and questions with *use (d)* to using the prompts.

- 1 Where / go / school?
Where did you use to go to school?
- 2 I / not / like / carrots.
- 3 We / go everywhere / by bike.
- 4 I / play / the piano.
- 5 you / drive?
- 6 We / not / go / holiday / much.
- 7 They / live / in a flat.
- 8 she / study / medicine?

7C

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1
A: Do you like *the/-* animals?
B: Yes, I love them, I've got two pets: *a/-* cat and *a/the* dog.
- 2
A: Has she got any children?
B: Yes, *a/the* boy and *a/the* girl. *A/The* boy's name is Ben and *a/the* girl's name is Claire.
- 3
A: Can you switch *-/the* lamp on?
B: Which one?
A: The one in the corner of *-/the* room, next to *the/a* TV.

2 Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*, *the* or *-*.

- 1 There's _____ sofa in front of _____ bookcase on the right.
- 2 _____ milk is expensive these days.
- 3 I bought some T-shirts. I like _____ blue one best.
- 4 This is _____ most comfortable chair.
- 5 We've got _____ new oven. Do you like it?
- 6 I love _____ cats, but I also like _____ dogs.
- 7 Don't look directly at _____ sun, you'll hurt your eyes.
- 8 Where did we park _____ car?

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GRAMMAR

8A Past continuous

+	I	was	working	from home yesterday.
-	We	weren't	living	in Germany in 2014.
?	Were	you	having	lunch at one o'clock?

Use the past continuous to talk about actions that were in progress over a period of time in the past. Form the past continuous with the past of be and the *-ing* form of the verb.

*I **was working** from home yesterday.*

*We **weren't living** in Germany in 2012.*

***Were** you **studying** in the library yesterday?*

Past continuous events are often interrupted by a past simple action.

*She **was running** up the stairs when **she fell** and **broke** her arm.*

***Andreas arrived** while **she was cooking**.*

It is common to use the past continuous and the past simple to tell stories.

Use *when* and *while* before the past continuous to describe the period that you're talking about.

***While I was watching** the film, I fell asleep.*

***When I was working** at my old company, I met lots of people from Japan.*

8B because, so and to

Use *because*, *so* and *to* to explain the cause (what made something happen), purpose (why something happened) and result (how something finished) of an action.

Use *because* to talk about the cause of something.

*I **don't cycle** **because** I **don't have** a bike.*

***They went to bed late last night** **because** **they were out with friends**.*

Use *to* + infinitive to talk about the purpose of an action.

*I **got up early** **to finish** my homework.*

*She **sometimes goes to the gym** **to take** a yoga class.*

Use *so* to talk about the result of something.

*I **wasn't feeling well** **so** I **decided to stay in**.*

The shops were open late** **so** **we went into town at 7 p.m.

It is also possible to use *so that* to talk about the purpose of an action.

*I **got up early** **so that** I **could finish** a report for work.*

***We bought a huge cake** **so that** **everyone could have some**.*

8C Verb patterns

When we use two verbs together, the second verb is usually either the *-ing* form or the infinitive with *to*.

*I **love** **working** here.*

*She **hates** **swimming**.*

*I **don't want** **to travel** by bus.*

*I'd **like** **to get** there early, if possible.*

It's possible to use both forms after some verbs.

*My son **started talking** when he was one year old.*

*My son **started to talk** when he was one year old.*

*After dinner, we **continued watching** the film.*

*After dinner, we **continued to watch** the film.*

Use verb + *-ing* after verbs which describe how we feel about something: *love*, *like*, *enjoy*, *don't mind*, *hate*.

*I **love** **relaxing** in my garden.*

*They **like** **playing** football after work.*

*She **enjoys** **reading** in bed.*

*We **don't mind** **working** late.*

*He **hates** **getting up** early.*

With *love*, *like* and *hate*, it's also possible to use the infinitive with *to*.

*I **like** **to get** up early at the weekend.*

*I **hate** **to walk** in the rain.*

Use infinitive with *to* after verbs such as *want*, *would like*, and *need*.

*I **want** **to go** on holiday.*

*She'd **like** **to buy** a new phone.*

*They **need** **to leave** early.*

common verb patterns

verb + <i>ing</i>	verb + infinitive with <i>to</i>
avoid	choose
don't mind	decide
enjoy	expect
finish	hope
imagine	need
stop	want
	would like

PRACTICE

8A

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

- While we _____ (swim) in the pool, someone _____ (take) my towel!
- My sister _____ (argue) with my parents when I _____ (get) home last night.
- Dan _____ (lose) his keys while he _____ (cycle) to work.
- I _____ (fall) down the stairs when I _____ (leave) the building.
- It _____ (snow) when we _____ (leave) work.
- I _____ (take) a photo of a friend when a bird suddenly _____ (fly) into her face!
- Angela _____ (live) in Miami when she _____ (meet) Rico.
- Brad _____ (break) his leg while he _____ (snowboard).

2 Make sentences using the prompts. Use the past simple and past continuous.

- I / make / lunch / when / I / cut my finger.
I was making lunch when I cut my finger.
- Greg / fall off / bike / while / he / cycle / to college.
- I / find / a letter / while / I / read / an old book.
- While / we / sit / on the beach / we / see / an unusual bird.
- Fran / practise / the piano / I / get home.
- She / tell them / the news / while / they / have dinner.
- Dan / wear / a really strange coat / I / see / him.
- Annie / fall over / while / she / run / after the ball.

8B

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

- I want to become a nurse *because/so/to* I need to study hard.
- We're going fishing *because/so/to* I find it relaxing.
- Mick left school at 16 *because/so/to* become a builder.
- I love chocolate *because/so/to* I eat quite a lot of it.
- Paula bought a new dress *because/so/to* wear to the party.
- It was a lovely day *because/so/to* we all cycled to the beach.
- Because/So/To* I like travelling so much, I had four holidays last year!
- I couldn't do my homework *because/so/to* I asked my teacher for help.

2 Complete the sentences with *because, so or to*.

- I enjoy travelling by train _____. I do it quite a lot.
- My parents are taking an Italian course _____ have some fun.
- We decided not to have a barbecue _____ it was raining.
- Ian wanted to surprise Anne _____ he planned a weekend away.
- Ella took a photo of her new hairstyle _____ share with her friends.
- We went to the cinema _____ there was a really good film on.
- I love the sea _____. I try and go sailing every few months.
- Tony rented a car _____ pick up Helen from the airport.

8C

1 Choose the correct alternatives. Sometimes both answers may be possible.

Next year I'd like ¹*to take/taking* a year out from my job. I don't know what I want ²*to do/doing* yet, but I have a few ideas. I enjoy ³*to travel/travelling* and I like ⁴*to meet/meeting* new people, so I might go backpacking somewhere far away. I wouldn't like ⁵*to go/going* anywhere dangerous, but I don't mind ⁶*to go/going* somewhere that's difficult to get to. A friend suggested going to South-East Asia, which sounds exciting, but I've always wanted ⁷*to see/seeing* South America, so I might go there instead. The problem is I hate ⁸*to fly/flying*, it makes me really nervous. Anyway, I have lots of time to decide!

2 Make questions using the prompts.

- would / you / visit / Antarctica /?
- you / like / flying /?
- Why / you / hate / play / sport /?
- you / want / go out / this weekend /?
- would / you / hike / 100 km /?
- you / enjoy / travel / by bus /?
- you / need / get / a new passport /?
- Where / you / decide / go / on your last holiday /?
- you / avoid / work / at the weekend /?
- What / you / hope / do / next weekend /?

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9A Present perfect with *for* and *since*

Use the present perfect (*has/have* + past participle) to talk about things that started in the past and are still true now.

He's lived in Shanghai since 2010.

He's lived in Shanghai for about 10 years.



Use *for* to describe a period of time, e.g. *a few minutes, ten years, months, a long time, a while, ever*.

I've known Jack for at least 30 years.

We haven't seen each other for years.

Use *since* to describe when something started, e.g. *last summer, my birthday, last month, yesterday*.

I've worked here since last year.

It's also possible to use *since* before a clause, e.g. *I was born, I was at university, he left his job*.

They've lived here since they got married.

She's had those glasses since she was at school.

Use *How long ... ?* to ask questions about *for* and *since*.

How long have you known Sam?

I've known Sam for seven years.

Use the past simple, not the present perfect for things which happened at a specific time in the past.

He bought a new car yesterday.

Jimmy moved house last year.

9B Present perfect with *already*, *just* and *yet*

It is common to use *already*, *just* and *yet* when talking about completed present perfect actions.

Use *already* to talk about something that happened in the past, possibly earlier than you expected. It comes between *have* and the main verb.

I've already seen that film.

The concert has already finished.

Not: *The concert already has finished.*

Sometimes *already* comes at the end of a sentence, but this is less common.

We've spoken to Cara already.

Use *just* to talk about something which happened a short time ago. It comes between *have* and the main verb.

We've just watched an interesting documentary. It finished a few minutes ago.

I've just got home.

Not: *We got just home.*

Use *yet* to ask questions and talk about something that hasn't happened but you expect it to. It comes at the end of a question and negative sentence.

We haven't got home yet.

Have you finished that report yet?

Not: *We haven't got yet home.* / *Have you finished yet that report?*

Don't use *yet* in positive sentences. Use *already* instead.

I've already read that book.

Not: *I've read that book yet.*

9C *could/couldn't*

Use *could* + infinitive to talk about general ability in the past.

Mika could ride a bike when he was three.

I could speak Russian better when I lived in Moscow.

They could swim long distances even when they were little.

Use *couldn't* + infinitive to talk about a lack of general ability in the past.

I couldn't understand Russian when I first moved to Moscow, but I can now.

We couldn't play football that well when we were kids.

My mum couldn't cook until she was about forty.

Use *Could* + subject + infinitive to ask questions.

A: *Could you ride a bike when you were ten?*

B: *Yes, I could.*

A: *Could she paint well as a child?*

B: *No, she couldn't.*

PRACTICE

9A

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

- I've had this same hairstyle _____ I was in secondary school!
- My parents have known each other _____ 1981.
- We've had our car _____ 18 years but it still works well.
- I've loved skateboarding _____ I was a child.
- Mara's been a nurse _____ she left university.
- They've been students here _____ about six months.
- We've lived in this area _____ we were children.
- Tom's wanted to be a singer _____ a really long time.
- Dieter has been in our band _____ a couple of years.
- Angie has had her job _____ 2017.

2 Complete the text with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

I want to thank someone really important to me – my friend Lara. I ¹ _____ (know) her since we were children. She ² _____ (live) next door to me between 1995 and 2010 and had so much fun. We did everything together. Sadly she ³ _____ (move) to Canada in 2010 for work. She ⁴ _____ (meet) Ari there and they got married. They ⁵ _____ (be) married for six years and I'm so glad that she's met someone lovely. We ⁶ _____ (not/see) each other since she moved but we video chat all the time. This year has been a difficult year for me but Lara ⁷ _____ (help) me whenever I needed it. So, thanks Lara – you're the best!

9B

1 Make sentences with the present perfect and the words in brackets.

- I / not / have / dinner. (yet)
I haven't had dinner yet.
- I / not / book / my flights. (yet)
- Our teacher / give / us / homework / for / tonight. (already)
- I / buy / a new phone. (just)
- My parents / not / arrive. (yet)
- Yolanda / do / homework / ? (yet)
- Nina / woke up. (just)
- I / finish / this exercise! (already)

2 Complete the sentences with *already*, *yet* or *just*.

- I've _____ seen that film. Four times!
- Have you cleaned the car _____?
- Saskia hasn't got home _____.
- My sister's _____ lost her keys. She had them in her hand a minute ago!
- I don't want to eat at Renzo's tonight. I've _____ been there this week.
- Has the match finished _____?
- I don't want to go into the bedroom because the kids have _____ gone to bed.
- Rudy hasn't finished eating _____.

9C

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

- A:** ¹*You could/ Could you* ride a bike when you were 5?
- B:** No, I learnt quite late. I ²*could/ couldn't* ride a bike until I was 12!
- A:** Really?
- B:** Yes, though I learnt to when I was really young. I could actually ³*drive/ to drive* a car when I was 14.
- A:** How did you do that?
- B:** Oh, we lived on a farm, so we could ⁴*do/ doing* lots of things like that. Of course I ⁵*could/ couldn't* only drive when my dad was in the car and I ⁶ _____ (couldn't) drive on the roads, just around the farm.
- A:** Right, I ⁷*could/ couldn't* drive at that age. In fact, I failed my driving test three times!

2 Correct the mistake in six of the sentences.

- I could to write my name when I was three years old.
- Maria could enjoy history because the teacher was boring.
- Could you swimming when you were 5?
- We couldn't afford to go on holiday every year when I was young.
- Sorry, I couldn't not hear you. Can you repeat that?
- Jamie and I not could sit together on the plane here.
- I could drive a car when I was 16.
- How old were you when you could first to ride a bike?

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10A First conditional

Use the first conditional to talk about the possible result of an action in the future.

If you wait for a minute, I'll come with you.

If I'm tired, I won't go out tonight.

A first conditional sentence has two clauses: *if* + present tense and *will/won't* + infinitive.

If it's warm tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.

If I lose my keys again, I won't be happy.

If he doesn't feel well, he won't come for dinner.

Swap the position of the subject and *will* to make questions.

If I give you some money, will you drive me to the airport?

Use *when* instead of *if* for something that is more certain.

I'll pick you up when you finish work.

It's also possible to use modal verbs such as *can*, *might* and *should* instead of *will*.

If you go to the cinema tonight, you should see that new action film.

We can meet up tomorrow if you're free.

I might go to bed early tonight if I'm tired.

10B Present and past passive

Use the passive when we don't know who or what is responsible for an action or if it's not important.

Form the passive with *be* and the past participle.

Present passive: subject + *am/is/are* + past participle.

Stamps are sold in the post office.

This meat isn't cooked properly.

Past passive: subject + *was/were* + past participle

The post office was built in 1934.

Smartphones weren't used in the 1990s.

Swap the subject and *be* to form a question.

Was the post office built a long time ago?

Were smartphones used in the 1990s?

If necessary, use *by* to say who or what is responsible for an action.

My room wasn't cleaned by the hotel staff this morning.

English is spoken by millions of people around the world.

10C Review of tenses

The present

Use the present simple for habits or something which is always true.

I walk to work every day. I don't get the bus.

Cara is a chef.

Use the present continuous for an activity in progress at the time of speaking, or a temporary situation.

We're having dinner at the moment.

I'm staying with friends while I look for a new flat.

Use the present perfect for activities or states which started in the past and are still true.

I've lived on Old Street for five years.

How long has Fiona worked here?

The past

Use the past simple for finished activities and states.

I went to bed late last night.

I didn't live in the city when I was a child.

Use the past continuous for activities in progress over a period in the past.

I was having dinner at 7 p.m. last night.

When I left work, it was raining.

Use the past simple and past continuous together to show when one activity interrupts another.

My phone rang while I was watching the news.

We were talking about Janice when she walked in the room.

Use the present perfect for a past action or event, but we don't know (or it's not important) when it happened.

Sam can tell you about Borneo, he's been there several times.

I've never been in a helicopter.

The future

Use (*I think*) *will/won't* + infinitive for future predictions.

We'll be much healthier this time next year.

Manchester United won't win the Premier League this year.

Do you think mobile phones will get smaller again in the future?

Use *be going to* + infinitive for future plans and intentions.

I'm going to get a new job next year.

Are you going to tell her when you see her?

Use the present continuous for future arrangements.

I'm having lunch with my mother on Saturday.

We're staying at a really nice hotel next weekend.

PRACTICE

10A

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

- If people *like/will like* the idea, we *organise/'ll organise* a food festival in our area.
- The local restaurants *cook/will cook* food for people if we *ask/'ll ask* them.
- Visitors from other areas *come/will come* if we *tell/'ll tell* them about it.
- If people *visit/will visit* our area, they *see/should see* what a great place this is.
- If people *try/will try* the food, they *want/'ll want* to come back again.
- No one *come/will come* if we *don't/won't* advertise the event.
- The event *don't/won't* be successful if we *don't/won't* get help from local people.
- If it *rains/will rain*, we *don't have/can't have* a barbecue.

2 Make first conditional sentences using the prompts.

- I / send / you a message / if / I / be / free tomorrow.
I'll send you a message if I'm free tomorrow.
- If / we / get / home early / we / make / dinner.
- If / they / not get / here soon / we / should / give them a call.
- We / go out / tomorrow / if / the weather / be / nice.
- I / drive to the shop / if / we / not have / any bread.
- I / not see / you tomorrow / if / you / not be / at work.

10B

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

Jeans ¹*was/were* first made by Jacob Davis. The first jeans were ²*make/made* of heavy cotton. The first Levis 501 jeans were ³*design/designed* in 1890. Jeans ⁴*wasn't/weren't* worn by everyone, only some men. Today, hundreds of millions of pairs of jeans ⁵*are/were* bought each year in the US. Jeans ⁶*are enjoy/are enjoyed* by people everywhere. Around the world, over one billion pairs of jeans ⁷*are sold/were sell* each year. These days, jeans ⁸*are worn/were worn* by all kinds of people.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- Paper _____ first _____ (make) in China around 2,000 years ago.
- In the beginning, _____ (not/use) for writing.
- When _____ it first _____ (use) for writing?
- Today, about 8,000 pieces of paper _____ (make) from one tree.
- Ten litres of water _____ (need) to make one piece of A4 paper.
- The first bank notes _____ (make) with paper.

10C

1 Choose the correct alternatives.

I ¹*'ve always liked/always liked* cats, ever since I was a child. My first cat ²*is/was* all black, and his name was Charlie. He ³*has loved/loved* exploring different places around the house. One time when I ⁴*came/come* home from school, he ⁵*is sitting/was sitting* on the top of my bedroom door. When I walked in the room he ⁶*was falling/fell* on my head! I ⁷*'ve had/'m having* lots of cats over the years, and at the moment I ⁸*'ve looked after/'m looking after* my friend's cats while she's on holiday. Next year, I ⁹*open/'m going to open* up a cat sanctuary – a safe place for homeless cats to live. I think ¹⁰*it's/it'll* be really popular, because there are a lot of homeless cats in my area. ¹¹*'m meeting/'ll meet* someone next month to talk about it.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I _____ (live) in New York since I was 20.
- When I got home last night, my brothers _____ (play) a board game in the living room.
- I think we _____ (use) bicycles a lot more in the future.
- Last week I _____ (send) over a thousand emails!
- I _____ (learn) Chinese at the moment.
- I _____ (not like) pizza.
- Janine _____ (write) three reports this morning.
- We _____ (stay) by the lake this weekend.

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