Contents

To the student
To the teacher
Thanks

Unit
1 am/is/are
2 am/is/are (questions)
3 I am doing (present continuous)
4 are you doing? (present continuous questions)
5 I do/work/like etc. (present simple)
6 I don’t ... (present simple negative)
7 Do you ...? (present simple questions)
8 I am doing and I do (present continuous and present simple)
9 I have ... / I’ve got ...
10 was/were
11 worked/got/went etc. (past simple)
12 I didn’t ... Did you ...? (past simple negative and questions)
13 I was doing (past continuous)
14 I was doing (past continuous) and I did (past simple)
15 I have done (present perfect 1)
16 I’ve just ... I’ve already ... I haven’t ... yet (present perfect 2)
17 Have you ever ...? (present perfect 3)
18 How long have you ...? (present perfect 4)
19 for since ago
20 I have done (present perfect) and I did (past simple)
21 is done was done (passive 1)
22 is being done has been done (passive 2)
23 be/have/do in present and past tenses
24 Regular and irregular verbs
25 I used to ...
26 What are you doing tomorrow?
27 I’m going to ...
28 will/shall (1)
29 will/shall (2)
30 might
31 can and could
32 must mustn’t needn’t
33 should
34 I have to ...
35 Would you like ...? I’d like ...
36 there is there are
37 there was/were there has/have been there will be
38 It ...
39 I am     I don't etc.
40 Have you? Are you? Don't you? etc.
41 too/either so am I / neither do I etc.
42 isn't haven't don't etc. (negatives)
43 is it ... ? have you ... ? do they ... ? etc. (questions 1)
44 Who saw you? Who did you see? (questions 2)
45 Who is she talking to? What is it like? (questions 3)
46 What ... ? Which ... ? How ... ?
47 How long does it take ... ?
48 Do you know where ... ? I don't know what ... etc.
49 She said that ... He told me that ...
50 work/working go/going do/doing
51 to ... (I want to do) and -ing (I enjoy doing)
52 I want you to ... I told you to ...
53 I went to the shop to ...
54 go to ... go on ... go for ... go -ing
55 get
56 do and make
57 have
58 I/me he/him they/them etc.
59 my/his/their etc.
60 Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.
61 I/me/my/mine
62 myself/yourself/their/theselves etc.
63 -'s (Ann's camera / my brother's car) etc.
64 a/an ...
65 flower(s) bus(es) (singular and plural)
66 a car / some money (countable/uncountable 1)
67 a car / some money (countable/uncountable 2)
68 a/an and the
69 the ... 70 go to work / go home / go to the cinema
71 I like music I hate exams
72 the ... (names of places)
73 this/that/these/those
74 one/ones
75 some and any
76 not + any no none
77 not + anybody/anyone/anything nobody/no-one/nothing
78 somebody/anything/nowhere etc.
79 every and all
80 all most some any no none
81 both either neither
82 a lot much many
83 (a) little (a) few
84 old/nice/interesting etc. (adjectives)
85 quickly/badly/suddenly etc. (adverbs)
86 old/older expensive / more expensive
87 older than ... more expensive than ...
88 not as ... as
89 the oldest the most expensive
90 enough
91 too
92 He speaks English very well. (word order 1)
93 always/usually/often etc. (word order 2)
94 still yet already
95 Give me that book! Give it to me!
96 at 8 o'clock on Monday in April
97 from ... to until since for
98 before after during while
99 in at on (places 1)
100 in at on (places 2)
101 to in at (places 3)
102 under behind opposite etc. (prepositions)
103 up over through etc. (prepositions)
104 on at by with about (prepositions)
105 afraid of ... good at ... etc. preposition + -ing (good at -ing etc.)
106 listen to ... look at ... etc. (verb + preposition)
107 go in fall off run away etc. (phrasal verbs 1)
108 put on your shoes put your shoes on (phrasal verbs 2)
109 and but or so because
110 When ...
111 If we go ... If you see ... etc.
112 If I had ... If we went ... etc.
113 a person who ... a thing that/which ... (relative clauses 1)
114 the people we met the hotel you stayed at (relative clauses 2)

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

Additional exercises 248

Key to Exercises 265
Key to Additional exercises 293

Index 296
To the student (working without a teacher)

This is a grammar book for elementary students of English. There are 114 units in the book and each unit is about a different point of English grammar. There is a list of units at the beginning of the book (Contents).

Do not study all the units in order from beginning to end. It is better to choose the units that you need to do. For example, if you have a problem with the present perfect (I have been, he has done etc.), use the Index (at the back of the book) to find the unit (or units) you need to study (Units 15-20 for the present perfect).

Each unit is two pages. The information is on the left-hand page and the exercises are on the right.

You can use the book in this way:
1. Look in the Contents and/or Index to find the unit that you need.
2. Study the left-hand page (information).
3. Do the exercises on the right-hand page.
4. Use the Key to check your answers.
5. Study the left-hand page again if necessary.

Don’t forget the seven Appendices at the back of the book (pages 239-247). These will give you information about active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms, spelling and phrasal verbs.

There are also Additional exercises at the back of the book (pages 248-264). There is a list of these exercises on page 248.
To the teacher

The most important features of this book are:
- It is a grammar book. It deals only with grammar and is not a general course book.
- It is a book for elementary learners. It does not cover areas of grammar which are not normally taught at elementary level.
- It combines reference and exercises in one volume.
- It can be used for self-study or as supplementary course material.

Organisation of the book

There are 114 units in the book, each one focusing on a particular area of grammar. The material is organised in grammatical categories, such as tenses, questions and articles. Units are not ordered according to difficulty and should therefore be selected and used in the order appropriate for the learner(s). The book should not be worked through from beginning to end. The units are listed in the Contents and there is a comprehensive Index at the end of the book.

Each unit has the same format consisting of two facing pages. The grammar point is presented and explained on the left-hand page and the corresponding exercises are on the right. There are seven Appendices (pages 239-247) dealing with active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms (contractions), spelling and phrasal verbs. It might be useful for teachers to draw students’ attention to these.

This new edition of Essential Grammar in Use also contains a set of Additional exercises (pages 248-264). These exercises provide ‘mixed’ practice bringing together grammar points from a number of different units (mainly those concerning verb forms). There are 33 exercises in this section and there is a full list on page 248.

Finally, there is a Key at the back of the book (pages 265-295) for students to check their answers. An edition without the Key is also available for teachers who would prefer their students to use this.

Level

The book is for elementary learners, i.e. learners with very little English, but I would not expect it to be used from the first day of a course for complete beginners. It is intended mainly for elementary students who are beyond the very earliest stages of a beginners’ course. It could also be used by lower intermediate learners whose grammar is weaker than other aspects of their English or who have problems with particular areas of ‘elementary’ grammar.

The explanations are addressed to the elementary learner and are therefore as simple and as short as possible. The vocabulary used in the examples and exercises has also been restricted so that the book can be used at this level.

Using the book

The book can be used by students working alone (see To the student) or as supplementary course material. In either case the book can serve as an elementary grammar book.
When used as course material, the book can be used for immediate consolidation or for later revision or remedial work. It might be used by the whole class or by individual students needing extra help and practice.

In some cases it may be desirable to use the left-hand pages (presentation and explanation) in class, but it should be noted that these have been written for individual study and reference. In most cases, it would probably be better for the teacher to present the grammar point in his/her preferred way with the exercises being done for homework. The left-hand page is then available for later reference by the student.

Some teachers may prefer to keep the book for revision and remedial work. In this case, individual students or groups of students can be directed to the appropriate units for self-study and practice.

### Changes from the first edition

The main changes from the first edition are:

- There are six new units:
  - Unit 16 present perfect + just/already/yet
  - Unit 22 passive (is being done / has been done)
  - Unit 25 I used to ...
  - Unit 56 do and make
  - Unit 57 have
  - Unit 112 if I had ... / if we went... etc.

There is also a new appendix on active and passive forms (Appendix 1).

- Some of the material has been revised and reorganised. For example, the content of Units 99–100 (in/at/on) in the new edition corresponds to Unit 94 and part of Unit 96 in the old edition.

- Some units have been redesigned, for example Unit 41 (originally 39) and Unit 54 (originally 52).

- Some of the units have been reordered and (after Unit 8) nearly all units have a different number from the original edition. A few units have been moved to different parts of the book. For example, Unit 50 (work/working etc.) was originally Unit 34.

- Many of the left-hand pages have been rewritten and many of the examples changed. In a few cases there are significant changes to the content, for example Unit 51 (originally 47), Unit 73 (originally 68) and Unit 82 (originally 77).

- Many of the original exercises have been modified or completely replaced with new exercises (for example, Units 4 and 5).

- There is a new section of Additional exercises at the back of the book (see Organisation of the book above).
Thanks

For their help in producing this new edition of *Essential Grammar in Use*, I would like to thank Jeanne McCarten, Nóirín Burke, Liz Driscoll, Chris Hamilton-Emery, Geraldine Mark, Jane Walsh, Pam Murphy, Ruth Carim and Lelio Pallini.

Drawings by Richard Deverell, Richard Eckford, Sue Hillwood-Harris and Amanda MacPhail.
Book design by Peter Ducker MStD.
UNIT 1

am/is/are

A

My name is Lisa.
I'm 22.
I'm not married.
I'm American. I'm from Chicago.
My favourite colour is blue.
I'm a student.
My favourite sports are football and swimming.
My father is a doctor and my mother is a journalist.
I'm interested in art.

B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positive</th>
<th>negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am (I'm)</td>
<td>I am not (I'm not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>(he's not) or (he isn't)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>(she's not) or (she isn't)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>(it's not) or (it isn't)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>(we're not) or (we aren't)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>(you're not) or (you aren't)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>(they're not) or (they aren't)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

C

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

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

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

1 she is _she's_
2 they are __________
3 it is not __________
4 that is __________
5 I am not __________
6 you are not __________

1.2 Put in am, is or are.

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

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

1 (your shoes very dirty) _Your shoes are very dirty._
2 (my brother a teacher) My ____________________________
3 (this house not very big) ______________________________
4 (the shops not open today) ____________________________
5 (my keys in my bag) _________________________________
6 (Jenny 18 years old) ________________________________
7 (you not very tall) _________________________________

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

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

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

1 She’s thirsty. 3 He ____________________________ 5
2 They ____________________________ 4 6

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

1 (I / interested in politics) _I’m interested. (OR I’m not interested.)_ in politics.
2 (I / hungry) I ____________________________
3 (it / warm today) It ____________________________
4 (I / afraid of dogs) ____________________________
5 (my hands / cold) ____________________________
6 (Canada / a very big country) ____________________________
7 (diamonds / cheap) ____________________________
8 (I / interested in football) ____________________________
9 (Rome / in Spain) ____________________________

[11]
UNIT 2

am/is/are (questions)

A  positive  question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am</th>
<th>am I?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>he?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>she?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>we?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>they?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

- Where is your mother? Is she at home?
- 'What colour is your car?'  'It's red.'
- How are your parents? Are they well?
- 'How much are these postcards?'  'Fifty pence.'

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

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

C  short answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, I am.</th>
<th>No, I'm not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, he is.</td>
<td>No, he isn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it is.</td>
<td>No, it isn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, we are.</td>
<td>No, we aren't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, you are.</td>
<td>No, you aren't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, they are.</td>
<td>No, they aren't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

UNIT 2

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Is your car blue?</td>
<td>B. No, I'm not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is Linda from London?</td>
<td>C. Yes, you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What colour is your bag?</td>
<td>F. No, it's black.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. How is George?</td>
<td>H. No, she's American.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. (at home / your mother?)</th>
<th>Is your mother at home?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. (your parents / well?)</td>
<td>Are your parents well?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (interesting / your job?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. (the shops / open today?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. (interested in sport / you?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. (near here / the post office?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. (at school / your children?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. (why / you / late?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

A

- She’s eating.
- She isn’t reading.
- It’s raining.
- The sun isn’t shining.
- They’re running.
- They aren’t walking.

The present continuous is:

\[ \text{am/is/are} + \text{doing/eating/running/writing etc.} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am (not) -ing</th>
<th>I’m working.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he is (not) -ing</td>
<td>Chris is writing a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she is (not) -ing</td>
<td>She isn’t eating. (or She’s not eating.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is (not) -ing</td>
<td>The phone is ringing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we are (not) -ing</td>
<td>We’re having dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are (not) -ing</td>
<td>You’re not listening to me. (or You aren’t …)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are (not) -ing</td>
<td>The children are doing their homework.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B

\[ \text{am/is/are} + \text{-ing} = \text{something is happening now:} \]

- I’m working
- She’s wearing a hat
- They’re playing football
- I’m not watching television

\[ \text{past} \quad \text{now} \quad \text{future} \]

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

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):

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

What are you doing tomorrow? ⇒ UNIT 25
EXERCISES

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

- eat  have  lie  play  sit  wait

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

3.2 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs:

- build  cook  go  have  stand  swim  work

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

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

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

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

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

**are you doing? (present continuous questions)**

**A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positive</th>
<th>question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>doing? I am doing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>he is working? he is working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>she is going? she is going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it is staying? it is staying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we you</td>
<td>we are etc. we are etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>they are etc. they are etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**B**

Study the word order:

- is/are + subject + -ing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>is</th>
<th>he</th>
<th>working today?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Is | he | working today? (not ‘Is working Paul today?’)

Where are they going?
Where are those people going? (not ‘Where are going those people?’)

**C**

**Short answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes, I am.</th>
<th>No, I’m not.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>he’s not. or No, he isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she it</td>
<td>she’s not. or No, she isn’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we you they</td>
<td>we’re not. or No, we aren’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you they</td>
<td>you’re not. or No, you aren’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

I am doing ⇒ **UNIT 3** What are you doing tomorrow? ⇒ **UNIT 25** questions ⇒ **UNITS 43-46**
EXERCISES

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.

1. (you/watch/it?) Are you watching it?
   No, you can turn it off.

2. (you/go/now?)
   Yes, see you tomorrow.

3. (it/rain?)
   No, not at the moment.

4. (you/enjoy/the film?)
   Yes, it's very funny.

5. (that clock/work?)
   No, it's broken.

6. (you/write/a letter?)
   Yes, to my sister.

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

cry  eat  go  laugh  look at  read

1. What are you reading?

2. Do you live in the city?

3. What is he doing?

4. Why are you laughing?

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

1. (working/Paul/today?) Is Paul working today?

2. (what/doing/the children?) What are the children doing?

3. (you/listening/to me?)

4. (where/going/your friends?)

5. (your parents/television/watching?)

6. (what/cooking/Ann?)

7. (why/you/looking/at me?)

8. (coming/the bus?)

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

1. Are you watching TV? No, I'm not.

2. Are you wearing a watch?

3. Are you eating something?

4. Is it raining?

5. Are you sitting on the floor?

6. Are you feeling well?
I do/work/like etc. (present simple)

A

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1/we/you/they</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>watch</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>reads</td>
<td>likes</td>
<td>works</td>
<td>lives</td>
<td>watches</td>
<td>does</td>
<td>has</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember:

he works / she lives / it rains etc.

- I work in a shop. My brother works in a bank. (not 'My brother work')
- It rains a lot in winter.

I have → he/she/it has:
- John has a shower every day.

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):
- es after -s / -sh / -ch: pass → passes finish → finishes watch → watches
- y → ies: study → studies try → tries
- also: do → does go → goes

B

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

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

C

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

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

5.1 Write these verbs -s or -es.

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

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

eat  go  live  play  play  sleep

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

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil  close  cost  cost  like  like  meet  open  speak  teach  wash

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

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

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

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

1 (watch television) ...I never watch television... / I usually watch television in the evening... (etc.)  
2 (read in bed) I ...  
3 (get up before 7 o'clock) ...  
4 (go to work/school by bus) ...  
5 (drink coffee) ...
UNIT 6

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

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

She doesn't drink coffee.

He doesn't like his job.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positive</th>
<th>negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/we you they work like do have</td>
<td>I/we you they do not (don't) work like do have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she it works likes does has</td>
<td>he/she it does not (doesn't)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

B Remember:

I/we/you/they don't ... I don't like football.

He/she/it doesn't ... He doesn't like football.

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

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

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

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

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

1 Bill and Rose like classical music.
   Carol 
   I 
   classical music.

2 Bill and Rose
   Carol 
   

3 

6.3 Write about yourself. Use: I never ... or I often ... or I don't ... very often.
1 (watch TV) I don't watch TV very often. (OR I never ... OR I often ...)
2 (go to the theatre) 
3 (ride a bicycle) 
4 (eat in restaurants) 
5 (travel by train) 

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + one of these verbs:
cost go know read see use wear

1 I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.
2 Paul has a car but he doesn't use it very often.
3 They like films but they never go to the cinema very often.
4 Amanda is married but she doesn't wear a ring.
5 I don't know much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
6 It's not an expensive hotel. It doesn't cost much to stay there.
7 Brian lives near us but we don't see him very often.

6.5 Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.
1 Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
2 I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
3 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I don't know.' (know)
4 Sue is a very quiet person. She doesn't talk very much. (talk)
5 Jim drinks a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
6 It's not true! I didn't believe it! (believe)
7 That's a very beautiful picture. I don't like it very much. (like)
8 Mark is a vegetarian. He doesn't eat meat. (eat)
Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/we you they</td>
<td>work like do have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she it</td>
<td>works likes does has</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Study the word order:

do/does + subject + infinitive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Does</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How often</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>your friends</td>
<td>work in the evening?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chris</td>
<td>near here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>your parents</td>
<td>tennis?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>this word</td>
<td>live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td>wash?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mean?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions with always/usually/often:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Does</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>always</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>breakfast?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chris</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>tennis?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>at weekends?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do you do? = What's your job?:
- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

C. Remember:
do I/we/you/they ...
does he/she/it ...

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

D. Short answers

Yes, I/we/you/they do.

No, I/we/you/they don't.

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

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

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

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:
do do enjoy go like start teach work

1. What do you do?
2. What time in the morning?
3. How on Saturdays?
4. And your husband. What to work?
5. What ?

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

7.4 Write short answers (Yes, he does. / No, I don't. etc.).
1. Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don't. OR Yes, I do.
2. Do you live in a big city?
3. Do you often ride a bicycle?
4. Does it rain a lot where you live?
5. Do you play the piano?
I am doing and I do  
(present continuous and present simple)

A
Jim is watching television. He is not playing the guitar.
But Jim has a guitar. He often plays it and he plays very well.
Jim plays the guitar but he is not playing the guitar now.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>like</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>want</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>understand</th>
<th>remember</th>
<th>depend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>believe</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the present simple only with these verbs (I want / do you like? etc.):
- I’m tired. I want to go home. (not I’m wanting)
- ‘Do you know that girl?’ ‘Yes, but I don’t remember her name.’
- I don’t understand. What do you mean?
EXERCISES

8.1 Answer the questions about the pictures.

1. Does he take photographs? **Yes, he does.**
   What is he doing? **He’s having a bath.**
2. Is she driving a bus? **Yes, she is.**
   Does she drive a bus? **Yes, she does.**
3. Does he clean windows? **Yes, he does.**
   Is he cleaning a window? **Yes, he is.**
4. Are they teaching? **Yes, they are.**
   Do they teach? **Yes, they do.**

8.2 Put am/ is/ are or do/ don’t/ does/ doesn’t.

1. Excuse me, **do** you speak English?
2. ‘Where’s Ann?’ ‘I **don’t** know.’
3. What’s funny? Why **aren’t** you laughing?
4. ‘What **do** your sister do?’ ‘She’s a dentist.’
5. It’s **raining,** I **don’t** want to go out in the rain.
6. ‘Where **do** you come from?’ ‘Canada.’
7. How much **is** it cost to phone Canada?
8. George is a good tennis player but he **doesn’t** play very often.

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

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

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

A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>I/we</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>have got</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>he/she</th>
<th>it</th>
<th>has</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>he/she</th>
<th>it</th>
<th>has got</th>
<th>(I've got)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(we've got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(you've got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(they've got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(he's got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(she's got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(it's got)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

B

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we</th>
<th>have not (haven't)</th>
<th>got</th>
<th>question</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>I/we</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>got?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

C

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

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

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

9.1 Write the short form (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).
1 we have got  we've got  3 they have got  it has got  5 it has got
2 he has got  4 she has not got  6 I have not got

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

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

1 (a camera) Tina has got a camera. I've got (or I haven't got) a camera.
2 (a bicycle) Tina
3 (long hair)
4 (brothers/sisters)

9.4 Put in have got (we've got), has got (s got), haven't got or hasn't got.
1 Sarah  hasn't got  a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
2 They like animals. They  ve got  three dogs and two cats.
3 Charles isn't happy. He  a lot of problems.
4 They don't read much. They  many books.
5 'What's wrong?' 'I  something in my eye.'
6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I  it.'
7 Julia wants to go to the concert but she  a ticket.

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

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

1 I'm not feeling very well. I  a headache.
2 It's a nice house but it  a garden.
3 Most cars
4 Everybody likes Tom. He
5 I'm going to the dentist this morning. I
6 He can't open the door. He
7 An insect
8 We must hurry. We
was/were

A

Now Robert is at work.
At midnight last night he wasn't at work.
He was in bed.
He was asleep.

am/is/are (present) → was (past):
- I am tired. (now)
- Where is Ann? (now)
- The weather is good today.

I was tired last night.
Where was Ann yesterday?
The weather was good last week.

are (present) → were (past):
- You are late. (now)
- They aren't here. (now)

You were late yesterday.
They weren't here last Sunday.

B

positive | negative | question
---|---|---
was | wasn't | was | I? | he? | she? | it?
we | we | were | were | weren't | weren't | you? | they?

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

C

short answers

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

- 'Were you late?' 'No, I wasn't.'
- 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he was.'
- 'Were Sue and Steve at the party?' 'No, they weren't.'
10.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

1. George was in bed.
2. Carol and Jack
3. Sue
4. And you?

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

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

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

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

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

1. (late / you / this morning / why?)
   Why were you late this morning?
2. (difficult / your exam?)
3. (last week / where / Ann and Chris?)
4. (your new camera / how much?)
5. (angry / you / yesterday / why?)
6. (nice / the weather / last week?)

The traffic was bad.
No, it was easy.
They were on holiday.
Sixty pounds.
Because you were late.
Yes, it was beautiful.
worked/got/went etc. (past simple)

A

They **watch** television every evening.

*(present simple)*

They **watched** television yesterday evening.

*(past simple)*

**watched** is the *past simple*:

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

B

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

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

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

**Spelling** *(⇒ Appendix 5)*:

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

C

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

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

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

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

clean  die  enjoy  finish  happen  open  rain  start  stay  want

1 I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
2 It was hot in the room, so I opened the window.
3 The concert happened at 7.30 and started at 10 o’clock.
4 When I was a child, I wanted to be a doctor.
5 The accident occurred last Sunday afternoon.
6 It’s a nice day today but yesterday it rained all day.
7 We stayed in our holiday last year. We started at a very nice place.
8 Ann’s grandfather died when he was 90 years old.

11.2 Write the past simple of these verbs:

1 get __________ 4 pay __________ 7 go __________ 10 know __________
2 see __________ 5 visit __________ 8 think __________ 11 put __________
3 play __________ 6 buy __________ 9 copy __________ 12 speak __________

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

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

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

1 Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
2 Rachel often loses her keys. She lost her keys last week.
3 Kate meets her friends every evening. She met her friends yesterday evening.
4 I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I bought two newspapers.
5 We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we went to the cinema.
6 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I ate an orange.
7 Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he had a shower.
8 Our friends come to see us every Friday. They came to see us last Friday.

11.5 Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

1 I played volleyball yesterday.
2 __________
3 __________
I didn’t … Did you …?  
(past simple negative and questions)

A  We use did in past simple negatives and questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitive</th>
<th>positive</th>
<th>negative (didn’t)</th>
<th>question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>I played</td>
<td>I didn’t play</td>
<td>play?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>we started</td>
<td>we didn’t start</td>
<td>start?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>you watched</td>
<td>you didn’t watch</td>
<td>watch?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>they had</td>
<td>they didn’t have</td>
<td>have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>he saw</td>
<td>he didn’t see</td>
<td>see?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>she did</td>
<td>she didn’t do</td>
<td>do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>it went</td>
<td>it didn’t go</td>
<td>go?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  do/does (present) → did (past):

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

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

- I watched but I didn’t watch (not ‘I didn’t watch’)
- they went did they go? (not ‘they went’)
- he had he didn’t have
- you did did you do?
- I played tennis yesterday but I didn’t win.
- ‘Did you do the shopping?’ ‘No, I didn’t have time.’
- We went to the cinema but we didn’t enjoy the film.

D  Study the word order in questions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>did + subject + infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What did you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How did the accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where did your sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E  short answers:

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

worked/got/went etc. (past simple) ⇒ UNIT 14
EXERCISES

12.1 Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.
1. I saw Barbara but I didn’t see her last week.
2. They worked on Monday but they didn’t work on Tuesday.
3. We went to the post office but we didn’t go to the bank.
4. She had a pen but she didn’t have any paper.
5. Jack did French at school but he didn’t do German.

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

12.3 What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.
1. (watch TV) I watched TV. OR I didn’t watch TV.
2. (get up before 7 o’clock) I
3. (have a shower)
4. (buy a magazine)
5. (eat meat)
6. (go to bed before 10.30)

12.4 Write B’s questions. Use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arrived</th>
<th>cost</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>go to bed late</th>
<th>happen</th>
<th>have a nice time</th>
<th>stay</th>
<th>win</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where did you stay?
| 2 A: I was late this morning. B: What time? A: Half past nine. | 6 A: I’m tired this morning. B: How? A: No, but I didn’t sleep very well. |
| 3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B: Where? A: No, I lost. | 7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B: How? A: Yes, it was great. |

12.5 Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative or question.
1. We went to the cinema but the film wasn’t very good. We didn’t enjoy it. (enjoy)
2. Tim bought some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
3. Where did you yesterday? ‘No, it was a nice day.’ (rain)
4. The party wasn’t very good, so we stayed long. (stay)
5. It was very warm in the room, so I opened a window. (open)
6. ‘Did you go to the bank this morning?’ ‘No, I didn’t.’ (have)
7. ‘I cut my hand this morning.’ ‘How long was that?’ (do)
I was doing (past continuous)

A

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

At 4 o'clock she wasn't at home.
She was at the sports club.
She was playing tennis.
She wasn't watching television.

3.00
she began playing

4.00

she was playing

4.30

she stopped playing

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I he she</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>doing</th>
<th>playing</th>
<th>etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he she</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>watching</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we you they</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>doing</td>
<td>playing</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I he she</th>
<th>was not (wasn't)</th>
<th>doing</th>
<th>watching</th>
<th>playing</th>
<th>running</th>
<th>living</th>
<th>etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I he she</td>
<td>were not (weren't)</td>
<td>doing</td>
<td>watching</td>
<td>playing</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>living</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we you they</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>doing</td>
<td>watching</td>
<td>playing</td>
<td>running</td>
<td>living</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

was/were ⇒ unit 10 I was doing and I did (past continuous and simple) ⇒ unit 14
**EXERCISES**

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

1. Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
2. Carol and Jack were at the cinema. They were watching a film.
3. Tom was in his car. He was driving.
4. Tom was in the station. He was waiting for a train.
5. Catherine was in the park. She was walking.
6. And you? I was... (fill in)

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

1. At 9:45, she was washing her car...
2. At 11:45 she was... (fill in)
3. At 9 o’clock she was... (fill in)
4. At 12:50 she was... (fill in)
5. At 8:15 she was... (fill in)
6. At 10:30 she was... (fill in)

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

1. Where were you living... in 1990?
   - In London.
   - I was asleep.
   - No, it was sunny.
   - Because she was in a hurry.
   - No, a T-shirt and jeans.

2. (you/do) at 2 o’clock?
3. (it/rain) when you got up?
4. (Ann/drive) so fast?
5. (Tim/wear) a suit yesterday?

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

1. (wear / a jacket) **He wasn’t wearing a jacket.**
2. (carry / a bag)
3. (go / to the dentist)
4. (eat / an ice-cream)
5. (carry / an umbrella)
6. (go / home)
7. (wear / a hat)
8. (ride / a bicycle)
I was doing (past continuous) and I did (past simple)

A

What happened? The phone rang. (past simple)
What was Jack doing when the phone rang? He was reading a book.
What did he do when the phone rang? He stopped reading and answered the phone.

So, when the phone rang, he was reading.

[Diagram: Jack began reading, then the phone rang, then he stopped reading and answered the phone.]

B

past simple

- A: What did you do yesterday morning?
  B: We played tennis. (from 10 to 11:30)

past continuous

- A: What were you doing at 10:30?
  B: We were playing tennis.

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

- I started work at 9 o'clock and finished at 4:30. At 2:30 I was working.
- It was raining when we went out. (= it started raining before we went out)
- I saw Lucy and Steve this morning. They were waiting at the bus stop.
- Jenny fell asleep while she was reading.
EXERCISES

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

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

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

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

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

1 A: What were you doing (you/do) when the phone rang (ring)?
B: I _________________ (watch) television.

2 A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she _________________ (study).

3 A: What time (the post / arrive) this morning?
B: It _________________ (come) while I _________________ (have) breakfast.

4 A: Was Margaret at work today?
B: No, she _________________ (not/go) to work. She was ill.

5 A: How fast (you/drive) when the police _________________ (stop) you?
B: I don’t know exactly but I _________________ (not/drive) very fast.

6 A: _________________ (your team / win) the football match yesterday?
B: No, the weather was very bad, so we _________________ (not/play).

7 A: How _________________ (you/break) the window?
B: We _________________ (play) football. I _________________ (kick) the ball and it _________________ (hit) the window.

8 A: _________________ (you/see) Jenny last night?
B: Yes, she _________________ (wear) a very nice jacket.

9 A: What (you/do) at 2 o’clock this morning?
B: I was asleep.

10 A: I _________________ (lose) my key last night.
B: How _________________ (you/get) into your room?
A: I _________________ (climb) in through a window.
I have done (present perfect 1)

A

His shoes are dirty. → He is cleaning his shoes. → He has cleaned his shoes. (= his shoes are clean now)

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

B

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

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{have} & \text{have} & \text{have} \\
\text{I} & \text{we} & \text{I} \\
\text{we} & \text{we} & \text{we} \\
\text{you} & \text{have} & \text{you} \\
\text{you} & \text{have} & \text{you} \\
\text{they} & \text{have} & \text{they} \\
\text{they} & \text{have} & \text{they} \\
\hline
\text{not} & \text{not} & \text{not} \\
\text{have} & \text{have} & \text{have} \\
\text{haven't} & \text{haven't} & \text{haven't} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\text{cleaned} & \text{finished} & \text{started} \\
\text{past participle} & \text{lost} & \text{done} \\
\hline
\text{I} & \text{I} & \text{I} \\
\text{we} & \text{we} & \text{we} \\
\text{you} & \text{you} & \text{you} \\
\text{they} & \text{they} & \text{they} \\
\hline
\text{has} & \text{have} & \text{have} \\
\text{he} & \text{he} & \text{he} \\
\text{she} & \text{she} & \text{she} \\
\text{it} & \text{it} & \text{it} \\
\end{array}
\]

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

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

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

\begin{itemize}
  \item the same: buy → I bought / I have bought
  \item the same: lose → I lost / I have lost
  \item different: break → I broke / I have broken
  \item different: fall → it fell / it has fallen
\end{itemize}

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{have} & \text{have} & \text{have} \\
\text{I} & \text{we} & \text{I} \\
\text{we} & \text{we} & \text{we} \\
\text{you} & \text{you} & \text{you} \\
\text{they} & \text{they} & \text{they} \\
\hline
\text{had} & \text{had} & \text{had} \\
\text{has} & \text{has} & \text{has} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{done} & \text{been} & \text{gone} \\
\text{I} & \text{I} & \text{I} \\
\text{we} & \text{we} & \text{we} \\
\text{you} & \text{you} & \text{you} \\
\text{they} & \text{they} & \text{they} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

C

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

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

15.1 Look at the pictures. What has happened? Choose from:
go to bed  clean his shoes  stop raining  close the door  fall down  have a bath
before  now

1  →  He has cleaned his shoes.

2  →  She

3  →  They

4  →  It

5  →  He

6  →  The

---

15.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.
break  buy  decide  finish  forget  go  go invite  see  not/see  take  tell

1 'Can I have this newspaper?' ‘Yes, I’ve finished with it.’
2 I .................................. some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
3 ‘Where is Liz?’ ‘She .................................. out.’
4 I’m looking for Paula. .................................. you .................................. her?
5 Look! Somebody .................................. that window.
6 ‘Does Lisa know that you’re going away?’ ‘Yes, I .................................. her.’
7 I can’t find my umbrella. Somebody .................................. it.
8 I’m looking for Sarah. Where .................................. she ..................................?
9 I know that woman but I .................................. her name.
10 Sue is having a party tonight. She .................................. a lot of people.
11 What are you going to do? .................................. you ..................................?
12 ‘Where are my glasses?’ ‘I don’t know. I .................................. them.’
I’ve just …  I’ve already …  I haven’t … yet
(present perfect 2)

A  I’ve just …

They have just arrived.

just = a short time ago

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

B  I’ve already …

Yes, I know. We’ve already met.

already = before you expected / before I expected

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

C  I haven’t … yet / Have you … yet?

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

The film hasn’t started yet.

yet in negative sentences:

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

yet in questions:

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Picture 1]</td>
<td>They’ve just arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Picture 2]</td>
<td>He just started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Picture 3]</td>
<td>They just arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Picture 4]</td>
<td>The race just started.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time is Paul arriving?</td>
<td>He’s already arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Sue and Bill want to see the film?</td>
<td>No, they haven’t seen it yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t forget to phone Tom.</td>
<td>He hasn’t called yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When is Martin going away?</td>
<td>She hasn’t heard yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want to read the newspaper?</td>
<td>She hasn’t read it yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When does Linda start her new job?</td>
<td>She hasn’t started yet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m going out soon.</td>
<td>She hasn’t gone out yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus has just arrived.</td>
<td>She hasn’t gone out yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus has just arrived.</td>
<td>She hasn’t gone out yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus has just arrived.</td>
<td>She hasn’t gone out yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus has just arrived.</td>
<td>She hasn’t gone out yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus has just arrived.</td>
<td>She hasn’t gone out yet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16.4
Write questions with *yet*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your friend has got a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her: Have you started your new job yet?</td>
<td>Have you started your new job yet?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your friend has some new neighbours. Perhaps he has met them. You ask him:</td>
<td>Have you met your new neighbours yet?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your friend must write a letter. Perhaps she has written it now. You ask her:</td>
<td>Have you written the letter yet?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom was trying to sell his car. Perhaps he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Tom:</td>
<td>Have you heard that Tom has sold his car yet?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Have you ever … ? (present perfect 3)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO JAPAN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- ‘Have you been to France?’ (in your life) ‘No, I haven’t.’
- I’ve been to Canada but I haven’t been to the United States.
- Mary is an interesting person. She has had many different jobs and has lived in many places.
- I’ve been to France. (once = one time)
- ‘Have you ever played golf?’ ‘Yes, I often play golf.’
- My mother has never travelled by air.
- I’ve never ridden a horse.
- ‘Who is that man?’ ‘I don’t know. I’ve never seen him before.’
- ‘Has Ann ever been to Australia?’ ‘Yes, once.’ (once = one time)
- ‘Has Ann ever been to Spain?’ ‘Yes, twice.’ (twice = two times)
- ‘Have you read this book?’ ‘Yes, I’ve read it twice.’
- ‘Have you ever been to Spain?’

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

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

C gone and been

Bill has gone to Spain.
(= he is in Spain now)

Bill has been to Spain.
(= he went to Spain but now he is back)

Compare:

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

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

1. Have you ever been to London?
2. Have you ever played golf?
3. Have you ever been to Australia?
4. Have you ever been to New York?
5. Have you ever been on a helicopter trip?
6. Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
7. Have you ever broken your leg?

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

1. Helen has been to New York twice.
2. Helen has been to Australia.
3. Helen has eaten Chinese food.
4. Helen has driven a bus.

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

5. I have been to New York.
6. I have played tennis.
7. I have been on a helicopter trip.
8. I have been late for work or school.

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

Mary has had many different jobs.

1. She has travelled all over the world.
2. She has met a lot of interesting people.
3. She has written many different books.
4. She has had many different jobs.
5. She has been married three times.

17.4 Put in gone or been.

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

A  Jill is on holiday in Ireland. She is there now.
    She arrived in Ireland on Monday.
    Today is Thursday.
    How long has she been in Ireland?
    She has been in Ireland \{ since Monday.
    for three days.\}

Compare is and has been:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{She is in Ireland now.} \\
\text{has been = present perfect}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{She has been in Ireland since Monday.} \\
\text{for three days.}
\end{array}
\]

B  Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present simple</th>
<th>present perfect simple (have been/have lived/have known etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mark and Liz are married.</td>
<td>They have been married for five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you married?</td>
<td>How long have you been married?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you know Sarah?</td>
<td>How long have you known her?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know Sarah.</td>
<td>I've known her for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda lives in London.</td>
<td>How long has she lived in London?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have a car.</td>
<td>How long have you had your car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I've had it since April.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present continuous</th>
<th>present perfect continuous (have been + ing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm learning German.</td>
<td>How long have you been learning German?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(not 'How long are you learning German?')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I've been learning German for two years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David is watching TV.</td>
<td>How long has he been watching TV?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He's been (= He has been) watching TV since 5 o'clock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's raining.</td>
<td>It's been (= It has been) raining all day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES

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

18.2 Make questions with How long ... ?

1 Jill is on holiday. How long has she been on holiday?
2 Mike and Judy are in Brazil. How long have they been there?
3 I know Margaret. How long have you known her?
4 Diana is learning Italian. How long have you been learning Italian?
5 My brother lives in Canada. How long have you been there?
6 I’m a teacher. How long have you been a teacher?
7 It is raining. How long has it been raining?

18.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Your sentence must end with one of these:
for ten minutes all day all her life for ten years since he was 20 since Sunday

1 They have been married for ten years.
2 She has been married all her life.
3 They have been married since Sunday.
4 The sun has been shining for ten minutes.
5 She has been waiting all day.
6 He has been waiting for two hours.

18.4 Which is right?

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

We use for and since to say how long:

- Jill is in Ireland. She has been there since Monday.

for three days.

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

Monday → Tuesday → Wednesday

---

for three days

---

past  |  NOW

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

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

since

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

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

ago

ago = before now:

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

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

Compare ago and for:

- When did Jill arrive in Ireland?
  She arrived in Ireland three days ago.

- How long has she been in Ireland?
  She has been in Ireland for three days.
EXERCISES

19.1 Write for or since.
1. Jill has been in Ireland \textit{since} Monday.
2. Jill has been in Ireland \textit{for} three days.
3. My aunt has lived in Australia \textit{for} 15 years.
4. Margaret is in her office. She has been there \textit{at} 7 o'clock.
5. India has been an independent country \textit{since} 1947.
6. The bus is late. We've been waiting \textit{for} 20 minutes.
7. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty \textit{for} many years.
8. Mike has been ill \textit{for} a long time. He has been in hospital \textit{since} October.

19.2 Answer these questions. Use \textit{ago}.
1. When was your last meal? \textit{Three hours ago}.
2. When was the last time you were ill?
3. When did you last go to the cinema?
4. When was the last time you were in a car?
5. When was the last time you went on holiday?

19.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets (...) + \textit{for} or \textit{ago}.
1. Jill arrived in Ireland \textit{three days ago}.
2. Jill has been in Ireland \textit{for three days}.
3. Linda and Frank have been married \textit{for} 20 years.
4. Linda and Frank got married \textit{three days ago}.
5. Dan arrived \textit{ten minutes} ago.
6. We had lunch \textit{for} an hour.
7. Silvia has been learning English \textit{for} six months.
8. I haven't known Lisa \textit{for} a long time.
9. I bought these shoes \textit{for} a few days.

19.4 Complete the sentences with \textit{for} or \textit{since}.
1. Jill is in Ireland now. She arrived there \textit{three days ago}.
2. Jack is here. He arrived here on Tuesday. He has \textit{been}...
3. It's raining. It started an hour ago. It's been ...
4. I know Sue. I first met Sue two years ago. I've ...
5. I have a camera. I bought it in 1989. I've ...
6. They are married. They got married six months ago. They've ...
7. Liz is studying medicine at university. She started three years ago. She has ...
8. Dave plays the piano. He started when he was seven years old. Dave has ...

19.5 Write sentences about yourself. Begin with the words in brackets (...).
1. (I've lived) ...
2. (I've been) ...
3. (I've been learning) ...
4. (I've known) ...
5. (I've had) ...
I have done (present perfect) and I did (past simple)

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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>past simple</th>
<th>finished time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We arrived</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>last week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at 3 o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in 1991.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>six months ago</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Do not use the present perfect (have arrived / have done / have been etc.) with a finished time:
- I saw Paula yesterday. (not 'I have seen')
- Where were you on Sunday afternoon? (not 'Where have you been')
- We didn't have a holiday last year. (not 'We haven't had')
- 'What did you do last night?' 'I stayed at home.'
- William Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616. He was a writer. He wrote many plays and poems.

Use the past simple to ask When ...? or What time ...?
- When did they arrive? (not 'When have they arrived?')

B
Compare:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Have you seen Ann? **Yes, I saw her 5 minutes ago.**
2. Have you started your new job? **Yes, I last week.**
3. Have your friends arrived? **Yes, they last Friday.**
4. Has Sarah gone away? **Yes, she yesterday.**
5. Have you worn your new shoes? **Yes, I last week.**

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: <strong>Have you ever been</strong> (you/ever/be) to Florida?</th>
<th>B: Yes, we <strong>went</strong> (go) there on holiday two years ago.</th>
<th>A: <strong>Have you</strong> (you/have) a good time?</th>
<th>B: Yes, it was <strong>great</strong> (be great).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Rose works in a factory. She <strong>has worked</strong> (work) there for six months. Before that she <strong>was a waitress</strong> (be) in a restaurant. She <strong>has worked</strong> (work) there for two years but she <strong>enjoys</strong> (not/enjoy) it very much.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A: Do you know Martin's sister?</td>
<td>B: I <strong>never saw</strong> (see) her a few times but I <strong>didn't speak</strong> (never/speak) to her.</td>
<td>A: And Julia?</td>
<td>B: I don't know. I <strong>saw</strong> (not/see) her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: Yes. I <strong>met</strong> (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**UNIT 21**

is done  was done (passive 1)

A

The office is cleaned every day.
The office was cleaned yesterday.

Compare active and passive:

- Somebody cleans the office every day. *(active)*
- The office is cleaned every day. *(passive)*
- Somebody cleaned the office yesterday. *(active)*
- The office was cleaned yesterday. *(passive)*

B

The passive is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present simple</th>
<th>Past simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am/is/are (not)</td>
<td>was/were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

C

was/were born

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

D

Passive + by ...

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

[50] active and passive ⇒ **Appendix 1**
EXERCISES

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

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

Sentences 8-15 are past.

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

21.2 Correct these sentences.

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

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

is cleaned damage find give invite make make show steal take

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

21.4 Where were they born?

1 (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.
2 (Sally / Birmingham) Sally
3 (her parents / Ireland) Her
4 (you / ???) I
5 (your mother / ???)
is being done  has been done
(passive 2)

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

- Somebody is painting the door. (active)
- The door is being painted. (passive)

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

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

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

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

- Somebody has painted the door. (active)
- The door has been painted. (passive)

BEFORE            NOW

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

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

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

22.1 What's happening?

1. The car is being repaired...
2. A bridge...
3. The windows...
4. The grass...

22.2 Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use the present continuous (is/are being ...) or the present perfect (has/have been ...).

1. (the office / clean) The office is being cleaned...
2. (the shirts / iron) The shirts have been ironed...
3. (the window / break) The window...
4. (the roof / repair) The roof...
5. (the car / damage) ...
6. (the houses / knock / down) ...
7. (the trees / cut / down) ...
8. (they / invite / to a party) ...

22.3 Use the words in brackets (...) to complete the sentences. (Units 21 and 22)

1. I can't use my office at the moment. It is \textit{being painted} (paint).
2. We didn't go to the party. We \textit{weren't invited} (not/invite).
3. The washing machine was broken but it's OK now. It \textit{is repaired} (repair).
4. The washing machine \textit{was repaired} yesterday afternoon.
5. A factory is a place where things \textit{are made} (make).
6. How old are these houses? When \textit{did they build}? (they/build)?
7. A: \textit{Is} (the computer / use) at the moment?  
   B: Yes, Jim is using it.
8. I've never seen these flowers before. What \textit{do they call}? (they/call)?
9. Some trees \textit{were blown down} (blow) in the storm last night.
10. The bridge is closed at the moment. It \textit{is damaged} (damage) last week and it \textit{has not been repaired} yet.
be/have/do in present and past tenses

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

- am/is/are + -ing (present continuous)
  ⇒ Units 3-4 and 26
- was/were + -ing (past continuous)
  ⇒ Unit 13

- Please be quiet. I'm working.
- It isn't raining at the moment.
- What are you doing this evening?
- I was working when she arrived.
- It wasn't raining, so we went out.
- What were you doing at three o'clock?

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

- am/is/are + past participle (active present simple)
  ⇒ Unit 21
- was/were + past participle (active present simple)
  ⇒ Unit 21

- The room is cleaned every day.
- I'm never invited to parties.
- Oranges are imported into Britain.
- The room was cleaned yesterday.
- These houses were built 100 years ago.
- How was the window broken?
- Where were you born?

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

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

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

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

- do/does + infinitive (active present simple negative and questions)
  ⇒ Units 6-7
- did + infinitive (active present simple negative and questions)
  ⇒ Unit 12

- I like coffee but I don't like tea.
- Chris doesn't go out very often.
- What do you usually do at weekends?
- Does Barbara live alone?
- I didn't watch TV yesterday.
- It didn't rain last week.
- What time did Paul and Linda go out?
EXERCISES

23.1 Put in is/are/do/does.
1. Do ... you work in the evenings?
2. Where are they going?
3. Why are you looking at me?
4. Bill lives near you?
5. You like cooking?
6. ... the sun shining?
7. What time are the shops close?
8. Ann working today?
9. What is this word mean?
10. You feeling all right?

23.2 Put in am not/isn't/aren't/don't/doesn't. All these sentences are negative.
1. Tom ... work in the evenings.
2. I'm very tired. I ... want to go out this evening.
3. I'm very tired. I ... going out this evening.
4. George ... working this week. He's on holiday.
5. My parents are usually at home. They ... go out very often.
6. Barbara has travelled a lot but she ... speak any foreign languages.
7. You can turn off the television. I ... watching it.
8. There's a party next week but we ... going.

23.3 Put in was/were/did/have/has.
1. Where were your shoes made?
2. You go out last night?
3. What you doing at 10.30?
4. Where your mother born?
5. Barbara gone home?
6. What time she go?
7. When these houses built?
8. Jun arrived yet?
9. Why you go home early?
10. How long they been married?

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

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

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

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

A

Regular verbs:
The past simple and past participle of regular verbs is -ed:
clean → cleaned  live → lived  paint → painted  study → studied

Past simple (⇒ Unit 11)
- I cleaned my shoes yesterday.
- Charlie studied engineering at university.

Past participle
Present perfect = have/has + past participle (⇒ Units 15-18):
- I have cleaned my shoes.
- Jane has lived in London for ten years.

Passive = be (is / are / were / has been etc.) + past participle (⇒ Units 21-22):
- These rooms are cleaned every day.
- My car has been repaired.

B

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>make</th>
<th>break</th>
<th>cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past participle</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>make</th>
<th>find</th>
<th>buy</th>
<th>cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past participle</td>
<td>made</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>break</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>begin</th>
<th>go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past participle</td>
<td>broken</td>
<td>known</td>
<td>begun</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

1 make ___________ 6 enjoy ___________ 11 hear ___________
2 cut ___________ 7 buy ___________ 12 put ___________
3 get ___________ 8 sit ___________ 13 catch ___________
4 bring ___________ 9 leave ___________ 14 watch ___________
5 pay ___________ 10 happen ___________ 15 understand ___________

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

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

24.3 Put the verb in the right form.

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

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

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

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

A  Dave a few years ago

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

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

- he used to work
  past
- he works
  now

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

| I/yours/wes/they | used to | be
| --- | --- | --- |
| he/she/it | work | have
| | | play etc.

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

The negative is I didn’t use to ... :
- When I was a child I didn’t use to like tomatoes.

The question is did you use to ... ?:
- Where did you use to live before you came here?

C  We use used to ... only for the past. You cannot say ‘I use to ...’ (present):
- I used to play tennis. These days I play golf. (not ‘I use to play golf’)
- We usually get up early. (not ‘We use to get up early’).
EXERCISES

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

She used to have long hair.

He _________________________________.

a taxi driver.

in the country.

This building.

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

KAREN A FEW YEARS AGO

Do you do any sport?

Yes, I go swimming every day and I play volleyball.

Do you go out in the evenings?

Yes, most evenings.

Do you play a musical instrument?

Yes, the guitar.

Do you like reading?

Yes, I read a lot.

Do you travel much?

Yes, I go away two or three times a year.

KAREN NOW

I work very hard in my job.

I don't have any free time.

Write sentences about Karen with used to ... .

1 She used to go swimming every day.

2 She _________________________________.

3 _________________________________.

4 _________________________________.

5 _________________________________.

6 _________________________________.

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

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

A

They are playing tennis (now).

He is playing tennis tomorrow.

We use am/is/are + -ing (present continuous) for something happening now:
- ‘Where are Sue and Caroline?’ ‘They’re playing tennis in the park.’
- Please be quiet. I’m working.

We also use am/is/are + -ing for the future (tomorrow / next week etc.):
- Andrew is playing tennis tomorrow.
- I’m not working next week.

B

I am doing something tomorrow = I have arranged to do it, I have a plan to do it:
- Alice is going to the dentist on Friday.
  (= she has an appointment to see the dentist)
- We’re having a party next weekend.
- Are you meeting Bill this evening?
- What are you doing tomorrow evening?
- I’m not going out tonight. I’m staying at home.

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

C

Do not use the present simple (I stay / do you go etc.) for plans and arrangements:
- I’m staying at home this evening. (not ‘I stay’)
- Are you going out tonight? (not ‘Do you go’)
- Ann isn’t coming to the party next week. (not ‘Ann doesn’t come’)

But we use the present simple for timetables, programmes, trains, buses etc.:
- The train arrives at 7.30.
- What time does the film finish?

Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present continuous – usually for people</th>
<th>present simple – timetables, programmes etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m going to a concert tomorrow.</td>
<td>The concert starts at 7.30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time are you leaving?</td>
<td>What time does your train leave?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[60] present continuous ⇒ UNITS 3-4  present simple ⇒ UNITS 5-7  I’m going to... ⇒ UNIT 27
EXERCISES

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

1. Andrew is playing tennis on Friday...  
2. Richard ______________________ to the cinema.  
3. Barbara _________________________                        

26.2 Write questions. All the sentences are future.

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

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

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

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

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

A I’m going to (do something)

MORNING

I’m going to watch TV this evening.

She is going to watch TV this evening.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am</th>
<th>is (not) going to do...</th>
<th>do...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td></td>
<td>drink...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we/you/they</td>
<td></td>
<td>watch...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>am</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>going to</th>
<th>buy...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>we/you/they</td>
<td>going to</td>
<td>eat...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wear...?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

I decided to do it ——— I’m going to do it ——— future

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

We also use the present continuous (I am doing) for the future, usually for arrangements (⇒ Unit 26):
- I am playing tennis with Julia tomorrow.

C Something is going to happen

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

- Look at the sky! It’s going to rain.
  (black clouds now → rain)
- Oh dear! It’s 9 o’clock and I’m not ready.
  I’m going to be late.
  (9 o’clock now and not ready → late)
27.1 What are these people saying?

1. [Image of person with text: "I'm going to watch TV."]
2. [Image of person with text: "I..."
3. [Image of person with text: "We..."
4. [Image of person with text: "..."

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

- eat
- do
- give
- lie down
- stay
- walk
- wash
- watch
- wear

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

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

1. [Image of clouds with text: "It's going to rain."]
2. [Image of phone call with text: "..."]
3. [Image of car with text: "..."]
4. [Image of person playing football with text: "..."]

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

1. I'm...
2....
3. ...
will/shall (1)

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

It is 11 o’clock now. Sarah is at work.
At 11 o’clock yesterday, she was at work.
At 11 o’clock tomorrow, she will be at work.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we/you/they</th>
<th>will (‘ll)</th>
<th>be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>will not (won’t)</td>
<td>win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘ll = will: I’ll (I will) / you’ll / she’ll etc.
won’t = will not: I won’t (= I will not) / you won’t / she won’t etc.

**A**

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

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

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

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

**B**

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

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

**C**

**Shall**

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

- I shall be late tomorrow. or I will (‘ll) be late tomorrow.
- I think we shall win. or I think we will (we’ll) win.

But do not use shall with you/they/he/she/it:
- Tom will be late. *(not ‘Tom shall be’)*

What are you doing tomorrow? ⇒ **UNIT 26**  I’m going to ... ⇒ **UNIT 27**  will/shall (2) ⇒ **UNIT 29**
EXERCISES

28.1 Helen is travelling in Europe. Complete the sentences with she was, she's or she'll be.
1  Yesterday she was ............ in Paris.
2  Tomorrow .................... in Amsterdam.
3  Last week .................... in Barcelona.
4  Next week .................... in London.
5  At the moment .................... in Brussels.
6  Three days ago .................... in Munich.
7  At the end of her trip .................... very tired.

28.2 Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use:
I'll be ... or I'll probably be ... or I don't know where I'll be.
1 (at 10 o'clock tomorrow) I'll probably be on the beach. OR I'll be at work. OR I don't know where I'll be.
2 (one hour from now) .................................................................
3 (at midnight tonight) .................................................................
4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon) ..................................................
5 (two years from now) .................................................................

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

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

28.5 Which is right? (Study Unit 26 before you do this exercise.)
1  We'll go / We're going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets.  We're going is right.
2  'What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?'  'Nothing. I'm free.'
3  They'll go / They're going away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
4  I'm sure she'll lend / she's lending us some money. She's very rich.
5  'Why are you putting on your coat?'  'I'll go / I'm going out.'
6  Do you think Claire will phone / is phoning us tonight?
7  Steve can't meet us on Saturday. He'll work / He's working.
8  Will / Shall you be at home tomorrow evening?
will/shall (2)

A

I'll carry it for you.
Bye, I'll phone you tomorrow, OK?

You can use I'll ... (I will) when you offer or decide to do something:
- 'My bag is very heavy.' I'll carry it for you.'
- 'I'll phone you tomorrow, OK?' 'OK, goodbye.'

We often say I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ... when we decide to do something:
- I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed early tonight.
- It's a nice day. I think I'll sit in the garden.
- It's raining. I don't think I'll go out.

Do not use the present simple (I go / I phone etc.) in sentences like these:
- I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? (not 'I phone you')
- I think I'll go to bed early. (not 'I go to bed')

B

Do not use I'll ... for something you decided before (⇒ Units 26–27):
- I'm working tomorrow. (not 'I'll work')
- There's a good film on TV tonight. I'm going to watch it. (not 'I'll watch')
- What are you doing at the weekend? (not 'What will you do')

C

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td>My bag is very heavy, I'll carry it for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>Enjoy your holiday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>I don't want this banana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send</td>
<td>Do you want a chair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show</td>
<td>Did you phone Jenny?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit</td>
<td>Are you coming with me?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td>How do you use this camera?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>I'm hungry. I think I'll eat something to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>I feel tired. I think I'll play tennis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>This camera is too expensive. I think I'll keep it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29.3 Which is right?

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A:</th>
<th>B:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turn on</td>
<td>some sandwiches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>the television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn off</td>
<td>the window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>the light</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It's very warm in this room. Shall I open the window?
2. This programme isn't very good. Shall I turn off the television?
3. I'm hungry. Shall I make some sandwiches?
4. It's dark in this room. Shall I turn on the light?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A:</th>
<th>B:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>what</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>invite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what-time</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Let's go out tonight. OK, what time shall we meet?
2. Let's have a holiday. OK, when shall we go?
3. Let's spend some money. OK, where shall we meet?
4. Let's have a party. OK, what shall we do?
**might**

A

- **Where are you going for your holidays?**
  - **I'm not sure. I might go to New York.**

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

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

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

B

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

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

C

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

D

**may**

You can use may in the same way. I may ... = I might ... :
- I may go to the cinema this evening. (= I might go)
- Sue may not come to the party. (= Sue might not come)

**May I ... ? = Is it OK to ... / Can I ... ?**:
- May I ask a question? (= Can I ask?)
- 'May I sit here?' 'Yes, of course.'
EXERCISES

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

Write sentences with might not.
6 (it's possible that Mary will not be here) ........................................................
7 (it's possible that I won't have time to meet you) ..........................................

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fish</th>
<th>go away</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>new car</th>
<th>taxi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm not sure.</td>
<td>I might go to Italy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't know.</td>
<td>I'm not sure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm not sure.</td>
<td>I don't know.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm not sure.</td>
<td>I haven't decided yet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1 Are you playing tennis tomorrow? Yes, in the afternoon.
2 Are you going out in the evening? Possibly.
3 Are you going to get up early? Perhaps.
4 Are you working tomorrow? No, I'm not.
5 Will you be at home tomorrow morning? Maybe.
6 Are you going to watch television? I might.
7 Are you going out in the afternoon? Yes, I am.
8 Are you going shopping? Perhaps.

Now write about Bill. Use might where necessary.

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

30.4 Write three things that you might do tomorrow.
1 ....................................................................................................................
2 ....................................................................................................................
3 ....................................................................................................................
**can and could**

**A**

He can play the piano.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we/you/they</th>
<th>can</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>play</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>cannot (can't)</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>come etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>can</th>
<th>I/we/you/they</th>
<th>do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**

I can do something — I know how to do it or it is possible for me to do it:
- I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano too.
- Sarah can speak Italian but she can't speak Spanish.
- 'Can you swim?' 'Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer.'
- 'Can you change twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I can't.'
- I'm having a party next week but Paul and Jenny can't come.

**C**

For the past (yesterday / last week etc.), we use could/couldn't:
- When I was young, I could run very fast.
- Before Anna came to Britain, she couldn't understand much English. Now she can understand everything.
- I was tired last night but I couldn't sleep.
- I had a party last week but Paul and Jenny couldn't come.

**D**

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

We use Can you ...? or Could you ...? when we ask people to do things:
- Can you open the door, please? or Could you open the door, please?
- Can you wait a moment, please? or Could you wait ...?

We use Can I have ...? or Could I have ...? to ask for something:
- (in a shop) Can I have these postcards, please? or Could I have ...?

Can I ...? or Could I ...? — is it OK to do something?
- Tom, can I borrow your umbrella? or Tom, could I borrow your umbrella?
- (on the phone) Hello, can I speak to Gerry, please? or ... could I speak ...?
EXERCISES

31.1 Ask Steve if he can do these things:


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

1. ........................................ 9. ........................................ 11. ........................................
2. ........................................ 10. ........................................ 12. ........................................

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

some find hear see speak

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

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

eat decide find go go go sleep

1. I was tired but I couldn't sleep.
2. I wasn't hungry yesterday. I didn't eat my dinner.
3. Ann doesn't know what to do. She can't decide.
4. I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday but I couldn't find him.
5. Jim went to the concert next Saturday. He can't work.
6. Paula couldn't go to the meeting last week. She was ill.

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

1 (open) Could you open the door, please?
2 (pass) ........................................
3 (turn off) ........................................
4 (have) ........................................
5 (give) ........................................
6 (borrow) ........................................
must  mustn’t  needn’t

A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we/you/they</th>
<th>do</th>
<th>stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B

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

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

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

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

C

mustn’t (= must not)

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

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

D

needn’t (= need not)

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

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

You can also say don’t need to … (= needn’t):

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

Compare needn’t and mustn’t:

- You needn’t go. You can stay here if you want.
- You mustn’t go. You must stay here.
EXERCISES

32.1 Complete the sentences. Use must + one of these verbs:
be go go learn meet wash win
1 We must go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
2 Marilyn is a very interesting person. You must meet her.
3 My hands are dirty. I must wash them.
4 You must go to drive. It will be very useful.
5 I must go to the post office. I need some stamps.
6 The game tomorrow is very important for us. We must win.
7 You can't always have things immediately. You must be patient.

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

32.3 Complete the sentences. Use mustn't or needn't + one of these verbs:
clean forget hurry lose wait write
1 The windows aren't very dirty. You needn't clean them.
2 We have a lot of time. We mustn't hurry.
3 Keep these documents in a safe place. You needn't lose them.
4 I'm not ready yet but you mustn't wait for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
5 We needn't leave the meeting early. We can stay until the end.
6 I mustn't write the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.

Find the sentences with the same meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A

You shouldn't watch TV so much.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we/you/they he/she/it</th>
<th>should</th>
<th>shouldn't</th>
<th>do stop go watch etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

B

(You) should do something = it is a good thing to do, it is the right thing to do:
- Tom should go to bed earlier. He goes to bed very late and he's always tired.
- It's a good film. You should go and see it.
- When you play tennis, you should always watch the ball.

C

(You) shouldn't do something = it is not a good thing to do. Shouldn't = should not:
- Tom shouldn't go to bed so late.
- You watch TV all the time. You shouldn't watch TV so much.

D

We often use think with should:

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

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

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

E

Must is stronger than should:
- It's a good film. You should go and see it.
- It's a fantastic film. You must go and see it.

F

Another way to say should ... is ought to ...:
- It's a good film. You ought to go and see it. (= you should go)
- I think Carol ought to buy some new clothes. (= Carol should buy)
EXERCISES

33.1 Complete the sentences. Use you should + one of these verbs:
clean  go  take  visit  watch  wear
1. When you play tennis, you should watch the ball.
2. It's late and you're very tired. Go to bed.
3. You should brush your teeth twice a day.
4. If you have time, visit the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
5. When you're driving, wear a seat belt.
6. It's too far to walk from here to the station. Take a taxi.

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

1. She shouldn't watch TV so much.
2. He should study hard.
3. You should eat less.
4. You should drive slowly.

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

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

33.5 What do you think? Write sentences with should.
1. I think everybody should learn another language.
2. I think everybody should study harder.
3. I think everybody should be kinder.
4. I don't think everybody should be lazy.
5. I think I should...
I have to ...

A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I/we/you/they have to</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>wear etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it has to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

B

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

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

C

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

| Present | do | I/we/you/they have to ...
|---------|----|--------------------------|
| does    | he/she/it have to ...

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

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

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

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

D

must and have to

Use must or have to when you say what you think is necessary, when you give your opinion:
- It’s a fantastic film. You must see it. or You have to see it.

When you are not giving your personal opinion, use have to (not must):
- Jill won’t be at work this afternoon. She has to go to the doctor. (this is not my personal opinion – it is a fact)
- In many countries, men have to do military service. (this is not my opinion – it is the law in those countries)
EXERCISES

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

do    read    speak    travel    wear

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

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

answer buy change go walk

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

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

1. I have to get up early tomorrow. What time ____________ you have to get up?
2. George had to wait a long time. How long ________________ to wait?
3. Liz has to go somewhere. Where ________________ to go?
4. We had to pay a lot of money. How much ________________ to pay?
5. I have to do some work. What exactly ________________ to do?

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

1. Why are you going out? You ________________ go out.
2. Why is Ann waiting? She ________________ wait.
3. Why did you get up early? You ________________ get up early.
4. Why is Paul working so hard? He ________________ work so hard.
5. Why do you want to leave now? We ________________ leave.

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

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

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

1. (every day) I ________________ travel ten miles every day.
2. (every day) _____________________________________________
3. (tomorrow) _____________________________________________
4. (yesterday) _____________________________________________
Would you like ... ?  I'd like ...

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

We use Would you like ... ? to offer things:
- A: Would you like some coffee?
  B: No, thank you.
- A: Would you like a chocolate?
  B: Yes, please.
- A: What would you like, tea or coffee?
  B: Tea, please.

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

B  I'd like ... is a polite way to say 'I want'. I'd like = I would like:
- I'm thirsty. I'd like a drink.
- (in a tourist office) I'd like some information about hotels, please.
- I'd like to see the film on television this evening.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Would you like a chocolate? .................................

2. .................................................................

3. .................................................................

4. .................................................................

5. .................................................................

6. .................................................................

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

1. You want to go to the cinema tonight. Perhaps Sue will go with you. (go)
   You say: *Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?*

2. You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Sue will play too. (play)
   You say: .................................................................

3. You’ve got some holiday photographs. Sue hasn’t seen them yet. (see)
   You say: .................................................................

4. You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. Perhaps Sue will go. (go)
   You say: .................................................................

5. It’s raining and Sue is going out. She hasn’t got an umbrella but you have one. (borrow)
   You say: .................................................................

35.3 Which is right?

1. *Do you like / Would you like a chocolate?* ‘Yes, please.’ *Would you like is right*
2. *Do you like / Would you like bananas?’ ‘Yes, I love them.’
3. *Do you like / Would you like an ice-cream?’ ‘No, thank you.’
4. *What do you like / would you like to drink?’ ‘A glass of water, please.’
5. *Do you like / Would you like to go out for a walk?’ ‘Not now. Perhaps later.’
6. I like / I’d like tomatoes but I don’t eat them very often.
7. What time do you like / would you like to have dinner this evening?
8. *Do you like / Would you like something to eat?’ ‘No, thanks. I’m not hungry.’
9. *Do you like / Would you like your new job?’ ‘Yes, I’m enjoying it.’
10. I’m tired. I like / I’d like to go to sleep now.
Unit 36

there is  there are

A

There's a man on the roof.    There's a train at 10.30.    There are seven days in a week.

singular

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

plural

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

- There's a big tree in the garden.
- There's a good film on TV tonight.
- A: Have you got any money?
  B: Yes, there's some in my bag.
- A: Excuse me, is there a hotel near here?
  B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow.
- There are some big trees in the garden.
- There are a lot of accidents on this road.
- A: Are there any letters for me today?
  B: Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
- This restaurant is very quiet. There aren't many people here.
- How many players are there in a football team?
- There are 11 players in a football team.

B

there is  and it is

there is

There's a book on the table.
(not 'it's a book on the table.')

it is

I like [this book]. It's interesting.
(it = this book)

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

[80] there was / were / has been etc. ⇒ Unit 37  it and there ⇒ Unit 38  some and any ⇒ Unit 75
EXERCISES

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

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

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

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

1. There are a few restaurants. 4. ____________________________
2. There’s a big park. 5. ____________________________
3. ____________________________ 6. ____________________________

36.3 Put in there is / there isn’t / is there / there are / there aren’t / are there.

2. Look! ____________________________ a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
3. ‘Excuse me, ____________________________ a bank near here?’ ‘Yes, at the end of the street.’
4. ____________________________ five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
5. ‘How many students ____________________________ in the class?’ ‘Twenty’
6. ‘Can we take a photograph?’ ‘No, ____________________________ a film in the camera.’
7. ____________________________ a bus from the city centre to the airport? ‘Yes. Every 20 minutes.’
8. ____________________________ any problems?’ ‘No, everything is OK.’
9. ____________________________ nowhere to sit down. ____________________________ any chairs.

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

| seven | twenty-six |
| nine | thirty |
| fifteen | fifty |
| letters | days |
| players | days |
| planets | states |
| September | the solar system |
| the USA | a week |
| a rugby team | the English alphabet |

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

36.5 Put in there’s / is there / it’s / is it.

1. ‘There’s a train at 10.30.’ ‘Is it a fast train?’
2. I’m not going to buy this shirt. ____________________________ very expensive.
3. ‘What’s wrong?’ ‘__________________________ something in my eye.’
4. ____________________________ a red car outside the house. ____________________________ yours?
5. ____________________________ anything on television tonight? ‘Yes, ____________________________ a film at 8.15.’
6. ‘What’s that building?’ ‘__________________________ a school.’
7. ____________________________ a restaurant in this hotel? ‘No, I’m afraid not.’
A there was / there were (past)

There is a train every hour.
The time now is 11.15.
There was a train at 11 o'clock.

Compare:

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

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

- Look! There's been an accident.
- This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents.

Compare there was (past):
- There was an accident last night.

For past simple and present perfect see Unit 20.

C there will be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**time**
- What time is it?
- It's half past ten.
- It's late.
- It's time to go home.

**day**
- What day is it?
- It's Thursday.
- It's 16 March.
- It was my birthday yesterday.

**distance**
- It's three miles from our house to the city centre.
- How far is it from London to Bristol?
- It's a long way from here to the station.
- We can walk home. It isn't far.

We use far in questions (is it far?) and negatives (it isn’t far).
We use a long way in positive sentences (it's a long way).

**weather**
- It's raining. It isn't raining. Is it snowing?
- It rains a lot here. It didn't rain yesterday.
- Does it snow very often?
- It's warm/hot/cold/fine/cloudy/windy/sunny/foggy/dark etc.
- It's a nice day today.

Compare it and there:
- It rains a lot in winter.
- There is a lot of rain in winter.
- It was very windy.
- There was a strong wind yesterday.

B

It's nice to ... etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It's</th>
<th>easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

C

Don’t forget it:
- It's raining again. (not ‘Is raining again’)
- Is it true that you are going away? (not ‘Is true that ...’)

---

[84]
EXERCISES

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

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

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

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

38.3 Write questions with How far ... ?

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

38.4 Put in it or there.

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

38.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>it's</th>
<th>difficult</th>
<th>nice</th>
<th>dangerous</th>
<th>easy</th>
<th>make friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

[85]
I am I don’t etc.

A

She isn’t tired but he is.
(he is = he is tired)

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

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

You can use these verbs in the same way:

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

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

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

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

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

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

B

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

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

C

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

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

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

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

have you? / don’t you? etc. ⇒ UNIT 40 so am I / neither do I etc. ⇒ UNIT 41
EXERCISES

39.1 Complete these sentences. Use only one verb (is/have/can etc.) each time.
1. Kate wasn’t hungry but we were. 4. I haven’t seen the film but Tom has.
2. I’m not married but my brother is. 5. Diane won’t be here but Chris is.
3. Bill can’t help you but I can. 6. You weren’t late but I was.

39.2 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn’t/haven’t/can’t etc.).
1. My sister can play the piano but I can’t. 4. Richard has got a car but I haven’t.
2. Ann is working today but I’m not. 5. I’m ready to go but Tom won’t.
3. I was working but my friends aren’t. 6. I’ve got a key but Sally doesn’t.

39.3 Complete these sentences with do/does/did or don’t/doesn’t/didn’t.
1. I don’t like hot weather but Sue does. 4. Richard has got a car but I haven’t.
2. Sue likes hot weather but I don’t. 5. I’m ready to go but Tom won’t.
3. My mother wears glasses but my father doesn’t. 6. I’ve got a key but Sally doesn’t.
4. You don’t know Paul very well but I do. 7. Kate lives in London but her parents don’t.
5. I didn’t enjoy the party but my friends did. 8. You had a shower this morning but I didn’t.

39.4 Complete these sentences. Write about yourself and other people. (See the example.)
1. I didn’t go out last night but my friends did. 4. Richard has got a car but I haven’t.
2. I like roller skating but my sister doesn’t. 5. I’m ready to go but Tom won’t.
3. I don’t like hot weather but my mother does. 6. I’ve got a key but Sally doesn’t.
4. I’m ready to go but Tom won’t.

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

39.6 Answer these questions about yourself. Use Yes, I have. / No, I’m not. etc.
5. Are you hungry? 10. Were you asleep at 3 a.m. No, I wasn’t.
Have you?  Are you?  Don’t you? etc.

A

I've bought a new car.
Oh, have you?
I’m writing a book.
Are you really? What about?
I don’t like George.
Don’t you? Why not?

You can say have you? / is it? / can’t he? etc. to show that you are interested or surprised:
- ‘You’re late.’ ‘Oh, am I? I’m sorry.
- ‘I was ill last week.’ ‘Were you? I didn’t know that.
- ‘It’s raining again.’ ‘Is it? It was sunny ten minutes ago.
- ‘There’s a letter for you.’ ‘Is there? Where is it?
- ‘Bill can’t drive.’ ‘Can’t he? I didn’t know that.
- ‘I’m not hungry!’ ‘Aren’t you? I am.’
- ‘Sue isn’t at work today.’ ‘Isn’t she? Is she ill?

Use do/does for the present simple and did for the past simple:
- ‘I speak four languages.’ ‘Do you? Which ones?
- ‘Tom doesn’t eat meat.’ ‘Doesn’t he? Does he eat fish?’
- ‘Linda got married last week.’ ‘Did she? Really?’

B

Question tags

You can use have you? / is it? / can’t she? etc. at the end of a sentence.
These ‘mini-questions’ are question tags.

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

positive → negative

It’s a beautiful day, isn’t it?
Sally lives in London, doesn’t she?
You closed the window, didn’t you?
Those shoes are nice, aren’t they?
Tom will be here soon, won’t he?

negative → positive

That isn’t your car, is it?
You haven’t met my mother, have you?
Sally doesn’t smoke, does she?
You won’t be late, will you?

Yes, it’s lovely.
Yes, that’s right.
Yes, I think so.
Yes, very nice.
Yes, probably.

No, my car is white.
No, I haven’t.
No, she doesn’t.
No, I’m never late.
EXERCISES

40.1 Answer with Do you? / Doesn't she? / Did they? etc.

1. I speak four languages.
   Do you? Which ones?
2. I work in a bank.
   Do you? I work in a bank too.
3. I didn't go to work yesterday.
   Were you ill?
4. Jill doesn't like me.
   Why not?
5. You look tired.
   I feel fine.
6. Julia phoned me last night.
   What did she say?

40.2 Answer with Have you? / Haven't you? / Did she? / Didn't she? etc.

1. I've bought a new car.
   Have you? What make is it?
2. Tim doesn't eat meat.
   Doesn't he? Does he eat fish?
3. I've lost my key.
   Has she? When did you last have it?
4. Sue can't drive.
   Should she? She should learn.
5. I was born in Italy.
   Did she? I didn't know that.
6. I didn't sleep well last night.
   Was the bed uncomfortable?
7. There's a film on TV tonight.
   Are you going to watch it?
8. I'm not happy.
   Why not?
9. I met Paula last week.
   How is she?
10. Margaret works in a factory.
    What kind of factory?
11. I won't be here next week.
    Where will you be?
12. The clock isn't working.
    It was working yesterday.

40.3 Complete these sentences with a question tag (isn't it? / haven't you? etc.).

1. It's a beautiful day. Isn't it?
   Yes, it's lovely.
2. These flowers are nice.
   Yes, what are they?
3. Judy was at the party.
   Yes, but I didn't speak to her.
4. You've been to Paris.
   Yes, many times.
5. You speak German.
   Yes, but not very well.
   Yes, he works very hard.
7. You'll help me.
   Yes, of course I will.

40.4 Complete these sentences with a question tag, positive (is it? / do you? etc.) or negative (isn't it? / don't you? etc.).

1. You haven't got a car, have you?
   Yes, I can drive.
2. You aren't tired.
   No, I feel fine.
3. Carol is a very nice person.
   Yes, everybody likes her.
4. You can play the piano.
   Yes, but I'm not very good.
5. You don't know Mike's sister.
   No, I've never met her.
6. Sally went to university.
   Yes, she studied economics.
7. The film wasn't very good.
   No, it was terrible.
8. Ann lives near you.
   That's right. In the same street.
9. You won't tell anybody what I said.
   No, of course not.
too/either  so am I / neither do I etc.

A  too and either

We use **too** and **either** at the end of a sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Verb</th>
<th>Negative Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>We use <strong>too</strong> after a positive verb:</strong></td>
<td><strong>We use <strong>either</strong> after a negative verb:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I'm happy.</td>
<td>A: I'm not happy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: <strong>I'm happy too</strong>.</td>
<td>B: <strong>I'm not happy either</strong>. (not 'I'm not ... too')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I enjoyed the film.</td>
<td>A: I can't cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: <strong>I enjoyed it too</strong>.</td>
<td>B: <strong>I can't either</strong>. (not 'I can't too')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: Mary is a doctor. Her husband is a doctor too.</td>
<td>Bill doesn't watch TV. He doesn't read newspapers either.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  so am I / neither do I etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Verb</th>
<th>Negative Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>so am I = I am too</td>
<td>neither am I = I'm not either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so have I = I have too (etc.)</td>
<td>neither can I = I can't either (etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I'm working.</td>
<td>A: I haven't got a key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: <strong>So am I</strong>. (= I'm working too)</td>
<td>B: <strong>Neither have I</strong>. (= I haven't either)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I was late for work today.</td>
<td>A: Ann can't cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: <strong>So was John</strong>. (= John was late too)</td>
<td>B: <strong>Neither can Tom</strong>. (= Tom can't either)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I work in a bank.</td>
<td>A: I won't (= will not) be here tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: <strong>So do I</strong>.</td>
<td>B: <strong>Neither will I</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: We went to the cinema last night.</td>
<td>A: I never go to the cinema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Did you? <strong>So did we</strong>.</td>
<td>B: <strong>Neither do I</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: I'd like to go to Australia.</td>
<td>You can also use <strong>Nor</strong> ... (= 'Neither ...').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: <strong>So would I</strong>.</td>
<td>A: I'm not married.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B: <strong>Nor am I</strong> or <strong>Neither am I</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that we say: **So am I** (not 'So I am'), **Neither have I** (not 'Neither I have').

I am / I don't etc. ⇒ UNIT 36
**EXERCISES**

41.1  **Put in too or either.**

1. I’m happy.
2. I’m not hungry.
3. I’m going out.
4. It rained on Saturday.
5. Jenny can’t drive a car.
6. I don’t like shopping.
7. Jane’s mother is a teacher.

I’m happy too.
I’m not hungry.
I’m going out.
It rained on Sunday.
She can’t ride a bicycle.
I don’t like shopping.
Her father is a teacher.

41.2  **Answer with So … I (So am I / So do I / So can I etc.).**

1. I went to bed late last night.
2. I’m thirsty.
3. I’ve just had dinner.
4. I need a holiday.
5. I’ll be late tomorrow.
6. I was very tired this morning.

So did I.

7. I can’t go to the party.
8. I didn’t phone Alex last night.
9. I haven’t got any money.
10. I’m not going out tomorrow.
11. I don’t know what to do.

8. I didn’t phone Alex last night.
9. I haven’t got any money.
10. I’m not going out tomorrow.
11. I don’t know what to do.

41.3  **You are talking to Maria. Write true sentences about yourself. Where possible, use So … I or Neither … I.**

Look at these examples carefully:

*I’m tired.*  
You can answer:  

So am I.  
Or  
I’m not.

*I don’t work hard.*  
You can answer:  

Neither do I.  
Or  
I do.

1. I’m learning English.
2. I can ride a bicycle.
3. I’m not American.
4. I like cooking.
5. I don’t like cold weather.
6. I slept well last night.
7. I’ve never been to Scotland.
8. I don’t write letters very often.
9. I’m going out tomorrow evening.
10. I haven’t got a headache.
11. I didn’t watch TV last night.
12. I often go to the cinema.
Isn’t haven’t don’t etc. (negatives)

A  We use not (n’t) in negative sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>am not  (’m not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>is not (isn’t or ’s not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>are not (aren’t or ’re not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was</td>
<td>was not (wasn’t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>were</td>
<td>were not (weren’t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>have not (haven’t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has</td>
<td>has not (hasn’t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>will not (won’t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>can’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could</td>
<td>couldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>mustn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>shouldn’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would</td>
<td>wouldn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  don’t/doesn’t/didn’t

Present simple negative:

I/we/you/they do not (don’t)
he/she/it does not (doesn’t)

Past simple negative:

I/they/he/she (etc.) did not (didn’t) work/live/go etc.

Don’t …

Look! → Don’t look!
Wait for me. → Don’t wait for me.

Sometimes do is the main verb (don’t do / doesn’t do / didn’t do):

Do something! → Don’t do anything!
Sue does a lot at weekends. → Sue doesn’t do much at weekends.
I did what you said. → I didn’t do what you said.
EXERCISES

42.1 Make these sentences negative.

1. He's gone away.  
   **He hasn't gone away.**

2. They're married.  

3. I've had dinner.  
   **I haven't had dinner.**

4. It's cold today.  

5. We'll be late.  
   **We won't be late.**

6. You should go.  
   **You shouldn't go.**

42.2 Make these sentences negative. Use don't/doesn't/didn't.

1. She saw me.  
   **She didn't see me.**

2. I like cheese.  

3. They understood.  
   **They didn't understand.**

4. He lives here.  

5. Go away!  
   **Don't go away!**

6. I did the shopping.  
   **I didn't do the shopping.**

42.3 Make these sentences negative.

1. She can swim.  
   **She can't swim.**

2. They've arrived.  

3. I went to the bank.  
   **I didn't go to the bank.**

4. He speaks German.  

5. We were angry.  
   **We weren't angry.**

6. He'll be pleased.  

7. Phone me tonight.  
   **Don't phone me tonight.**

8. It rained yesterday.  
   **It didn't rain yesterday.**

9. I could hear them.  

10. I believe you.  
    **I don't believe you.**

42.4 Complete these sentences with a negative verb (isn't/haven't/don't etc.).

1. They aren't rich. They haven't got much money.

2. 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thank you, I'm not hungry.'

3. I haven't found my glasses. Have you seen them?

4. George doesn't write letters very often. He prefers to use the phone.

5. We can walk to the station from here. It isn't very far.

6. 'Where's Jill?' 'I don't know. I haven't seen her today.'

7. Be careful! I don't fall!

8. We went to the cinema last night. I didn't like the film very much.

9. I've been to Spain many times but I haven't been to Portugal.

10. Julia won't be here tomorrow. She's going away.

11. 'Who broke that window?' 'Not me. I didn't do it.'

12. We didn't see what happened. We weren't looking at the time.

42.5 You ask Gary some questions. His answers are always 'Yes' or 'No'. Write sentences about Gary, positive or negative.

**You:**

1. Are you married?  
   **Gary:**  
   **No.**

2. Do you live in London?  
   **Gary: Yes.**

3. Were you born in London?  
   **Gary: Yes.**

4. Do you like London?  
   **Gary: Yes.**

5. Would you like to live in the country?  
   **Gary: No.**

6. Can you drive?  
   **Gary: Yes.**

7. Have you got a car?  
   **Gary: Yes.**

8. Do you read newspapers?  
   **Gary: Yes.**

9. Are you interested in politics?  
   **Gary: Yes.**

10. Do you watch TV most evenings?  
    **Gary: Yes.**

11. Did you watch TV last night?  
    **Gary: Yes.**

12. Did you go out last night?  
    **Gary: No.**
### UNIT 43

**is it ... ? have you ... ? do they ... ? etc. (questions 1)**

**A**

**positive:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject + verb</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You are eating</td>
<td>Are you eating? What are you eating?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In questions, the first verb (is/are/have etc.) is before the subject:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject + verb</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am late.</td>
<td>Am I late?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That seat is free.</td>
<td>Is that seat free?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was angry.</td>
<td>Why was she angry?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David has gone.</td>
<td>Where has David gone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have got a car.</td>
<td>Have you got a car?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They will be here soon.</td>
<td>When will they be here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula can swim.</td>
<td>Can Paula swim?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be careful with word order: the subject is after the first verb:

- Where has David gone? (not 'Where has gone David?')
- Are those people waiting for something? (not 'Are waiting ... ?')
- When was the telephone invented? (not 'When was invented ... ?')

**B**

**do ... ? / does ... ? / did ... ?**

**Present simple questions:**

- **do I/we/you/they** work/live/go etc.
- **do he/she/it** work/live/go etc.

**Past simple questions:**

- **did you/she/they (etc.)** work/live/go etc.

**positive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject + verb</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They work hard.</td>
<td>Do they work hard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You watch television.</td>
<td>How often do you watch television?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris works hard.</td>
<td>Does Chris work hard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She gets up early.</td>
<td>What time does she get up?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They worked hard.</td>
<td>Did they work hard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You had dinner.</td>
<td>What did you have for dinner?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She got up early.</td>
<td>What time did she get up?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes **do** is the main verb (do you do / did he do etc.):

- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- 'What **does** your brother **do**? 'He works in a bank.'
- 'I broke my finger last week.' **How did** you **do** that? (not 'How did you that?')

**C**

**Why isn't ... ? / Why don't ... ? etc. (Why + negative):**

- Where's John? **Why isn't** he here? (not 'Why he isn't here?')
- **Why can't** Paula come to the meeting tomorrow? (not 'Why Paula can't ... ?')
- **Why didn't** you phone me last night?

---

[94] present simple questions ⇒ **UNIT 7**  past simple questions ⇒ **UNIT 12**  questions 2-3 ⇒ **UNIT 44-45**

what/which/how ... ? ⇒ **UNITS 46-47**
EXERCISES

43.1 Write questions.
1 I can swim. (and you?) Can you swim?                  Does Jim work hard?
2 I work hard. (and Jim?) ...
3 I was late this morning. (and you?) ...
4 I’ve got a key. (and Ann?) ...
5 I’ll be here tomorrow. (and you?) ...
6 I’m going out this evening. (and Paul?) ...
7 I like my job. (and you?) ...
8 I live near here. (and Linda?) ...
9 I enjoyed my holiday. (and you?) ...
10 I had a shower this morning. (and you?) ...

43.2 You are talking to a friend about driving. Write the full questions.
1 [have / a car?] Have you got a car? Yes, I have.
2 [use / a lot?] Use it a lot? Yes, nearly every day.
3 [use / yesterday?] ... yesterday? Yes, to go to work.
4 [enjoy driving?] ... driving? Not very much.
5 [a good driver?] ... driver? I think I am.
6 [ever / have / an accident?] ... an accident? No, never.

43.3 Put the words in the right order. All the sentences are questions.
1 [has / gone / where / David?] Where has David gone?
2 [working / Rachel / is / today?] Is Rachel working today?
3 [the children / what / are / doing?] What are the children doing?
4 [made / is / how / cheese?] How is the cheese made?
5 [to the party / coming / is / your sister?] Is your sister coming to the party?
6 [you / the truth / tell / don’t / why?] Don’t tell the truth.
7 [your guests / have / yet / arrived?] Have your guests arrived yet?
8 [leave / what time / your train / does?] What time does your train leave?
9 [your car / in the accident / was / damaged?] Was your car damaged in the accident?
10 [to work / Ann / why / go / didn’t?] Why didn’t Ann go to work?

43.4 Complete the questions.
1 I want to go out. I want to go out. Where do you want to go?
2 Ann and Paul aren’t going to the party. I’m reading. Why aren’t they going?
3 Sue went to bed early. My parents are going on holiday. Why did you go to bed early?
4 My parents are going on holiday. Sue went to bed early. When are you going on holiday?
5 I met Tom a few days ago. I went to bed early. When did you meet Tom?
6 Tina has gone away. My parents are going on holiday. Where is Tina?
7 I can’t come to the party. Tina has gone away. Where is Tina going?
8 I need some money. I can’t come to the party. Why do you need some money?
9 Angela doesn’t like me. I need some money. Why doesn’t Angela like you?
10 It rains sometimes. Angela doesn’t like me. How often does it rain?
11 I did the shopping. It rains sometimes. When does it rain?
Who saw you? Who did you see?
(questions 2)

Sylvia saw Paul.
Who saw Paul?
Sylvia. (Sylvia saw him.)
Who did Sylvia see?
Paul. (She saw Paul.)

Who did somebody see?
Who did Sylvia see?
Paul. (She saw Paul.)

'BWho' is the subject
'BWho' is the object
'Sylvia' is the subject

In these questions, who/what is the subject:
- Who lives in this house? (= somebody lives in it - who?)
  (not 'Who does live?)
- What happened? (= something happened - what?)
  (not 'What did happen?)
- What's happening? (What's = What is)
- Who's got my key? (Who's = Who has)

In these questions, who/what is the object:
- Who did you meet yesterday? (= you met somebody - who?)
- What did Paul say? (= Paul said something - what?)
- Who are you phoning?
- What was Sylvia wearing?

Compare:
- George likes oranges. → Who likes oranges? - George.
  What does George like? - Oranges.
- Jill won some money. → Who won some money? - Jill.

C
Use who for people (somebody). Use what for things, ideas etc. (something):
- Who is your favourite singer?
- What is your favourite song?
EXERCISES

44.1 Make questions with who or what. In these questions, who/what is the subject.

1. Somebody broke the window.
   Who broke the window?
2. Something fell off the shelf.
   What fell off the shelf?
3. Somebody wants to see you.
   Who wants to see you?
4. Somebody took my umbrella.
   Who took your umbrella?
5. Something made me ill.
   What made me ill?
6. Somebody is coming.
   Who is coming?

44.2 Make questions with who or what (subject or object).

1. I bought something.
   What did you buy?
2. Somebody lives in this house.
   Who lives in this house?
3. I phoned somebody.
   Who phoned you?
4. Something happened last night.
   What happened last night?
5. Somebody knows the answer.
   Who knows the answer?
6. Somebody did the washing-up.
   Who did the washing-up?
7. Jill did something.
   What did Jill do?
8. Something woke me up.
   What woke you up?
9. Somebody saw the accident.
   Who saw the accident?
10. I saw somebody.
    Who did you see?
11. Somebody has got my pen.
    Who has got my pen?
12. This word means something.
    What does this word mean?

You want the missing information (XXXXX). Write questions with who or what.

1. I lost XXXXX yesterday but fortunately, XXXXX found it and gave it back to me.
   What did you lose?
   Who found it?
2. XXXXX phoned me last night. She wanted XXXXX.
   What phoned you?
   Who phoned you?
3. I needed some advice, so I asked XXXXX. He said XXXXX.
   What did you ask?
   Who gave you advice?
4. I hear that XXXXX got married last week. XXXXX told me.
   What got married?
   Who told you?
5. I met XXXXX on my way home this evening. She told me XXXXX.
   Where did you meet?
   Who told you?
6. Steve and I played tennis yesterday. XXXXX won. After the game we XXXXX.
   Who won?
   What did you do?
7. It was my birthday last week and I had some presents. XXXXX gave me a book and Catherine gave me XXXXX.
   Who gave you presents?
   What did you receive?
Who is she talking to?  What is it like?
(questions 3)

A

Julia is talking to somebody.

Who is she talking to?

In questions beginning Who ... ? / What ... ? / Where ... ? / Which ... ?, prepositions (to/from/with etc.) usually go at the end:

- ‘Where are you from?’ ‘I’m from Thailand.’
- ‘John was afraid.’ ‘What was he afraid of?’
- ‘Who do these books belong to?’ ‘They’re mine.’
- ‘Tom’s father is in hospital.’ ‘Which hospital is he in?’
- ‘Kate is going on holiday.’ ‘Who with?’ / ‘Who is she going with?’
- ‘I want to talk to you.’ ‘What about?’ / ‘What do you want to talk to me about?’

B

What is it like? / What are they like? etc.

What’s your new house like?

It’s very big.

What’s (= What is) it like? = tell me something about it – is it good or bad, big or small, old or new? etc.

When we say ‘What is it like?’, like is a preposition. It is not the verb like (‘Do you like your new house?’ etc.).

- A: There’s a new restaurant in our street.
  B: What’s it like? Is it good?
  A: I don’t know. I haven’t eaten there yet.

- A: What’s your new teacher like?
  B: She’s very good. We learn a lot.

- A: I met Linda’s parents yesterday.
  B: Did you? What are they like?
  A: They’re very friendly.

- A: Did you have a nice holiday? What was the weather like?
  B: It was lovely. The sun shone every day.
EXERCISES

45.1 You want the missing information (XXXX). Write questions with who or what.

1. The letter is from XXXX.  
   Who is the letter from?...

2. I’m looking for a XXXX.  
   What do you ..........................................................

3. I went to the cinema with XXXX.  
   ..............................................................

4. The film was about XXXX.  
   ..............................................................

5. I gave the money to XXXX.  
   ..............................................................

6. The book was written by XXXX.  
   ..............................................................

45.2 Complete the questions for the pictures. Use one of these verbs + a preposition:

listen  look  talk  talk  wait  write

1. Who is she talking to?  
   ..............................................................

2. What .........................................................  
   ..............................................................

3. Who .........................................................  
   ..............................................................

4. What .........................................................  
   ..............................................................

5. What .........................................................  
   ..............................................................

6. Which bus ......................................................  
   ..............................................................

45.3 Write questions beginning Which ... ?

1. Tom’s father is in hospital.  
   Which hospital is he in? ..............................................................

2. We stayed at a hotel.  
   ..............................................................

3. Jack plays for a football team.  
   ..............................................................

4. I went to school in this town.  
   ..............................................................

45.4 You want some information about another country. You ask somebody who has been there. Ask questions with What is/are ... like?

1. (the roads) What are the roads like?  
   ..............................................................

2. (the food) .........................................................  
   ..............................................................

3. (the people) .........................................................  
   ..............................................................

4. (the weather) .........................................................  
   ..............................................................

45.5 Ask questions with What was/were ... like?

1. Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the weather.  
   What was the weather like? ..............................................................

2. Your friend has just come back from the cinema. Ask about the film.  
   ..............................................................

3. Your friend has just finished an English course. Ask about the lessons.  
   ..............................................................

4. Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the hotel.  
   ..............................................................
UNIT 46

What ...?  Which ...?  How ...?

A  What + noun (What colour ...? / What kind ...? etc.):
- What colour is your car?
- What size is this shirt?
- What time is it?
- What kind of job do you want? (or What type of job ...? / What sort of job ...?)

What without a noun:
- What's your favourite colour?
- What do you want to do this evening?

B  Which + noun (things or people):
- Which train did you catch – the 9.50 or the 10.30?
- Which doctor did you see – Doctor Ellis, Doctor Gray or Doctor Hill?

We use which without a noun for things, not people:
- Which is bigger – Canada or Australia?

We use who for people (without a noun):
- Who is taller – Bill or Gerry? (not ‘Which is taller?)

C  What or which?
We use which when we are thinking about a small number of possibilities (perhaps 2, 3 or 4):
- We can go this way or that way.
  Which way shall we go?
- There are four umbrellas here.
  Which is yours?

What is more general:
- What is the capital of Argentina?
- What sort of music do you like?

Compare:
- What colour are his eyes? (not ‘Which colour?)
  Which colour do you prefer, pink or yellow?
- What is the longest river in the world?
  Which is the longest river – the Mississippi, the Amazon or the Nile?

D  How ...?
- How was the party last night?  ‘It was great.’
- How do you usually go to work?  ‘By bus.’

You can use how + adjective/adverb (how tall / how old / how often etc.):
- How tall are you?  ‘I’m 1 metre 70.’
- How big is the house?  ‘Not very big.’
- How old is your mother?  ‘She’s 45.’
- How far is it from here to the airport?  ‘Five kilometres.’
- How often do you use your car?  ‘Every day.’
- How long have they been married?  ‘Ten years.’
- How much was the meal?  ‘Twenty pounds.’
EXERCISES

46.1 Write questions with what.

1 I've got a new TV set. What make is it?
2 I want a job. What kind of job do you want?
3 I've got a new sweater. What colour?
4 I got up early this morning. What time did you get up?
5 I like music. What type is it?
6 I want to buy a car. What kind is it?

46.2 Complete the questions. Use Which . . . ?

1 Which way shall we go?
2 Is yours?
3 Do you want to see?
4 Goes to the centre?

46.3 Put in what/which/who.

1 What is that man's name?
2 Which way shall we go? Left or right?
3 You can have tea or coffee. Do you prefer?
4 'What day is it today?' 'Friday.'
5 This is a nice house. What room is yours?
6 _______ is your favourite sport?
7 _______ is more expensive, meat or fish?
8 _______ is older, Ann or George?
9 _______ kind of camera have you got?
10 A: Mary has got three cameras.
    B: _______ camera does she use most?
11 _______ nationality are you?

46.4 Complete the questions with How + adjective or adverb (high/long etc.).

1 How high is Mount Everest?
2 _______ is it to the station?
3 _______ is Helen?
4 _______ do the buses run?
5 _______ is the water in the pool?
6 _______ have you lived here?

46.5 Write questions with How . . . ?

1 Are you 1 metre 70? 1.75? 1.80? How tall are you?
2 Is this box one kilogram? Two? Three?
3 Are you 20 years old? 22? 25?
4 Did you spend £10? £15? £20?
5 Do you watch TV every day? Once a week? Never?
6 Is it 1000 miles from Paris to Moscow? 1500? 2000?
How long does it take ...?

How long does it take by plane from London to Madrid?
It takes two hours.

- How long does it take by train from London to Manchester?
- It takes two hours by train from London to Manchester.
- How long does it take by car from your house to the station?
- It takes ten minutes by car from my house to the station.

I started reading the book on Monday.
I finished it on Wednesday evening.
It took me three days to read it.

- How long does it take to fly from London to Madrid?
- It takes a long time to learn a language.
- It doesn't take long to cook an omelette.
- It takes me 20 minutes to get to work.
- "I came by train." "Did you? How long did it take (to get here)?"
- It took Tom an hour to do his shopping.
- Did it take you a long time to find a job?
- How long will it take me to learn to drive?
- It will take us an hour to cook the dinner.
47.1 Look at the pictures and write questions with **How long ... ?**

1. How long does it take by plane from London to Amsterdam?
2. .................................................................
3. .................................................................
4. .................................................................

47.2 How long does it take to do these things? Write full sentences.

1. fly from your city/country to London
   *It takes two hours to fly from Madrid to London.*
2. fly from your city/country to New York
3. study to be a doctor in your country
4. walk from your home to the nearest shop
5. get from your home to the nearest airport

47.3 Write questions with **How long did it take ... ?**

1. (She found a place to live.) **How long did it take her to find a place to live?**
2. (I walked to the station.) ..............................................
3. (He cleaned the windows.) ............................................
4. (I learnt to ski.) ..........................................................
5. (They repaired the car.) ..............................................

47.4 Read the situations and write sentences with **It took ... .**

1. I read a book last week. I started reading it on Monday. I finished it three days later.
   *It took me three days to read the book.*
2. We walked home last night. We left at 10 o’clock and we arrived home at 10.20.
3. I learnt to drive last year. I had my first driving lesson in January. I passed my driving test six months later.
4. Mark drove to London yesterday. He left home at 8 o’clock and got to London at 10.
5. Linda begun looking for a job a long time ago. She got a job last week.
6. *(write a true sentence about yourself)*
Do you know where ... ?
I don’t know what ... etc.

**A**

We say:  
Where is Paula?

**but:** Do you know where Paula is?  
(not ‘Do you know where is Paula?’)

In the same way we say:

I know  
I don’t know  
Can you tell me  

where Paula is

Compare:

Who are those people?  
How old is Linda?  
What time is it?  
Where can I go?  
How much is this camera?  
When are you going away?  
Where have they gone?  
What was Ann wearing?

**B**

Questions with **do**/**does**/**did** (present simple and past simple):

Where does he live?

Do you know where he lives?  
(not ‘Do you know where does he live?’)

Compare:

How do aeroplanes fly?  
What does Jane want?  
Why did she go home?  
Where did I put the key?

**C**

Questions beginning **Is** ...?  / **Do** ...?  / **Can** ...? etc. (yes/no questions):

Compare:

Is Jack at home?  
Have they got a car?  
Can Brian swim?  
Do they live near here?  
Did anybody see you?

You can use **if** or **whether** in these sentences:

- Do you know **if** they’ve got a car?  or  Do you know **whether** they’ve got a car?
EXERCISES

48.1 Answer these questions with I don’t know where/when/why ... etc.
1. Have your friends gone home? (where) I don’t know where they’re gone.
2. Is Kate in her office? (where) I don’t know
3. Is the castle very old? (how old)
4. Will Paul be here soon? (when)
5. Were you angry because I was late? (why)
6. Has Sally lived here a long time? (how long)

48.2 Complete the sentences.
1. (How do aeroplanes fly?) Do you know how aeroplanes fly?
2. (Where does Susan work?) I don’t know
3. (What did Peter say?) Do you remember?
4. (Why did he go home early?) I don’t know
5. (What time does the film begin?) Do you know?
6. (How did the accident happen?) I don’t remember

48.3 Which is right?
1. Do you know what time is it / is it? Do you know what time it is? is right
2. Why are you / you are going away?
3. I don’t know where are they / they are going.
4. Can you tell me where is the museum / the museum is?
5. Where do you want / you want to go for your holidays?
6. Do you know what do elephants eat / elephants eat?

48.4 Write questions with Do you know if ... ?
1. (Have they got a car?) Do you know if they’ve got a car?
2. (Are they married?) Do you know
3. (Does Sue know Bill?)
4. (Will George be here tomorrow?)
5. (Did he pass his exam?)

48.5 Write questions beginning Do you know ...?
1. (What does Ann want?) Do you know what Ann wants?
2. (Where is Paula?)
3. (Is she working today?)
4. (What time does she start work?)
5. (Are the shops open tomorrow?)
6. (Where do Sarah and Tim live?)
7. (Did they go to Ann’s party?)

48.6 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.
1. Do you know why the bus was late ...
2. Do you know what time ...
3. Excuse me, can you tell me where ...
4. I don’t know what ...
5. Do you know if ...
A

Last week you went to a party. A lot of your friends were there. Here are some things they said to you:

**DIANE**

I'm enjoying my new job.

My father isn't very well.

*am* → *was*

*is* → *was*

Diane said that she was enjoying her new job.

She said that her father wasn't very well.

**SARAH**

We're going to buy a house.

*are* → *were*

Sarah and Tim said that they were going to buy a house.

**PETER**

I have to go early.

My sister has gone to Australia.

*have* → *had*

*has* → *had*

Peter said that he had to go early.

He said that his sister had gone to Australia.

**ANN**

I can't find a job.

*can* → *could*

Ann said that she couldn't find a job.

**STEVE**

I'll phone you.

*will* → *would*

Steve said that he would phone me.

**ANGELA**

I don't like my job.

My son doesn't like school.

*do* → *did*

*does* → *did*

Angela said that she didn't like her job.

She said that her son didn't like school.

**MIKE**

You look tired.

I feel fine.

*look* → *looked*

*feel* → *felt* *(present)* *(past)*

Mike said that I looked tired.

I said that I felt fine.

B

say and tell

**say** (→ *said*)

- He said that he was tired.
  *(not 'He said me')*
- What did she say to you?
  *(not 'say you')*
  Do not say: 'he said me', 'I said Ann' etc.

**tell** (→ *told*)

- He told me that he was tired.
  *(not 'He told that ...')*
- What did she tell you?
  *(not 'tell to you')*
  Do not say: 'he told to me', 'I told to Ann' etc.

C

You can say:

- He said that he was tired.  or  He said he was tired. *(without 'that')*
- Ann told me that she didn't like her job.  or  Ann told me she didn't like her job.
EXERCISES

49.1 Read what these people say and write sentences with He/She/They said (that) ... .

1. I've lost my watch.  He said he had lost his watch.
2. I'm very busy.  
3. I can't go to the party.  
4. I have to go out.  
5. I'm learning Russian.  
6. I don't feel very well.  
7. We'll be home late.  
8. I've just come back from holiday.  
9. I'm going to buy a computer.  
10. We haven't got a key.  

49.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences.

1. I met Diane last week. She said she was enjoying her new job.
2. Betty didn't want anything to eat. She said
3. I wanted to borrow Mike's ladder but he said
4. Sally was invited to the party but she said
5. Sharon told me she didn't want the picture. She said
6. Martin has just gone away on holiday. He said
7. I was looking for Robert. Linda said
8. 'Why did Steve stay at home?' 'He said
9. 'Has Mary gone out?' 'I think so. She said

49.3 Put in say/said or tell/told.

1. He said he was tired.
2. What did she tell you?
3. Ann said she didn't like Peter.
4. Jack said that you were ill.
5. Please don't tell Jim what happened.
6. Did Lucy tell she would be late?
7. The woman said she was a reporter.
8. The woman told us she was a reporter.
9. They asked me a lot of questions but I didn't tell them anything.
10. They asked me a lot of questions but I didn't say anything.
A

work/go/be etc. (infinitive)
We use the infinitive with will/can/must etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>Ann will be here soon.</td>
<td>Units 28–29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall</td>
<td>Shall I open the window?</td>
<td>Unit 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>might</td>
<td>I might phone you later.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>May I sit here?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>I can't meet you tomorrow.</td>
<td>Unit 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could</td>
<td>Could you pass the salt, please?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>It's late. I must go now.</td>
<td>Unit 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>You shouldn't work so hard.</td>
<td>Unit 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would</td>
<td>Would you like some coffee?</td>
<td>Unit 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do/does</td>
<td>Do you work?</td>
<td>Units 6–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They don't work very hard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tina doesn't know many people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How much does it cost?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>did</td>
<td>What time did the train leave?</td>
<td>Unit 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We didn't sleep well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B
to work / to go / to be etc. (to + infinitive)

| (I'm going to) | I'm going to play tennis tomorrow. ⇒ Unit 27                           |
|               | What are you going to do?                                              |
| (I) have to... | I have to go now.                                                      | Unit 34 |
|               | Everybody has to eat.                                                  |
| (I) want to... | Do you want to go out?                                                 | Unit 51 |
|               | They don't want to come with us.                                       |
| (I) would like to... | I'd like to talk to you.                                              | Unit 35 |
|               | Would you like to go out?                                               |
| (I) used to... | Dave used to work in a factory.                                        | Unit 25 |

C

working/going/playing etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb/are + -ing</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arm/is/are + -ing</td>
<td>Please be quiet. I'm working.</td>
<td>Units 3–4, 8, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tom isn't working today.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What time are you going out?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was/were + -ing</td>
<td>It was raining, so we didn't go out.</td>
<td>Units 13–14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What were you doing when the phone rang?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES

50.1 Complete the sentences. Write: ... phone Paul or ... to phone Paul.

1 I'll phone Paul.
2 I'm going to phone Paul.
3 Can you phone Paul?
4 Shall I phone Paul?
5 I'd like to phone Paul.

6 Do you have...................?
7 You should....................
8 I want..................
9 I might..................
10 You must..................

50.2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Sometimes you need the infinitive (work/go etc.) and sometimes you need -ing (working/going etc.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do/doing</th>
<th>get/getting</th>
<th>sleep/sleeping</th>
<th>watch/watching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eat/eating</td>
<td>go-going</td>
<td>stay/staying</td>
<td>wear/wearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly/flying</td>
<td>listen/listening</td>
<td>wait/waiting</td>
<td>work/working</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Please be quiet. I'm working.
2 I feel tired today. I didn't sleep very well last night.
3 What time do you usually.......................... up in the morning?
4 'Where are you.................? 'To the bank.'
5 Did you.......................... television last night?
6 Look at that plane! It's.......................... very low.
7 You can turn off the radio. I'm not.................. to it.
8 They didn't.......................... anything because they weren't hungry.
9 My friends were.......................... for me when I arrived.
10 'Does Sharon always.......................... glasses?' 'No, only for reading.'
11 'What are you.......................... this evening?' 'I'm.......................... at home.'

50.3 Put the verb in the correct form. Choose:

the infinitive (work/go etc.) or to ... (to work / to go etc.) or -ing (working/going etc.)

1 Shall I open the window? (open)
2 It's late. I have to go now. (go)
3 Ann isn't working this week. She's on holiday. (work)
4 I'm tired. I don't want to go out. (go)
5 It might rain, so take an umbrella with you. (rain)
6 What time do you have to leave tomorrow morning? (leave)
7 I'm afraid I can't help you. (help)
8 My brother is a student. He's studying physics. (study)
9 Would you like a trip round the world? (go)
10 When you saw Janet, what was she wearing? (wear)
11 When you go to London, where are you going to stay? (stay)
12 I'm hungry. I must have something to eat. (have)
13 'Where's George?' 'He's having a bath.' (have)
14 I used to have a car but I sold it last year. (have)
15 He spoke very quietly. I couldn't hear him. (hear)
16 You don't look well. I don't think you should go to work today. (go)
17 I don't know what he said. I wasn't listening to him. (listen)
18 I'm sorry I'm late. I had a phone call. (make)
19 I want to know what happened. (know) You must tell me. (tell)
20 May I use your phone? (use)
to ... (I want to do) and -ing (I enjoy doing)

A verbs + to ... (I want to do)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>want</th>
<th>plan</th>
<th>decide</th>
<th>try</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hope</td>
<td>expect</td>
<td>offer</td>
<td>forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>promise</td>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)

- What do you want to do this evening?
- It’s not very late. We don’t need to go home yet.
- Tina has decided to sell her car.
- You forgot to switch off the light when you went out.
- My brother is learning to drive.
- I tried to read my book but I was too tired.

B verbs + -ing (I enjoy doing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enjoy</th>
<th>stop</th>
<th>suggest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mind</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ -ing (doing / working / being etc.)

- I enjoy dancing. (not “enjoy to dance”)
- I don’t mind getting up early.
- Has it stopped raining?
- Sonia suggested going to the cinema.

C verbs + -ing or to...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>like</th>
<th>love</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>continue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>begin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ -ing (doing etc.) or to ... (to do etc.)

- Do you like getting up early? or Do you like to get up early?
- I prefer travelling by car. or I prefer to travel by car.
- Ann loves dancing. or Ann loves to dance.
- I hate being late. or I hate to be late.
- It started raining. or It started to rain.

D would like to ... (etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>would like</th>
<th>would love</th>
<th>would prefer</th>
<th>would hate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

+ to ... (to do / to work / to be etc.)

- Julian would like to meet you. (not “would like meeting”)
- I’d love to go to Australia. (I’d = I would)
- ‘Would you like to sit down?’ ‘No, I’d prefer to stand, thank you.’
- I wouldn’t like to be a teacher.

preposition + -ing ⇒ UNIT 105
would like ⇒ UNIT 35    I want you to ... ⇒ UNIT 52    go + -ing ⇒ UNIT 54
EXERCISES

51.1 Put the verb in the right form, to ... or -ing:

1. I enjoy dancing. (dance).
2. What do you want to do? (do) tonight?
3. Goodbye! I hope (see) you again soon.
4. I learnt swimming (swim) when I was five years old.
5. Have you finished cleaning (clean) the kitchen?
6. I'm tired. I want (go) to bed.
7. Do you enjoy visiting (visit) other countries?
8. The weather was nice, so I suggested (go) for a walk by the river.
9. Where's Bill? He promised (be) here on time.
10. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait).
11. What have you decided to do? (do)?
12. George was very angry and refused (speak) to me.
14. I was very upset and started crying (cry).
15. I'm trying (work). Please stop (talk).

51.2 Complete the sentences using to ... or -ing. Use one of these verbs:

go help live lose rain read see send take wait walk watch

1. I like London but I wouldn't like to live there.
2. I like taking photographs when I'm on holiday.
3. Linda has a lot of books. She enjoys reading.
4. I'm surprised that you're here. I didn't expect to see you.
5. Don't forget to send us a postcard when you're on holiday.
6. 'Shall we go to the cinema?' 'If you like, but it isn't far. I don't mind waiting.'
7. This ring is very beautiful. I'd hate losing it.
8. Julia had a lot to do, so she offered to help her.
9. What shall we do this afternoon? Would you like walking to the beach?
10. When I'm tired in the evenings, I like watching television.
11. 'Shall we go now?' 'No, I'd prefer waiting a few minutes.'
12. I'm not going out until it stops raining.

51.3 Complete the answers to the questions.

Yes, I like getting (or to get) up early.
Yes, I love reading.
No, I don't like seeing.
No, but I'd love going there one day.
Yes, I enjoy watching.
I don't mind eating at a restaurant, but I'd prefer eating at home.

51.4 Complete these sentences. Write about yourself. Use to ... or -ing.

1. I enjoy ...
2. I don't like ...
3. If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like ...
4. When I'm on holiday, I like ...
5. I don't mind ..., but ...
6. I wouldn't like ...

[111]
UNIT 52

I want you to ... I told you to ...

A

I want you to ...

- The woman wants to go.
- The man doesn't want the woman to go. He wants her to stay.

We say:
- I want you to do something
- somebody to do something
- Ann to do something

- I want you to be happy. (not 'I want that you are happy')
- They didn't want anybody to know their secret.
- Do you want me to lend you some money?

We use would like in the same way:
- Would you like me to lend you some money?

B

We also use this structure (verb + somebody + to ...) with:

- ask Sue asked a friend to lend her some money.
- tell I told you to be careful.
- advise What do you advise me to do?
- expect I didn't expect them to be here.
- persuade We persuaded George to come with us.
- teach I taught my brother to swim.

C

I told you to / I told you not to ...

→ Ann told me to wait for her.

→ Paul told Sue not to wait for him.

D

make and let

After make and let, we do not use to:
- He's very funny. He makes me laugh. (not 'makes me to laugh')
- At school our teacher made us work very hard.
- Sue let me use her computer because mine wasn't working (not 'let me to use')

You can say Let's ... (= Let us) when you want people to do things with you:
- Come on! Let's dance.
- 'Shall we go out tonight?' 'No, I'm tired. Let's stay at home.'
EXERCISES

52.1  Write sentences beginning I want you ... / I don't want you ... / Do you want me ... ?

1  (you must come with me)  I want you to come with me.
2  (listen carefully)  I want
3  (please don't be angry)  I don't
4  (shall I wait for you?)  Do you
5  (don't phone me tonight)  
6  (you must meet Sarah)  

52.2  Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1  Come on! Let's go to the cinema! It's a good film.
   (Um ... er ... OK.)
   DAN  YOU

2  Where's the station? Turn left after the bridge.
   You should go to the doctor.
   BRIAN  YOU

3  I'm not well. I'm going to the doctor.
   Of course.
   PAUL  YOU

4  Can you help me?
   LINDA  YOU

5  I'm busy now. Come back in ten minutes.
   OK.
   YOU

6  Can I use your phone?
   Yes, my mother taught me.
   YOU

7  Don't phone before 8 o'clock.
   OK.
   YOU

8  Do you play the piano?
   Yes.
   YOU

1  Dan persuaded me to go to the cinema.
2  I wanted to get to the station. A woman told...
3  Brian wasn't well. I advised...
4  Linda had a lot of luggage. She asked...
5  I was busy. I told...
6  I wanted to make a phone call. Paul let...
7  Sue is going to phone later. I told...
8  Ann's mother taught...

52.3  Complete these sentences with the verbs in the list. Sometimes to is necessary (to go / to wait etc.);
sometimes to is not necessary (go/wait etc.).

arrive  borrow  get  go  go make  repeat  tell  think  wait

1  Please stay here. I don't want you to go.
2  I didn't hear what she said, so I asked her to repeat it.
3  'Shall we begin?' 'No, let's wait a few minutes.'
4  Are they already here? I expected them much later.
5  Kevin's parents didn't want him to think they married.
6  I want to stay here. You can't make me think with you.
7  'Is that your bicycle?' 'No, it's John's. He let me use it.'
8  Mary can't come to the party. She told me not to tell you.
9  Would you like a drink? Would you like me to make some coffee?
10  'Ann doesn't like me.' 'What makes you think that?'
I went to the shop to ...

A
Paula wanted a newspaper, so she went to the shop.

Why did she go to the shop? To buy a newspaper.

She went to the shop to buy a newspaper.

to ... (to buy / to see etc.) tells us why a person does something:
- 'Why are you going out?' 'To get some bread.'
- Ann went to the station to meet her friend.
- Sue turned on the television to watch the news.
- I'd like to go to Spain to learn Spanish.

money/time to (do something):
- We need some money to buy food.
- I haven't got time to watch television.

B

to ... and for ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to + verb</th>
<th>for + noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(to buy / to see etc.)</td>
<td>(for a newspaper / for food etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went to the shop to buy a newspaper. (not 'for buy')</td>
<td>I went to the shop for a newspaper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They're going to Scotland to see their friends.</td>
<td>They're going to Scotland for a holiday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We need some money to buy food.</td>
<td>We need some money for food.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C

wait for ...
- Please wait for me.
- Are you waiting for the bus?

wait to (do something):
- Hurry up! I'm waiting to go.
- Are you waiting to see the doctor?

wait for (somebody/something) to ...
- I can't go out yet. I'm waiting for John to phone.
- Are you waiting for the doctor to come?
EXERCISES

53.1 Write sentences beginning I want to .... Choose from the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the station</th>
<th>the post office</th>
<th>buy some food</th>
<th>get some stamps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the café</td>
<td>the supermarket</td>
<td>catch a train</td>
<td>meet a friend</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I want to go to the station to catch a train.
2. I want to go to the café.
3. I want to buy some food.
4. I want to get some stamps.

53.2 Finish the sentences. Choose from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to open this door</th>
<th>to wake him up</th>
<th>to see who it was</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to watch the news</td>
<td>to read the newspaper</td>
<td>to get some fresh air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I turned on the television to watch the news.
2. Alice sat down in an armchair.
3. Do I need a key?
4. I went for a walk by the river.
5. I knocked on the door of David’s room.
6. The doorbell rang, so I looked out of the window.

53.3 Use your own ideas to finish these sentences. Use to ....

1. I want to go to the shop to buy a newspaper.
2. I’m very busy. I haven’t got time.
3. I phoned Ann.
4. I’m going out.
5. I borrowed some money.

53.4 Put in to or for.

1. Paula went to the shop to buy some bread.
2. We went to a restaurant to have dinner.
3. Robert wants to go to university to study economics.
4. I’m going to London for an interview next week.
5. I’m going to London to visit some friends of mine.
6. Have you got time to have a cup of coffee?
7. I got up late this morning. I didn’t have time to wash.
8. Everybody needs money to live.
9. The office is very small. There’s space only for a desk and chair.
10. A: Excuse me, are you waiting to use the phone?
    B: No, I’m waiting for somebody.

53.5 Finish these sentences. Choose from:

John phone it / to arrive you / tell me the film / begin

1. I can’t go out yet. I’m waiting for John to phone.
2. I sat down in the cinema and waited.
3. We called an ambulance and waited.
4. ‘Do you know what to do?’ ‘No, I’m waiting ....''
go to ... (go to work / go to London / go to a concert etc.)

- What time do you usually go to work?
- I'm going to France next week.
- Tom didn't want to go to the concert.
- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's gone to bed.'
- I went to the dentist last week.

go to sleep = start to sleep:
- I was very tired and went to sleep quickly.

go home (without to)
- I'm going home now. (not 'going to home')

B go on ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go on</th>
<th>holiday</th>
<th>a trip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a tour</td>
<td>an excursion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a cruise</td>
<td>a strike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- We're going on holiday next week.
- Children often go on school trips.
- When we were in Scotland, we went on a lot of excursions to different places.
- The workers have gone on strike. (= they are refusing to work)

C go for ...

| go (somewhere) for | a walk     | a run     | a swim    | a drink   | a meal    | a holiday |

- 'Where's Ann?' 'She's gone for a walk.'
- Do you go for a run every day?
- The sea looks nice. Let's go for a swim.
- We went for a drink after work yesterday.
- Shall we go out for a meal? I know a good restaurant.
- They've gone to Scotland for a holiday.
  (We say 'on holiday' but 'for a holiday'.)

D go + -ing

We use go + -ing for many sports (swimming / skiing etc.) and also shopping:

- Are you going shopping this afternoon?
- It's a nice day. Let's go swimming. (or Let's go for a swim.)
- Rachel has a small boat and she often goes sailing
- I went jogging before breakfast this morning.
EXERCISES

54.1 Put in to/on/for where necessary.

1 I’m going …… France next week.
2 Rachel often goes …… sailing.
3 Sue went ……… Mexico last year.
4 Would you like to go ……… the cinema this evening?
5 Jack goes ……… jogging every morning.
6 I’m going out ……… a walk. Do you want to come?
7 I’m tired because I went to a party last night and went ……… bed very late.
8 Martin is going ……… holiday ……… Italy next week.
9 The weather was warm and the river was clean, so we went ……… a swim.
10 There will be no buses next week because the bus drivers are going ……… strike.
11 I need some stamps, so I’m going ……… the post office.
12 It’s late. I must go ……… home now.
13 Would you like to go ……… a tour of the city?
14 Shall we go out ……… a meal this evening?
15 My parents are going ……… a cruise this summer.

54.2 Use the pictures to complete the sentences. Use go/goes/went + -ing.

1 often 2 last Saturday 3 every day 4 next month 5 later 6 yesterday

Rachel Diane George Linda Peter Sheila

1 Rachel has a boat. She often goes sailing.
2 Last Saturday Diane went …………………………….
3 George ……………………………………………… every day.
4 Linda is going on holiday next month. She is ………………………………………………….
5 Peter is going out later. He has to ………………………………………….
6 Sheila …………………………………………. after work yesterday evening.

54.3 Use the words in the box to finish these sentences. Use to/on/for if necessary.

home shopping holiday a swim sleep
walk Portugal camping the bunk skiing

1 The sea looks nice. Let’s go ……… a swim.
2 ‘Is Ann at home?’ ‘No, she’s gone …………………………… to get some money.’
3 I’m going …………………………… now. I have to buy some presents.
4 I was very tired last night, I sat down in an armchair and went …………………………….
5 I wasn’t enjoying the party, so I went …………………………… early.
6 We live near the mountains. In winter we go …………………………… every weekend.
7 Richard has got a horse. He often goes …………………………….
8 The weather is nice. Shall we go …………………………… in the park?
9 A: Are you going …………………………… soon?
   B: Yes, next month. We’re going …………………………….
UNIT 55
get

A get a letter / get a job etc. (get + noun) = receive/buy/fetch/find:

you don't have something

- ‘Did you get any letter?’ ‘Yes, I got it yesterday.’ (= receive)
- I like your pullover. Where did you get it? (= buy)
- (on the phone) ‘Hello, can I speak to Ann, please?’ ‘One moment. I’ll get her.’ (= fetch)
- It’s difficult to get a job at the moment. (= find)

also get a bus / a train / a taxi (= take a bus/train etc.):

- ‘Did you come here on foot?’ ‘No, I got the bus.’

B get hungry / get cold / get tired etc. (get + adjective) = become:

you’re not hungry

- If you don’t eat, you get hungry.
- Drink your coffee. It’s getting cold.
- I’m sorry your mother is ill. I hope she gets better soon.
- We got very wet because we didn’t have an umbrella.

also get married
get dressed (= put your clothes on)
get lost (= lose your way)

- Linda and Frank are getting married soon.
- I got up and got dressed quickly.
- We went for a walk and got lost.

C get to a place = arrive:

- I usually get to work before 8.30. (= arrive at work)
- We left London at 10 o’clock and got to Manchester at 12.45.
- How did you get here? By bus?

get home (without to):

- What time did you get home last night?

D get in/out/on/off

get in (a car)  get out (of a car)  get on  get off
(a bus / a train / a plane)

- Kate got in the car and drove away. (You can also say: Kate got into the car ...)
- A car stopped and a man got out. (but A man got out of the car.)
- We got on the bus outside the hotel and got off in Church Street.
55.1 Complete these sentences. Use get(s) and choose from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a taxi</th>
<th>my letter</th>
<th>some milk</th>
<th>a doctor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>your jacket</td>
<td>a good salary</td>
<td>a ticket</td>
<td>the job</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I wrote to you last week. Did you get my letter?
2. Where did you go last week? It’s very nice.
3. Quick! This man is ill. We must get him to hospital.
4. I don’t want to walk home. Let’s get a taxi.
5. I had an interview with the manager but I didn’t get the job.
6. When you go out, can you get something to eat?
7. ‘Are you going to the concert?’ ‘Yes, if I can get tickets.’
8. Margaret has got a well-paid job. She’s very happy.

55.2 Complete these sentences. Use getting + one of these words:
dark late cold ready married

1. Drink your coffee. It’s getting cold.
2. Turn on the light. It’s getting dark.
3. ‘I’m getting married next week.’ ‘Oh, really? Congratulations!’
4. ‘Where’s Sally?’ ‘She’s getting ready to go out.’
5. It’s getting late. It’s time to go home.

55.3 Complete the sentences. Use get/got + one of these words:
angry better hungry lost married nervous old wet

1. If you don’t eat, you get hungry.
2. Don’t go out in the rain. You’ll get wet.
3. My brother got married last year. His wife’s name is Julia.
4. Why did you get angry with me? I didn’t do anything wrong.
5. We tried to find the hotel but we got lost.
6. Everybody wants to stay young but we all get older.
7. The beginning of the film wasn’t very good but it got better.
8. Most people get nervous before examinations.

55.4 Write sentences with left ... and got to ...

1. home / 7.30 → work / 8.15 I left home at 7.30 and got to work at 8.15.
2. London / 10.15 → Bristol / 11.45 I left London at 10.15 and got to Bristol at 11.45.
3. the party / 11.15 → home / midnight I left the party at 11.15 and got home at midnight.

4. Write a true sentence about yourself.
   I left ... before examinations.

55.5 Put in got in / got out of / got on / got off.

1. Kate got in the car and drove away.
2. I got off the bus and walked to my house from the bus stop.
3. Anna got off the car, shut the door and went into a shop.
4. I made a stupid mistake. I got on the wrong train.
do and make

A
Do is a general word for actions:
- What are you doing this evening? (not 'What are you making?)
- 'Shall I open the window?' 'No, it's OK. I'll do it.'
- Julia's job is very boring. She does the same thing every day.
- I did a lot of things yesterday.

What do you do? = What's your job?
- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

B
Make = produce/create. For example:

She's making coffee. He has made a cake. They make umbrellas. It was made in France.

Compare do and make:
- I did a lot of things yesterday. I cleaned my room, I wrote some letters and I made a cake.
  B: I make clothes. I make dresses and jackets. I also make toys for children.

C
Expressions with do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>do</th>
<th>I'm doing my driving test next week.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an exam (examination) / a test</td>
<td>John has just done a training course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a course</td>
<td>Have the children done their homework?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homework</td>
<td>Ann, could you do me a favour?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(somebody) a favour</td>
<td>I go for a run and do exercises every morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercises</td>
<td>I hate doing housework, especially cleaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>housework</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

also do the shopping / the washing / the washing-up / the ironing / the cooking etc.:
- I did the washing but I didn’t do the shopping.

D
Expressions with make

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>make</th>
<th>I'm sorry, I made a mistake.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a mistake</td>
<td>I must make an appointment to see the doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an appointment</td>
<td>Excuse me, I have to make a phone call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a phone call</td>
<td>Have you made a shopping list?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a list</td>
<td>It's late. We mustn't make a noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a noise</td>
<td>Sometimes I forget to make my bed in the morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We say make a film but take a photograph:
- When was this film made? When was this photograph taken?

[120] do / does / did (negatives and questions) ⇒ UNITS 42-43 make somebody do something ⇒ UNIT 52
EXERCISES

56.1 Put in make/making/made or do/doing/did/done.

1 ‘Shall I open the window?’ ‘No, it’s OK. I’ll do it.’
2 What did you ......................... at the weekend? Did you go away?
3 Do you know how to ......................... bread?
4 Paper is ......................... from wood.
5 Richard didn’t help me. He sat in an armchair and ......................... nothing.
6 ‘What do you .........................?’ ‘I’m a doctor.’
7 I asked you to clean the bathroom. Have you ......................... it?
8 ‘What do they ......................... in that factory?’ ‘Shoes.’
9 I’m ......................... some coffee. Would you like some?
10 Why are you angry with me? I didn’t ......................... anything wrong.
11 ‘What are you ......................... tomorrow afternoon?’ ‘I’m working.’

56.2 What are these people doing?

He’s making a cake.

56.3 Put in make or do in the correct form.

1 I hate ......................... housework, especially cleaning.
2 Why do you always ......................... the same mistake?
3 ‘Can you ......................... me a favour?’ ‘It depends what it is.’
4 ‘Have you ......................... your homework?’ ‘Not yet.’
5 I need to see the dentist but I haven’t ......................... an appointment.
6 I’m ......................... a course in photography at the moment. It’s very good.
7 The last time I ......................... an exam was ten years ago.
8 When you’ve finished Exercise 1, you can ......................... Exercise 2.
9 There’s something wrong with the car. The engine is ......................... a strange noise.
10 It was a bad mistake. It was the worst mistake I’ve ever ......................... .
11 Let’s ......................... a list of all the things we have to ......................... today.
A  have and have got (⇒ Unit 9)

I’ve got (something) or I have (something) = it is mine:

- I’ve got a new car. or I have a new car.
- Sue has got long hair. or Sue has long hair.
- Have they got any children? or Do they have any children?
- Tim hasn’t got a job. or Tim doesn’t have a job.
- How much time have you got? or How much time do you have?

also

| I’ve got | a headache / (a) toothache / a stomach ache / a pain (in my leg etc.) |
| I have  | a cold / a cough / a sore throat / a temperature / flu etc.             |

- I’ve got a headache. or I have a headache.
- Have you got a cold? or Do you have a cold?

The past is: I had (without ‘got’). I didn’t have / Did you have? etc.:

- When I first met Sue, she had short hair.
- He didn’t have any money because he didn’t have a job.
- How much time did you have?

B  have breakfast / have a shower etc.

In these expressions have = eat/drink/take etc. You cannot use ‘have got’.

| have | breakfat / lunch / dinner |
|      | a meal / a sandwich / a pizza etc. |
|      | a cup of coffee / a glass of milk etc. |
|      | something to eat/drink |

- ‘Where’s Ann?’ ‘She’s having lunch.’
- I don’t usually have breakfast.
- I had three cups of coffee this morning.
- ‘Have a biscuit!’ ‘Oh, thank you.’

We also use have (not ‘have got’) in these expressions:

| have | a bath / a shower |
|      | a rest / a holiday / a party |
|      | a nice time / a good journey etc. |
|      | a walk / a swim / a game (of tennis etc.) |
|      | a dream / an accident |
|      | a baby |
|      | a look [at . . .] |

- I had a shower this morning.
- We’re having a party next week. You must come.
- Enjoy your holiday. Have a nice time!
- Did you have a good time in London?
- Sandra has just had a baby.
- Can I have a look at your newspaper?

C  Compare I’ve got and I have:

- I’ve got / I have a new shower. It’s very good.  
(You can use I’ve got or I have in this sentence.)
- I have a shower every morning. (not ‘I’ve got’)  
A: Where’s Paul?  
B: He’s having a shower. (= he’s washing now)
EXERCISES

57.1 Put in the correct form of have or have got.

1. I didn't have... time to do the shopping yesterday. (I / not / have)
2. Has Lisa got (OR Does Lisa have)... a car? ‘No, she can't drive.’ (Lisa / have?)
3. He can't open the door. a key. (he / not / have)
4. a cold last week. He's better now. (George / have)
5. What's wrong? a headache? (you / have?)
6. We wanted to go by taxi but we... enough money. (we / not / have)
7. Liz is very busy. much free time. (she / not / have)
8. any problems when you were on holiday? (you / have?)

57.2 What are these people doing? Choose from the list:
a rest a cup of tea a bath breakfast dinner a nice time

1. They're having breakfast. 4. They
2. She 5. 3. He 6. 

57.3 What do you say in these situations?

1. Ann is going on holiday. What do you say to her before she goes?
   <strong>Have a nice holiday!</strong>
2. You meet Claire at the airport. She has just got off her plane. Ask her about the flight.
   <strong>Did you have a good flight?</strong>
3. Tom is going on a long journey. What do you say to him before he leaves?
   <strong>Have a nice journey!</strong>
4. It's Monday morning. You are at work. Ask Paula about her weekend.
   <strong>How was your weekend?</strong>
5. Paul has just come home after playing tennis with a friend. Ask him about the game.
6. Rachel is going out for a meal tonight. What do you say to her before she goes?

57.4 Complete the sentences. Use have/had and choose from the list.
an accident a glass of water a look a walk a party something to eat

1. We... a party... a few weeks ago. We invited fifty people.
2. 'Shall we...? 'No, I'm not hungry.'
3. I was thirsty, so I...
4. I like to get up early and... before breakfast.
5. Tina is a very good driver. She has never...
6. There's something wrong with the engine of my car. Can you...at it?
A  
People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>I know Ann.</th>
<th>Ann knows me.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>We know Ann.</td>
<td>Ann knows us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>She knows Ann.</td>
<td>Ann knows her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>They know Ann.</td>
<td>Ann knows them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  
Things

- I don't want this book. You can have it.
- I don't want these books. You can have them.
- Diane never drinks milk. She doesn't like it.
- I never go to parties. I don't like them.

C  
We use me/her/them etc. (object) after a preposition (for/to/with etc.):
- This letter is for me. It's for you.
- Who is that woman? Why are you looking at her?
- We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come with us?
- Sue and Kevin are going to the cinema. Do you want to go with them?
- Where's the newspaper? 'You're sitting on it.'

Give it/them to ...:
- I want that book. Please give it to me.
- Robert wants these books. Can you give them to him, please?
EXERCISES

58.1 Finish the sentences with him/her/them.
1. I don’t know those girls. Do you know ______? 
2. I don’t know that man. Do you know ______? 
3. I don’t know those people. Do you know ______? 
4. I don’t know David’s wife. Do you know ______? 
5. I don’t know Mr Stevens. Do you know ______? 
6. I don’t know Sarah’s parents. Do you know ______? 
7. I don’t know the woman with the black coat. Do you know ______?

58.2 Complete the sentences. Use I/me/you/she/her etc.
1. I want to see ______ but she doesn’t want to see ______.
2. They want to see ______ but ______ don’t want to see ______.
3. She wants to see ______ but ______ doesn’t want to see ______.
4. We want to see ______ but ______ don’t want to see ______.
5. He wants to see ______ but ______ doesn’t want to see ______.
6. They want to see ______ but ______ doesn’t want to see ______.
7. I want to see ______ but ______ don’t want to see ______.
8. You want to see ______ but ______ doesn’t want to see ______.

58.3 Write sentences beginning I like ..., I don’t like ... or Do you like ...?
1. I don’t eat tomatoes. I ______.
2. George is a very nice man. I like ______.
3. This jacket isn’t very nice. I don’t ______.
4. This is my new car. Do ______?
5. Mrs Clark is not very friendly. I ______.
6. These are my new shoes. ______.

58.4 Complete the sentences. Use I/me/he/him etc.
1. Who is that woman? Why are you looking at ______?
2. ‘Do you know that man?’ ‘Yes, I work with ______.’
3. Where are the tickets? I can’t find ______.
4. I can’t find my keys. Where are ______?
5. We’re going out. You can come with ______.
6. Margaret likes music. ______ plays the piano.
7. I don’t like dogs. I’m afraid of ______.
8. I’m talking to you. Please listen to ______.
9. Where is Ann? I want to talk to ______.
10. My brother has a new job. ______ doesn’t like ______ very much.

58.5 Complete the sentences.
1. I want that book. Can you ______?
2. He wants the key. Can you ______?
3. She wants the keys. Can you ______?
4. I want that letter. Can you ______?
5. They want the money. Can you ______?
6. We want the photographs. Can you ______?
my/his/their etc.

A

I → my
we → our
you → your
he → his
she → her
they → their
it → its

I like my job.
We like our jobs.
You like your job.
He likes his job.
She likes her job.
They like their jobs.
Oxford (= it) is famous for its university.

We use my/your/his etc. + a noun:

my hands  his mother  her new car
our house  your best friend  their room

B

his/her/their

Diane

Andy

Mr and Mrs Thomson

her car
(= Diane's car)

his bicycle

their son

her husband
(= Diane's husband)

his sister

their daughter

her children
(= Diane's children)

his parents

their children

C

its and it's
its
it's (= it is)

Oxford is famous for its university.
I like Oxford. It's a nice city. (= It is a nice city.)
EXERCISES

59.1 Finish these sentences.
1 I'm going to wash my hands.
2 She's going to wash.
3 We're going to wash.
4 He's going to wash.
5 They're going to wash.
6 Are you going to wash?

59.2 Finish these sentences.
1 He lives with his parents.
2 They live with parents.
3 We live with parents.
4 Julia lives with parents.
5 I live with parents.
6 John lives with parents.
7 Do you live with parents?
8 Most children live with parents.

59.3 Look at the family tree and complete the sentences with his/her/their.

59.4 Put in my/our/your/his/her/their/its.
1 Do you like your job?
2 I know Mr Watson but I don't know wife.
3 Mr and Mrs Baker live in London. son lives in Australia.
4 We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all friends.
5 Ann is going out with friends this evening.
6 I like tennis. It's favourite sport.
7 'Is that car?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
8 I want to phone Ann. Do you know phone number?
9 Do you think most people are happy in jobs?
10 I'm going to wash hair before I go out.
11 This is a beautiful tree. leaves are a beautiful colour.
12 John has a brother and a sister. brother is 25 and sister is 21.

59.5 Complete the sentences. Use my/his/her/etc. with one of these words:
cost homework house husband job key name
1 Jim doesn't enjoy his job. It's not very interesting.
2 I can't open the door. I haven't got key.
3 Sally is married. works in a bank.
4 It's very cold today. Put on when you go out.
5 'What are the children doing?' 'They're doing.'
6 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know.'
7 We live in Barton Street. is at the end on the left.
Whose is this? It's mine/yours/hers etc.

A

I → my → mine
we → our → ours
you → your → yours
he → his → his
she → her → hers
they → their → theirs

It's my money. It's mine.
It's our money. It's ours.
It's your money. It's yours.
It's his money. It's his.
It's her money. It's hers.
It's their money. It's theirs.

B

We use my/your etc. + a noun (my hands / your book etc.):
- My hands are cold.
- Is this your book?
- Ann gave me her umbrella.
- It's their problem, not our problem.

We use mine/yours etc. without a noun:
- Is this book mine or yours? (= my book or your book)
- I didn't have an umbrella, so Ann gave me hers. (= her umbrella)
- It's their problem, not ours. (= not our problem)
- We went in our car and they went in theirs. (= their car)

You can use his with or without a noun:
- 'Is this his camera or hers?' 'It's his.'

C

a friend of mine / a friend of his / some friends of yours etc.
- I went out to meet a friend of mine. (not 'a friend of me')
- Tom was with a friend of his. (not 'a friend of him')
- Are those people friends of yours? (not 'friends of you')

D

Whose ...?


You can use whose with or without a noun:
- Whose money is this? Whose is this? Whose shoes are these? It's mine.
- Whose are these? They're John's.
EXERCISES

60.1 Finish the sentences with mine/yours etc.
1 It's your money. It's yours.
2 It's my bag. It's ____________________________
3 It's our car. It's ____________________________
4 They're her shoes. They're __________________
5 It's their house. It's _______________________
6 They're your books. They're __________________
7 They're my glasses. They're __________________
8 It's his coat. It's __________________________

60.2 Choose the right word.
1 It's their theirs problem, not __________________
   theirs and ours are right
2 This is a nice camera. Is it yours/your?
3 That's not my mine umbrella. My/Mine is black.
4 Whose books are these? Your/Yours or my/mine?
5 Catherine is going out with her hers friends this evening.
6 My/Mine room is bigger than her hers.
7 They've got two children but I don't know their theirs names.
8 Can we use your washing machine? Our/Ours is broken.

60.3 Finish these sentences. Use friend(s) of mine/yours etc.
1 I went to the cinema with a friend(s) of mine__________________________
2 They went on holiday with some friends of theirs________________________
3 She's going out with a friend__________________________________________
4 We had dinner with some ______________________________________________
5 I played tennis with a _________________________________________________
6 Tom is going to meet a ________________________________________________
7 Do you know those people? Are they ____________________________?

60.4 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying?

[Images of people and objects with speech bubbles indicating questions and answers.]

[129]
**I/me/my/mine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I etc. (⇒ Unit 58)</th>
<th>me etc. (⇒ Unit 58)</th>
<th>my etc. (⇒ Unit 59)</th>
<th>mine etc. (⇒ Unit 60)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I know Tom.</td>
<td>Tom knows me.</td>
<td>It's my car.</td>
<td>It's mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We know Tom.</td>
<td>Tom knows us.</td>
<td>It's our car.</td>
<td>It's ours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You know Tom.</td>
<td>Tom knows you.</td>
<td>It's your car.</td>
<td>It's yours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He knows Tom.</td>
<td>Tom knows him.</td>
<td>It's his car.</td>
<td>It's his.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She knows Tom.</td>
<td>Tom knows her.</td>
<td>It's her car.</td>
<td>It's hers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They know Tom.</td>
<td>Tom knows them.</td>
<td>It's their car.</td>
<td>It's theirs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I know him but I can't remember his name.'
- She was very pleased because we invited her to stay with us at our house.
- A: Where are the children? Have you seen them?
  B: Yes, they are playing with their friends in the park.
- That's my pen. Can you give it to me, please?
- 'Is this your umbrella?' 'No, it's yours.'
- He didn't have an umbrella, so she gave him hers. (= she gave her umbrella to him)
- I'm meeting a friend of mine this evening. (not 'a friend of me')
EXERCISES

61.1 Answer the questions in the same way.

1. Do you know that man?
   Yes, I know him but I can’t remember his name.

2. Do you know that woman?
   Yes, I know ______________________ but I can’t remember ______________________.

3. Do you know those people?
   Yes, I ______________________ but I ______________________.

4. Do you know me?
   Yes, I ______________________ but ______________________.

61.2 Finish these sentences in the same way.

1. We invited her to stay with us at our house.
2. He invited us to stay with ______________________ house.
3. They invited me to stay with ______________________ house.
4. I invited them ______________________.
5. She invited us ______________________.
6. Did you invite him ______________________?

61.3 Complete the sentences in the same way.

1. I gave him my address and he gave me his.
2. I gave her ______ address and she gave me ______________________.
3. He gave me ______ address and I gave ______________________.
4. We gave them ______ address and they gave ______________________.
5. She gave him ______ address and ______________________.
6. You gave us ______ address and ______________________.
7. They gave you ______ address and ______________________.

61.4 Put in him/her/your etc.

1. Where’s Ann? Have you seen her?...
2. Where are my keys? Where did I put ________?...
3. This letter is for Bill. Can you give it to ________?...
4. We wrote to John but he didn’t answer ________ letter.
5. ‘I can’t find my pen. Can I use ________?’ ‘Yes, of course.’
6. We’re going to the cinema. Why don’t you come with ________?...
7. Did your sister pass ________ exams?
8. Some people talk about ________ jobs all the time.
9. Last night I went out for a meal with a friend of ________.
myself/yourself/themselves etc.

A

He's looking at himself.
Help yourself!
They're enjoying themselves.

I → me → myself
he → him → himself
she → her → herself
you → you → yourself
we → us → ourselves
they → them → themselves

- I looked at myself in the mirror.
- He cut himself with a knife.
- She fell off her bike but she didn't hurt herself.
- Please help yourself. (one person)
- Please help yourselves. (two or more people)
- We had a good holiday. We enjoyed ourselves.
- They had a nice time. They enjoyed themselves.

B

Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>me/him/them etc.</th>
<th>myself/himself/themselves etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is looking at him different people</td>
<td>He is looking at himself the same person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- You never talk to me.</td>
<td>- Sometimes I talk to myself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- I didn’t pay for them.</td>
<td>- They paid for themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Did I hurt you?</td>
<td>- Be careful. Don't hurt yourself.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C

by myself / by yourself etc. = alone:
- I went on holiday by myself. (= I went alone)
- 'Was she with friends? ' 'No, she was by herself.'

D

each other
- Jill and Ann are good friends. They know each other well.
  (= Jill knows Ann / Ann knows Jill)
- Paul and I live near each other. (= he lives near me / I live near him)

Compare each other and -selves:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steve</th>
<th>Sue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Steve and Sue looked at each other.
  (= he looked at her / she looked at him)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steve</th>
<th>Sue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Steve and Sue looked at themselves.
  (= he looked at himself / she looked at herself)
**EXERCISES**

**62.1** Finish the sentences with *myself/yourself* etc.

1. He looked at **himself** in the mirror.
2. I’m not angry with you. I’m angry with ____________________________.
3. Margaret had a nice time in London. She enjoyed ____________________________.
4. My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed ____________________________.
5. I picked up a very hot plate and burnt ____________________________.
6. He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about ____________________________.
7. I want to know more about you. Tell me about ____________________________ (one person).
8. Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after ____________________________ (two people).

**62.2** Write sentences with *by myself/by yourself* etc.

1. I went on holiday alone. ____________________________ I went on holiday by myself.
2. When I saw him, he was alone. ____________________________ When I saw him, he ____________________________
3. Don’t go out alone. ____________________________ Don’t ____________________________
4. I went to the cinema alone. ____________________________ I ____________________________
5. My sister lives alone. ____________________________ My sister ____________________________
6. Many people live alone. ____________________________ Many people ____________________________

**62.3** Write sentences with *each other*.

1. I like her. ____________________________ I like her. ____________________________ They like each other...
2. I like him. ____________________________ I like him. ____________________________ They can’t see each other...
3. I can’t see her. ____________________________ I can’t see her. ____________________________ They can’t...
4. I often write to her. ____________________________ I often write to her. ____________________________ They...
5. I often write to him. ____________________________ I often write to him. ____________________________ They...
6. I gave her a present. ____________________________ I gave her a present. ____________________________ They...
7. I gave him a present. ____________________________ I gave him a present. ____________________________ They...

**62.4** Complete the sentences. Use: *each other* or *ourselves/yourselves/themselves* or *us/you/them*.

1. Paul and I live near ____________________________
2. Who are those people? Do you know ____________________________?
3. You can help Tom and Tom can help you. So you and Tom can help ____________________________.
4. There’s food in the kitchen. If you and Chris are hungry, you can help ____________________________.
5. We didn’t go to Ann’s party. She didn’t invite ____________________________.
6. When we go on holiday, we always enjoy ____________________________.
7. Mary and Jane were at school together but they never see ____________________________ now.
8. Diane and I are very good friends. We’ve known ____________________________ for a long time.
9. “Did you see David and Diane at the party?” ‘Yes, but I didn’t speak to ____________________________’
10. Many people talk to ____________________________ when they’re alone.
'-s (Ann's camera / my brother's car etc.)

A

Anne's camera (her camera)

My camera

My brother's car (his car)

my brother's car

the manager's office (his or her office)

Manager

We normally use -s for people:
- I stayed at my sister's house. (not 'the house of my sister')
- Have you met Mr. Kelly's wife? (not 'the wife of Mr. Kelly')
- Are you going to James's party?
- Paul is a man's name. Paula is a woman's name.

You can use -s without a noun after it:
- Mary's hair is longer than Ann's. (Ann's hair)
- 'Whose umbrella is this?' 'It's my mother's.' (= my mother's umbrella)
- 'Where were you last night?' 'I was at Paul's.' (= Paul's house)

B

friend's and friends?

friend's house

my friend's house = one friend

(= his house or her house)

We write -s after

friend/student/mother etc. (singular):

my mother's car (one mother)

my father's car (one father)

friends/students/parents etc. (plural):

my parents' car (two parents)

C

We use of ... for things, places etc.:
- Look at the roof of that building. (not 'that building's roof')
- We didn't see the beginning of the film. (not 'the film's beginning')
- What's the name of this village?
- Do you know the cause of the problem?
- You can sit in the back of the car.
- Madrid is the capital of Spain.
EXERCISES

63.1 Look at the family tree. Write sentences about the people in the family.

Mary and Brian are married. They have a son, James, and a daughter, Julia. Julia is married to Paul. Julia and Paul have a son, Daniel.

1 (Brian/husband) Brian is Mary's husband.
2 (Julia/mother) Julia is Daniel's mother.
3 (Mary/wife) Mary is ____________________________'s wife.
4 (James/brother) James ____________________________.
5 (James/uncle) ____________________________'s uncle.
6 (Julia/wife) Julia ____________________________.
7 (Mary/grandmother) ____________________________.
8 (Julia/sister) ____________________________.
9 (Paul/husband) ____________________________.
10 (Paul/uncle) ____________________________'s uncle.
11 (Daniel/nephew) ____________________________.

63.2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use one word only.

1 Whose is this? Alice's
2 Whose is this? ____________________________
3 And this? ____________________________
4 And these? ____________________________
5 And this? ____________________________
6 And these? ____________________________

63.3 Are these sentences OK? Correct the sentences where necessary.

1 I stayed at the house of my sister.
2 What is the name of this village?
3 Do you like the colour of this coat?
4 Do you know the phone number of Bill?
5 The job of my brother is very interesting.
6 Write your name at the top of the page.
7 For me the morning is the best part of the day.
8 The favourite colour of Paula is blue.
9 When is the birthday of your mother?
10 The house of my parents isn't very big.
11 The walls of this house are very thin.
12 The car stopped at the end of the street.
13 Are you going to the party of Silvia next week?
14 The manager of the hotel is on holiday at the moment.
a/an ...

A

He's got a camera. He's waiting for a taxi. It's a beautiful day.

a ... = one thing or person:
- Alice works in a bank. *(not 'in bank')*
- Can I ask a question? *(not 'ask question')*
- I haven't got a car.
- There's a woman at the bus stop.

B

an (not 'a') before a/e/i/o/u:
- Do you want an apple or a banana?
- I'm going to buy a hat and an umbrella.
- There was an interesting programme on TV last night.

also an hour (h is not pronounced; an (h)our)

but a university (pronounced yuniversity)

a European country (pronounced yuropian)

another (= an + other) is one word:
- Can I have another cup of tea?

C

We use a/an ... when we say what a thing or a person is. For example:
- The sun is a star.
- Football is a game.
- Dallas is a city in Texas.
- A mouse is an animal. It's a small animal.
- Joe is a very nice person.

We use a/an ... for jobs etc.:
- A: What's your job?
  B: I'm a dentist. *(not 'I'm dentist.')*
- 'What does Mark do?' 'He's an engineer.'
- Would you like to be a teacher?
- Beethoven was a composer.
- Picasso was a famous painter.
- Are you a student?
EXERCISES

64.1 Write a or an.
1 an old book  4 an airport  7 a university
2 a window  5 a new airport  8 an hour
3 a horse  6 an organisation  9 an economic problem

64.2 What are these things? Choose from the list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bird</th>
<th>fruit</th>
<th>mountain</th>
<th>river</th>
<th>musical instrument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flower</td>
<td>game</td>
<td>planet</td>
<td>tool</td>
<td>vegetable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A duck is a bird...
2 A carrot is ...
3 Tennis is ...
4 A hammer is ...
5 Everest is ...
6 Jupiter is ...
7 A pear is ...
8 The Amazon is ...
9 A rose is ...
10 A trumpet is ...

64.3 What are their jobs? Choose from the list and finish the sentences.
dentist electrician nurse photographer private detective shop assistant taxi driver

1 She's a dentist.
2 He's ...
3 She ...
4 ...
5 ...
6 ...
7 ...
8 And you? I'm ...

64.4 Make sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B. Use a/an where necessary.

A
I want to ask you a question.

I want to ask you a question.

B
old house  artist
party  question
bookshop  foreign language
hat  bicycle
flower(s)   bus(es)   (singular and plural)

A The plural of a noun is usually -s:

- singular (= one) → plural (= two or more)
  - a flower → some flowers
  - a week → two weeks
  - a nice place → many nice places
  - this shop → these shops

Spelling (= Appendix 5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-s / -sh / -ch / -x</th>
<th>-es</th>
<th>bus → busses</th>
<th>dish → dishes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>also</td>
<td>church → churches</td>
<td>box → boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y</td>
<td>-ies</td>
<td>baby → babies</td>
<td>dictionary → dictionaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>party → parties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but -ay / -ey / -oy</td>
<td>-ys</td>
<td>day → days</td>
<td>monkey → monkeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>boy → boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f / -fe</td>
<td>-ves</td>
<td>shelf → shelves</td>
<td>knife → knives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wife → wives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B These things are plural in English:

- scissors
- glasses
- trousers
- jeans
- shorts
- tights
- pyjamas

- Do you wear glasses?
- Where are the scissors? I need them.

You can also say a pair of scissors / a pair of trousers / a pair of pyjamas etc.:

- I need a new pair of jeans. or I need some new jeans. (not ‘a new jeans’)

C Some plurals do not end in -s:

- this man → these men
- a woman → some women
- a child → many children
- one foot → two feet
- a tooth → all my teeth
- a fish → a lot of fish
- that sheep → those sheep
- a mouse → some mice

*also: a person → two people / some people / a lot of people etc.
- She’s a nice person.
- They are nice people. (not ‘nice persons’)

D People is plural (= they), so we say people are / people have etc.:

- A lot of people speak English. (not ‘speaks’)
- I like the people here. They are very friendly.

Police is plural:

- The police are here. ‘Why? What do they want?’
EXERCISES

65.1 Write the plural.

1. flower  flowers  5. umbrella  9. family
2. boat  6. address  10. foot
3. woman  7. knife  11. holiday
4. city  8. sandwich  12. potato

65.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1. There are a lot of sheep in the field.
2. George is cleaning his... 
3. There are three... at the bus stop.
4. Jill has got two...
5. There are a lot of... in the river.
6. The... are falling from the tree.

65.3 Some of these sentences are right but most are wrong. Correct the sentences that are wrong.

1. I'm going to buy some flowers. OK...
2. I need [a new jeans.] I need a new pair of jeans. OR I need some new jeans.
3. It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree.
4. There was a woman in the car with two mens.
5. Sheep eat grass.
6. David is married and has three childs.
7. Most of my friend are student.
8. He put on his pyjama and went to bed.
9. We went fishing but we didn't catch many fish.
10. Do you know many persons in this town?
11. I like your trouser. Where did you get it?
12. The town centre is usually full of tourists.
13. I don't like nice. I'm afraid of them.
14. This scissor isn't very sharp.

65.4 Which is right? Complete the sentences.

1. It's a nice place. Many people go there for a holiday. (go or goes?)
2. Some people always late. (is or are?)
3. The president is not popular. The people don't like him. (don't or doesn't?)
4. A lot of people watch television every day. (watch or watches?)
5. Three people were injured in the accident. (was or were?)
6. How many people live in that house? (live or lives?)
7. Do the police carry guns in your country? (Do or Does?)
8. The police is looking for the stolen car. (is or are?)
9. I need my glasses but I can't find... (a or some?)
10. I'm going to buy new jeans today. (a or some?)
A car / some money
(countable/uncountable 1)

A noun can be countable or uncountable.

Countable nouns
For example: (a) car (a) man (a) key (a) house (a) flower (an) idea (an) accident

You can use one/two/three (etc.) + countable nouns (you can count them):

- one car
- two cars
- three men
- four houses

Countable nouns can be singular (= one) or plural (= two or more):

- singular: a car my car the car etc.
- plural: cars two cars the cars some cars many cars etc.

- I've got a car.
- There aren't many cars in the car park.
- New cars are very expensive.

You cannot use the singular (car/house/key etc.) alone. You need a/an (⇒ Unit 64):
- We can't get in without a key. (not 'without key')

Uncountable nouns
For example: water air rice salt plastic money music tennis

You cannot say one/two/three (etc.) + these things: one water two musics

Uncountable nouns have only one form:

- money the money my money some money much money etc.

- I've got some money.
- There isn't much money in the box.
- Money isn't everything.

You cannot use a/an + uncountable nouns: a money × music

But you can say a piece of ... / a glass of ... etc. + uncountable noun:

- a glass of water a can of oil a bar of chocolate
- a piece of cheese a bottle of milk a piece of music
- a bowl of rice a cup of coffee a game of tennis
EXERCISES

66.1 What are these things? Some are countable and some are uncountable. Write a/an if necessary. The names of these things are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bucket</th>
<th>envelope</th>
<th>milk</th>
<th>salt</th>
<th>spoon</th>
<th>toothpaste</th>
<th>egg</th>
<th>jug</th>
<th>money</th>
<th>sand</th>
<th>toothbrush</th>
<th>wallet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
<td>It's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

66.2 Some of these sentences are right, but some of them need a/an. Put in a/an where necessary.

1. I haven't got (watch) a watch.
2. Do you like cheese? Yes.
4. Are you looking for job?
5. Mary doesn't eat meat.
6. Mary eats apple every day.
7. I'm going to party tonight.
8. Music is wonderful thing.
9. Jamaica is island.
10. I don't need key.
11. Everybody needs food.
12. I've got good idea.
13. Can you drive car?
14. Do you want cup of coffee?
15. I don't like coffee without milk.
16. Don't go out without umbrella.

66.3 What are the things in the pictures? Write a ... of ... for each picture. Use the words in the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bar</th>
<th>cup</th>
<th>loaf</th>
<th>bread</th>
<th>milk</th>
<th>tea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottle</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td>piece</td>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bowl</td>
<td>jar</td>
<td>piece</td>
<td>honey</td>
<td>soup</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. a bottle of milk
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
[141]
a car / some money
(countable/uncountable 2)

A

a/an and some

a/an + singular countable noun (car/apple/shoe etc.):
- I need a new car.
- Would you like an apple?

some + plural countable nouns (cars/apples/shoes etc.):
- I need some new shoes.
- Would you like some apples?

some + uncountable nouns (water/money/music etc.):
- I need some money.
- Would you like some cheese?
- (or Would you like a piece of cheese?)

Compare a and some:
- Linda bought a hat, some shoes and some perfume.
- I read a newspaper, wrote some letters and listened to some music.

B

Many nouns are sometimes countable and sometimes uncountable. For example:

a cake
some cakes
some cake or a piece of cake

a chicken
some chickens
some chicken or a piece of chicken

Compare a paper (= a newspaper) and some paper:
- I want something to read. I’m going to buy a paper.
- but I want to make a list. I need some paper / a piece of paper. (not ‘a paper’)

C

Be careful with these nouns – they are usually uncountable:

information advice weather news bread hair furniture work
- I need some information about hotels in London. (not ‘informations’)
- It’s nice weather today. (not ‘a nice weather’)
- Listen! I’ve just had some good news. (not ‘a good news’)
- I’m going to buy some bread. (not ‘a bread’)
- Sue has got very long hair. (not ‘hairs’)
- They’ve got some very nice furniture in their house. (not ‘furnitures’)
- ‘Do you like your job?’ ‘Yes, but it’s hard work.’ (not ‘a hard work’)

We say a job (but not ‘a work’):
- I’ve got a new job. (not ‘a new work’)

[142] countable/uncountable 1 ⇒ unit 66 some and any ⇒ unit 73
EXERCISES

67.1 What did you buy? Use the pictures to make sentences (I bought ...).

1. I bought some perfume, a hat and some shoes.
2. I bought ...
3. ...
4. ...

67.2 Write sentences with Would you like a ...? or Would you like some ...?

1. Would you like some cheese?
2. Would you like ...
3. Would ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...

67.3 Put in a/an or some.

1. I read a book and listened to some music.
2. I need money. I want to buy food.
3. We met interesting people at the party.
4. I'm going to open a window to get fresh air.
5. She didn't eat much for lunch — only an apple and a piece of bread.
6. We live in a big house. There's a nice garden with beautiful trees.
7. I'm going to make a table. First I need wood.
8. Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you advice.
9. I want to write a letter. I need paper and a pen.

67.4 Which is right?

1. I'm going to buy some new shoes. shoes is right
2. Martin has got brown eyes.
3. Paula has got short black hair.
4. The tourist guide gave us some information about the town.
5. We're going to buy some new chairs.
6. We're going to buy some new furniture.
7. It's difficult to get a job at the moment.
8. We had lovely weather when we were on holiday.
UNIT 68

a/an and the

A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a/an</th>
<th>the</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I've got a car. (there are many cars and I've got one)</td>
<td>1. I'm going to clean the car tomorrow. (= my car)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Can I ask a question? (there are many questions — can I ask one?)</td>
<td>2. Can you repeat the question, please? (= the question that you asked)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is there a hotel near here? (there are many hotels — is there one near here?)</td>
<td>3. We enjoyed our holiday. The hotel was very nice. (= our hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris is an interesting city. (there are many interesting cities and Paris is one)</td>
<td>Paris is the capital of France. (there is only one capital of France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa is a student. (there are many students and Lisa is one)</td>
<td>Lisa is the youngest student in her class. (there is only one youngest student in her class)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compare a and the:

- I bought a jacket and a shirt. The jacket was cheap but the shirt was expensive. (= the jacket and the shirt that I bought)

B

We say the ... when it is clear which thing or person we mean. For example:

the door / the ceiling / the floor / the carpet / the light etc. (of a room)
the roof / the garden / the kitchen / the bathroom etc. (of a house)
the centre / the station / the airport / the town hall etc. (of a town)

- 'Where's Tom?' 'In the kitchen.' (= the kitchen in this house or flat)
- Turn off the light and close the door. (= the light and the door of the room)
- Do you live far from the centre? (= the centre of your town)
- I'd like to speak to the manager, please. (= the manager of this shop etc.)
EXERCISES

68.1 Put in a/an or the.

1. We enjoyed our holiday. The hotel was very nice.
2. 'Can I ask a question?' 'Of course. What do you want to ask?'
3. You look very tired. You need a holiday.
4. 'Where's Tom?' 'He's in the bathroom.'
5. Jane is an interesting person. You must meet her.
6. A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the city centre?
   B: Yes, go straight on and then take the next turning left.
7. A: Shall we go out for a meal this evening?
   B: Yes, that's a good idea.
8. It's a nice morning. Let's go for a walk.
9. Amanda is a student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be a journalist.
   She lives with two friends in a flat near a college where she is studying. The flat is small but she likes it.
10. Peter and Mary have got two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is seven years old and the girl is three. Peter works in a factory. Mary hasn't got a job at the moment.

68.2 Complete the sentences. Use a or the and one of these words:
airport cup door floor picture radio

Can you open the door, please?
How far is it to the airport?
Can I have a cup of coffee, please?
That's a nice picture.

68.3 Put in a/an or the where necessary.

1. Don't forget to (turn off the light) when you go out.
2. Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me a postcard.
3. What is name of this village?
4. Canada is a very big country.
5. What is largest city in Canada?
6. I like this room but I don't like colour of carpet.
7. 'Are you OK?' 'No, I've got a headache.'
8. We live in this house near the station.
9. What is name of director of film we saw last night?
We use the when it is clear which thing or person we mean:

- What is the name of this street? (this street has only one name)
- Who is the best player in your team?
- Can you tell me the time, please? (= the time now)
- My office is on the first floor. (= the first floor of the building)

Don't forget the:
- Do you live near the city centre? (not 'near city centre')
- Excuse me, where is the nearest bank? (not 'where is nearest...')

We live in the same street. (not 'in same street')
- 'Are these two books different?' 'No, they're the same.' (not 'they're same')

We say:

**the sun / the moon / the world / the sky / the sea / the country:**
- The sky is blue and the sun is shining.
- Do you live in a town or in the country?

**the police / the fire brigade / the army** (of a city, country etc.):
- My brother is a soldier. He's in the army.

**the top / the end / the middle / the left** etc.:
- Write your name at the top of the page.
- My house is at the end of this street.
- The table is in the middle of the room.
- Do you drive on the right or on the left in your country?

**the piano / the guitar / the trumpet** etc. (musical instruments):
- Paula is learning to play the piano.

**the radio:**
- I listen to the radio a lot.

We do not use the with:

**television:**
- I watch television a lot.
- What's on television tonight?
- Can you turn off the television? (= the TV set)

**breakfast / lunch / dinner:**
- What did you have for breakfast? (not 'the breakfast')
- Dinner is ready!

**next / last + week/month/year/summer/Monday** etc.:
- I'm not working next week. (not 'the next week')
- Did you have a holiday last summer? (not 'the last summer')
EXERCISES

69.1 Put in the where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is already correct.

1 What is [name] of this street? the name
2 What’s on television tonight? OK
3 Our apartment is on second floor.
4 Would you like to go to moon?
5 Which is best hotel in this town?
6 What time is lunch?
7 How far is it to city centre?
8 We’re going away at end of May.
9 What are you doing next weekend?
10 I didn’t like her first time I met her.
11 I’m going out after dinner.
12 What’s biggest city in world?
13 My sister got married last month.
14 My dictionary is on top shelf on right.
15 We live in country about five miles from nearest village.

69.2 Complete the sentences. Use: the same + age colour problem street time.

1 I live in North Street and you live in North Street. We live in __________________________._
2 I arrived at 8.30 and you arrived at 8.30. We arrived at __________________________._
3 Jim is 25 and Sue is 25. Jim and Sue are __________________________._
4 My shirt is dark blue and so is my jacket. My shirt and jacket are __________________________._
5 I’ve got no money and you’ve got no money. We’ve got __________________________._

69.3 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the if necessary.

1 The sun is shining. 4 He’s listening to __________________________._
2 She’s playing __________________________._ 5 They’re watching ____________
3 They’re having __________________________._ 6 They’re swimming in __________________________._

69.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list. Use the if necessary.
capital dinner police lunch middle name sky television

1 We had _______ at a restaurant last night.
2 We stayed at a very nice hotel but I don’t remember __________________________._
3 __________________________. is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.
4 Did you see the film on __________________________. last night?
5 Somebody was trying to break into the shop so I called __________________________._
6 Tokyo is __________________________. of Japan.
7 ‘What did you have for __________________________.? ‘A salad.’
8 I woke up in __________________________. of the night.
go to work  go home  go to the cinema

We say:

(go) to work, (be) at work, start work, finish work:
- Goodbye! I'm going to work now. (not 'to the work')
- I finish work at 5 o'clock every day.

(go) to school, (be) at school, start school, leave school etc.:
- What did you learn at school today? (not 'at the school')
- Some children don't like school.

(go) to university/college, (be) at university/college:
- Helen wants to go to university when she leaves school.
- What did you study at college?

(go) to hospital, (be) in hospital:
- Jack was in an accident. He had to go to hospital.

(go) to prison, (be) in prison:
- Why is he in prison? What did he do?

(go) to church, (be) in/at church:
- David usually goes to church on Sundays.

(go) to bed, (be) in bed:
- I'm tired. I'm going to bed. (not 'to the bed')
- 'Where's Jill?' 'She's in bed.'

(go) home, (be) at home etc.:
- I'm tired. I'm going home. (not 'to home')
- Are you going out tonight or are you staying at home?

B

We say:

(go to) the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office:
- I never go to the theatre but I often go to the cinema.
- 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, the post office.'

(go to) the doctor, the dentist:
- You're not well. Why don't you go to the doctor?
- I'm going to the dentist tomorrow.

also the station / the airport / the city centre (⇒ Unit 68)
EXERCISES

70.1 Where are these people? Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the.

1. He's in __________.
2. They're at __________.
3. She's in __________.
4. She's at __________.
5. They're at __________.
6. He's in __________.

70.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the list. Use the if necessary.

bank, bed, church, home, post office, school, station

1. I need some money. I must go to the __________.
2. David usually goes to the __________ on Sundays.
3. In Britain, children go to school from the age of five.
4. There were a lot of people at the __________ waiting for the train.
5. I phoned you last night but you weren't at the __________.
6. I'm going to the __________ now. Goodnight!
7. I'm going to the __________ to get some stamps.

70.3 Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need the.

1. If you want to catch a plane, you __________.
2. If you want to see a film, you go to __________.
3. If you are tired and you want to sleep, you __________.
4. If you rob a bank and the police catch you, you __________.
5. If you have a problem with your teeth, you __________.
6. If you want to study after you leave school, you __________.
7. If you are injured in an accident, you __________.

70.4 Put in the where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is complete.

1. We went to the cinema last night. __________
2. I finish work at 5 o'clock every day. __________
3. Mary wasn't feeling well yesterday, so she went to the doctor.
4. I wasn't feeling well this morning, so I stayed in bed.
5. Why is Angela always late for work?
6. 'Where are the children?' 'They're at school.'
7. We've got no money in the bank.
8. When I was younger, I went to church every Sunday.
9. What time do you usually get home from work?
10. Do you live far from the city centre?
11. 'Where shall we meet?' 'At the station.'
12. Jim is ill. He's in the hospital.
13. Margaret takes her children to school every day.
14. Would you like to go to university?
15. Would you like to go to the theatre this evening?
I like **music**  I hate **exams**

A

Do not use **the** for general ideas:
- I like **music**, especially **classical music**. 
  *(not 'the music ... the classical music')*
- We don't eat **meat** very often. *(not 'the meat')*
- **Life** is not possible without **water**. *(not 'The life ... the water')*
- I hate **exams**. *(not 'the exams')*
- Do you know a shop that sells **foreign newspapers**?
- I'm not very good at writing **letters**.

Do not use **the** for games and sports:
- My favourite sports are **tennis** and **skiing**. *(not 'the tennis ... the skiing')*

Do not use **the** for languages or academic subjects *(history/geography/physics/biology etc.)*:
- Do you think **English** is difficult? *(not 'the English')*
- Tom's brother is studying **physics** and **chemistry**.

B  flowers or the flowers?

Compare:

- **Flowers** are beautiful.  
  *(= flowers in general)*

- I don't like **cold weather**.  
  *(= cold weather in general)*

- We don't eat **fish** very often.  
  *(= fish in general)*

- Are you interested in **history**?  
  *(= history in general)*

- This is a lovely garden.  
  **The flowers** are beautiful.  
  *(= the flowers in this garden)*

- **The weather** isn't very good today.  
  *(= the weather today)*

- We had a very nice meal last night. **The fish** was very good.  
  *(= the fish we ate last night)*

- Are you interested in **the history** of your country?
**EXERCISES**

### 71.1 What do you think about these things?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dogs</th>
<th>big cities</th>
<th>motor racing</th>
<th>TV quiz shows</th>
<th>exams</th>
<th>parties</th>
<th>loud music</th>
<th>hard work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose seven of these things and write sentences beginning:

I like ... I don't like ... I love ... I hate ... I don't mind ... (= it's OK)
1. I hate exams.
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

### 71.2 Are you interested in these things? Write sentences with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I'm (very) interested in ...</th>
<th>I know a lot about ...</th>
<th>I don't know much about ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm not interested in ...</td>
<td>I know a little about ...</td>
<td>I don't know anything about ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. (history) I'm very interested in history.
2. (politics) 
3. (sport) 
4. (art) 
5. (astronomy) 
6. (economics) 

### 71.3 Which is right?

1. My favourite sport is tennis / the tennis. tennis is right
2. I like this hotel. Rooms / The rooms are very nice. The rooms is right
3. Everybody needs friends / the friends.
4. Jane doesn't go to parties / the parties very often.
5. I went shopping this morning. Shops / The shops were very busy.
6. Where's milk / the milk? 'It's in the fridge.'
7. I don't like milk / the milk. I never drink it.
8. 'Do you do any sports?' 'Yes, I play football / the football.'
9. These days a lot of people use computers / the computers.
10. We went for a swim in the river. Water / The water was very cold.
11. I don't like swimming in cold water / the cold water.
12. Excuse me, can you pass salt / the salt, please?
13. I like this town. I like people / the people here.
14. Vegetables / The vegetables are good for you.
15. 'Where are children / the children?' 'They're in the garden.'
16. I can't sing this song. I don't know words / the words.
17. I enjoy taking photographs / the photographs. It's my hobby.
18. I must show you photographs / the photographs that I took when I was on holiday.
19. English / The English is used a lot in international business / the international business.
20. Money / The money doesn't always bring happiness / the happiness.
the ... (names of places)

A
Places (continents, countries, states, islands, towns etc.)
In general we do not use the + names of places:
- France is a very large country (*not* ‘the France’)
- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- Corsica is an island in the Mediterranean.
- Peru is in South America.
But we use the in names with ‘republic’/‘states’/‘kingdom’:
- the Republic of Ireland (or the Irish Republic)
- the United States of America (the USA)
- the United Kingdom (the UK)

B
the -s (plural names)
We use the + plural names of countries/islands/mountains:
- the Netherlands
- the Canary Islands
- the Philippines
- the Andes

C
Seas, rivers etc.
We use the + names of oceans/seas/rivers/canals:
- the Atlantic (Ocean)
- the Mediterranean (Sea)
- the Amazon
- the (River) Nile
- the Suez Canal
- the Black Sea

D
Places in towns (streets, buildings etc.)
In general we do not use the + names of streets, squares etc.:
- Kevin lives in Newton Street.
- Where is Highfield Road, please?
- Times Square is in New York.
We do not use the + name of place (or person) + airport/station/university/castle etc.:
- Kennedy Airport
- Victoria Station
- Cambridge University
- Westminster Abbey
- Edinburgh Castle
- London Zoo
But usually we use the + names of hotels, restaurants, pubs, cinemas, theatres, museums:
- the Hilton (Hotel)
- the Star of India (restaurant)
- the Science Museum
- the Odeon (cinema)
- the National Theatre
- the Tate Gallery (art gallery)

E
the ... of ...
We use the + names with ... of ...:
- the Republic of Ireland
- the Great Wall of China
- the Bank of England
- the Tower of London
We say: the north / the south / the east / the west / the middle (of ...):
- I’ve been to the north of Italy but not to the south.
EXERCISES

72.1 These are geography questions. Choose your answer from the box. Sometimes you need The.

1 Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
2 The Atlantic is between Africa and America.
3 is a country in northern Europe.
4 is a river in South America.
5 is the largest continent in the world.
6 is the largest ocean.
7 is a river in Europe.
8 is a country in East Africa.
9 is between Canada and Mexico.
10 are mountains in South America.
11 is the capital of Japan.
12 are mountains in central Europe.
13 is between Saudi Arabia and Africa.
14 is an island in the Mediterranean.
15 are a group of islands near Florida.

Alps
Amazon
Andes
Asia
Atlantic
Bahamas
Cairo
Kenya
Malta
Pacific
Red Sea
Rhine
Sweden
Tokyo
United States

72.2 Put in the where necessary. If the sentence is already correct, write OK.

1 Kevin lives in Newton Street. OK...
2 We went to see a play at National Theatre. at the National Theatre...
3 Have you ever been to China?
4 Have you ever been to Philippines?
5 Have you ever been to south of France?
6 Can you tell me where Regal Cinema is?
7 Can you tell me where Merrion Street is?
8 Can you tell me where Museum of Modern Art is?
9 Europe is bigger than Australia.
10 Belgium is smaller than Netherlands.
11 Which river is longer – Mississippi or Nile?
12 Did you go to National Gallery when you were in London?
13 ‘Where did you stay?’ ‘At Park Hotel in Hudson Road.’
14 How far is it from Trafalgar Square to Victoria Station (in London)?
15 Rocky Mountains are in North America.
16 Texas is famous for oil and cowboys.
17 Panama Canal joins Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
18 I hope to go to United States next year.
19 Mary comes from a small town in west of Ireland.
20 Alan studied physics at Manchester University.
this/that/these/those

A

this (singular)
these (plural)

Do you like this picture?
These flowers are for you.

this picture
(= this picture here)
these flowers
(= these flowers here)

that (singular)
those (plural)

Do you like that picture?
Who are those people?

that picture
(= that picture there)
those people
(= those people there)

B

We use this/that/these/those with a noun (this picture / that girl etc.) or without a noun:

- This hotel is expensive but it's very nice.
- Who's that girl? 'I don't know.'
- Do you like these shoes? I bought them last week.
- Those apples look nice. Can I have one?

- This is a nice hotel but it's very expensive.
- 'Excuse me, is this your bag?' 'Oh yes, thank you.'
- Who's that? (= Who is that person?)
- Which shoes do you like most? These or those?

C

that = something that has happened:

- 'I'm sorry I forgot to phone you.' 'That's all right.'
- That was a really nice meal. Thank you very much.

that = what somebody has just said:

- 'You're a teacher, aren't you?' 'Yes, that's right.'
- 'Martin has got a new job.' 'Has he? I didn't know that.'
- 'I'm going on holiday next week.' 'Oh, that's nice.'

D

We use this is ... and is that ... on the telephone:

- Hello, this is David. (this = the speaker)
- Is that Sarah? (that = the other person)

We use this is ... to introduce people:

- A: Brian, this is Chris.
- B: Hello, Chris – pleased to meet you.
- C: Hello.
73.1 Complete the sentences. Use this/that/these/those + these words:
birds house plates postcards seat shoes

1. Do you like these shoes?
2. Who lives in _____________?
3. How much are _____________?
4. Look at _____________!
5. Excuse me, is _____________ free?
6. _____________ are dirty.

73.2 Write questions: Is this/that your ...? or Are these/those your ...?

1. Is this _____________ your bag?
2. _____________
3. _____________
4. _____________
5. _____________
6. _____________
7. _____________
8. _____________
9. _____________
10. _____________

73.3 Complete the sentences with this is or that’s or that.

1. A: I’m sorry I’m late.
   B: That’s...all right.
2. A: I can’t come to the party tomorrow.
   B: Oh, _____________ a pity. Why not?
3. (on the telephone)
   Sue: Hello, Ann. _____________ Sue.
   Ann: Oh, hello, Sue. How are you?
   B: _____________ not true!
5. A: Jill plays the piano very well.
   B: Really? I didn’t know _____________.
6. Mark meets Paul’s sister (Ann):
   Paul: Mark, _____________ my sister, Ann.
   Mark: Hello, Ann.
7. A: I’m sorry I was angry yesterday.
   B: _____________ OK. Forget it!
8. A: You’re a friend of John’s, aren’t you?
   B: Yes, _____________ right.
A one (= a ...)

Would you like one?
= Would you like a chocolate?

one = a/an ... (a chocolate / an apple etc.)

- I need a pen. Have you got one? (one = a pen)
- A: Is there a bank near here?
  B: Yes, there’s one at the end of this street. (one = a bank)

B one and ones

one (singular)

Which one? = Which hat?

one = hat/car/girl etc.

this one / that one

- Which car is yours? This one or that one? (= this car or that car)

the one ...

- A: Which hotel did you stay at?
  B: The one opposite the station.

the ... one

- I don’t like the black coat but I like the brown one.
- Don’t buy that camera. Buy the other one.

a/an ... one

- This cup is dirty. Can I have a clean one?
- That biscuit was nice. I’m going to have another one.

ones (plural)

Which ones? = Which flowers?

ones = flowers/cars/girls etc.

these/those (usually without ‘ones’):

- Which flowers do you want? These or those? (not usually ‘these ones/those ones’)

the ones ...

- A: Which keys are yours?
  B: The ones on the table.

the ... ones

- I don’t like the red shoes but I like the green ones.
- Don’t buy those apples. Buy the other ones.

some ... ones

- These cups are dirty. Can we have some clean ones?
- My shoes are very old. I’m going to buy some new ones.
EXERCISES

74.1 A asks B some questions. Use the information in the box to write B's answers. Use one (not 'a/an ...') in the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B doesn't need a car</th>
<th>B has just had a cup of coffee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>there's a chemist in Mill Road</td>
<td>B is going to buy a bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B hasn't got a pen</td>
<td>B hasn't got an umbrella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A: Can you lend me a pen? B: I'm sorry, I haven't got one.
2 A: Would you like to have a car? B: No, I don't
3 A: Have you got a bicycle? B: No, but
4 A: Can you lend me an umbrella? B: I'm sorry but
5 A: Would you like a cup of coffee? B: No, thank you.
6 A: Is there a chemist near here? B: Yes,

74.2 Complete the sentences. Use a/an ... one. Use the words in the list.

better big clean different new old

1 This cup is dirty. Can I have a clean one?
2 I'm going to sell my car and buy
3 That's not a very good photograph but this is
4 I want today's newspaper. This is
5 This box is too small. I need
6 Why do we always go to the same restaurant? Let's go to

74.3 Use the information in the box to complete these conversations. Use one/ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the coat is black</th>
<th>I took the photographs on the beach last week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the girl is tall with long hair</td>
<td>the shoes are green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the hotel is opposite the station</td>
<td>the pictures are on the wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the house has got a red door</td>
<td>the books are on the top shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the flowers are yellow</td>
<td>the man has got a moustache and glasses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A: We stayed at a hotel. B: Which one? A: The one opposite the station
2 A: Those shoes are nice. B: .............................................? A: .............................................
3 A: That's a nice house. B: .............................................? A: .............................................
4 A: I like that coat. B: .............................................? A: .............................................
5 A: I like those pictures. B: .............................................? A: .............................................
6 A: Are those your books? B: .............................................? A: .............................................
7 A: Do you know that girl? B: .............................................? A: .............................................
8 A: Those flowers are beautiful. B: .............................................? A: .............................................
9 A: Who's that man? B: .............................................? A: .............................................
10 A: Have you seen my photographs? B: .............................................? A: .............................................
some and any

A

Use **some** in positive sentences:
- I’m going to buy **some** clothes.
- There’s **some** ice in the fridge.
- We did **some** exercises.

Use **any** in negative sentences:
- I’m not going to buy **any** clothes.
- There isn’t **any** orange juice in the fridge.
- We didn’t do **any** exercises.

B

**any** and **some** in questions

In most questions (but not all) we use **any**:
- Is there **any** ice in the fridge?
- Has he got **any** friends?
- Do you need **any** help?

We normally use **some** (not **any**) when we offer things (**Would you like** ... ?):
- A: Would you like **some** coffee?
  B: Yes, please.

or when we ask for things (**Can I have** ... ? etc.):
- A: Can I have **some** soup, please?
  B: Yes. Help yourself.
- A: Can you lend me **some** money?
  B: Sure. How much do you need?

C

**some** and **any** without a noun

- I didn’t take any photographs but Ann took **some**. (= some photographs)
- You can have some coffee but I don’t want **any**. (= any coffee)
- I’ve just made some coffee. Would you like **some**? (= some coffee)
- ‘Where’s your luggage?’ ‘I haven’t got **any**.’ (= any luggage)
- ‘Are there any biscuits?’ ‘Yes, there are **some** in the kitchen.’ (= some biscuits)

D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>something / somebody (or someone)</th>
<th>anything / anybody (or anyone)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She said <em>something</em>.</td>
<td>She didn’t say <em>anything</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I saw <em>somebody</em> (or someone).</td>
<td>I didn’t see <em>anybody</em> (or anyone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would you like <em>something</em> to eat?</td>
<td>Are you doing <em>anything</em> this evening?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick! <em>Somebody</em>’s coming.</td>
<td>Where’s Ann? Has <em>anybody</em> seen her?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES

75.1 Put in some or any.

1. I bought some cheese but I didn’t buy any bread.
2. I’m going to the post office. I need some stamps.
3. There aren’t any shops in this part of town.
4. George and Alice haven’t got any children.
5. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
6. There are any beautiful flowers in the garden.
7. Do you know any good hotels in London?
8. ‘Would you like any tea?’ ‘Yes, please.’
9. When we were on holiday, we visited any very interesting places.
10. Don’t buy any rice. We don’t need any.
11. I went out to buy any milk but they didn’t have any in the shop.
12. I’m thirsty. Can I have any water, please?

75.2 Complete the sentences. Use some or any + one of these words:

air batteries cheese help letters photographs
friends languages milk shampoo

1. I want to wash my hair. Is there any shampoo?
2. This evening I’m going to write.
3. I haven’t got my camera, so I can’t take.
4. Do you speak foreign?
5. Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with mine.
6. Can I have in my coffee, please?
7. The radio isn’t working. There aren’t in it.
8. It’s hot in this office. I’m going out for fresh.
9. ‘Would you like ?’ ‘No, thank you. I’ve had enough to eat.’
10. I can do this job alone. I don’t need.

75.3 Complete the sentences. Use some or any.

1. Ann didn’t take any photographs but I took some. (I/take)
2. ‘Where’s your luggage?’ ‘I haven’t got any.’ (I/not/have)
3. ‘Do you need any money?’ ‘No, thank you.’ (I/have)
4. ‘Can you lend me some money?’ ‘I’m sorry but.’ (I/not/have)
5. The tomatoes in the shop didn’t look very good, so . (I/not/buy)
6. There were some nice oranges in the shop, so . (I/buy)

75.4 Put in something/somebody/anything/anybody.

1. She said something to me but I didn’t understand it.
2. ‘What’s wrong?’ ‘There’s in my eye.’
3. Do you know about politics?
4. I went to the shop but I didn’t buy .
5. has broken the window, I don’t know who.
6. There isn’t in the bag. It’s empty.
7. I’m looking for my keys. Has seen them?
8. Would you like to drink?
9. I didn’t eat because I wasn’t hungry.
10. This is a secret. Please don’t tell.
not + any  no  none

The car park is empty.
The cars aren't any in the car park.
How many cars are there in the car park? None.

not (n't) + any
- There aren't any cars in the car park.
- Sally and Steve haven't got any children.
- You can have some coffee but I don't want any.

no + noun (no cars / no garden etc.)
no ... = not + any or not + a:
- There are no cars in the car park. (= there aren't any cars)
- We've got no coffee. (= we haven't got any coffee)
- It's a nice house but there's no garden. (= there isn't a garden)

We use no ... especially after have (got) and there is/are.

negative verb + any = positive verb + no:
- They haven't got any children. or They've got no children.
  (not 'They haven't got no children')
- There isn't any sugar in your coffee. or There's no sugar in your coffee.

no and none
Use no + noun (no money / no children etc.):
- We've got no money.
- Everything was OK. There were no problems.

Use none alone (without a noun):
- 'How much money have you got?' 'None.' (= no money)
- 'Were there any problems?' 'No. none.' (= no problems)

none and no-one
none = 0 (zero)
None is an answer for How much? / How many? (things or people):
- 'How much money have you got?' 'None.' (= no money)
- 'How many people did you meet?' 'None.' (= no people)

no-one = nobody (⇒ Unit 77)
No-one is an answer for Who?:
- 'Who did you meet?' 'No-one.' (or Nobody)
EXERCISES

76.1 Write these sentences again with no.
1. We haven’t got any money. We’ve got no money.
2. There aren’t any shops near here.
3. Carol hasn’t got any free time.
4. There isn’t a light in this room.

Write these sentences again with any.
5. We’ve got no money. We haven’t got any money.
6. There’s no tea in the pot.
7. There are no buses today.
8. Tom has got no brothers or sisters.

76.2 Put in no, any or none.
1. There’s no sugar in your coffee.
2. My brother is married but he hasn’t got any children.
3. Sue doesn’t speak any foreign languages.
4. I’m afraid there’s none coffee. Would you like some tea?
5. ‘Look at those birds!’ ‘Birds? Where? I can’t see any birds.’
6. ‘Do you know where Jane is?’ ‘No, I’ve got no idea.’

76.3 Put in no, any or none.
7. There aren’t any pictures on the wall.
8. The weather was cold but there was no wind.
9. I wanted to buy some oranges but they didn’t have any in the shop.
10. Everything was correct. There were no mistakes.
11. ‘How much luggage have you got?’ ‘None!’
12. ‘How much luggage have you got?’ ‘I haven’t got any.’

76.3 Complete the sentences. Use any or no + one of these words:
answer difference film friends furniture heating money
photographs problems questions
1. Everything was OK. There were no problems.
2. They want to go on holiday but they’ve got no time.
3. I’m not going to answer anything.
4. He’s always alone, He’s got no friends.
5. There is no difference between these two machines. They’re exactly the same.
6. There wasn’t nothing in the room. It was completely empty.
7. I tried to phone you yesterday but there was nothing.
8. The house is cold because there isn’t any heating.
9. I can’t take any photographs. There’s nothing in the camera.

76.4 Write short answers (one or two words) to these questions. Use none where necessary.
1. How many letters did you write yesterday? Two.
2. How many sisters have you got? None.
3. How much coffee did you drink yesterday? None.
4. How many photographs have you taken today? None.
5. How many legs has a snake got? None.
UNIT 77

not + anybody/anyone/anything
nobody/no-one/nothing

A

not + anybody/anyone
nobody/no-one
(for people)

- There isn't {anybody} in the room.
- There is {nobody} in the room.
- A: Who is in the room?
  B: Nobody. / No-one.
anybody = anyone nobody = no-one
(-body and -one are the same)

not + anything
nothing
(for things)

- There isn't anything in the bag.
- There is nothing in the bag.
- A: What's in the bag?
  B: Nothing.

B

not + anybody/anyone

- I don't know anybody (or anyone) here.
no-body = not + anybody
no-one = not + anyone
- I'm lonely. I've got nobody to talk to.
  (= I haven't got anybody)
- The house is empty. There is no-one in it.
  (= There isn't anyone in it.)

not + anything
nothing

- I can't remember anything.
nothing = not + anything
- She said nothing.
  (= She didn't say anything.)
- There's nothing to eat.
  (= There isn't anything to eat.)

C

You can use nobody/no-one/nothing at the beginning of a sentence or alone (to answer a question):
- The house is empty. Nobody lives there.
  (not 'Anybody lives there')
- 'Who did you speak to?' 'No-one.'

- Nothing happened.
  (not 'Anything happened')
- 'What did you say?' 'Nothing.'

D

Remember: negative verb + anybody/anyone/anything
positive verb + nobody/no-one/nothing
- He doesn't know anything. (not 'He doesn't know nothing')
- Don't tell anybody. (not 'Don't tell nobody')
- There is nothing to do in this town. (not 'There isn't nothing')

[162] some and any ⇒ UNIT 76 any and no ⇒ UNIT 76 somebody/anything/nowhere etc. ⇒ UNIT 78
EXERCISES

77.1 Write these sentences again with nobody/no-one or nothing.
1 There isn’t anything in the bag. There’s nothing in the bag.
2 There isn’t anybody in the office. I
3 I haven’t got anything to do. I
4 There isn’t anything on TV. I
5 There wasn’t anyone at home. I
6 We didn’t find anything. I

77.2 Write these sentences again with anybody/anyone or anything.
1 There’s nothing in the bag. There isn’t anything in the bag.
2 There was nobody on the bus. I
3 I’ve got nothing to read. I
4 I’ve got no-one to help me. I
5 She heard nothing. I
6 We’ve got nothing for dinner. I

77.3 Answer these questions with nobody/no-one or nothing.
1a What did you say? Nothing.
2a Who saw you? Nobody.
3a What do you want? I
4a Who did you meet? I
5a Who knows the answer? I
6a What did you buy? I
7a What happened? I
8a Who was late? I

Now answer the same questions with full sentences.
Use nobody/no-one/nothing or anybody/anyone/anything.

1b I didn’t say anything.
2b Nobody saw me.
3b I don’t
4b I
5b The answer.
6b I
7b I
8b I

77.4 Complete the sentences. Use nobody/no-one/nothing/anybody/anyone/anything.
1 That house is empty. Nobody lives there.
2 Jack has a bad memory. He can’t remember anything.
3 Be quiet! Don’t say anything.
4 I didn’t know about the meeting. Nobody told me.
5 ‘What did you have to eat?’ I wasn’t hungry.
6 I didn’t eat I wasn’t hungry.
7 Jenny was sitting alone. She wasn’t with anybody.
8 I’m afraid I can’t help you. There’s I can do.
9 I don’t know about car engines.
10 The museum is free. It doesn’t cost to go in.
11 I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was there.
12 She spoke very fast. I didn’t understand why?
13 ‘What are you doing this evening?’ She was going.
14 Helen has gone away. knows where she is. She didn’t tell where she was going.
somewhere/anything/nowhere etc.

A

Somebody (or someone) has broken the window.

She has got something in her mouth.

Tom lives somewhere near London.

B

people (-body or -one)

somewhere or someone = a person but we don’t know who

something = a thing but we don’t know what

somewhere = in/to a place but we don’t know where

body and one are the same: somebody = someone, nobody = no-one etc.

-thing

something

anything

nothing

- She said something but I didn’t understand her.
- Are you doing anything at the weekend?
- I was angry but I didn’t say anything.
- ‘What did you say?’ ‘Nothing.’

places (-where)

somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

- They live somewhere in the south of England.
- Did you go anywhere interesting for your holidays?
- I’m staying here. I’m not going anywhere.
- I don’t like this town. There is nowhere to go.

C

something/anybody etc. + adjective (big/cheap/interesting etc.)

- Did you meet anybody interesting at the party?
- We always go to the same place. Let’s go somewhere different.
- ‘What’s that letter?’ ‘It’s nothing important.’

D

something/anybody etc. + to ...

- I’m hungry. I want something to eat. (= something that I can eat)
- He hasn’t got anybody to talk to. (= anybody that he can talk to)
- There is nowhere to go in this town. (= nowhere where people can go)
EXERCISES

78.1 Put in somebody (or someone) / something / somewhere.

1. She said something.
2. I've lost something.
3. They went somewhere.
4. I'm going to phone somewhere.

What did she say?
What have you lost?
Where did they go?
Who are you going to phone?

78.2 Put in nobody (or no-one) / nothing / nowhere.

1a. What did you say?
2a. Where are you going?
3a. What do you want?
4a. Who are you looking for?

Nothing.

Now answer the same questions with full sentences. Use not + anybody/anything/anywhere.

1b. I didn't say anything.
2b. I'm not going anywhere.
3b. I don't want anything.
4b. I'm not looking for anybody.

78.3 Put in somebody/anything/nowhere etc.

1. It's dark. I can't see anyone.
2. Tom lives somewhere near London.
3. Do you know anything about computers?
4. 'Listen!' What? I can't hear anything.
5. 'What are you doing here?' 'I'm waiting for someone.'
6. Please listen carefully. There's something I want to tell you.
7. 'Did you see the accident?' 'No, I saw nothing.'
8. We weren't hungry, so we didn't eat anything.
9. 'What's going to happen?' 'I don't know. I don't know anyone knows.'
10. 'Do you know anyone in London?' 'Yes, a few people.'
11. 'What's in that cupboard?' 'I don't know. It's empty.'
12. I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them anywhere.
13. I don't like cold weather. I want to live somewhere warm.
14. Is there something interesting on television tonight?
15. Have you ever met someone famous?

78.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from Box A and Box B.

A

something anything nothing somewhere anywhere nowhere

You can use these words more than once.

B

do drink eat go
play read sit stay

1. We don't go out very much because there's nowhere to go.
2. There isn't any food in the house. We haven't got anything.
3. I'm bored. I've got nothing to do.
4. 'Why are you standing?' 'Because there isn't anything to do.'
5. 'Would you like anything to drink?' 'Yes, please - a glass of orange juice.'
6. All the hotels were full. There was nowhere to go.
7. I want something to read. I'm going to buy a magazine.
8. Children need somewhere to play.
every and all

A  every

Every house in the street is the same.

every house in the street = all the houses
in the street

We use every + singular noun (every house / every country etc.):
  • Alice has been to every country in Europe.
  • Every summer we have a holiday by the sea.
  • She looks different every time I see her.

Use a singular verb after every ...
  • Every house in the street is the same. (*not ‘are the same’)
  • Every country has a national flag. (*not ‘have’)

Compare every and all:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>every student in the class passed the exam.</th>
<th>All the students in the class passed the exam.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Every country has a national flag.</td>
<td>All countries have a national flag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  every day and all day

every day = on all days:

how often?

A: How often do you read a newspaper?
B: Every day.

Bill watches TV for about two hours every evening (= on all evenings)

also every morning/night/summer etc.

all day = the complete day:

how long?

The weather was bad yesterday. It rained all day.
I was tired after work yesterday, so I watched TV all evening (= the complete evening)

also all morning/night/summer etc.

C  everybody (or everyone) / everything / everywhere

everybody or everyone (people)

• Everybody (or Everyone) needs friends. (= all people need friends)
• Have you got everything you need? (= all the things you need)
• I’ve lost my watch. I’ve looked everywhere for it. (= I’ve looked in all places)

everything (things)

everywhere (places)

Use a singular verb after everybody/everyone/everything:
  • Everybody has problems. (*not ‘Everybody have’)

[166]
EXERCISES

79.1 Complete the sentences. Use every + one of these words:

day room student time word

1 Every student in the class passed the exam.
2 My job is very boring. is the same.
3 Kate is a very good tennis player. When we play, she wins .
4 in the hotel has a private bathroom.
5 ‘Did you understand what she said?’ ‘Most of it but not .’

79.2 Complete the sentences with every day or all day.

1 Yesterday it rained all day.
2 I buy a newspaper but sometimes I don’t read it.
3 I’m not going out tomorrow. I’ll be at home .
4 I usually drink about four cups of coffee .
5 Paula was ill yesterday, so she stayed in bed .
6 Last year we went to the seaside for a week and it rained .
7 I’m tired now because I’ve been working hard .

79.3 Put in every or all.

1 Bill watches TV for about two hours every evening.
2 Barbara gets up at 6.30 morning.
3 The weather was nice yesterday, so we sat in the garden afternoon.
4 I’m going away on Monday. I’ll be away week.
5 ‘How often do you go skiing?’ ‘year. Usually in March.’
6 A: Were you at home at 10 o’clock yesterday?
   B: Yes, I was at home morning. I went out after lunch.
7 My sister likes cars. She buys a new one year.
8 I saw Jack at the party. He wasn’t very friendly. He didn’t speak to me evening.
9 We go away on holiday for two or three weeks summer.

79.4 Put in everybody/everything/everywhere.

1 Everybody needs friends.
2 Chris knows about computers.
3 I like the people here. is very friendly.
4 This is a nice hotel. It’s comfortable and is very clean.
5 Kevin never uses his car. He goes by motorbike.
6 Let’s have dinner. is hungry.
7 Sue’s house is full of books. There are books .
8 You are right. you say is true.

79.5 Put in a verb (one word).

1 Everybody has problems.
2 Are you ready yet? Everybody waiting for you.
3 The house is empty. Everyone gone out.
4 George is very popular. Everybody him.
5 This town is completely different. Everything changed.
6 I arrived home very late. I came in quietly because everyone asleep.
7 Everybody mistakes!
## UNIT 80

### all  most  some  any  no/none

**A**  
**Compare:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>children/money/books etc. (in general):</th>
<th>the children / the money / these books etc.:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Children</em> like playing. (= children in general)</td>
<td><em>Where are the children?</em> (= our children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Money</em> isn’t everything. (= money in general)</td>
<td><em>I want to buy a car but I haven’t got the money.</em> (= the money for a car)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I enjoy reading books.</td>
<td><em>Have you read these books?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everybody needs friends.</td>
<td><em>I often go out with my friends.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**  
**most/most of ... , some/some of ... etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>most/some etc. + noun:</th>
<th>most of/some of etc. + the/this/my ... etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>all (of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most</td>
<td>the ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some</td>
<td>this/that ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>these/those ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>my/your ... etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cities</th>
<th>money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>children</td>
<td>books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **all**
  - Most children like playing. (= children in general)
  - I don’t want any money.
  - Some books are better than others.
  - He’s got no friends.
  - All cities have the same problems. (= cities in general)

- **most**
  - Most children like playing. (= children in general)
  - I don’t want any money.
  - Some books are better than others.
  - He’s got no friends.
  - All cities have the same problems. (= cities in general)

- **some**
  - Some children like playing. (= children in general)
  - I don’t want any money.
  - Some books are better than others.
  - He’s got no friends.
  - Some cities have the same problems. (= cities in general)

Do not use **of** in these sentences:

- Most people drive too fast. (*not* ‘Most of people’)
- Some birds can’t fly. (*not* ‘Some of birds’)

### C  

**all of it / most of them / none of us etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>most</th>
<th>some</th>
<th>any</th>
<th>none</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- You can have some of this cake but not all of it.
- A: Do you know those people?  
  B: Most of them, but not all of them.
- Some of us are going out tonight. Why don’t you come with us?
- I’ve got a lot of books but I haven’t read any of them.
- ‘How many of these books have you read?’ ‘None of them.’

---

\[168\]  
\[\text{all and every } \Rightarrow \text{ UNIT 79} \]

\[\text{the ... (children / the children etc.) } \Rightarrow \text{ UNIT 71} \]

\[\text{some and any } \Rightarrow \text{ UNIT 75} \]

\[\text{no/none/any } \Rightarrow \text{ UNIT 76} \]
EXERCISES

Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets (some/most etc.). Sometimes you need of (some of / most of etc.).

1. Most __________ children like playing. (most)
2. Some __________ this money is yours. (some)
3. ____________ people never stop talking. (some)
4. ____________ the shops in the city centre close at 6.30. (most)
5. You can change your money in ____________ banks. (most)
6. I don't like ____________ the pictures in the living room. (any)
7. He's lost ____________ his money. (all)
8. ____________ my friends are married. (none)
9. Do you know ____________ the people in this photograph? (any)
10. ____________ birds can fly. (most)
11. I enjoyed ____________ the film but I didn't like the ending. (most)
12. ____________ sports are very dangerous. (some)
13. We can't find anywhere to stay. ____________ the hotels are full. (all)
14. You must have ____________ this cheese. It's delicious. (some)
15. The weather was bad when we were on holiday. It rained ____________ the time. (most)

Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use all/most/some/none + of them / of it.

1. How many of the people are women? ____________
2. How many of the boxes are on the table? ____________
3. How many of the men are wearing hats? ____________
4. How many of the windows are open? ____________
5. How many of the people are standing? ____________
6. How much of the money is Ben's? ____________

Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong. Write OK if the sentence is correct.

1. [Most of children] like playing. Most children
2. All the students failed the exam. OK
3. Some of people work too hard. __________________________
4. Some of questions in the exam were very easy. __________________________
5. I haven't seen any of those people before. __________________________
6. All of insects have six legs. __________________________
7. Have you read all these books? __________________________
8. Most of students in our class are very nice. __________________________
9. Most of my friends are going to the party. __________________________
10. I'm very tired this morning — I was awake most of night. __________________________
We use **both/either/neither** to talk about **two** things or people:

- Rosemary has two children. **Both** are married. (**Both** = the two children)
- **Either**. You can have **either**. (= tea or coffee)
- A: Do you want to go to the cinema or the theatre?
  B: **Neither**. I want to stay at home. (**Neither** = **not** the cinema or the theatre)

**Compare either and neither:**

- 'Would you like **tea** or **coffee**?'
  - '**Either**. I don’t mind.' (= tea or coffee)
  - 'I don’t want **either**.' (not ‘I don’t want **neither**’)
  - **‘Neither’**. (= **not** tea or coffee)

---

**both/either/neither + noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>both</th>
<th>plural: both windows/books/children etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>singular: either window/book/child etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neither</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked **both cities** very much.
- First I worked in an office, and later in a shop. **Neither job** was very interesting.
- There are two ways from here to the station. You can go either way.

**both of ... / either of ... / neither of ...**

- Neither of my parents is English.
- I haven’t read **either of** these books.

You can say **both (of) the ... / both (of) those ... / both (of) my ... etc. (with or without of):**

- I like **both of those pictures**. or I like **both those pictures**.
- **Both of Ann’s sisters** are married. or **Both Ann’s sisters** are married.

**both of them / neither of us etc.**

- Ann has got two sisters. **Both of them** are married.
- Tom and I didn’t eat anything. **Neither of us** was hungry.
- Who are those two people? I don’t know either of them.
EXERCISES

81.1 Put in both/either/neither. Use of where necessary.

1 Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked _both_ cities very much.
2 There were two pictures on the wall. I didn't like _either of_ them.
3 It was a good football match. _Both_ teams played well.
4 It wasn't a good football match. _Neither_ team played well.
5 'Is your friend English or American?' ‘_Either_ is. She's Australian.'
6 We went away for two days but the weather wasn't good. It rained on _all_ days.
7 A: I bought two newspapers. Which one do you want?
   B: _Neither_ of them. It doesn't matter which one.
8 I invited Diana and Mike to the party but _neither_ of them came.
9 'Do you go to work by car or by bus?' ‘I always walk.'
10 'Which jacket do you prefer, this one or that one?' ‘I don't like _either_ of them.'
11 'Do you work or are you a student?' ‘I'm a student. I've got a job and I study too.'
12 Paula and I didn't know the time because _neither_ of us had a watch.
13 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. _Both_ sisters are married.
14 Ann has got two sisters and a brother. I've met her brother but I haven't met _either_ of her sisters.

81.2 Complete the sentences for the pictures. Use Both ... and Neither ...

1 _Both_ cups are empty.
2 _Neither_ of the doors are open.
3 _Neither_ of the men is wearing a hat.
4 _Both_ of the cameras are right.
5 _Neither_ of the men is going to the airport.

81.3 A man and a woman answered some questions. Their answers were the same. Write sentences with Both/Neither of them ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you married?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old are you?</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you a student?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you got a car?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where do you live?</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you like cooking?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you play the piano?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you read newspapers?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you interested in sport?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neither of them is married. _Both_ of them are 21.

Both of them are students.

Both of them have a car.

Both of them live in London.

Both of them like cooking.

Both of them can play the piano.

Both of them read newspapers.

Both of them are interested in sport.
### A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>We use much + uncountable noun:</strong></td>
<td><strong>We use many + plural noun:</strong></td>
<td><strong>much</strong> and <strong>a lot</strong> without a noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>much food / much money etc.:</em></td>
<td><em>many books / many people etc.:</em></td>
<td><em>Diane spoke to me but she didn’t say much.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Did you buy much food?</td>
<td>• Did you buy many books?</td>
<td>• ‘Do you watch TV <strong>much</strong>?’ ‘No, <strong>not much</strong>.’ (= not often)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• We haven’t got much luggage.</td>
<td>• We don’t know many people.</td>
<td>• We like films, so we go to the cinema a lot. (<strong>not</strong> ‘much’ – See section B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How much money do you want?</td>
<td>• How many photographs did you take?</td>
<td>• I don’t like him very much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A: Have you got any money?</td>
<td>• A: Did you take any photographs?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• B: I’ve got some but <strong>not much</strong>.</td>
<td>• B: I took some but <strong>not many</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note that we say:**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>There is</strong> a lot of <em>food/money/water ...</em></td>
<td><strong>There are</strong> a lot of <em>trees/shops/people ...</em></td>
<td><strong>much</strong> and <strong>a lot</strong> without a noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(singular verb)</em></td>
<td><em>(plural verb)</em></td>
<td><em>Diane spoke to me but she didn’t say much.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B

**We use much in questions and negative sentences, but not usually in positive sentences:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Do you drink <strong>much</strong> coffee / a lot of coffee?</td>
<td><strong>much</strong> and <strong>a lot</strong> without a noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I don’t drink <strong>much</strong> coffee / a lot of coffee.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>but</strong></td>
<td><strong>Diane spoke to me but she didn’t say much.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I drink a lot of coffee. <em>(not ‘I drink much coffee.’)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ‘Do you drink <strong>much</strong> coffee?’ ‘Yes, a lot!’ <em>(not ‘much’)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**We use many and a lot of in all types of sentences:**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Have you got many friends / a lot of friends?</td>
<td><strong>much</strong> and <strong>a lot</strong> without a noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• We haven’t got many friends / a lot of friends.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• We’ve got many friends / a lot of friends.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[172] countable/uncountable ⇒ **UNIT 66-67**
EXERCISES

82.1 Put in much or many.
1. Did you buy ______ food?
2. There aren’t _______ hotels in this town.
3. We haven’t got ______ petrol.
4. Were there ______ people on the train?
5. Did _______ students fail the examination?
6. Paul hasn’t got _______ money.
7. I wasn’t very hungry. I didn’t eat ________.
8. I haven’t seen George for _______ years.

Put in How much or How many.
9. _______ people are coming to the party?
10. _______ milk do you want in your coffee?
11. _______ bread did you buy?
12. _______ players are there in a football team?

82.2 Complete the sentences. Use much or many with one of these words:

books  countries  luggage  people  time  times

1. I don’t read very much. I haven’t got ______ books.
2. Quick! We must hurry. We haven’t got ____________________.
3. Do you travel a lot? Have you been to ____________________?
4. Tina hasn’t lived here very long, so she doesn’t know ____________________.
5. ‘Have you got ____________________?’ ‘No, only this bag.’
6. I know Paris very well. I’ve been there ____________________.

82.3 Complete the sentences with a lot of + one of these:

accidents  books  fun  interesting  things  traffic

1. I like reading. I have ______ books.
2. We enjoyed our visit to the museum. We saw ____________________.
3. This road is very dangerous. There are ____________________.
4. We enjoyed our holiday. We had ____________________.
5. It took me a long time to drive here. There was ____________________.

82.4 In some of these sentences much is not natural. Change the sentences or write OK.

1. Do you drink much coffee?
2. I drink ______ tea.
3. It was a cold winter. We had much snow.
4. There wasn’t ______ snow last winter.
5. It costs much money to travel around the world.
6. We had a cheap holiday. It didn’t cost much.
7. Do you know much about computers?
8. ‘Have you got any luggage?’ ‘Yes, much.’

OK

82.5 Write sentences about these people. Use much and a lot.

1. Jim loves films. (go to the cinema)
2. Linda thinks TV is boring. (watch TV)
3. Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis)
4. Martin doesn’t like driving. (use his car)
5. Paul spends most of the time at home. (go out)
6. Sue has been all over the world. (travel)

He goes to the cinema a lot.

She doesn’t watch TV much.

She

He
(a) little  (a) few

**A**

**a little water**

(a) little + uncountable noun:

(a) little water  (a) little money

(a) little time  (a) little soup

(a) few books  (a) few questions

(a) few people  (a) few days

**B**

**a little** = some but not much:

• She didn’t eat anything but she drank a little water.

• I speak a little Spanish. (= some Spanish but not much)

• A: Can you speak Spanish?
  B: A little.

(a) few = some but not many:

• Last night I wrote a few letters.

• We’re going away for a few days.

• I speak a few words of Spanish.

• A: Are there any shops in the village?
  B: Yes, a few.

**C**

**a little (without a) = nearly no … or nearly nothing:**

• There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.

You can say **very little:**

• Dan is very thin because he eats very little. (= nearly nothing)

(a) few (without a) = nearly no … :

• There were few people in the park. It was nearly empty.

You can say **very few:**

• Your English is very correct. You make very few mistakes.

**D**

**little and a little:**

**little** is a *positive* idea:

• They have a little money, so they’re not poor. (= they have some money)

**a little** is a *negative* idea:

• They have little money. They are very poor. (= nearly no money)

**few and a few:**

**a few** is a *positive* idea:

• I’ve got a few friends, so I’m not lonely. (= I’ve got some friends)

**a few** is a *negative* idea:

• I’m sad and I’m lonely. I’ve got few friends. (= nearly no friends)

• I’ve got little money.

• I’ve got a little money.

• I’ve got few friends.

• I’ve got a few friends.
EXERCISES

83.1 Answer the questions with a little or a few.
1 ‘Have you got any money?’ ‘Yes, a little.’
2 ‘Have you got any envelopes?’ ‘Yes, __________________________.’
3 ‘Do you want sugar in your coffee?’ ‘Yes, __________________________, please.’
4 ‘Did you take any photographs when you were on holiday?’ ‘Yes, __________________________.’
5 ‘Does your friend speak English?’ ‘Yes, __________________________.’
6 ‘Are there any factories in this town?’ ‘Yes, __________________________.’

83.2 Put in a little or a few + one of these words:
air  chairs  days  friends  letters  milk  Russian  times
1 Last night I wrote __________________________ to my family and friends.
2 Can I have __________________________ in my coffee, please?
3 ‘When did Julia go away?’ __________________________ ago.
4 ‘Do you speak any foreign languages?’ ‘I can speak __________________________.
5 ‘Are you going out alone?’ ‘No, I’m going with __________________________.
6 ‘Have you ever been to Rome?’ ‘Yes, __________________________.
7 There wasn’t much furniture in the room — just a table and __________________________.
8 I’m going out for a walk. I need __________________________ fresh __________________________.

83.3 Complete the sentences. Use very little or very few + one of these words:
coffee  hotels  mistakes  people  rain  time  work
1 Your English is very good. You make very few mistakes.
2 I drink __________________________, I don’t like it.
3 The weather here is very dry in summer. There is __________________________.
4 It’s difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are __________________________.
5 We must hurry. We’ve got __________________________ go out.
6 The town is very quiet at night. __________________________
7 Some people in the office are very lazy. They do __________________________.

83.4 Put in little / a little / few / a few.
1 There was __________________________ food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.
2 ‘When did Sarah go out?’ ‘________________________ minutes ago.’
3 I can’t decide now. I need __________________________ time to think about it.
4 There was __________________________ traffic, so we arrived earlier than we expected.
5 The bus service isn’t very good at night — there are __________________________ buses after 9 o’clock.
6 ‘Would you like some soup?’ ‘Yes, __________________________, please.’
7 I’d like to practise my English more but I have __________________________ opportunity.

83.5 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences where necessary. Write OK if the sentence is correct.
1 We’re going away __________________________ next week.
2 Everybody needs little luck.
3 I can’t talk to you now — I’ve got few things to do.
4 I eat very little meat — I don’t like it very much.
5 Excuse me, can I ask you few questions?
6 There were little people on the bus — it was nearly empty.
old/nice/interesting etc. (adjectives)

A adjective + noun (nice day / blue eyes etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adjective + noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's a nice day today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura has got brown eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's a very old bridge in this village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you like Italian food?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't speak any foreign languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are some beautiful yellow flowers in the garden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The adjective is before the noun:
- They live in a modern house. (not ‘a house modern’)
- Have you met any famous people? (not ‘people famous’)

The ending of an adjective is always the same:
- a different place different places (not ‘differences’)

B be (am/is/was etc.) + adjective

- The weather is nice today.
- These flowers are very beautiful.
- Are you cold? Shall I close the window?
- I'm hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- The film wasn't very good. It was boring.
- Please be quiet. I'm reading.

C look/feel/smell/taste/sound + adjective

- ‘You look tired.’ ‘Yes, I feel tired.’
- George told me about his new job. It sounds very interesting.
- Don't cook that meat. It doesn't smell good.

Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>feels</th>
<th>tired.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>smells</td>
<td>tastes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

got + adjective (get hungry/tired etc.) ⇒ unit 55
something/somebody + adjective ⇒ unit 78
EXERCISES

84.1 Put the words in the right order.
1 (new / live in / house / they / a) ___________ They live in a new house.
2 (like / jacket / I / that / green) ___________ Do you like my green jacket?
3 (music / like / do / classical / you?) ___________ Do you like classical music?
4 (had / wonderful / a / I / holiday) ___________ I had a wonderful holiday.
5 (went to / restaurant / a / Chinese / we) ___________ We went to a Chinese restaurant.

84.2 The words in the box are adjectives (black/foreign etc.) or nouns (air/job etc.). Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>air</th>
<th>clouds</th>
<th>foreign</th>
<th>holiday</th>
<th>job</th>
<th>languages</th>
<th>sharp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>fresh</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Do you speak any ___________ languages?
2. Look at those ___________. It’s going to rain.
3. Sue works very hard and she’s very tired. She needs a ___________.
4. I want to have a bath but there’s no ___________.
5. Can you open the window? We need some ___________.
6. I need a ___________ to cut these onions.
7. Fire-fighting is a ___________.

84.3 Write sentences for the pictures. Choose from Box A and Box B.

A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>feel(s)</th>
<th>look(s)</th>
<th>sound(s)</th>
<th>taste(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>feel(s)</td>
<td>look(s)</td>
<td>sound(s)</td>
<td>taste(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happy</th>
<th>ill</th>
<th>nice</th>
<th>horrible</th>
<th>new</th>
<th>surprised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>ill</td>
<td>nice</td>
<td>horrible</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>surprised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. You ___________.
2. It ___________.
3. I ___________.
4. You ___________.
5. They ___________.
6. It ___________.

84.4 A and B don’t agree. Complete B’s sentences. Use the word in brackets (...).

A

1. You look tired. Do I? I ___________.
2. This is a new coat. Is it? It ___________.
3. I’m American. Are you? You ___________.
5. These bags are heavy. Are they? They ___________.
6. That soup looks good. Does it? It ___________.

B

... (feel) (look) (sound) (feel) (look) (taste)
quickly/badly/suddenly etc. (adverbs)

A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7:10</th>
<th>7:12</th>
<th>7:15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He ate his dinner very <strong>quickly</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suddenly the shelf fell down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quickly** and **suddenly** are adverbs.

- **adjective + -ly → adverb**:
  - quick → **quickly**
  - bad → **badly**
  - sudden → **suddenly**
  - careful → **carefully**
  - heavy → **heavily**

- Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5):
  - easy → **easily**
  - heavy → **heavily**

B

Adverbs tell you **how** something happens or **how** somebody does something:
- The train **stopped suddenly**.
- I **opened** the door **slowly**.
- Please **listen carefully**.
- I **understand you perfectly**.

Compare:

- **adjective** (⇒ Unit 84)
  - Sue is very **quiet**.
  - Be **careful**.
  - It was a **bad game**.
  - I **feel nervous**. (= I am nervous)

- **adverb**
  - Sue **speaks very quietly**. (not 'speaks very quiet')
  - **Listen carefully**! (not 'listen careful')
  - Our team **played badly**. (not 'played bad')
  - I **waited nervously**.

C

**hard**  **fast**  **late**  **early**

These words are adjectives and adverbs:

- Sue's job is very **hard**.
- Ben is a **fast** runner.
- The bus was **late/early**.

- Sue **works very hard**. (not 'hardly')
- Ben can **run fast**.
- I **went to bed late/early**.

D

**good** (adjective) → **well** (adverb)

- Your English is **very good**.
- It was a **good game**.

- You **speak English very well**. (not 'very good')
- Our team **played well**.

But **well** is also an **adjective** (= not ill, in good health):
- 'How are you?'  'I'm very **well**, thank you. And you?'

[adjectives ⇒ Unit 84]
EXERCISES

85.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with one of these adverbs:

angrily   badly   dangerously   fast   heavily   quietly

1. It's raining ___________.
2. He sings very ___________________.
3. They came in ___________________.
4. She shouted at me ___________________.
5. She can run very ___________________.
6. He was driving ___________________.

85.2 Choose a verb (Box A) + an adverb (Box B) to complete the sentences.

A: come  know  sleep  win  explain  listen  think  work
B: carefully  clearly  hard  well  carefully  easily  quickly  well

1. I'm going to tell you something very important, so please ___________________.
2. Ann! I need your help. ___________________.
3. They ___________________. At the end of the day they're always tired.
4. I'm tired this morning. I didn't ___________________ last night.
5. You're a much better tennis player than me. When we play, you always ___________________.
6. ___________________ before you answer the question.
7. I've met Alice a few times but I don't ___________________ her very ___________________.
8. Our teacher isn't very good. Sometimes he doesn't ___________________ things very ___________________.

85.3 Which is right?

1. Don't eat so quick/quickly. It's not good for you. (quickly is right)
2. Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
3. Can you speak slow/slowly, please?
4. Come on, Dave! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
5. Bill is a very careful/carefully driver.
6. Jane is studying hard/hardly for her examinations.
7. 'Where's Diane?' 'She was here but she left sudden/suddenly.'
8. Please be quiet/quietly. I'm studying.
9. Some companies pay their workers very bad/badly.
10. Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?

85.4 Put in good or well.

1. Your English is very ___... You speak English very ___...
2. Jackie did very ___... in her exams.
3. The party was very ___... I enjoyed it very much.
4. Martin has a difficult job but he does it ___... .
5. How are your parents? Are they ___... ?
6. Did you have a ___... holiday? Was the weather ___... ?
Older / heavier / more expensive are comparative forms.
The comparative is -er (older) or more ... (more expensive).

-er (older/heavier etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old</th>
<th>Older</th>
<th>Slow</th>
<th>Slower</th>
<th>Cheap</th>
<th>Cheaper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nice</td>
<td>Nicer</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Later</td>
<td>Big</td>
<td>Bigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → bigger hot → hotter thin → thinner
Words ending in -y → -ier:
- easy → easier
- heavy → heavier
- early → earlier

- Rome is old but Athens is older. (not 'more old')
- Is it cheaper to go by car or by train? (not 'more cheap')
- Helen wants a bigger car.
- This coat is OK but I think the other one is nicer.
- Don't write a letter. It's easier to phone. (not 'more easy')

far → further:
- 'How far is it to the station? A mile?' 'No, it's further. About two miles.'

more ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Careful</th>
<th>More careful</th>
<th>Polite</th>
<th>More polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expensive</td>
<td>More expensive</td>
<td>Interesting</td>
<td>More interesting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- You must be more careful.
- I don't like my job. I want to do something more interesting.
- Is it more expensive to go by car or by train?

good/well → better    bad → worse
- The weather wasn't very good yesterday but it's better today.
- 'Do you feel better today?' 'No, I feel worse.'
- Which is worse - a headache or a toothache?
EXERCISES

86.1 Look at the pictures and write the comparative (older / more interesting etc.).

1. 40g  heavier  50g
2. big
3. tortoise  snail
4. expensive
5. high
6. dangerous

86.2 Write the comparative.
1. old  older
2. strong
3. happy
4. modern
5. important
6. good
7. large
8. serious
9. pretty
10. crowded

86.3 Write the opposite.
1. younger  older
2. colder
3. cheaper
4. better
5. nearer
6. easier

86.4 Complete the sentences. Use a comparative.
1. Helen’s car isn’t very big. She wants a bigger one.
2. My job isn’t very interesting. I want to do something more interesting.
3. You’re not very tall. Your brother is
4. David doesn’t work very hard. I work
5. My chair isn’t very comfortable. Yours is
6. Your plan isn’t very good. My plan is
7. These flowers aren’t very nice. The blue ones are
8. My bag isn’t very heavy. Your bag is
9. I’m not very interested in art. I’m in history.
10. It isn’t very warm today. It was yesterday.
11. These tomatoes don’t taste very good. The other ones tasted
12. Britain isn’t very big. France is
13. London isn’t very beautiful. Paris is
14. This knife isn’t very sharp. Have you got a one?
15. People today aren’t very polite. In the past they were
older than ... more expensive than ...  

A

She's taller than him. The Europa Hotel is more expensive than the Grand.

We use than after comparatives (older than ... / more expensive than ... etc):
- Athens is older than Rome.
- Are oranges more expensive than bananas?
- It's easier to phone than to write a letter.
- "How are you today?" "Not bad. Better than yesterday."
- The restaurant is more crowded than usual.

B

We say: than me / than him / than her / than us / than them. You can say:
- I can run faster than him. or I can run faster than he can.
- You are a better singer than me. or You are a better singer than I am.
- I got up earlier than her. or I got up earlier than she did.

C

more/less than ...
- A: How much did your shoes cost? £30?
  B: No, more than that. (= more than £30)
- The film was very short — less than an hour.
- They've got more money than they need.
- You go out more than me.

D

a bit older / much older etc.

Box A is a bit bigger than Box B. Box C is much bigger than Box D.

- Canada is much bigger than France.
- Jill is a bit older than Gary — she's 25 and he's 24½.
- The hotel was much more expensive than I expected.
- You go out much more than me.
EXERCISES

87.1 Write sentences about Liz and Ben. Use than.

1 I'm 26.
2 I'm not a very good swimmer.
3 I'm 1 metre 68 tall.
4 I start work at 8 o'clock.
5 I don't work very hard.
6 I haven't got much money.
7 I'm a very good driver.
8 I'm not very patient.
9 I'm not a very good dancer.
10 I'm very intelligent.
11 I speak French very well.
12 I don't go to the cinema very much.

1 Liz is older than Ben.
2 Ben is a better swimmer than Liz.
3 Liz is _________________________________
4 Liz starts _______________________________, Ben.
5 Ben ___________________________________
6 Ben has got ______________________________

7 Liz is a __________________________________
8 Ben _____________________________________
9 Ben _____________________________________
10 Liz _____________________________________
11 Liz _____________________________________
12 Ben _____________________________________

87.2 Complete the sentences. Use than.

1 He isn't very tall. You ________
2 She isn't very old. You're
3 I don't work very hard. You work
4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You
5 I'm not a very good cook. You
6 We don't know many people. You
7 They haven't got much money. You
8 I can't run very fast. You can
9 She hasn't been here very long. You
10 They didn't get up very early. You
11 He wasn't very surprised. You

87.3 Complete the sentences with a bit or much + a comparative (older/better etc.).

1 Jill is 25. Gary is 24.
   Jill is a bit older than Gary.
2 Jack's mother is 54. His father is 69.
   Jack's mother
3 My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96.
   My camera
4 Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel OK.
   I feel
5 Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was ten degrees.
   It's
6 Ann is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good.
   Ann
not as ... as

A  not as ... as

She's old but she's not as old as he is.            Box A isn't as big as Box B.

- Rome is not as old as Athens. (= Athens is older)
- The Grand Hotel isn't as expensive as the Europa. (= the Europa is more expensive)
- I don't play tennis as often as you. (= you play more often)
- The weather is better than it was yesterday. It isn't as cold. (= as cold as it was yesterday)

B  not as much as ... / not as many as ...

- I haven't got as much money as you. (= you've got more money)
- I don't know as many people as you. (= you know more people)
- I don't go out as much as you. (= you go out more)

C  Compare not as ... as and than:

- Rome is not as old as Athens.
  Athens is older than Rome. (not 'older as Rome')
- Tennis isn't as popular as football.
  Football is more popular than tennis.
- I don't go out as much as you.
  You go out more than me.

D  We say: as me / as him / as her etc. You can say:

- She's not as old as him. or She's not as old as he is.
- You don't work as hard as me. or You don't work as hard as I do.

E  We say the same as ...:

- The weather today is the same as yesterday.
- My hair is the same colour as yours.
- I arrived at the same time as Tim.
88.1 Look at the pictures and write sentences about A, B and C.

1. A is bigger than C but not as big as B.
2. A is ..................................................... B but not ..................................................... C.
3. C is ........................................................ A but ..............................................................
4. A is ........................................................ but ..............................................................
5. B has got ................................................ C
6. C works ....................................................

88.2 Write sentences with as ... as ...

1. Athens is older than Rome. Rome isn’t as old as Athens.
2. My room is bigger than yours. Your room isn’t ..............................................................
3. You got up earlier than me. I didn’t ..............................................................
4. We played better than them. They ..............................................................
5. I’ve been here longer than you. You ..............................................................
6. She’s more nervous than him. He ..............................................................

88.3 Put in as or than.

1. Athens is older than Rome. 5. Jim isn’t as clever as he thinks.
2. I don’t watch TV as much as you. 6. Belgium is smaller than Switzerland.
3. You eat more than me. 7. Brazil isn’t as big as Canada.
4. I feel better than I felt yesterday. 8. I can’t wait longer than an hour.

88.4 Use the information to complete the sentences about Julia, Andrew and Caroline. Use the same age / the same street etc.

**JULIA**
I’m 22.
I live in Hill Street.
I got up at 7.15.
I haven’t got a car.

**ANDREW**
I’m 24.
I live in Baker Street.
I got up at 7.15.
My car is dark blue.

**CAROLINE**
I’m 24.
I live in Hill Street.
I got up at 7.45.
I’ve got a car.
It’s dark blue.

1. (age) Andrew is the same age as Caroline.
2. (street) Julia lives ..............................................................
3. (time) Julia got up ..............................................................
4. (colour) Andrew’s ..............................................................
Box A is **bigger** than Box B.

Box A is **bigger** than all the other boxes.

Box A is the **biggest** box.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive** than the Grand.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive** than all the other hotels in the town.

The Europa Hotel is the **most expensive** hotel in the town.

**Bigger / older / more expensive etc.** are **comparative** forms (⇒ **Unit 86**).

**Biggest / oldest / most expensive etc.** are **superlative** forms.

---

The superlative form is **-est (oldest) or most ... (most expensive)**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short words (old/cheap/nice etc.)</th>
<th>the -est:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>old → the oldest</td>
<td>cheap → the cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good → the best</td>
<td>bad → the worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → the biggest  |  hot → the hottest

Words ending in -y (easy/heavy etc.) → the -iest:

| easy → the easiest  |  heavy → the heaviest  |  pretty → the prettiest |
|---------------------|------------------------|

Long words (careful/expensive/interesting etc.) → the most ...:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>careful → the most careful</th>
<th>interesting → the most interesting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

We say: **the oldest ... / the most expensive ... etc.** (with the):

- The church is very old. It's the **oldest** building in the town.
- (= it is older than all the other buildings)
- What is the **longest** river in the world?
- Money is important but it isn't the **most important** thing in life.
- Excuse me, where is the **nearest** bank?

---

You can use the **oldest / the best / the most expensive etc. without a noun**:

- Ken is a good player but he isn't the **best** in the team.
  (the best = the best player)

---

**superlative + I’ve ever ... / you’ve ever ... etc.**

- The film was very bad, I think it’s the **worst** film I’ve ever seen.
- What is the **most unusual** thing you’ve ever done?
89.1 Write sentences with comparatives (older etc.) and superlatives (the oldest etc.).

1. (big/small)
   (A/D) A is bigger than D.
   (A) A is the biggest.
   (B) B is the smallest.

2. (long/short)
   (C/A) C is ____________________________ A.
   (D) D is ______________________________
   (B) B _________________________________

3. (young/old)
   (D/C) D ______________________________
   (B) _______________________________
   (C) _______________________________

4. (expensive/cheap)
   (D/A) D ______________________________
   (C) _______________________________
   (A) _______________________________

5. (good/bad)
   (A/C) A ______________________________
   (A) _______________________________
   (D) _______________________________

89.2 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (the oldest etc.).

1. This building is very old. It's ____________________________ in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was ____________________________ I've ever seen.
3. It's a very good film. It's ____________________________ I've ever made.
4. She's a very popular singer. She's ____________________________ in the country.
5. It was a very bad mistake. It was ____________________________ of the year.
6. It's a very pretty village. It's ____________________________ I've ever seen.
7. It was a very cold day. It was ____________________________ of the year.
8. He's a very boring person. He's ____________________________ I've ever met.

89.3 Write sentences with a superlative (the longest etc.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sydney</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>large</th>
<th>country</th>
<th>the USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Everest</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>planet</td>
<td>the solar system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>the Nile</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>city</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>state</td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>river</td>
<td>the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Sydney is the largest city in Australia.
2. Everest ______________________________
3. ______________________________
4. ______________________________
5. ______________________________
6. ______________________________
**enough**

**A**

She can’t buy a sandwich.
She hasn’t got **enough money**.

He can’t reach the shelf.
He isn’t **tall enough**.

**B**

**enough** *noun* (**enough money** / **enough people** etc.)

- *Is there **enough** sugar in your coffee?*  ‘Yes, thank you.’
- We wanted to play football but we didn’t have **enough players**.
- Why don’t you buy a car? You’ve got **enough money**. (*not* ‘money enough’)

**enough** *without a noun:*

- I’ve got some money but not **enough** to buy a car.
  (*= I need more money to buy a car*)
- ‘Would you like some more to eat?’  ‘No, thanks. I’ve had **enough**.’
- You’re always at home. You don’t go out **enough**.

**C**

**adjective** + **enough** (**good enough** / **tall enough** etc.)

- ‘Shall we sit outside?’  ‘No, it isn’t **warm enough**.’ (*not* ‘enough warm’)
- Can you hear the radio? Is it **loud enough** for you?
- Don’t buy that coat. It’s nice but it isn’t **long enough**. (*= it’s too short*)

Remember:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>enough</strong> <em>noun</em></th>
<th><strong>but</strong></th>
<th><strong>adjective</strong> + <strong>enough</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>enough money</strong></td>
<td><strong>tall enough</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enough time</strong></td>
<td><strong>good enough</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>enough people</strong></td>
<td><strong>old enough</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D**

We say:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>enough for</strong> <em>(somebody/something)</em></th>
<th><em>This pullover isn’t <strong>big enough</strong> for me.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>I haven’t got <strong>enough money</strong> for a car.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>enough to</strong> <em>(do something)</em></th>
<th><em>I haven’t got <strong>enough money</strong> to buy a car.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(not ‘for buy a car’)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Is your English <strong>good enough</strong> to have a conversation?</em> <em>(not ‘for have’)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>enough for</strong> <em>(somebody/something)</em> <strong>to</strong> <em>(do something)</em></th>
<th><em>There aren’t <strong>enough chairs</strong> for everybody to sit down.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
EXERCISES

90.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **enough** + one of these words:

chairs money paint wind

1. She hasn’t got **enough money**...  
2. There aren’t ...  
3. She hasn’t got ...  
4. There isn’t ...

90.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use one of these adjectives + **enough**:

big long strong tall

1. He isn’t tall enough...  
2. The car ...  
3. His legs aren’t ...  
4. He ...

90.3 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with one of these words:

big eat fruit loud old practise sugar time tired

1. ‘Is there **enough sugar** in your coffee?’ ‘Yes, thank you.’  
2. Can you hear the radio? Is it **loud enough** for you?  
3. He can leave school if he wants – he’s ...  
4. Did you have ... to answer all the questions in the exam?  
5. This house isn’t ... for a large family.  
6. Tina is very thin. She doesn’t ...  
7. You don’t eat ... You should eat more – it’s good for you.  
8. It’s late but I don’t want to go to bed now. I’m not ...  
9. Lisa isn’t a very good tennis player because she doesn’t ...

90.4 Complete the sentences. Use **enough** with the words in brackets (...).

1. We haven’t got **enough money to buy** a car. (money / buy)  
2. This knife isn’t **sharp enough** to cut tomatoes. (sharp / cut)  
3. The water wasn’t **warm enough** for a bath. (warm / have)  
4. Have we got **enough bread to make** sandwiches? (bread / make)  
5. We played well but not **enough well to win** the game. (well / win)  
6. I don’t have **enough time to read** newspapers. (time / read)
too

His shoes are **too big** for him.

There is **too much** sugar in it.

**B**

**too + adjective / adverb (too big / too hard etc.)**

- Can you turn the radio down? *It's too loud.* (= louder than I want)
- I can't work. I'm **too tired**.
- I think you work **too hard**.

**C**

**too much / too many = more than you want, more than is good:**

- I don't like the weather here. There is **too much rain**. (= more rain than is good)
- Let's go to another restaurant. There are **too many people** here.
- Emily studies all the time. I think she studies **too much**.
- Traffic is a problem in this town. There are **too many cars**.

**D**

Compare **too** and **not enough**:

- The hat is **too big** for him.
- The radio is **too loud**. Can you turn it down, please?
- There's **too much sugar** in my coffee. (= more sugar than I want)
- I don't feel very well. I ate **too much**.

- The hat isn't **big enough** for him. (= it's **too small**)
- The radio isn't **loud enough**. Can you turn it up, please?
- There's **not enough sugar** in my coffee. (= I need more sugar)
- You're very thin. You don't eat **enough**.

**E**

We say:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>too … for (somebody/something)</th>
<th>too … to (do something)</th>
<th>too … for (somebody/something) to (do something)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>too</strong> for (somebody/something)</td>
<td><strong>too</strong> to (do something)</td>
<td><strong>too</strong> for (somebody/something) to (do something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These shoes are <strong>too big</strong> for me.</td>
<td>It's a small house - <strong>too small</strong> for a large family.</td>
<td>She speaks <strong>too fast</strong> for me to understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's <strong>too tired</strong> to go out. (not 'for go out')</td>
<td>It's <strong>too cold</strong> to sit outside.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[190]
EXERCISES

91.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **too** + one of these words:

- big
- crowded
- fast
- heavy
- loud
- low

1. The radio is __________________________.
2. The box is __________________________.
3. The net is __________________________.
4. She's driving __________________________.
5. The ball is __________________________.
6. The restaurant is __________________________.

91.2 Put in **too / too much / too many / enough**.
1. You're always at home. You don't go out __________________________.
2. I don't like the weather here. There's __________________________ rain.
3. I can't wait for them. I haven't got __________________________ time.
4. There was nowhere to sit on the beach. There were __________________________ people.
5. You're always tired. I think you work __________________________ hard.
6. 'Did you have __________________________ to eat?' 'Yes, thank you.'
8. You don't eat __________________________ vegetables. You should eat more.
9. I don't like the weather here. It's __________________________ cold.
10. Our team didn't play well. We made __________________________ mistakes.
11. 'Would you like some milk in your tea?' 'Yes, but not __________________________ .'

91.3 Complete the sentences. Use **too** or **enough** with the words in brackets (...).

1. I couldn't work. I was __________________________ .
2. Can you turn the radio up, please? It isn't __________________________ enough.
3. I don't want to walk home. It's __________________________ .
4. Don't buy anything in that shop. It's __________________________ .
5. You can't put all your things in this bag. It's __________________________ .
6. I couldn't do the exercise. It was __________________________ .
7. Your work needs to be better. It's __________________________ .
8. I can't talk to you now. I'm __________________________ .
9. I thought the film was boring. It was __________________________ .

91.4 Complete the sentences. Use **too (+ adjective) + to (do something).**

1. (I'm not going out / cold) __________________________ .
2. (I'm not going to bed / early) __________________________ .
3. (they're not getting married / young) __________________________ .
4. (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) __________________________ .
5. (don't phone Ann now / late) __________________________ .
6. (I didn't say anything / surprised) __________________________ .

It's too cold to go out.
It's __________________________ .
They're __________________________ .
It's __________________________ .
It's __________________________ .
I was __________________________ .
He speaks English very well. (word order 1)

A verb + object

Sue reads a newspaper every day.

subject verb object

The verb (reads) and the object (a newspaper) are usually together. We say:

- Sue reads a newspaper every day.
  (not 'Sue reads every day a newspaper'.)

verb + object

He speaks English very well. (not 'He speaks very well English.')
I like Italian food very much. (not 'I like very much ...')
Did you watch television all evening? (not 'Did you watch all evening ...?')
We invited a lot of people to the party. (not 'We invited to the party ... ')
Paul often wears a black hat. (not 'Paul wears often ... ')
I opened the door quietly.
Why do you always make the same mistake?
I'm going to borrow some money from the bank.

B place and time

We went to a party last night.

place time

Place (to a party) is usually before time (last night). We say:

- We went to a party last night. (not 'We went last night to a party.')

place (where?) time (when? how long? how often?)

Liz walks to work every day. (not ' ... every day to work')
Will you be at home this evening? (not ' ... this evening at home?')
I usually go to bed early. (not ' ... early to bed')
We arrived at the airport at 7 o'clock.
They've lived in the same house for 20 years.
Jim's father has been in hospital since June.
EXERCISES

92.1 Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.
1 Did you watch all evening television?
2 Sue reads a newspaper every day.
3 I like very much this picture.
4 Tom started last week his new job.
5 I want to speak English fluently.
6 Jane bought for her friend a present.
7 I drink every day three cups of coffee.
8 Don't eat your dinner too quickly!
9 I borrowed from my brother fifty pounds.

Did you watch television all evening?
OK...

92.2 Put the words in order.
1 (the door / opened / I / quietly)
2 (two letters / I / this morning / wrote)
3 (passed / Paul / easily / the exam)
4 (Ann / very well / French / doesn't speak)
5 (a lot of work / did / I / yesterday)
6 (London / do you know / well?)
7 (we / enjoyed / very much / the party)
8 (the problem / carefully / I / explained)
9 (we / at the airport / some friends / met)
10 (did you buy / in England / that jacket?)
11 (every day / do / the same thing / we)
12 (football / don't like / very much / I)

I opened the door quietly...

92.3 Put the words in order.
1 (to work / every day / walks / Liz)
2 (at the hotel / I / early / arrived)
3 (goes / every year / to Italy / Julia)
4 (we / since 1988 / here / have lived)
5 (in London / Sue / in 1960 / was born)
6 (didn't go / yesterday / Paul / to work)
7 (to the bank / yesterday afternoon / went / Ann)
8 (I / in bed / this morning / my breakfast / had)
9 (in October / Barbara / to university / is going)
10 (I / a beautiful bird / this morning / in the garden / saw)
11 (many times / have been / my parents / to the United States)
12 (my umbrella / I / last night / left / in the restaurant)
13 (to the cinema / tomorrow evening / are you going?)
14 (the children / I / took / this morning / to school)

Liz walks to work every day....
always/usually/often etc. (word order 2)

A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>always</th>
<th>often</th>
<th>ever</th>
<th>rarely</th>
<th>also</th>
<th>already</th>
<th>all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>never</td>
<td>seldom</td>
<td>just</td>
<td>still</td>
<td>both</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These words (always/never etc.) are often with the verb in the middle of a sentence:
- My brother never speaks to me.
- She's always late.
- Do you often go to restaurants?
- I sometimes eat too much. (or Sometimes I eat too much.)
- I don't want to go to the cinema. I've already seen the film.
- I've got three sisters. They're all married.

B

always/never etc. go before the verb:

- I always go to work by car. (not 'I go always')
- Ann often plays tennis. (not 'Ann plays often tennis')
- You sometimes look unhappy.
- They usually have dinner at 7 o'clock.
- We rarely (or seldom) watch television.
- Richard is a good footballer. He also plays tennis and volleyball. (not 'He plays also tennis')
- I've got three sisters. They all live in London.

but always/never etc. go after am/is/are/was/were:

- I am never ill. (not 'I never am ill')
- They are usually at home in the evenings.
- It is often very cold here in winter.
- When I was a child, I was always late for school.
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's still in bed.'
- I've got two brothers. They're both doctors.

C

always/never etc. go between two verbs (have ... been / can ... find etc.):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb 1</th>
<th>always</th>
<th>often</th>
<th>never</th>
<th>etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>never</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb 2</td>
<td>remember</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- I will always remember you.
- It doesn't often rain here.
- Do you usually go to work by car?
- I can never find my keys.
- Have you ever been to Rome?
- A: Where's Linda?
  B: She's just gone out. (she's = she has)
- A: Where are your friends?
  B: They've all gone to the cinema.
EXERCISES

93.1 Look at Paul's answers to the questions and write sentences with often/never etc.

1. Do you ever play tennis? Yes, often.
2. Do you get up early? Yes, always.
3. Are you ever late for work? No, never.
5. Do you ever go swimming? Yes, often.
6. Are you at home in the evenings? Yes, usually.

Paul often plays tennis.

93.2 Write these sentences with the words in brackets (...).

1. My brother speaks to me. (never) My brother never speaks to me.
2. Susan is polite. (always) Susan is polite always.
3. I finish work at 5 o'clock. (usually) I usually finish work at 5 o'clock.
4. Jill has started a new job. (just) Jill has started a new job just.
5. I go to bed before midnight. (rarely) I rarely go to bed before midnight.
6. The bus isn't late. (usually) The bus isn't usually late.
7. I don't eat fish. (often) I often don't eat fish.
8. I will forget what you said. (never) I never will forget what you said.
9. Have you lost your passport? (ever) Have you ever lost your passport?
10. Do you work in the same place? (still) Do you still work in the same place?
11. They stay in the same hotel. (always) They always stay in the same hotel.
12. Diane doesn't work on Saturdays. (usually) Diane usually doesn't work on Saturdays.
13. Is Tina here? (already) Is Tina already here?
14. What do you have for breakfast? (usually) What do you usually have for breakfast?
15. I can remember his name. (never) I never can remember his name.

93.3 Write sentences with also. Use the words in brackets (...).

1. Do you play football? (tennis) Yes, and I also play tennis.
2. Do you speak Italian? (French) Yes, and I also speak French.
3. Are you tired? (hungry) Yes, and I also feel hungry.
4. Have you been to England? (Ireland) Yes, and I also have been to Ireland.
5. Did you buy any clothes? (some books) Yes, and I also bought some books.

93.4 Write sentences with both and all.

1. I live in London. I play football. I'm a student. I've got a car.
   I live in London. I play football. I'm a student. I've got a car.
2. They both live in London. They both play football. They both study. They both own a car.
4. They are married. They are both English. They are both in New York.

[195]
**A**

**still**

An hour ago it was raining.

It is still raining now.

*still = something is the same as before:*
- I had a lot to eat but I'm still hungry (= I was hungry before and I'm hungry now)
- 'Did you sell your car?' 'No, I've still got it.'
- 'Do you still live in Barcelona?' 'No, I live in Madrid now.'

**B**

**yet**

Twenty minutes ago they were waiting for Bill.

They are still waiting for Bill.

*Bill hasn't come yet.*

*yet = until now:*

We use *yet* in *negative sentences* (He hasn't come yet) and in *questions* (Has he come yet?)

*Yet* is usually at the end of a sentence:
- A: Where's Diane?
  B: She isn't here yet. (= she will be here but until now she hasn't come)
- A: What are you doing this evening?
  B: I don't know yet. (= I will know later but I don't know at the moment)
- A: Are you ready to go yet?
  B: Not yet. Wait a moment. (= I will be ready but I'm not ready at the moment)
- A: Have you finished with the newspaper yet?
  B: No, I'm still reading it.

Compare *yet* and *still:*
- She hasn't gone yet. = She's still here. *(not 'She is yet here')*
- I haven't finished eating yet. = I'm still eating.

**C**

**already = earlier than expected:**
- 'What time is John arriving?' 'He's already here.' (= earlier than we expected)
- I'm going to tell you what happened.' 'That's not necessary. I already know.'
- Ann doesn't want to go to the cinema. She has already seen the film.

already/yet + present perfect ⇒ word order (still/already) ⇒
94.1 You meet Lisa. The last time you saw her was two years ago. You ask her some questions with still.

**LISA — TWO YEARS AGO**

1. I play the piano.  
2. I live in Clare Street.  
3. I’m a student.  
4. I’ve got a motor-bike.  
5. I go to the cinema a lot.  

1. Do you still play the piano?  
2. Do you .............................................  
3. Are ..................................................  
4. ......................................................  
5. ......................................................  
6. ......................................................  

94.2 Write three sentences for each situation. Look at the example carefully.

1. **before** → **now**
   - They were waiting for the bus.  
   - They are still waiting.  
   - He hasn’t come yet.  

2. **before** → **now**
   - He was .............................................  
   - The bus hasn’t come yet.  

3. **before** → **now**
   - She ..................................................  

4. **before** → **now**
   - They ..................................................  

94.3 Write questions with yet.

1. You and Sue are going out together. You are waiting for her to get ready. Perhaps she is ready now. You ask her: **Are you ready yet?**

2. You are waiting for Ann to arrive. She was here ten minutes ago. Perhaps she is here now. You ask somebody: ........................................... Ann .................................................. yet.

3. Mary did an exam and is waiting for the results. Perhaps she has her results now. You ask her: ........................................... you .................................................. yet.

4. A few days ago you spoke to Tom. He wasn’t sure where to go on holiday. Perhaps he has decided now. You ask him: ...........................................  

94.4 Complete the sentences. Use already.

1. What time is John arriving?  
   - He’s already ...................................... here.  
   - No, she ..............................................  

2. Does Ann want to see the film?  
   - She ..............................................  
   - It’s too late. She ..............................................  

3. I must see Julia before she goes.  
   - She ..............................................  
   - No thanks. I .............................................. one.  

4. Do you need a pen?  
   - Yes, she ..............................................  
   - No, it’s OK. I ..............................................  

5. Shall I pay the bill?  
   - No, she ..............................................  

6. Shall I tell Paul about the meeting?  
   - No, he .............................................. . I told him.
Give me that book! Give it to me!

After these verbs (give/lend etc.), there are two possible structures:

(give) something to somebody:
- I gave the keys to Liz.

(give) somebody something:
- I gave Liz the keys.

(give) something to somebody

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>something</th>
<th>to somebody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>That's my book. Give it to me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These are Sue's keys. Can you give them to me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you give these flowers to your mother?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I lent my car to a friend of mine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you send a postcard to Kate?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We've seen these photos. You showed them to us.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(give) somebody something

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>somebody</th>
<th>something</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Give me that book. It's mine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom gave his mother some flowers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I lent John some money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much money did you lend him? a postcard. Did you receive it?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sent you her holiday photos.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda showed us the salt, please?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you pass me me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also say 'buy/get somebody something':
- I bought my mother some flowers. (= I bought some flowers for my mother.)
- Can you get me a newspaper when you go out? (= get a newspaper for me)

Compare:
- I gave the keys to Liz.
  I gave Liz the keys. (but not 'I gave to Liz the keys. ')
- That's my book. Can you give it to me?
  Can you give me that book? (but not 'give to me that book')

We prefer the first structure (give something to somebody) when the thing is it or them:
- I gave it to her. (not 'I gave her it')
- Here are the keys. Give them to your father. (not 'Give your father them')
EXERCISES

95.1
Mark had some things that he didn’t want. He gave them to different people.

Write sentences beginning He gave ...

1. What did Mark do with the armchair?
   He gave ..................................................
   He gave it to his brother...

2. What did he do with the tennis racket?
   ..........................................................
   ..........................................................

3. What happened to the books?
   ..........................................................
   ..........................................................

4. What about the lamp?
   ..........................................................
   ..........................................................

5. What did he do with the pictures?
   ..........................................................
   ..........................................................

6. And the ladder?
   ..........................................................
   ..........................................................

95.2
You wanted to give presents to your friends. You decided to give them the things in the pictures.
Write a sentence for each person.

1. I gave Paul a book...

2. ..........................................................

3. ..........................................................

4. ..........................................................

5. ..........................................................

6. ..........................................................

95.3
Write questions beginning Can you give me ... ? / Can you pass me ... ? etc.

1. (you want the salt) (pass)
   Can you pass me the salt?

2. (you need an umbrella) (lend)
   Can you lend me the umbrella?

3. (you want my address) (give)
   Can you give me your address?

4. (you need ten pounds) (lend)
   Can you lend me ten pounds?

5. (you want some information) (send)
   Can you send me the information?

6. (you want to see the letter) (show)
   Can you show me the letter?

7. (you want some stamps) (get)
   Can you get me some stamps?

95.4
Which is right?

1. I gave to Liz the keys. / I gave Liz the keys...
   I gave Liz the keys is right

2. I’ll lend you some money if you want. / I’ll lend you some money if you want.

3. Did you send the letter to me? / Did you send the letter to me?

4. I want to buy for you a present. / I want to buy you a present.

5. Can you pass to me the sugar, please? / Can you pass me the sugar, please?

6. This is Ann’s bag. Can you give it to her? / Can you give her it?

7. I showed to the policeman my identity card. / I showed the policeman my identity card.
at 8 o'clock on Monday in April

A

at

8 o'clock
10.30
midnight etc.

on

Sunday(s) / Monday(s) etc.
25 April / 6 June etc.
New Year's Day etc.

in

April / June etc.
1985 / 1750 etc.
summer / spring etc.

- I start work at 8 o'clock.
- The shops close at 5.30.
- Goodbye! See you on Friday.
- I don't work on Sundays.
- The concert is on 22 November.
- I'm going on holiday in October.
- Emma left school in 1993.
- The garden is lovely in spring.

B

We say:

at the weekend
at night
at Christmas / at Easter
at the end of...
at the moment

- Are you going away at the weekend?
- I can't sleep at night.
- Where will you be at Christmas? (but on Christmas Day)
- I'm going on holiday at the end of October.
- Are you busy at the moment?

C

in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening

- I always feel good in the morning.
- Do you often go out in the evening?

but

on Monday morning / on Tuesday afternoon / on Friday evening / on Saturday night etc.

- I'm meeting Jill on Monday morning.
- Are you doing anything on Saturday evening?

D

We do not use at / on / in before:

this ... (this morning / this week etc.)
last ... (last August / last week etc.)
next ... (next Monday / next week etc.)
every ... (every day / every week etc.)

- Are you going out this evening?
- The garden was lovely last summer.
- I'm going on holiday next Monday.
  (not 'on next Monday')

E

in five minutes / in a few days / in six weeks / in two years etc.

- Hurry! The train leaves in five minutes.
  (= it leaves five minutes from now)
- Goodbye! I'll see you in a few days.
  (= a few days from now)
EXERCISES

96.1 Write at/on/in.
1 on June 6 7 24 September 13 Friday morning
2 in the evening 8 Thursday 14 Saturday night
3 half past two 9 11.45 15 night
4 Wednesday 10 Christmas Day 16 the end of the day
5 1987 11 Christmas 17 the weekend
6 September 12 the morning 18 winter

96.2 Write at/on/in.
1 Goodbye! See you Friday.
2 Where were you 28 February?
3 I got up 8 o'clock this morning.
4 I like getting up early the morning.
5 My sister got married May.
6 Diane and I first met 1979.
7 Did you go out Tuesday?
8 Did you go out Tuesday evening?
9 Do you often go out the evening?
10 Let's meet 7.30 tomorrow evening.
11 I often go away the weekend.
12 I'm starting my new job 3 July.
13 We often go to the beach summer.
14 George isn't here the moment.
15 Julia's birthday is January.
16 Do you work Saturdays?
17 The company started 1969.
18 I like to look at the stars night.
19 I'll send you the money end of the month.

96.3 Look at Lisa's diary for next week and complete the sentences.

[Diary entry picture]

1 Lisa is going to the cinema Wednesday evening.
2 She has to phone Chris
3 She isn't doing anything special
4 She's got a driving lesson
5 She's going to a party
6 She's meeting Sam

96.4 Write sentences with in ...
1 It's 17.25 now. The train leaves at 17.30.
2 It's Monday today. I'll phone you on Thursday.
3 Today is 14 June. My exam is on 28 June.
4 It's 3 o'clock now. Tom will be here at 3.30.

96.5 Write at/on/in if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.
1 I'm leaving Friday.
2 I'm leaving next Friday. (no preposition)
3 I always feel tired the evening.
4 Will you be at home this evening?
5 We went to France last summer.
6 Laura was born 1975.
7 What are you doing the weekend?
8 I phone Robert every Sunday.
9 Shall we play tennis next Sunday?
10 I can't go to the party Sunday.
11 I'm going out. I'll be back an hour.
12 I don't often go out night.

[201]
from ... to ...  
- We lived in Canada from 1982 to 1990.
- I work from Monday to Friday.

You can also say from ... until ...:  
- We lived in Canada from 1982 until 1990.

until + the end of a period  
- They're going away tomorrow. They'll be away until Friday.
- I went to bed early but I wasn't tired. I read a book until 3 o'clock.
- Wait here until I come back.

You can also say till (= until):  
- Wait here till I come back.

Compare:  
- 'How long will you be away?' 'Until Monday.'
- 'When are you coming back?' 'On Monday.'

since + a time in the past (to now)  
- since Monday since 1968 since 2.30 since I arrived

We use since after the present perfect (have been / have done etc.):  
- John is in hospital. He has been in hospital since Monday. (= from Monday to now)
- Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have been married since 1968. (from 1968 to now)
- It has been raining since I arrived.

Compare:  
- We lived in Canada from 1982 to 1990.
- We lived in Canada until 1990.
- Now we live in France. We came to France in 1990.
- We have lived in France since 1990. (= from 1990 until now)

We use for (not since) + a period of time (three days / ten years etc.):  
- John has been in hospital for three days. (not 'since three days')
- George stayed with us for three days.
- I'm going away for a few weeks.
- I'm going away for the weekend.
- They've been married for ten years.
EXERCISES

97.1 Read the information about these people and complete the sentences. Use from ... to / until / since.

5. (Alice / Switzerland / 1991) Alice has lived in .
7. (Carol / a restaurant / 1993) Carol has worked in 1993 .
9. (Gerry / a salesman / 1989) Gerry has been a in 1989 .

Now write sentences with for.

10. (Alex / Canada) Alex has lived in Canada for eight years .
11. (Alex / England) Alex has lived in England .
12. (Alice / Switzerland) Alice has worked in .
13. (Carol / a hotel) Carol worked in .
14. (Carol / restaurant) Carol has worked in .
15. (Gerry / a teacher) Gerry has been a in .
16. (Gerry / a salesman) Gerry has been a in .

97.2 Put in until/since/or.

1. Mr and Mrs Kelly have been married since 1968.
2. I was tired this morning. I stayed in bed until 10 o’clock.
3. We waited for Sue for half an hour but she didn’t come.
4. ‘Have you just arrived?’ ‘No, I’ve been here half past seven.’
5. ‘How long did you stay at the party last night?’ ‘Until midnight.’
6. David and I are good friends. We have known each other for ten years.
7. I’m tired. I’m going to lie down for a few minutes.
8. Don’t open the door of the train until the train stops.
9. This is my house. I’ve lived here since I was seven years old.
10. Jack has gone away. He’ll be away Wednesday.
11. Next week I’m going to Paris for three days.
12. I usually finish work at 5.30, but sometimes I work six.
13. ‘How long have you known Ann?’ ‘We were at school together.’
14. Where have you been? I’ve been waiting for you twenty minutes.
### A

- Everybody is nervous before exams.
- I went to sleep during the film.
- We were tired after our visit to the museum.

### B

- Don't forget to close the window before you go out.
- I often go to sleep while I'm watching television.
- They went home after they did the shopping.

### C

during, while and for

We use **during** + **noun** (during the film). We use **while** + **verb** (while I'm watching):

- We didn’t speak during the meal.
- We didn’t speak while we were eating. (not ‘during we were eating’)

Use **for** (not ‘during’) + a period of time (three days / two hours / a year etc.):

- We played tennis for two hours. (not ‘during two hours’)
- I lived in London for a year. (not ‘during a year’)

### D

You can use **before/after** + **-ing** (before going / after eating etc.):

- I always have breakfast before going to work. (= before I go to work)
- After doing the shopping, they went home. (= after they did)

Do not say ‘before to go’, ‘after to do’ etc.:

- Before eating the apple, I washed it carefully. (not ‘before to eat’)
- I started work after reading the newspaper. (not ‘after to read’)

---

past continuous (I was -ing) ⇒ [UNITS 13-14]
before/after/while/when ⇒ [UNIT 110]
for ⇒ [UNIT 97]
prepositions + -ing ⇒ [UNIT 105]
98.1 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>before</th>
<th>during</th>
<th>after</th>
<th>while</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the concert</td>
<td>the exam</td>
<td>the course</td>
<td>lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the end</td>
<td>the night</td>
<td>they went to Australia</td>
<td>you are waiting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Everybody was nervous before the exam.
2. I usually work four hours in the morning, and another two hours after lunch.
3. The film was very boring. We left during the course.
4. Ann went to evening classes to learn German. She learnt a lot after the exam.
5. My aunt and uncle lived in London while they were waiting.
6. A: Somebody broke a window after the concert. Did you hear anything?
   B: No. I was asleep all the time.
7. Would you like to sit down during the exam?
8. ‘Are you going home before the exam?’ ‘No, we’re going to a restaurant.’

98.2 Put in during/while/for.

1. We didn’t speak while we were eating.
2. We didn’t speak during the meal.
3. George phoned while you were out.
4. I stayed in Rome for five days.
5. Sally wrote a lot of letters while she was on holiday.
6. The students looked very bored during the lesson.
7. I fell out of bed while I was asleep.
8. Yesterday evening I watched TV while three hours.
9. I don’t usually watch TV during the day.
10. Do you ever watch TV during the night, you are having dinner?

98.3 Complete the sentences. Use -ing (doing etc.).

1. After doing the shopping, they went home.
2. I felt sick after eating too much chocolate.
3. I’m going to ask you a question. Think carefully before doing it.
4. I felt awful when I got up this morning. I felt better after taking a shower.
5. After finishing my work, I left the office and went home.
6. Before going to a foreign country, it’s a good idea to learn a few words of the language.

98.4 Write sentences with before + -ing and after + -ing.

1. They did the shopping. Then they went home. After doing the shopping, they went home.
2. John left school. Then he worked in a bookshop for two years. John worked at a bookshop for two years.
3. I read a few pages of my book. Then I went to sleep. Before going to sleep, I read a few pages of my book.
4. We walked for three hours. We were very tired. After walking for three hours, we were very tired.
5. Let’s have a cup of coffee. Then we’ll go out. Let’s have a cup of coffee before we go out.
in/at/on (places 1)  

A in in a room in a garden  
in a shop in a town  
in a car in the city centre  
in the water in France

- 'Where's David?' 'In the kitchen. / In the garden. / In London.'  
- What's in that box / in that bag / in that cupboard?  
- Angela works in a shop / in a bank / in a factory.  
- I had a swim in the river / in the sea.  
- Milan is in the north of Italy.  
- I live in a town but I want to live in the country.

B at at the bus stop at the top (of the page)  
at the door at the traffic lights  
at her desk at the bottom (of the page)  

- There's somebody at the bus stop / at the door.  
- The car is waiting at the traffic lights.  
- Julia is working at her desk.  
- at the top / at the bottom / at the end of (of...):  
  - Write your name at the top of the page.  
  - My house is at the end of the street.

C on on a shelf on a wall  
on a plate on a door  
on a balcony on the ceiling etc.  
on the floor etc.

- There are some books on the shelf and some pictures on the wall.  
- There are a lot of apples on those trees.  
- Don't sit on the grass. It's wet.  
- There is a stamp on the envelope.  

also on a horse / on a bicycle / on a motor-bike:  
- Who is that man on the motor-bike?
EXERCISES

99.1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use in/at/on + the words in brackets (...).

1. Where is he? ...in the kitchen ...
2. Where are the shoes? ...........................................
3. Where is the pen? .............................................
4. Where is the clock? ...........................................
5. Where is the bus? .............................................
6. Where are the horses? ........................................
7. Where are they standing? ..................................
8. Where is she swimming? ..................................
9. Where is he standing? ......................................
10. Where is the spider? ........................................
11. Where is he sitting? ........................................
12. Where is she sitting? ......................................

99.2 Put in in/at/on.

1. Don’t sit on the grass. It’s wet.
2. What have you got in your bag?
3. Look! There’s a man on the roof. What’s he doing?
4. There are a lot of fish in this river.
5. Our house is number 45 – the number is on the door.
6. ‘Is the cinema near here?’ ‘Yes, turn left on the traffic lights.’
7. I usually do my shopping in the city centre.
8. My sister lives in Brussels.
9. There’s a small park near the top of the hill.
10. I think I heard the doorbell. There’s somebody on the door.
11. Munich is a large city on the south of Germany.
12. There are a few shops at the end of the street.
13. It’s difficult to carry a lot of things on a bicycle.
14. I looked at the list of names. My name was at the bottom of the list.
15. There is a mirror on the wall in the living room.
in at on (places 2)

A

in

in bed
in hospital / in prison
in a street
in the sky
in the world
in a newspaper / in a book
in a photograph / in a picture
in a car / in a taxi
in the middle (of …)

— ‘Where’s Kate?’ ‘She’s in bed.’
— David’s father is ill. He’s in hospital.
— I live in a small street near the station.
— I like to look at the stars in the sky at night.
— What’s the largest city in the world?
— I read about the accident in the newspaper.
— You look sad in this photograph.
— Did you come here in your car?
— There’s a big tree in the middle of the garden.

B

at

at home
at work / at school
at university / at college
at the station / at the airport
at Jane’s (house) / at my sister’s (house) / at the doctor’s / at the hairdresser’s etc.

— Will you be at home this evening?
— ‘Where’s Kate?’ ‘She’s at work.’
— Helen is studying law at university.
— Do you want me to meet you at the station?
— ‘Where were you yesterday?’ ‘At my sister’s.’
— I saw Tom at the doctor’s.

at a concert / at a party / at a football match etc.
— There weren’t many people at the party.

Often it is possible to use in or at for buildings (hotels, restaurants etc.):
— We stayed at a nice hotel. or We stayed in a nice hotel.

C

on

on a bus
on the first floor
on the way from A to B

— Did you come here on the bus?
— The office is on the first floor. (not ‘in the first floor’)
— I met Ann on the way to work / on the way home.
### EXERCISES

**100.1** Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use `in/at/on` + the words in brackets ( ).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image" /></th>
<th><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image" /></th>
<th><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image" /></th>
<th><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Image" /></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Where is she? <strong>in</strong> hospital.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Where are they?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Where are they?</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Where are the stars?</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Where is Brian?</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Where is the restaurant?</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Where are they?</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Where are they?</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**00.2** **Put in `in/at/on`**.

1. Helen is studying law **at** university.
2. There was a big table **at** the middle of the room.
3. What is the longest river **in** the world?
4. Were there many people **at** the concert last night?
5. Will you be **at** home tomorrow afternoon?
6. Who is that man **in** this photograph? Do you know him?
7. Where are your children? Are they **at** school?
8. George is coming by train. I'm going to meet him **at** the station.
9. Charlie is **in** hospital. He's going to have an operation tomorrow.
10. How many pages are there **in** this book?
11. 'Are you hungry after your journey?' 'No, I had a meal **on** the train.'
12. I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down **on** the way here.
13. 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's **at** his brother's.'
14. Don't believe everything you see **in** the newspaper!
15. I walked to work but I came home **in** the bus.
### A

| **to**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go / come / return / walk (etc.) to ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To London</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **in / at** (⇒ Units 99–100)
| be / stay / do something (etc.) in ... |
| **LONDON** |
| • We’re going to London next week.  
• I want to go to Italy.  
• We walked from my house to the city centre.  
• What time do you go to bed? |
| • Piccadilly Circus is in London.  
• My brother lives in Italy.  
• The main shops are in the city centre.  
• I like reading in bed. |

| **LONDON** |
| • The bus is going to the airport.  
• Sally didn’t go to work yesterday.  
• I went to a party last night.  
• You must come to our house. |
| • The bus is at the airport.  
• Ann wasn’t at work yesterday.  
• I met her at a party.  
• Ann stayed at her brother’s house. |

### B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>home</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go / come / walk (etc.) home (without ‘to’):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| I’m tired. I’m going home. (not ‘to home’)  
Did you walk home? |
| **be / stay / do something (etc.) at home:** |
| • I’m staying at home this evening.  
• ‘Where’s Ann?’ ‘At home.’ |

### C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>arrive and get</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>arrive in a country or town</strong> (arrive in Italy / arrive in Paris etc.):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They arrived in England last week. (not ‘arrived to England’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arrive at other places</strong> (arrive at the station / arrive at work etc.):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What time did you arrive at the hotel? (not ‘arrived to the hotel’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>get to (a place):</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • What time did you get to the hotel?  
• What time did you get to Paris? |
| **get home / arrive home** (no preposition): |
| • I was tired when I got home. or I was tired when I arrived home.
EXERCISES

101.1 Write to or in.
1 I like reading ___ bed.
2 We're going ___ Italy next month.
3 Sue is on holiday ___ Italy at the moment.
4 I must go ___ the bank today.
5 I was tired, so I stayed ___ bed late.
6 What time do you usually go ___ bed?
7 Does this bus go ___ the centre?
8 Would you like to live ___ another country?

101.2 Write to or at if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.
1 Paula didn’t go ___ work yesterday.
2 I'm tired, I'm going ___ home. (no preposition)
3 Ann is not very well. She has gone ___ the doctor.
4 Would you like to come ___ a party on Saturday?
5 'Is Liz ___ home?' ‘No, she's gone ___ work.’
6 There were 20,000 people ___ the football match.
7 Why did you go ___ home early last night?
8 A boy jumped into the river and swam ___ the other side.
9 There were a lot of people waiting ___ the bus stop.
10 We had a good meal ___ a restaurant and then we went back ___ the hotel.

101.3 Write to, at or in if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.
1 I'm not going out this afternoon. I'm staying ___ home.
2 We're going ___ a concert tomorrow evening.
3 I went ___ New York last year.
4 How long did you stay ___ New York?
5 Next year we hope to go ___ Canada to visit some friends.
6 Shall we go ___ the cinema this evening?
7 Is there a restaurant ___ the station?
8 After the accident three people were taken ___ hospital.
9 How often do you go ___ the dentist?
10 'Is Diane here?' ‘No, she's ___ Ann's.’
11 My house is ___ the end of the street on the left.
12 I went ___ Mary's house but she wasn't ___ home.
13 There were no taxis, so we had to walk ___ home.
14 'What did you study ___ university?' ‘I didn't go ___ university.’

101.4 Write to, at or in if necessary. Sometimes there is no preposition.
1 What time do you usually get ___ work?
2 What time do you usually get ___ home?
3 What time did you arrive ___ the party?
4 When did you arrive ___ London?
5 What time does the train get ___ Paris?
6 We arrived ___ home very late.

101.5 Complete these sentences about yourself. Use to/in/at.
1 At three o'clock this morning I was ___ bed.
2 Yesterday I went ___
3 At 11 o'clock yesterday morning I was ___
4 One day I'd like to go ___
5 I don't like going ___
6 At 9 o'clock yesterday evening I was ___
under behind opposite etc.  
(prepositions)

A  next to (or beside) / between / in front of / behind

A is next to B. or A is beside B.  
B is between A and C.  
D is in front of B.  
E is behind B.  
also  
A is on the left.  
C is on the right.  
B is in the middle (of the group).

B  opposite / in front of

A is sitting in front of B.  
A is sitting opposite C.  
C is sitting opposite A.

C  by (= next to / beside)

- Our house is by the sea. (= beside the sea)  
- Who is that man by the window?  
- 'Is there a public phone here?' 'Yes, by the door.'

by the window

D  under

- The cat is under the table.  
- The girl is standing under a tree.  
- I'm wearing a jacket under my coat.

under the table  
under a tree

E  above and below

A is above the line.  
(= higher than the line)  
The pictures are above the shelves.  
B is below the line.  
(= lower than the line)  
The shelves are below the pictures.
EXERCISES

102.1 Where are the people in the picture? Complete the sentences.

A = Alan  B = Barbara  C = Colin
D = Donna  E = Emma  F = Frank

1. Colin is standing behind Frank.
2. Frank is sitting near Emma.
3. Emma is sitting next to Barbara.
4. Emma is sitting next to Donna and Frank.
5. Donna is sitting behind Emma.
6. Frank is sitting near Colin.
7. Alan is standing behind Donna.
8. Alan is standing next to left.
9. Barbara is standing next to middle.

102.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1. The cat is under the table.
2. There is a big tree in front of the house.
3. The plane is flying over the clouds.
4. She is standing next to the piano.
5. The cinema is opposite the right.
6. She’s sitting next to the phone.
7. The switch is by the window.
8. The cupboard is above the sink.
9. There are some shoes beside the bed.
10. The plant is on the piano.
11. Paul is sitting near Fiona.
12. In Britain we drive on the left.

102.3 Write sentences about the picture. Use the words in brackets (...).

1. The bank is next to the bookshop.
2. The supermarket is opposite the cinema.
3. The post office is next to the bank.
4. The church is behind the theatre.
5. The hospital is above the supermarket.
6. The school is between the post office and the supermarket.

[213]
up over through etc. (prepositions)

- Jane is going to France next week.
- We walked from the hotel to the station.
- A lot of English words come from Latin.

- We jumped into the water.
- A man came out of the house and got into a car.
- Why are you looking out of the window?
- I took the old batteries out of the radio.
- We say put something in ... (not usually ‘into’):
  - I put the new batteries in the radio.

- Don’t put your feet on the table.
- Please take your feet off the table.
- I’m going to hang some pictures on the wall.
- Be careful! Don’t fall off your bicycle.
- We got on the bus in Princes Street.

- We walked up the hill to the house.
- Be careful! Don’t fall down the stairs.

- The plane flew over the mountains.
- I jumped over the wall into the garden.
- Some people say it is unlucky to walk under a ladder.

- A bird flew into the room through a window.
- The old road goes through the village.
- The new road goes round the village.
- The bus stop is just round the corner.
- I walked round the town and took some photographs.

You can also use around (= round):
- We walked around the town.

- I was walking along the road with my dog.
- Let’s go for a walk along the river.
- The dog swam across the river.

- They walked past me without speaking.
- A: Excuse me, how do I get to the hospital?
- B: Go along this road, past the cinema, under the bridge and the hospital is on the left.
EXERCISES

103.1  Somebody asks you the way to a place. You say which way to go. Look at the pictures and write sentences beginning Go ... .

1. Go ... the church.
2. Go ... the bridge.
3. Go ... the hill.
4. Go ... the stairs.
5. Go ... the steps.
6. Go ... this street.

103.2  Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition.

1. The dog swam ... the river.
2. A book fell ... the shelf.
3. A plane flew ... the village.
4. A woman got ... the car.
5. A girl ran ... the road.
6. Suddenly a car came ... the corner.
7. They drove ... the village.
8. They got ... the train.
9. The Moon travels ... the Earth.
10. They got ... the house ... a window.

103.3  Put in a preposition (over/from/into etc.).

1. I looked ... the window and watched the people in the street.
2. My house is very near here. It's just ... the corner.
3. Do you know how to put a film ... this camera?
4. How far is it ... here ... the airport?
5. We walked ... the museum for an hour and saw a lot of interesting things.
6. You can put your coat ... the back of the chair.
7. In tennis, you have to hit the ball ... the net.
8. Silvia took a key ... her bag and opened the door.
on at by with about
(prepositions)

A
- on holiday
- on television
- on the radio
- on the phone
- on fire
- on time (= not late)

- Jane isn't at work this week. She's on holiday.
- We watched the news on television.
- We listened to the news on the radio.
- I spoke to Carol on the phone last night.
- The house is on fire! Call the fire brigade.
- 'Was the train late?' 'No, it was on time.'

B
- at (the age of) 21 / at 50 kilometres an hour / at 100 degrees etc.: 
  - Lisa got married at 21. (or ... at the age of 21.)
  - The car was travelling at 50 kilometres an hour when the accident happened.
  - Water boils at 100 degrees celsius.

C
- by car / by bus / by plane (or by air) / by bike etc.: 
  - Do you like travelling by train?
  - Jane usually goes to work by bike.

  - *but on foot:
  - She goes to work on foot. (= she walks)

- a book by ... / a painting by ... / a piece of music by ... etc.: 
  - Have you read any books by Charles Dickens?
  - Who is that painting by? Picasso?

- by after the passive (⇒ Unit 21):
  - I was bitten by a dog.

D
- with/without:
  - Did you stay at a hotel or with friends?
  - Wait for me. Please don't go without me.
  - Do you like your coffee with or without milk?
  - I cut the paper with a pair of scissors.

- a man with a beard / a woman with glasses etc.: 
  - Do you know that man with the beard?
  - I'd like to have a house with a big garden.

- a man with a beard
- a woman with glasses

E
- talk/speak/think/hear/know about ... :
  - Some people talk about their work all the time.
  - I don't know much about cars.

- a book / a question / a programme (etc.) about ... :
  - Did you see the programme about computers on TV last night?
EXERCISES

104.1 Complete the sentences. Use an + one of these:
holiday the phone the radio television time
1 We listened to the news .................................................
2 Please don’t be late. Try to be here ......................................
3 I won’t be here next week. I’m going ...................................
4 ‘Did you see Linda?’ ‘No, but I talked to her ..............................
5 ‘What’s .............................................. this evening?’ ‘There’s a film at 9 o’clock.’

104.2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with a preposition (at/by etc.).

1 I cut the paper .................................. a pair of scissors.
2 She usually goes to work .................................. car.
3 Who is the woman ................................. short hair?
4 They are talking .................................. the weather.
5 The car is .................................. fire.
6 She’s listening to some music ........................... Mozart.
7 The plane is flying ............................... 600 miles an hour.
8 They’re .................................. holiday.
9 Do you know the man ............................... sunglasses?
10 He’s reading a book .................................. grammar .................
    Vera P. Bull.

104.3 Complete the sentences with a preposition (at/by/with etc.).

1 In tennis, you hit the ball ................ a racket.
2 It’s cold today. Don’t go out ................ a coat.
3 Hamlet, Othello and Macbeth are plays .............. William Shakespeare.
4 Do you know anything ................... computers?
5 My grandmother died ......................... the age of 98.
6 How long does it take from New York to Los Angeles ................ plane?
7 I didn’t go to the football match, but I watched it ................ television.
8 My house is the one ......................... the red door on the right.
9 These trains are very fast. They can travel ................ very high speeds.
10 I don’t use my car very often. I prefer to go ................ bike.
11 Can you give me some information ................ hotels in this town?
12 I was arrested ................ two policemen and taken to the police station.
13 The buses here are very good. They’re nearly always ................ time.
14 What would you like to drink ............... your meal?
15 We travelled from Paris to Moscow ................ train.
16 One of the most famous paintings in the world is the Mona Lisa .............. Leonardo da Vinci.
afraid of ... / good at ... etc. (adjective + preposition)

afraid of ...
angry with somebody
angry about something
different from ...
fed up with ...
full of ...
good at ... / bad at ...
interested in ...
moved to ...
nice/kind of somebody to ...
(be) nice/kind to (somebody)
sorry about (something)
sorry for (doing something)

- Are you afraid of dogs?
- Why are you angry with me? What have I done?
- Are you angry about last night? (= something that happened last night)
- Ann is very different from her sister.
- I'm fed up with my job. I want to do something different. (= I've had enough of my job)
- The room was full of people.
- Are you good at maths?
- Tina is very bad at writing letters.
- I'm not interested in sport.
- Sue is married to a dentist. (= her husband is a dentist)
- It was kind of you to help us. Thank you very much.
- David is very friendly. He's always very nice to me.
- I'm afraid I can't help you. I'm sorry about that.
- I'm sorry for not phoning you yesterday. (or I'm sorry I didn't phone you)

preposition + -ing

After a preposition (at/with/for etc.), a verb ends in -ing:

I'm not very good at telling stories.
Are you fed up with doing the same thing every day?
I'm sorry for not phoning you yesterday.
Mark is thinking of buying a new car.
Tom left without saying goodbye. (= he didn't say goodbye)
After doing the shopping, they went home.
EXERCISES

105.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition (of/in etc.).

1. He's afraid of... dogs.
2. She's interested in... science.
3. She's married to... a footballer.
4. She's very good at... languages.
5. He's fed up with... the weather.
6. 'Can I help you?' ‘Oh, that's very kind of you.'

105.2 Put in the right preposition (of/in/with etc.).

1. I'm not interested in... sport.
2. I'm not very good at... sport.
3. I like Sarah. She's always very kind to... me.
4. I'm sorry about... your broken window. It was an accident.
5. He's very brave. He isn't afraid of... anything.
6. It was very nice of... Julia to let us stay in her flat.
7. Life today is very different from... life 50 years ago.
8. Are you interested in... politics?
9. Some people are afraid of... spiders.
10. Chris was angry about... what happened.
11. These boxes are very heavy. They are full of... books.
12. I'm sorry about... getting angry with... you yesterday.

105.3 Complete the sentences.

1. I'm not very good at... telling stories. (good / tell)
2. I wanted to go to the cinema but Paula wasn't interested in... going. (interested / go)
3. Sue isn't very good at... getting up in the morning. (good / get)
4. Let's go! I'm fed up with... waiting. (fed up / wait)
5. I'm sorry for... you up in the middle of the night. (sorry / wake)

105.4 Complete the sentences. Use without -ing.

1. (Tom left / he didn't say goodbye) Tom left without saying goodbye.
2. (Sue walked past me / she didn't speak) Sue walked past me.
3. (Don't do anything / ask me first) Don't ask me first.
4. (I went out / I didn't lock the door) I didn't lock the door.

105.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use the words in brackets (...).

1. (interested) I'm interested in... sport.
2. (afraid) I'm... afraid.
3. (not very good) I'm not... very good.
4. (not interested) I'm not... interested.
5. (fed up) I'm fed up with...
#### UNIT 106

**listen to ... look at ... etc.**

(verb + preposition)

| A |  
|---|---|
| ask (somebody) for ... | A man stopped me and asked me for money. |
| belong to ... | Does this book belong to you? (= Is this your book?) |
| happen to ... | I can’t find my pen. What’s happened to it? |
| listen to ... | Listen to this music. It’s beautiful. |
| speak/talk to somebody about something | Did you talk to Paul about the problem? |
| thank somebody for ... | (on the phone) Can I speak to Chris, please? |
| think about ... or think of ... | Thank you very much for your help. |
| wait for ... | He never thinks about (or of) other people. |
| write to somebody | Mark is thinking of (or about) buying a new car. |
| but (tele)phone somebody (no preposition) | Don’t go yet. Wait for me. |
|  | I never get letters. Nobody writes to me. |
|  | I must phone my parents. (not ’phone to my parents’) |

| B |  
|---|---|
| look at / look for / look after |  
| look at ... | She’s looking at her watch. |
|  | Look at these flowers! They’re beautiful. |
|  | Why are you looking at me like that? |
| look for ... | He’s lost his key. He’s looking for it. |
| (= try to find) | I’m looking for Sarah. Have you seen her? |
| look after ... | When Barbara is at work, a friend of hers looks after her children. |
| (= take care of, keep safe) | Don’t lose this book. Look after it. (= Keep it safe.) |

| C |  
|---|---|
| depend | We say depend on ... : |
|  | • A: Do you like eating in restaurants? |
|  | B: Sometimes. It depends on the restaurant. (not ’it depends of’) |
| You can say it depends what/where/how (etc.) with or without on: |  
|  | • A: Do you want to come out with us? |
|  | B: It depends where you’re going. or It depends on where ... |
| For word order (It depends where you’re going), see Unit 48. |
EXERCISES

106.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a preposition (to/for etc.).

1. She's looking at her watch.
2. He's listening to the radio.
3. They're waiting for a taxi.
4. Paul is talking to Jane.
5. They're looking at a picture.
6. Sue is looking at Tom.

106.2 Complete the sentences with a preposition (to/for/about etc.) if necessary.

1. Thank you very much for your help.
2. This is not my umbrella. It belongs to a friend of mine.
3. (on the phone) Can I speak to Mr Davis, please?
4. (on the phone) Thank you for phoning. Goodbye.
5. What happened to Mary last night? Why didn't she come to the party?
6. We're thinking about going to Australia next year.
7. We asked the waiter for coffee but he brought us tea.
8. 'Do you like reading books?' 'It depends about the book.'
9. John was talking but nobody was listening to what he was saying.
10. We waited until 2 o'clock but she didn't come.
11. 'Are you writing a letter?' 'Yes, I'm writing to Diane.'
12. Don't forget to phone for your mother this evening.
13. He's alone all day. He never talks to anybody.
14. 'How much does it cost to stay at this hotel?' 'It depends about the type of room.'
15. Catherine is thinking about changing her job.

106.3 Complete these sentences. Use at/for/after.

1. I looked at the newspaper but I didn't read it carefully.
2. When you are ill, you need somebody to look after you.
3. Excuse me, I'm looking for Hill Street. Can you tell me where it is?
4. Goodbye! Have a nice holiday and look after yourself.
5. I'm going to take a photograph of you. Please look at the camera and smile.
6. Barry is looking for a job. He wants to work in a hotel.

106.4 Answer these questions with It depends ....

1. Do you want to go out with us?
2. Do you like eating in restaurants?
3. Do you enjoy watching TV?
4. Can you do something for me?
5. Are you going away this weekend?
6. Can you lend me some money?

It depends where you're going....
It depends on the restaurant.

[221]
A phrasal verb is a verb (go/look/be etc.) + in/out/up/down etc.

- **in**: Ann opened the door of the car and got in. (= into the car)
  - I waited outside the house. I didn’t go in.

- **out**: The car stopped and a woman got out.
  - (= out of the car)
  - I went to the window and looked out.

- **on**: The bus arrived and I got on.

- **off**: Be careful! Don’t fall off.

- **up**: He stood up and left the room.
  - I usually get up early. (= get out of bed)
  - We looked up at the stars.

- **down**: Would you like to sit down?
  - The picture fell down.
  - Lie down on the floor.

- **away or off**: The thief ran away. (or … ran off)
  - Ann got into the car and drove away.
  - (or … drove off)

- **be/go away**: (= in to another place)
  - Ann has gone away for a few days.

- **back**: We went out for dinner and then went back to our hotel.
  - Go away and don’t come back!

- **be back**: Ann is away. She’ll be back on Monday.

- **over**: The wall wasn’t very high, so we climbed over.
  - Turn over and look at the next page.

- **round (or around)**: Somebody shouted my name, so I looked round (or around).
  - We went for a long walk. After six miles we turned round (or around) and went back.
07.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the list + in/out/up etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>got</th>
<th>got</th>
<th>looked</th>
<th>looked</th>
<th>rode</th>
<th>sat</th>
<th>turned</th>
<th>went</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I went to the window and ___________________.
2. The door was open, so we ___________________.
3. He heard a plane, so he ___________________.
4. She got on her bike and ___________________.
5. I said hello and he ___________________.
6. The bus stopped and she ___________________.
7. There was a free seat, so she ___________________.
8. A car stopped and two men ___________________.

07.2 Complete the sentences. Use out/away/back etc.

1. 'What happened to the picture on the wall?' 'It fell ___________________.'
2. Please don't go ___________________. Stay here with me.
3. She heard a noise behind her, so she looked ___________________.
4. I'm going ___________________ now to do some shopping. I'll be ___________________ at 5 o'clock.
5. I'm feeling very tired. I'm going to lie ___________________ on the sofa.
6. When you have read this page, turn ___________________ and read the other side.
7. Jim is from Canada. He lives in London now but he wants to go ___________________ to Canada.
8. We haven't got a key to the house, so we can't get ___________________.
9. I was very tired this morning. I couldn't get ___________________.
10. Ann is going on holiday next month. She's going ___________________ on the 5th and coming ___________________ on the 24th.

07.3 Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box + on/off/up etc. If necessary, put the verb into the correct form. All these phrasal verbs (wake up etc.) are in Appendix 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>break</th>
<th>fall</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>slow</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>+ on/off/up/down/over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I went to sleep at 10 o'clock and ___________________ at eight o'clock the next morning.
2. 'It's time to go.' ___________________ a minute. I'm not ready yet.'
3. The train ___________________ and finally stopped.
4. I like flying but I'm always nervous when the plane ___________________.
5. How was your exam? How did you ___________________?
6. It's difficult to hear you. Can you ___________________ a little?
7. This car isn't very good. It has ___________________ many times.
8. When babies try to walk, they sometimes ___________________.
9. I told him to stop but he ___________________. Perhaps he didn't hear me.
10. I tried to find a job but I ___________________. It was impossible.
A

Sometimes a phrasal verb (put on / take off etc.) has an object. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>put on</td>
<td>your coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take off</td>
<td>your shoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can say:
- put on your coat
- or your coat on

but *it/them* (pronouns) always go before on/off etc.:
- put it on (not ‘put on it’)

- It was cold, so I put on my coat.
- (or I put my coat on)
- Here’s your coat. Put it on.

- take off your shoes
- or your shoes off

- I’m going to take off my shoes.
- (or take my shoes off)
- Your shoes are dirty. Take them off.

B

Some more phrasal verbs + object:

**turn on / turn off** (lights, machines, taps etc.):
- It was dark, so I turned on the light.
- (or I turned the light on)
- I don’t want to watch this programme.
  You can turn it off.

**also switch on / switch off** (lights, machines etc.):
- I switched on the light and switched off the television.

**pick up / put down**:
- Those are my keys on the floor. Can you pick them up for me?
- I stopped reading and put my book down.
  (or put down my book)

**bring back / take back / give back / put back**:
- You can take my umbrella but please bring it back.
- I took my new sweater back to the shop. It was too small for me.
- I’ve got Diane’s keys. I must give them back to her.
- I read the letter and then put it back in the envelope.
EXERCISES

108.1 Look at the pictures. What did these people do?

1 He turned on the light. (OR turned the light on)
2 She ..................................................
3 He ..................................................
4 She ..................................................
5 He ..................................................
6 She ..................................................

108.2 You can write these sentences in three different ways. Complete the table.

| 1 | I turned on the radio. | I turned the radio on. | I turned it on. |
| 2 | He put on his jacket.   | He ........................................... | He ........................................... |
| 3 | She .................................................. | She took her glasses off. | \[
| 4 | Put down your pens.     | .................................................. | .................................................. |
| 5 | They gave back the money.| .................................................. | .................................................. |
| 6 | .................................................. | I turned the lights off. | \[

108.3 Complete the sentences. Use one of the verbs in the list + it/Them.

| bring | pick | switch | take | turn (+ on/off/up/back) |

1 I wanted to watch something on television, so I ______ turned it on.
2 I bought a lamp but it doesn’t work. I’m going to ______ to the shop.
3 There were some gloves on the floor, so I ______ and put them on the table.
4 When I finished working on the computer, I ______.
5 Thank you for lending me these books. I won’t forget to ______.

108.4 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes. All these verbs are in Appendix 7.

| your cigarette | a glass | a pair of shoes | ten houses | down (OR down ten houses) | in up on away out down over round |

1 They knocked ______ when they built the new road.
2 That music is very loud. Can you turn it down ______
3 I knocked ........................................... and broke it.
4 If you want to know what a word means, you can look ________________ in a dictionary.
5 I want to keep these magazines. Please don’t throw ____________________
6 Somebody gave me a form and told me to fill ________________.
7 I tried ........................................... in the shop but I didn’t buy them.
8 I visited the school. One of the teachers showed ____________________
9 ‘Do you play the piano?’ ‘No, I started to learn but I gave ________________ after a month.’
10 You’re not allowed to smoke here. Please put ____________________
and but or so because

We use these words (conjunctions) to join two sentences. They make one longer sentence from two shorter sentences:

(sentence A) The car stopped.  (sentence B) The driver got out.

The car stopped and the driver got out.

and/but/or

(sentence A) We stayed at home and (we)* watched television.
(sentence A) My sister is married and (she)* lives in London.
(sentence A) He doesn’t like her and she doesn’t like him.
(sentence A) I bought a newspaper but I didn’t read it.
(sentence A) It’s a nice house but it hasn’t got a garden.
(sentence A) Do you want to go out or are you too tired?

* It is not necessary to repeat ‘we’ and ‘she’.

Study these sentences. We use and between the last two things:

- I got home, had something to eat, sat down in an armchair and fell asleep.
- Arin is at work, Sue has gone shopping and Chris is playing football.

so (the result of something)

(sentence A) It was very hot, so I opened the window.
(sentence A) The water wasn’t clean, so we didn’t go swimming.
(sentence A) They like films, so they often go to the cinema.

because (the reason for something)

(sentence A) I opened the window because it was very hot.
(sentence A) We didn’t go swimming because the water wasn’t clean.
(sentence A) Lisa is hungry because she didn’t have breakfast.

Because is also possible at the beginning:

- Because the water wasn’t clean, we didn’t go swimming.

E

In these examples there is more than one conjunction:

- It was late and I was tired, so I went to bed.
- I always enjoy visiting London, but I wouldn’t like to live there because it’s too big.
EXERCISES

09.1 Write sentences. Choose from the boxes and use and/but/or.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stayed at home.</th>
<th>I didn’t have your number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I bought a newspaper.</td>
<td>Shall I wait here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went to the window.</td>
<td>I didn’t read it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wanted to phone you.</td>
<td>I went by bus this morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I jumped into the river.</td>
<td>I watched television.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I usually drive to work.</td>
<td>I swam to the other side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want me to come with you?</td>
<td>I looked out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 I stayed at home and watched television.
2 I bought a newspaper but I didn’t read it.

3 I
4
5
6
7

09.2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use and/but/so/because.

1 It was very hot, so he opened the window.
2 They didn’t play tennis.
3 They went to the museum.
4 Bill wasn’t hungry.
5 Ann was late.
6 Sue said

09.3 Write sentences about what you did yesterday. Use and/but etc.

1 (and) In the evening I stayed at home and studied.
2 (because) I went to bed very early because I was tired.
3 (but)
4 (and)
5 (so)
6 (because)
When ...

When I went out, it was raining.

This sentence has two parts:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{part A} & \quad \text{when I went out} \\
\text{part B} & \quad \text{it was raining}
\end{align*}
\]

You can begin with part A or part B:

- \{ When I went out, it was raining. \\
  \hspace{1em} \text{It was raining when I went out.} \\
- \{ When you're tired, don't drive. \\
  \hspace{1em} \text{Don't drive when you're tired.} \\
- \{ Ann was very happy when she passed her exam. \\
  \hspace{1em} \text{When Ann passed her exam, she was very happy.}

We write a comma (,) if part A (\text{When ...}) is before part B:

- \{ Always look both ways before you cross the road. \\
  \hspace{1em} \text{Before you cross the road, always look both ways.} \\
- \{ While I was waiting for the bus, it began to rain. \\
  \hspace{1em} \text{It began to rain while I was waiting for the bus.} \\
- \{ He never played football again after he broke his leg. \\
  \hspace{1em} \text{After he broke his leg, he never played football again.}

When I am ... / When I go ... etc.

Next week Jill is going to New York. She has a friend, Barbara, who lives in New York but Barbara is also going away — to Mexico. So they won't meet in New York.

Barbara will be in Mexico when Jill is in New York.

The time is future (\text{next week}) but we say:

\ldots \text{when Jill is in New York. (not 'when Jill will be')}\]

We use the present (I \text{am / I go etc}) with a future meaning after when:

- \{ When I get home this evening, I'm going to have a shower. \\
  \hspace{1em} \text{(not 'When I will get home')} \\
- \{ I can't talk to you now. I'll talk to you later when I have more time.}

We do the same after before/while/after/until:

- \{ Please close the window before you go out. (not 'before you will go') \\
- \{ Julia is going to live in our flat while we are away. (not 'while we will be') \\
- \{ I'll stay here until you come back. (not 'until you will come back') \]
EXERCISES

110.1 Make sentences beginning with when. Choose from the boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When + I went out</th>
<th>I switched off the TV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'm tired</td>
<td>I always go to the same place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I phoned her</td>
<td>there were no rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I go on holiday</td>
<td>it was raining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the programme ended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I arrived at the hotel</td>
<td>there was no answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I like to watch TV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When I went out, it was raining.
2. ..........................................................
3. ..........................................................
4. ..........................................................
5. ..........................................................
6. ..........................................................

110.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>somebody broke into the house</th>
<th>before they came here</th>
<th>when they heard the news</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>before they crossed the road</td>
<td>while they were away</td>
<td>they didn't believe me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they went to live in New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. They looked both ways. **before they crossed the road.**
2. They were very surprised ..........................................................
3. After they got married, ..........................................................
4. The letter arrived ...........................................................................
5. Where did they live ...........................................................................
6. While they were asleep, ....................................................................
7. When I told them the news, ...........................................................

110.3 Which is right? Choose the correct form.

1. I stay / I'll stay here until you come / you'll come back. I'll stay and you come are right.
2. I'm going to bed when I finish / I'll finish my work.
3. We must do something before it's / it will be too late.
4. Julia is going away soon. I'm / I'll be very sad when she leaves / she'll leave.
5. Don't go out yet. Wait until the rain stops / will stop.
6. We come / We'll come and visit you when we're / we'll be in England again.
7. When I come / I'll come to see you tomorrow, I bring / I'll bring the photographs.
8. I'm going to Paris next week. I hope to see some friends of mine while I'm / I'll be there.
9. 'Don't forget to give me your address.' ‘OK, I give / I'll give it to you before I go / I'll go.’

110.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1. Can you close the window before **you go out**?
2. What are you going to do when ....................................................................
3. When I have more time, ............................................................................
4. I'll wait for you while ..................................................................................
5. When I start my new job, ............................................................................
6. Will you be here when ..................................................................................
If we go ... If you see ... etc.

A

If can be at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle:

If ... , ... (if at the beginning)
If we go by bus, it will be cheaper.
If you don’t hurry, you’ll miss the train.
If you’re hungry, have something to eat.
If the phone rings, can you answer it, please?

... if ... (if in the middle)
It will be cheaper if we go by bus.
You’ll miss the train if you don’t hurry.
I’m going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
Do you mind if I use your phone? (= Is it OK if I use it?)

In conversation, we often use the if-part of the sentence alone:

• ‘Are you going to the concert?’ ‘Yes, if I can get a ticket.’

B

If you see Ann tomorrow ... etc.

After if, we use the present (not ‘will’). We say; if you see ... (not ‘if you will see’):

• If you see Ann tomorrow, can you ask her to phone me?
• If I’m late this evening, don’t wait for me. (not ‘if I will be’)
• What shall we do if it rains? (not ‘if it will rain’)
• If I don’t feel well tomorrow, I’ll stay at home.

C

if and when

If I go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I’m not sure:

• A: Are you going out later?
• B: Perhaps. If I go out, I’ll close the window.

When I go out = I’m going out (for sure):

• A: Are you going out later?
• B: Yes, I am. When I go out, I’ll close the window.

• When I get home this evening, I’m going to have a shower.
• If I’m late this evening, don’t wait for me. (not ‘When I’m late’)
• We’re going to play tennis if it doesn’t rain. (not ‘when it doesn’t rain’)

[230] when ⇒ unit 110 if I had / if we went ... etc. ⇒ unit 112
EXERCISES

11.1 Make sentences beginning with if. Choose from the boxes.

If +

you don’t hurry
you pass the exam
you fail the exam
you don’t want this magazine
you want those pictures
you’re busy now
you’re hungry
you need money

we can have lunch now
you can have them
I can lend you some
you’ll get a certificate
you’ll be late
I’ll throw it away
we can talk later
you can do it again

1. If you don’t hurry, you’ll be late.
2. If you pass ...
3. If ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...

11.2 Which is right?

1. If I’m / I’ll be late this evening, don’t wait for me. I’m is right
2. Will you write to me if I give / I’ll give you my address?
3. If there is / will be a fire, the alarm will ring.
4. If I don’t see you tomorrow morning, I phone / I’ll phone you in the evening.
5. I’m / I’ll be surprised if Martin and Julia get / will get married.
6. Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they’ll invite you?

11.3 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1. I’m going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
2. If you don’t hurry, you’ll miss the train.
3. I don’t want to go swimming if
4. If you go to bed early tonight,
5. Turn the television off if
6. Tina won’t pass her exams if
7. If I have time tomorrow,
8. We can go to the beach tomorrow if

11.4 Put in if or when.

1. If I’m late this evening, don’t wait for me.
2. I’m going to do some shopping now. I come back, we can have lunch.
3. I’m thinking of going to see Tim. I go, will you come with me?
4. you don’t want to go out tonight, we can stay at home.
5. Do you mind I close the window?
6. John is still at school. He leaves school, he wants to go to university.
7. Shall we have a picnic tomorrow the weather is good?
8. We’re going to Madrid next week. We haven’t got anywhere to stay – we hope to find a hotel we arrive. I don’t know what we’ll do we don’t find anywhere.

[231]
If I had … If we went … etc.

A

Dan likes fast cars but he doesn’t have one. He doesn’t have enough money.

If he had the money, he would buy a fast car.

Usually had is past, but in this sentence had is not past. If he had the money = if he had the money now (but he doesn’t have it).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF</th>
<th>had/knew/lived/went (etc.) …</th>
<th>if</th>
<th>would(n’t)</th>
<th>buy …</th>
<th>be …</th>
<th>have …</th>
<th>go … etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they etc.</td>
<td>had/knew/lived/went (etc.) …</td>
<td></td>
<td>they etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didn’t have/know/go (etc.) …</td>
<td></td>
<td>would(n’t)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was/were …</td>
<td></td>
<td>buy …</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could …</td>
<td></td>
<td>be …</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can say:

- If he had the money, he would buy a car. (If … at the beginning)
- He would buy a car if he had the money. (… if … in the middle)

I’d / she’d / they’d etc. = I would / she would / they would etc.:

- I don’t know the answer. If I knew the answer, I’d tell you.
- It’s raining, so we’re not going out. We’d get wet if we went out.
- Jane lives in a city. She likes cities. She wouldn’t be happy if she lived in the country.
- If you didn’t have a job, what would you do? (but you have a job)
- I’m sorry I can’t help you. I’d help you if I could. (but I can’t)
- If we had a car, we could travel more. (but we haven’t got a car, so we can’t travel much)

B

If (I) was/were …

You can say: if (I/he/she/it) was or were … :

- It’s cold. If I were you, I’d put your coat on. (or if I was you …)
- It’s not a very nice place. I wouldn’t go there if I was you. (or if I were you)
- It would be nice if the weather were (or was) better.

C

Compare:

if I have / if it is etc.

- I must go and see Ann.
  If I have time, I will go today.
  (= perhaps I’ll have time, so perhaps I’ll go)
- I like that jacket.
  I’ll buy it if it isn’t too expensive.
  (= perhaps it will not be too expensive)
- I’ll help you if I can. (= perhaps I can help)

if I had / if it was etc.

- I must go and see Ann.
  If I had time, I would go today.
  (= I don’t have time today so I will not go)
- I like that jacket but it’s very expensive.
  I’d buy it if it wasn’t so expensive.
  (= it is expensive, so I’m not going to buy it)
- I’d help you if I could but I can’t.
EXERCISES

12.1 Complete the sentences.
1. I don't know the answer. If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.
2. I have a car. I couldn't travel very much if I didn't have a car.
3. I don't want to go out. If I could go out, I'd go.
4. We haven't got a key. If we had a key, we could get into the house.
5. I'm not hungry. I would have something to eat if I was hungry.
6. Sue enjoys her work. She wouldn't do it if she didn't enjoy it.
7. You can't drive. If you could drive, I would lend you my car.
8. He speaks too fast. I could understand him better if he spoke more slowly.
9. I have a lot to do today. If I had a lot to do, we could go out.

12.2 Put the verb in the correct form.
1. If he had the money, he would buy a fast car. (he/have)
2. Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn't be happy if she lived in the country. (she/not/be)
3. If I wanted to learn Italian, I would go to Italy. (I/go)
4. I haven't told Ann what happened. She'd be angry if she knew. (she/know)
5. If I had a map, I could show you where I live. (we/have)
6. What would you do if you won a lot of money? (you/win)
7. It's not a very good hotel. There if I were you. (I/not/stay)
8. If we were nearer London, we would go there more often. (we/live)
9. It's a pity you have to go now. It would be nice if you had more time. (it/be)
10. I'm not going to take the job. I'd take it if I had to. (the salary/be)
11. I don't know anything about cars. If the car broke down, I wouldn't know what to do. (I/not/know)
12. If you could change one thing in the world, what? (you/change)

12.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and put the verb in the correct form.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we (have) a bigger house</td>
<td>I (watch) it</td>
<td>it (be) a bit cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (buy) a bigger house</td>
<td>every day (be) the same</td>
<td>I (be) bored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (have) some pictures on the wall</td>
<td>the air (be) cleaner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I'd buy that jacket if it was a bit cheaper.
2. If there was a good film on TV tonight,
3. This room would be nicer if
4. If there wasn't so much traffic,
5. Life would be boring if
6. If I had nothing to do,
7. We could invite all our friends to stay if
8. If we had more money,

12.4 Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.
1. I'd go to the dentist if ....
2. If I could go anywhere in the world,
3. I wouldn't be very happy if
4. I'd buy a house if
5. If I saw an accident in the street,
6. The world would be a better place if
a person **who** ... a thing **that/which** ...

(relative clauses 1)

I met a woman. She can speak six languages.

| **she** | **who** |

I met *a woman who* can speak six languages.

**Jim was wearing a hat. It was too big for him.**

| **it** | **that** or **which** |

Jim was wearing *a hat that* was too big for him.

Jim was wearing *a hat which* was too big for him.

**B** who is for people (**not things**):

| A thief is *a person* who steals things. |
| Do you know *anybody* who can play the piano? |
| *The man* who phoned |
| *The people* who work in the office |

| didn’t give his name. |
| are very friendly. |

**C** that is for things or people:

| An aeroplane is *a machine* that flies. |
| Emma lives in *a house* that is 500 years old. |
| *The people* that work in the office |

| are very friendly. |

You can use **that** for people, but **who** is more usual.

**D** which is for things (**not people**):

| An aeroplane is *a machine* which flies. **(not ‘a machine who ...’)** |
| Emma lives in *a house* which is 500 years old. |

Do not use **which** for people:

- Do you remember *the woman who* was playing the piano at the party?
  **(not ‘the woman which ...’)**
13.1 Choose from the boxes and write sentences. A ... is a person who ... Use a dictionary if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thief</th>
<th>a dentist</th>
<th>doesn't tell the truth</th>
<th>is ill in hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>butcher</td>
<td>a fool</td>
<td>looks after your teeth</td>
<td>steals things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musician</td>
<td>a genius</td>
<td>is very intelligent</td>
<td>is very stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient</td>
<td>a liar</td>
<td>plays a musical instrument</td>
<td>sells meat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A thief is a person who steals things.
2. A butcher is a person looks after your teeth.
3. A musician is very intelligent.
4. A patient plays a musical instrument.
5. A thief is ill in hospital.
6. A butcher steals things.
7. A musician is very stupid.
8. A patient sells meat.

13.2 Make one sentence from two.

1. (A man phoned. He didn’t give his name.)
   The man who phoned didn’t give his name.
2. (A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.)
   The woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.
3. (Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.)
   Most of the students took the exam. Most of them passed.
4. (A policeman stopped our car. He wasn’t very friendly.)
   The policeman stopped our car. He wasn’t very friendly.

13.3 Put in who or which.

1. I met a woman who can speak six languages.
2. What’s the name of the woman who lives next door?
3. What’s the name of the river which flows through the town?
4. Where is the picture which was hanging on the wall?
5. Do you know anybody who wants to buy a car?
6. You always ask questions which are difficult to answer.
7. I have a friend who is very good at repairing cars.
8. I think everybody who went to the party enjoyed it very much.
9. Why does he always wear clothes which are too small for him?

13.4 Right or wrong? Correct the mistakes.

1. A thief is a person (which) steals things.
2. An aeroplane is a machine that flies.
3. A coffee maker is a machine who makes coffee.
4. Have you seen the money that was on the table?
5. I don’t like people which never stop talking.
6. I know somebody that can help you.
7. I know somebody who works in that shop.
8. Correct the sentences who are wrong.

... a person who steals ... OK
the people we met the hotel you stayed at
(relative clauses 2)

A

The man is carrying a bag. It's very heavy.

The bag (that) he is carrying is very heavy.

--- 1 sentence ---

Ann took some photographs.
Have you seen them?

--- 2 sentences ---

Have you seen the photographs (that) Ann took?

--- 1 sentence ---

You can say:

- The bag that he is carrying ...
or The bag he is carrying ...
(with or without that)
- ... the photographs that Ann took? or ... the photographs Ann took?

You do not need that/who/which when it is the object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>→ the bag (that) the man was carrying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The man</td>
<td>was carrying</td>
<td>a bag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>some photographs</td>
<td>the photographs (that) Ann took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>the book</td>
<td>the book (that) you wanted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>some people</td>
<td>the people (who) we met</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Did you find the book you wanted? (or ... the book that you wanted?)
- The people we met were very nice. (or The people who we met ...)
- Everything I said was true. (or Everything that I said ...)

Note that we say:
- The film we saw was very good. (not ‘The film we saw it was ...’)

B

Sometimes there is a preposition (to/in/at etc.) after the verb:

Jill is talking to a man.  →  Do you know the man Jill is talking to?
We stayed at a hotel. → The hotel we stayed at was near the station.
I told you about some books. → These are the books I told you about.

Note that we say:

... the books I told you about (not ‘the books I told you about them’)

You can say: (a place) where ...
- The hotel where we stayed was near the station. (= The hotel we stayed at ...)

C

You must use who/that/which when it is the subject (⇒ Unit 113):

- I met a woman who can speak six languages. (who is the subject)
- Jim was wearing a hat that was too big for him. (that is the subject)

[236] a person who ..., a thing that/which ... (relative clauses 2) ⇒ unit 113
EXERCISES

4.1 Make one sentence from two.

1 (Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?)
   Have you seen the photographs Ann took?
2 (You gave me a pen. I’ve lost it.)
   I’ve lost the _________________________________.
3 (Sue is wearing a jacket. I like it.)
   I like the ____________________________________.
4 (I gave you some flowers. Where are they?)
   Where are the ________________________________?
5 (He told us a story. I didn’t believe it.)
   I ____________________________________________.
6 (You bought some oranges. How much were they?)
   How ________________________________________?

4.2 Make one sentence from two.

1 (I was carrying a bag. It was very heavy.)
   The bag I was carrying was very heavy....
2 (You cooked a meal. It was excellent.)
   The ________________________________________.
3 (I’m wearing shoes. They aren’t very comfortable.)
   The shoes ____________________________________.
4 (We invited some people to dinner. They didn’t come.)
   The ________________________________________.

4.3 Complete the sentences. Use the information in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I looked at a map</th>
<th>they live in a house</th>
<th>you were looking for some keys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was sitting on a chair</td>
<td>we were waiting for a bus</td>
<td>you spoke to some people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you stayed at a hotel</td>
<td>Linda is dancing with a man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 What’s the name of the hotel you stayed at? ...
2 Who are the people ________________________________? ...
3 Did you find the ____________________________________? ...
4 The ________________________________________ is too small for them.
5 The ________________________________________ wasn’t very clear.
6 I told off ________________________________________.
7 ________________________________________ was very late.
8 Who is __________________________________________?

4.4 Read the situations and complete the questions. Use ... where ...

1 John stayed at a hotel. You ask him:
   Did you like the hotel where you stayed?
2 Sue had dinner in a restaurant. You ask her:
   What’s the name of the restaurant ________________________________
3 Sarah lives in a village. You ask her:
   Do you like ________________________________________
4 Richard works in a factory. You ask him:
   How big ________________________________
## Appendix 1  
**Active and passive**

### 1.1 Present and past:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present simple</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We <strong>make</strong> butter from milk.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Butter <strong>is made</strong> from milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somebody <strong>cleans</strong> these rooms every day.</td>
<td></td>
<td>These rooms <strong>are cleaned</strong> every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People never <strong>invite</strong> me to parties.</td>
<td>I am never invited to parties.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How <strong>do</strong> they <strong>make</strong> butter?</td>
<td>How <strong>is butter made</strong>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somebody <strong>stole</strong> my car last week.</td>
<td>My car <strong>was stolen</strong> last week.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somebody <strong>stole</strong> my keys yesterday.</td>
<td>My keys <strong>were stolen</strong> yesterday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They didn't <strong>invite</strong> me to the party.</td>
<td>I wasn't invited to the party.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When did they <strong>build</strong> these houses?</td>
<td>When were these houses <strong>built</strong>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present continuous</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They <strong>are building</strong> a new airport at the moment. (= it isn't finished)</td>
<td>A new airport <strong>is being built</strong> at the moment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They <strong>are building</strong> some new houses near the river.</td>
<td>Some new houses <strong>are being built</strong> near the river.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past continuous</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When I was here a few years ago, they <strong>were building</strong> a new airport. (= it wasn't finished at that time)</td>
<td>When I was here a few years ago, a new airport <strong>was being built</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Look! They <strong>have painted</strong> the door.</td>
<td>Look! The door <strong>has been painted</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These shirts are clean. Somebody <strong>has washed</strong> them.</td>
<td>These shirts are clean. They <strong>have been washed</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somebody <strong>has stolen</strong> my car.</td>
<td>My car <strong>has been stolen</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past perfect</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann said that somebody <strong>had stolen</strong> her car.</td>
<td>Ann said that her car <strong>had been stolen</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.2 Will / can / must / have to etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somebody will <strong>clean</strong> the office tomorrow.</td>
<td>The office will <strong>be cleaned</strong> tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somebody must <strong>clean</strong> the office.</td>
<td>The office must <strong>be cleaned</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think they'll <strong>invite</strong> you to the party.</td>
<td>I think you'll <strong>be invited</strong> to the party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They can't <strong>repair</strong> my watch.</td>
<td>My watch can't <strong>be repaired</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should <strong>wash</strong> this sweater by hand.</td>
<td>This sweater should <strong>be washed</strong> by hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are going to <strong>build</strong> a new airport.</td>
<td>A new airport is going to <strong>be built</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somebody has <strong>to wash</strong> these clothes.</td>
<td>These clothes have <strong>to be washed</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had <strong>to take</strong> the injured man to hospital.</td>
<td>The injured man had <strong>to be taken</strong> to hospital.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2  List of irregular verbs (⇒ Unit 24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>beaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>begun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bite</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td>bitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow</td>
<td>blew</td>
<td>blown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choose</td>
<td>chose</td>
<td>chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw</td>
<td>drew</td>
<td>drawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>driven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>eaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>fell</td>
<td>fallen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>felt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>fought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>flew</td>
<td>flown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grow</td>
<td>grew</td>
<td>grown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hang</td>
<td>hung</td>
<td>hung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hear</td>
<td>heard</td>
<td>heard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hide</td>
<td>hid</td>
<td>hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold</td>
<td>held</td>
<td>held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>kept</td>
<td>kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lend</td>
<td>lent</td>
<td>lent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>let</td>
<td>let</td>
<td>let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie</td>
<td>lay</td>
<td>lain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>lit</td>
<td>lit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean</td>
<td>meant</td>
<td>meant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read /rid/*</td>
<td>read /red/*</td>
<td>read /red/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ride</td>
<td>rode</td>
<td>ridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring</td>
<td>rang</td>
<td>rung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rise</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>risen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>ran</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sell</td>
<td>sold</td>
<td>sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shine</td>
<td>shone</td>
<td>shone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoot</td>
<td>shot</td>
<td>shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show</td>
<td>showed</td>
<td>shown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit</td>
<td>sat</td>
<td>sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>slept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend</td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>spent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steal</td>
<td>stole</td>
<td>stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swam</td>
<td>swum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>tore</td>
<td>torn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>told</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>threw</td>
<td>thrown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understand</td>
<td>understood</td>
<td>understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wake</td>
<td>woke</td>
<td>woken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wear</td>
<td>wore</td>
<td>worn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>win</td>
<td>won</td>
<td>won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following verbs can be regular (−ed) or irregular (−t):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Simple / Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>burn</td>
<td>burned or burnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dream</td>
<td>dreamed or dreamt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learn</td>
<td>learned or learnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>smelled or smelt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 3  Irregular verbs in groups

#### past simple / past participle are the same:

| 1 | cost → cost  | let → let  |
|   | cut → cut    | put → put  |
|   | hit → hit    | shut → shut |

| 2 | lend → lent  | lose → lost |
|   | send → sent  | shoot → shot |
|   | spend → spent| get → got   |
|   | build → built| light → lit |
|   | burn → burnt | hit → sat   |
|   | learn → learnt| keep → kept |
|   | smell → smelt | sleep → slept |

| 3 | feel → felt   |
|   | leave → left  |
|   | meet → met    |
|   | dream → dreamt /dreamt/* |
|   | mean → meant /meant/* |

| 4 | bring → brought /brought/* |
|   | buy → bought /bought/* |
|   | fight → fought /fought/* |
|   | think → thought /thought/* |
|   | catch → caught /caught/* |
|   | teach → taught /taught/* |

| 5 | sell → sold  |
|   | tell → told  |

| 6 | find → found |
|   | have → had  |
|   | hear → heard |
|   | hold → held |
|   | read → read /read/* |
|   | say → said /said/* |

| 7 | pay → paid |
|   | make → made |

| 8 | stand → stood |
|   | understand → understood |

#### past simple / past participle are different:

| 1 | break → broke broken |
|   | choose → chose chosen |
|   | speak → spoke spoken |
|   | steal → stole stolen |
|   | wake → woke woken |

| 2 | drive → drove driven |
|   | ride → rode ridden |
|   | rise → rose risen |
|   | write → wrote written |

| 3 | eat → ate eaten |
|   | fall → fell fallen |
|   | forget → forgot forgotten |
|   | give → gave given |
|   | see → saw seen |
|   | take → took taken |

| 4 | blow → blew blown |
|   | grow → grew grown |
|   | know → knew known |
|   | throw → threw thrown |
|   | fly → flew flown |
|   | draw → drew drawn |
|   | show → showed shown |

| 5 | begin → began begun |
|   | drink → drank drunk |
|   | swim → swam swum |
|   | ring → rang rung |
|   | sing → sang sung |
|   | run → ran run |

| 6 | come → came come |
|   | become → became become |

* pronunciation
Appendix 4 Short forms (he’s / I’d / don’t etc.)

4.1 In spoken English we usually pronounce ‘I am’ as one word. The short form (I’m) is a way of writing this:

I am → I’m
it is → it’s
they have → they’ve

I’m feeling tired this morning.
‘Do you like this jacket?’ ‘Yes, it’s very nice.’
‘Where are your friends?’ ‘They’ve gone home.’

When we write short forms, we use ’ (an apostrophe):

I’m → I’m
he’s → he’s
you’ve → you’ve
she’ll → she’ll

4.2 We use these forms with I/he/she etc.:

| am → ’m | I’m | he’s | she’s | it’s |
| is → ’s | we’re | you’re | they’re |
| are → ’re | we’ve | you’ve | they’ve |
| have → ’ve | I’ve | he’s | she’s | it’s |
| has → ’s | you’d | she’d | they’d |
| had → ’d | I’d | he’d | she’d | we’d |
| will → ’ll | you’ll | they’ll |
| would → ’d | I’d | he’d | she’d | we’d |

- I’ve got some new shoes.
- We’ll probably go out this evening.
- It’s 10 o’clock. You’re late again.

’s = is or has:
- She’s going out this evening. (she’s going = she is going)
- She’s gone out. (she’s gone = she has gone)

’d = would or had:
- A: What would you like to eat?
  B: I’d like a salad, please. (I’d like = I would like)
- I told the police that I’d lost my passport. (I’d lost = I had lost)

Do not use ’m/’s/’d etc. at the end of a sentence (⇒ Unit 39):
- ‘Are you tired?’ ‘Yes, I am.’ (not ‘Yes, I’m.’)

4.3 We use short forms with I/you/he/she etc. but you can use short forms (especially ’s) with other words too:

- Who’s your favourite singer? (= who is)
- What’s the time? (= what is)
- There’s a big tree in the garden. (= there is)
- My sister’s working in London. (= my sister is working)
- Paul’s gone out. (= Paul has gone out)
- What colour’s your car? (= What colour is your car?)
### 4.4 Negative short forms (⇒ Unit 42):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>isn’t (= is not)</th>
<th>don’t (= do not)</th>
<th>can’t (= cannot)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aren’t (= are not)</td>
<td>doesn’t (= does not)</td>
<td>couldn’t (= could not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasn’t (= was not)</td>
<td>didn’t (= did not)</td>
<td>wouldn’t (= will not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weren’t (= were not)</td>
<td></td>
<td>wouldn’t (= would not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasn’t (= has not)</td>
<td></td>
<td>shouldn’t (= should not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haven’t (= have not)</td>
<td></td>
<td>mustn’t (= must not)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadn’t (= had not)</td>
<td></td>
<td>needn’t (= need not)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- We went to her house but she wasn’t at home.
- ‘Where’s David?’ ‘I don’t know. I haven’t seen him.’
- You work all the time. You shouldn’t work so hard.
- I won’t be here tomorrow. (= I will not)

### 4.5 ‘s (apostrophe + s)

’s can mean different things:

1. ‘s = is or has (⇒ section 4.2 of this appendix)
2. let’s = let us (⇒ Unit 52)
   - The weather is nice. Let’s go out. (= Let us go out.)
3. Ann’s camera (= her camera) / my brother’s car (= his car) / the manager’s office (= his/her office) etc. (⇒ Unit 63)

Compare:
- Ann’s camera was very expensive. (Ann’s camera = her camera)
- Ann’s a very good photographer. (Ann’s = Ann is)
- Ann’s got a new camera. (Ann’s got = Ann has got)
## Appendix 5  Spelling

### 5.1 Words + -s and -es (birds/watches etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun + s (plural) (⇒ Unit 65)</th>
<th>Verb + s (he/she/it -s) (⇒ Unit 5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bird → birds</td>
<td>mistake → mistakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotel → hotels</td>
<td>live → lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remember → remembers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**but**

+ es after -s / -sh / -ch / -x:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bus → buses</th>
<th>pass → passes</th>
<th>address → addresses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dish → dishes</td>
<td>wash → washes</td>
<td>finish → finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch → watches</td>
<td>teach → teaches</td>
<td>sandwich → sandwiches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box → boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**also**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>potato → potatoes</th>
<th>tomato → tomatoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do → does</td>
<td>go → goes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-f / -fe → -ves:

| shelf → shelves    | knife → knives           | but roof → roofs       |

### 5.2 Words ending in -y (baby → babies / study → studied etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-y → -ies</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>study → studies</td>
<td>story → stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try → tries</td>
<td>marry → marries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y → -ied (⇒ Unit 11)</td>
<td>study → studied (not 'studied')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try → tried</td>
<td>marry → married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-y → -ier/-iest (⇒ Units 86 and 89):</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easy → easier/easiest (not 'easier/easiest')</td>
<td>happy → happier/happiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy → heaviest/heaviest</td>
<td>funny → funnier/funniest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-y → -ly (⇒ Unit 85):</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>easy → easily (not 'easily')</td>
<td>happy → happily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lucky → luckily</td>
<td>heavy → heavily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**y** does not change to i if the ending is -ay/-ey/-ey/-uy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>holiday → holidays (not 'holidays')</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enjoy → enjoys/enjoyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay → stays/stayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key → keys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**but**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>say → said</th>
<th>pay → paid (irregular verbs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
5.3 -ing

Verbs that end in -e (make/write/drive etc.) → -ing:
make → making  write → writing  come → coming  dance → dancing

Verbs that end in -ie → -y ing:
lie → lying  die → dying  tie → tying

5.4 stop → stopped, big → bigger etc.

Vowels and consonants:

Vowel letters: a e i o u
Consonant letters: b c d f g k l m n p r s t w y

Sometimes a word ends in a vowel + a consonant. For example: stop, big, get.
Before -ing/-ed/-er/-est, the consonant at the end (-p/-g/-t etc.) is "doubled" (-pp/-gg/-tt etc.).
For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V+C</th>
<th>V = vowel</th>
<th>C = consonant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>STOP</td>
<td>p → pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run</td>
<td>RUN</td>
<td>n → nn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>t → tt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>SWIM</td>
<td>m → mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>BIG</td>
<td>g → gg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>HOT</td>
<td>t → tt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>THIN</td>
<td>n → nn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This does not happen
(1) if the word ends in two consonant letters (C+C):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C+C</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>HELPING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>WORKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>FASTER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) if the word ends in two vowel letters + a consonant letter (V + V + C):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V+V+C</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>NEEDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait</td>
<td>WAITING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>CHEAPER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) in longer words (two syllables or more) if the last part of the word is not stressed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stress</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happen</td>
<td>HAPPEN-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>VISIT-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remember</td>
<td>REMEMBER-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but prefer</td>
<td>PREFER-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>BEGIN-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) if the word ends in -y or -w. (At the end of words, y and w are not consonants.)
enjoy → enjoying/enjoyed  snow/storying/snowed  few/fewer/fewest
Appendix 6  Phrasal verbs (look out / take off etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs (⇒ Unit 107).

**out**
look out / watch out = be careful:
- Look out! There’s a car coming!

**on**
come on = be quick / hurry:
- Come on! Everybody is waiting for you.

hold on = wait:
- Can you hold on a minute? (= can you wait?)

carry on = continue:
- Don’t stop working. Carry on. (= continue working)
- A: Excuse me, where is the station, please?
- B: Carry on along this road and turn right at the lights. (= Continue along ...)

also go on / walk on / drive on etc. = continue going etc.:
- Don’t stop here. Drive on.

get on = manage (in a job, at school, in an exam etc.):
- How are you getting on in your new job? (= are you doing OK?)

**off**
take off = leave the ground (for planes):
- The plane took off 20 minutes late but landed on time.

**up**
wake up = stop sleeping:
- I often wake up in the middle of the night.

speak up = speak more loudly:
- I can’t hear you. Can you speak up a bit?

hurry up = do something more quickly:
- Hurry up! We haven’t got much time.

wash up = wash the plates etc. after a meal:
- Do you want me to wash up?
  (or ... to do the washing-up?)

grow up = become an adult:
- What does your son want to do when he grows up?

give up = stop trying:
- I know it’s difficult but don’t give up. (= don’t stop trying)

**down**
slow down = go more slowly:
- You’re driving too fast. Slow down.

break down = stop working (for cars / machines etc.):
- Sue was very late because her car broke down.

**over**
fall over = lose your balance:
- I fell over because my shoes were too big for me.
### Appendix 7 Phrasal verbs + object

(fill in a form / put out a fire etc.)

This is a list of some important phrasal verbs + object (⇒ Unit 108).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In</th>
<th>Fill in (a form) = complete (a form):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can you fill in this form, please?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Out</th>
<th>Put out (a fire / a cigarette):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The fire brigade arrived and put the fire out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross out</th>
<th>A mistake / a word etc.:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you make a mistake, cross it out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On</th>
<th>Try on (clothes) = put on clothes to see if they fit you:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in a shop) This is a nice jacket. Shall I try it on?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Up</th>
<th>Give up = stop something that you do:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tom gave up smoking five years ago. (= he stopped smoking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you still learning Italian? “No, I gave it up.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ring up</th>
<th>(telephone):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sue rang me up last night. (also ‘Sue rang me last night,’ without ‘up’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Look up</th>
<th>A word in a dictionary etc.:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I didn’t know the meaning of the word, so I looked it up in a dictionary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turn up</th>
<th>Make louder (TV, radio, music etc.):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can you turn the radio up? I can’t hear it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Down</th>
<th>Knock down (a building) = demolish:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They are going to knock down the school and build a new one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turn down</th>
<th>Make more quiet (TV, radio, music etc.):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The music is too loud. Can you turn it down?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Away</th>
<th>Throw away (rubbish, things you don’t want):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These apples are bad. Shall I throw them away?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t throw away that picture. I want it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Put away</th>
<th>= put something in the place where you usually keep it:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After they finished playing, the children put their toys away.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Back</th>
<th>Pay somebody back (money that you borrowed):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for lending me the money. I’ll pay you back next week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Over</th>
<th>Knock over (a cup / a glass / a person etc.):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be careful. Don’t knock your cup over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There was an accident at the end of the road. A man was knocked over by a car. (or A man was knocked down by a car.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round / around</th>
<th>Show (somebody) round / around = take somebody on a tour of a place:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We visited a factory last week. The manager showed us round.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional exercises

List of exercises:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Exercises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>am/is/are and have (got)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>present continuous and present simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>present simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>present continuous and present simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-13</td>
<td>was/were and past simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>past simple and past continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>present and past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>present perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-22</td>
<td>present perfect and past simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>present, past and present perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-27</td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>past, present and future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>-ing and infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-32</td>
<td>a and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>prepositions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

am/is/are

Write sentences for the pictures. Use the words in the boxes. An is/ isn’t/ are/ aren’t.

1. The windows are open.
3. Kate
4. The children
5. Bill
6. The books
7. The hotel
8. The bus

on the table hunger asleep
full near the station
a doctor happy
2 Complete the sentences.
1 ‘Are you hungry?’ ‘No, but I’m thirsty.’
2 ‘How are your parents?’ ‘They’re very well.’
3 ‘Is Linda at home?’ ‘No, she is at work.’
4 ‘Where are my keys?’ ‘In the kitchen.’
5 Where is Pete from? American or British?
6 ‘Are you a teacher?’ ‘No, I’m a student.’
7 ‘Where’s your umbrella?’ ‘Green.’
8 ‘Where’s your car?’ ‘In the car park.’
9 ‘Are you tired?’ ‘No, I’m fine.’
10 ‘How much are these oranges?’ ‘Thirty pence each.’

present continuous (I’m working / are you working? etc.)

3 Use the words in brackets to write sentences.
1 A: Where are your parents?
B: They’re watching TV. (they/watch/TV)
2 A: Paula is going out.
B: Where’s she going? (where/she/go)
3 A: Where’s David?
B: He’s having a bath. (he/have/a bath)
4 A: Are the children playing?
B: No, they’re asleep.
5 A: Is it raining?
B: No, not at the moment.
6 A: Where are Sue and Steve?
B: They’re coming now. (they/come/now)
7 A: Why are you standing there?
B: I’m waiting for someone. (I/wait/for somebody)

present simple (I work / she doesn’t work / do you work? etc.)

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple.
1 Sue always arrives at work early. (Sue/always/arrive)
2 We don’t watch TV very often. (we/not/watch)
3 How often do you wash your hair? (you/wash)
4 I want to go to the cinema but I can’t go. (Chris/not/want)
5 I want to go out this evening? (you/want)
6 Ann lives near here. (Ann/live)
7 Sarah knows a lot of people. (Sarah/know)
8 I enjoy travelling very much. (I/not/travel)
9 What time do you usually get up in the morning? (you/usually/get up)
10 My parents are usually at home in the evening. (they/not/go out)
11 Tim always finishes work at five o’clock. (Tim/always/finish)

5 A: What do you do?
B: I work in a hotel. (she/work)
present simple, am/is/are and have (got)

5 Read the questions and Claire's answers. Then write sentences about Claire.

1 Are you married? No.
2 Do you live in London? Yes.
3 Are you a student? Yes.
4 Have you got a car? No.
5 Do you go out a lot? Yes.
6 Have you got a lot of friends? Yes.
7 Do you like London? No.
8 Do you like dancing? Yes.
9 Are you interested in sport? No.

6 Complete the questions.

1 What's your name? Brian.

2 Where are you married?

3 Where do you live? In Barton Road.

4 Where do you have any children? Yes, a daughter.

5 How old is she? She's three.

2 I'm 29.

3 I work in a supermarket.

4 No, I hate it.

5 Yes, I have.

6 No, I usually go by bus.

3 Who is this man?

4 That's my brother. Michael.

5 He's a travel agent.

6 No, in Manchester.

7 Make sentences from these words.

1 Sarah often / tennis
2 I / a new car
3 my shoes / dirty
4 Sonia / 32 years old
5 I / two sisters
6 we often / TV in the evening
7 Ann never / a hat
8 a bicycle / two wheels
9 these flowers / beautiful
10 Mary / German very well

Sarah often plays tennis.
I've got a new car.
My shoes are dirty.
Sonia ____________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
present continuous (I'm working) and present simple (I work)

Complete the sentences.

1. Please be quiet. I'm working. (I/work)
2. Do you often go (you/often/go) to the cinema?
3. What (you/cook)?
4. Jack (play) the piano very well.
5. (I/go) now. Goodbye!
6. (it/rain) Can I take this umbrella?
7. (I/not/watch) TV very much.
8. Excuse me, (we/look) for the museum.
9. What's this word? How (you/pronounce) it?

Which is right?

1. 'Are you speaking? Do you speak English?' 'Yes, a little.' Do you speak is right
2. Sometimes we're going / we go away at weekends.
3. It's a nice day today. The sun is shining / shines.
4. (The street) Hello, Ann. Where are you going / do you go?
5. How often are you going / do you go on holiday?
6. Emily is a writer. She's writing / She writes books for children.
7. I'm never reading / I never read newspapers.
8. 'Where are Michael and Jane?' 'They're watching / They watch TV in the living room.'
9. Helen is in her office. She's talking / She talks to somebody.
10. What time are you usually having / do you usually have dinner?
11. John isn't at home at the moment. He's visiting / He visits some friends.
12. 'Would you like some tea?' 'No, thank you. I'm not drinking / I don't drink tea.'
was/were and past simple (I worked / did you work? etc.)

10 Complete the sentences. Use one word only.

1 I got up early and had a shower.
2 Tom was tired last night, so he to bed early.
3 I this pen on the floor. Is it yours?
4 Kate got married when she .
5 Helen is learning to drive. She her first lesson yesterday.
6 'I've got a new job.' 'Yes, I know. David me.'
7 'Where did you buy that book?' 'It was a present. Ann it to me.'
8 We , hungry, so we had something to eat.
9 'Did you enjoy the film?' 'Yes, I it was very good.'
10 'Did Mary come to your party?' 'No, we her, but she didn't come.'

11 Look at the questions and Kevin's answers.
Write sentences about Kevin when he was a child.

When you were a child ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Kevin's Answer</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were you tall?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you like school?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you good at sport?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you play football?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you work hard at school?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you have a lot of friends?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you have a bicycle?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were you a quiet child?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12 Complete the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you have a nice holiday?</td>
<td>Yes, it was great, thanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where did you go?</td>
<td>To Amsterdam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There?</td>
<td>Five days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam?</td>
<td>Yes, very much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good?</td>
<td>I have friends in Amsterdam, so I stayed with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back?</td>
<td>Yes, it was warm and sunny.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 Put the verb in the right form (positive, negative or question).

1 It was a good party. I enjoyed it. (I enjoy)
2 'Did you do the shopping?' (you/do) 'No, I didn’t have time.' (I have)
3 'Did you phone Alan?' 'No, I’m afraid I forgot.' (I forget)
4 I like your new watch. Would you like to wear it? (you/get)
5 I saw Lucy at the party but I it to her. (I speak)
6 A: Did you have a nice weekend? (you/have)
    B: Yes, I went to stay with some friends of mine.
7 Paul wasn’t well yesterday, so he to work. (he/go)
8 'Is Mary here?' 'Yes, she five minutes ago.' (she/arrive)
9 Where before he came here? (Robert/live)
10 The restaurant wasn’t expensive. It very much. (the meal/cost)
past simple (I **worked**) and past continuous (I **was working**)  

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

1. It was raining... *(rain)* when we went... *(go)* out.

2. When I arrived at the office, Jane and Paul (work) at their desks.

3. Sue... *(cook)* the dinner.

4. The phone... *(ring)* while I (open) the window because it was hot.

5. I... *(hear)* a noise outside, so I... *(look)* out of the window.

6. Tom... *(look)* out of the window when the accident... *(happen)*.

7. Richard had a book in his hand but he... *(not/read)* it.

8. He... *(watch)* TV.

9. Catherine bought a magazine but she... *(not/read)* it. She didn’t have time.

10. I... *(finish)* my meal, I... *(pay)* the bill and I... *(leave)* the restaurant.

I... *(see)* Kate this morning. I... *(walk)* along the street and she... *(wait)* for the bus.
present and past

15 Complete the sentences. Use one of these forms:
the present simple (I work etc.) the present continuous (I am working etc.)
the past simple (I worked etc.) the past continuous (I was working etc.)

1 You can turn off the television. I’m not watching (not/watch) it.
2 Last night Jenny fell (fall) asleep while she was reading (read).
3 Listen! Somebody (play) the piano.
4 ‘Have you got my key?’ ‘No, I (give) it back to you.’
5 David is very lazy. He (not/like) hard work.
6 Where (your parents/go) for their holidays last year?
7 I (see) Diane yesterday. She (drive) her new car.
8 A: (you/watch) television very often?
B: No, I haven’t got a television set.
9 A: What (you/do) at 6 o’clock last Sunday morning?
B: I was in bed asleep.
10 Andy isn’t at home very much. He (go) away a lot.
11 I (try) to find a job at the moment. It’s very difficult.
12 I’m tired this morning. I (not/sleep) very well last night.

present perfect (I have done / she has been etc.)

16 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the present perfect.

1 Goodbye, Tom!
5 MINUTES LATER 2 Is Tom at home?
No, he’s just gone out.

3 Are you still watching the film?
No, it just

Who’s that man? I don’t know. I’ve never seen him before.
1 I’m looking for my glasses.
Here they are.

[254]
5 (Is this a good book?)
   I don't know. I ________ it.

6 I'm looking for Julia. ________ her?
   Yes, she was here a few minutes ago.

7 More coffee?
   No, thanks. I ________ enough.

8 to Sweden?
   Yes, I went there a few years ago.

9 Hi. We ________ to the cinema.

10 Enjoy the party!
   Where are Tim and Jill?
   ________ to a party.

11 Paul was asleep in the armchair. He ________ up.

12 How long ________ here?
   Since 1994.

13 (Do you know Norman?)
   Yes, we ________ each other for a long time.

14 The weather is horrible here. It ________ all day.
17 Complete the sentences (1, 2 or 3 words).
1 Mark and Liz are married. They have been married for five years.
2 David has been watching TV since 5 o’clock.
3 Martin is at work. He has been at work since 8.30.
4 ’Have you just arrived in London?’ ’No, I’ve been here five days.’
5 I’ve known Ann we were at school together.
6 ’My brother lives in Los Angeles.’ ’Really? How long there?’
7 George has had the same job 20 years.
8 Some friends of ours are staying with us at the moment. They have been here since Monday.

18 Complete the sentences. Write about yourself.
1 I’ve never _____________ a horse.
2 I’ve __________________ to London many times.
3 I’ve just ________________________
4 I’ve ________________________
   (once / twice / a few times / many times)
5 I haven’t __________________________ yet.
6 I’ve never __________________________
7 I’ve ____________________________ since __________________________
8 I’ve ____________________________ for __________________________

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

19 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences (positive or negative).

1 A: Do you like London?
   B: I don’t know. I __________________ there.
2 A: Have you seen Ann?
   B: Yes, I __________________ her five minutes ago.
3 A: That’s a nice sweater. Is it new?
   B: Yes, I __________________ it last week.
4 A: Are you tired this morning?
   B: Yes, I __________________ to bed late last night.
5 A: Do you want the newspaper or can I have it?
   B: You can have it. I __________________ it.
6 A: Are you enjoying your new job?
   B: I __________________ yet. My first day is next Monday.
7 A: The weather isn’t very nice today, is it?
   B: No, but it __________________ very nice yesterday.
8 A: Was Linda at the party on Saturday?
   B: I don’t think so. I __________________ her there.
9 A: Is your son still at school?
   B: No, he __________________ school two years ago.
10 A: Is Sylvia married?
    B: Yes, she __________________ married for five years.
11 A: Have you heard of George Washington?
    B: Of course. He __________________ the first President of the United States.
20 Make sentences from the words in brackets (...). Use the present perfect or past simple.

1 A: Have you been to Scotland?
   B: Yes, I went there last year.  (I / go / there / last year)

2 A: Do you like London?
   B: I don’t know. I’ve never been there.  (I / never / there)

3 A: What time is Paul going out?
   B: ..................................................... (he / already / go)

4 A: Has Catherine gone home?
   B: Yes, ..................................................... (she / go / at 4 o’clock)

5 A: New York is my favourite city.
   B: Is it? .....................................................? (how many times / you / there?)

6 A: What are you doing this weekend?
   B: I don’t know. ..................................................... (I / not / decide / yet)

7 A: I can’t find my address book. Have you seen it?
   B: ..................................................... (it / on the table / last night)

8 A: Are you hungry?
   B: No, ..................................................... (I / just / eat)

9 A: Paula and Sue are here.
   B: Are they? .....................................................? (what time / they / arrive?)

21 Present perfect or past simple? Complete the sentences.

1 A: Have you been ... to France?
   B: Yes, many times.
   A: When ..................................................... the last time?
   B: Two years ago.

2 A: Is this your car?
   B: Yes, it is.
   A: How long ..................................................... it?
   B: I’ve new. I ..................................................... it yesterday.

3 A: Where do you live?
   B: In Harold Street.
   A: How long ..................................................... there?
   B: Five years. Before that ..................................................... in Mill Road.
   A: How long ..................................................... in Mill Road?
   B: About three years.

4 A: What do you do?
   B: I work in a shop.
   A: How long ..................................................... there?
   B: Nearly two years.
   A: What ..................................................... before that?
   B: I ..................................................... a taxi driver.
22 Write sentences about yourself.

1 (yesterday morning) I was late for work yesterday morning.
2 (last night) ..............................................................
3 (yesterday afternoon) ...................................................
4 (3 days ago) ................................................................
5 (last week) ....................................................................
6 (last year) ......................................................................

23 present, past and present perfect

Which is right?

1 ‘Is Sue working...?’ ‘No, she’s on holiday.’
   A Does Sue work  B Is Sue working  C Is Sue working  D Does work Sue

2 ‘Where...?’ ‘In a village near London.’
   A lives your uncle  B does your uncle live  C your uncle lives  D does live your uncle

3 I speak Italian ................................................................. French.
   A I speak not  B I’m not speaking  C I doesn’t speak  D I don’t speak

4 ‘Where’s Tom?’ ‘He’s having a shower at the moment.’
   A He’s having  B He have  C He has  D He has had

5 Why ................................................................. angry with me yesterday?
   A were you  B was you  C you were  D have you been

6 My favourite film is Cleo’s Dream. ................................................... it four times.
   A I’m seeing  B I see  C I saw  D I’ve seen

7 I ................................................................. out last night. I was too tired.
   A don’t go  B didn’t went  C didn’t go  D haven’t gone

8 Liz is from Edinburgh. She ............................................................. there all her life.
   A is living  B has lived  C lives  D lived

9 My friend ................................................................. for me when I arrived.
   A waited  B has waited  C was waiting  D has been waiting

10 ‘How long ................................................................. English?’ ‘Six months.’
   A do you learn  B are you learning  C you are learning  D have you been learning

11 Martin is English but he lives in France. He ............................................... three years.
   A for three years  B since three years  C three years ago  D during three years

12 ‘What time .........................................................?’ ‘About an hour ago.’
   A has Ann phoned  B Ann has phoned  C did Ann phone  D is Ann phoning

13 What ................................................................. when you saw her?
   A did Sue wear  B was Sue wearing  C has Sue worn  D was wearing Sue

14 ‘Can you drive?’ ‘No, I’ve never driven.’
   A I never drive  B I’m never driving  C I’ve never driven  D I was never driving

15 I saw Lisa at the station when I was going to work this morning but she ......................... me.
   A didn’t see  B don’t see  C hasn’t seen  D didn’t saw
24 Complete the sentences.

1. These houses **were built** 20 years ago. Before that there was a cinema here but the building **was damaged** in a fire and had to **be knocked down**.

2. This bridge **was built** in 1925. It **was used** by hundreds of people every day. At the moment the bridge **is being painted**.

3. This street **used to be called** Wilton Street. It **was called** James Street but the name **was changed** a few years ago.

4. This is a bicycle factory. Bicycles **were made** here since 1931. It's the largest bicycle factory in the country — hundreds of bicycles **are produced** here every year.

25 Complete the sentences.

1. We **were invited** to the party but we didn't go.
2. The museum is very popular. Every year it **is visited** by thousands of people.
3. Many buildings **were destroyed** in the storm last week.
4. A new road is going to **be built** next year.
5. 'Where's your jacket?' 'It **was cleaned**. It will be ready tomorrow.'
6. She's famous now, but in a few years her name will **be forgotten**.
7. 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it **is already done**.'
8. Milk should **be kept** in a fridge.
9. (you/ever/bite) by a snake?
10. My bag **was stolen** from my car yesterday afternoon.

26 Write a new sentence with the same meaning.

1. Somebody has stolen my keys. **My keys have been stolen**.
2. Somebody stole my car last week. **My car was stolen**.
3. Somebody wants you on the phone. **You were wanted**.
4. Somebody has eaten the bananas. **The bananas were eaten**.
5. Somebody will repair the machine. **The machine will be repaired**.
6. Somebody is watching us. **We are being watched**.
7. Somebody has to buy the food. **The food has to be bought**.
Active or passive? Complete the sentences.

1. They ___________ (build) a new airport at the moment.
2. Those shirts are clean now. They ___________ (wash).
3. ‘How did you fall?’ ‘Somebody ___________ (push) me.’
4. ‘How did you fall?’ ‘I ___________ (push).’
5. I can’t find my bag. Somebody ___________ (take) it!
6. My watch is broken. It ___________ (repair) at the moment.
7. Who ___________ (invent) the camera?
8. When ___________ (the camera/invent)?
9. The letter was for me, so why ___________ (they/send) it to you?
10. The information will ___________ (send) to you as soon as possible.

Which is the best alternative?

1. We’re having a party next Sunday. I hope you can come.
   A. We have     B. We’re having     C. We’ll have
2. Do you know about Sally? ___________ her job. She told me last week.
   A. She leaves     B. She’s going to leave     C. She’ll leave
3. There’s a programme on television that I want to watch. ___________ in five minutes.
   A. It starts     B. It’s starting     C. It will start
4. The weather is nice now but I think ___________ later.
   A. it rains     B. it’s raining     C. it will rain
5. ‘What ___________ next weekend?’ ‘Nothing special. Why?’
   A. do you do     B. are you doing     C. will you do
6. ‘When you see Ann, can you ask her to phone me?’ ‘OK, ___________ her.’
   A. I ask     B. I’m going to ask     C. I’ll ask
7. ‘What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?’ ‘___________ tea, please.’
   A. I have     B. I’m going to have     C. I’ll have
8. Don’t take that newspaper away. ___________ it.
   A. I read     B. I’m going to read     C. I’ll read
9. Rachel is ill, so ___________ to the party tomorrow night.
   A. she doesn’t come     B. she isn’t coming     C. she won’t come
10. I want to meet Sarah at the station. What time ___________?
    A. does her train arrive     B. is her train going to arrive     C. is her train arriving
11. ‘Will you be at home tomorrow evening?’ ‘No.’
    A. I go out     B. I’m going out     C. I’ll go out
12. ‘___________ you tomorrow?’ ‘Yes, OK.’
    A. Do I phone     B. Am I going to phone     C. Shall I phone
past, present and future

29 Complete the sentences.

1 A: Did you go (you/go) out last night?
B: No, (I/stay) at home.
A: What (you/do)?
B: (I/watch) television.
A: (you/go) out tomorrow night?
B: Yes, (I/go) to the cinema.
A: Which film (you/see)?
B: (I/not/know). (I/not/decide) yet.

2 A: Are you on holiday here?
B: Yes, we are.
A: How long (you/be) here?
B: (we,arrive) yesterday.
A: And how long (you/stay)?
B: Until the end of next week.
A: And (you/like) it here?
B: Yes, (we/have) a wonderful time.

3 A: Oh, (Jill/phone) while you were out.
B: (she/always/phone) when I’m not here.
A: No, but (she/want) you to phone her back as soon as possible.
B: OK, (I/phone) her now.
A: It’s in my address book. (I/get) it for you.

4 A: (I/go) out with Chris and Steve this evening.
B: Yes, where (you/want) to come with us?
A: To the Italian restaurant in North Street. (you/eat) there?
B: Yes, (I/be) there two or three times. In fact I (go)
there last night but I’d love to go again!

5 A: (I/lose) my glasses again.
B: (you/see) them?
A: (you/wear) them when (I/come) in.
A: (I/not/wear) them now, so where are they?
B: (you/look) in the kitchen?
A: No, (I/go) and look now
-ing and infinitive

30 Which is correct?

1. Don’t forget __________________ off the light before you go out.
   A. switch  B. to switch  C. switching

2. It’s late. I must __________________ now.
   A. go  B. to go  C. going

3. I’m sorry but I haven’t got time __________________ to you now.
   A. for talking  B. to talk  C. talking

4. Bill is always in the kitchen. He enjoys __________________
   A. cook  B. to cook  C. cooking

5. We’ve decided __________________ away for a few days.
   A. go  B. to go  C. going

6. You’re making too much noise. Can you please stop __________________?
   A. shout  B. to shout  C. shouting

7. Would you like __________________ to dinner on Sunday?
   A. come  B. to come  C. coming

8. That bag is too heavy for you. Let me __________________ you.
   A. help  B. to help  C. helping

9. There’s a swimming pool near my house. I go __________________ every day.
   A. to swim  B. to swimming  C. swimming

10. Did you use a dictionary __________________ the letter?
    A. to translate  B. for translating  C. for translate

11. I’d love __________________ a car like yours.
    A. have  B. to have  C. having

12. Could you __________________ me with this bag, please?
    A. help  B. to help  C. helping

13. I don’t mind __________________ here but I’d prefer to sit by the window.
    A. sit  B. to sit  C. sitting

14. Do you want __________________ you?
    A. that I help  B. me to help  C. me helping

15. I always read the newspaper before __________________ work.
    A. start  B. to start  C. starting

16. I wasn’t feeling very well but the medicine made me __________________ better.
    A. feel  B. to feel  C. feeling

17. Shall I phone the restaurant __________________ a table?
    A. for reserve  B. for reserving  C. to reserve

18. Tom looked at me without __________________ anything.
    A. say  B. saying  C. to say
Complete the sentences.

1. Can you pass the sugar, please?
   
2. Have you got ________________?
   
3. Have you got any milk?
   Yes, there's some in ________________.
   
4. What do you do?
   ________________.
   
5. I don't feel very well. I don't want to go to ____________________.
   
6. What did you do last night?
   ________________.
   
7. Shall we walk home?
   ________________.
   
8. Can you play ________________? Yes, but not very well.
   
9. I'm interested in ________________.
   
10. What's the difference between those cars?
    Nothing, they're
32 Put in a/an or the where necessary. If a/an/the are not necessary, leave an empty space (-).

1. Who is the best player in your team?
2. I don’t watch television very often.
3. ‘Is there a bank near here?’ ‘Yes, at the end of this street.’
4. I can’t ride horse.
5. sky is very clear tonight.
6. Do you live here or are you tourist?
7. What did you have for lunch?
8. Who was first President of United States?
9. ‘What time is it?’ ‘I don’t know. I haven’t got watch.’
10. ‘Sorry but I’ve forgotten your name. I can never remember names.
11. What time is next train to London?
12. Kate never writes letters. She prefers to phone people.
13. ‘Where’s Sue?’ ‘She’s in the garden.’
14. Excuse me, I’m looking for Majestic Hotel. Is it near here?
15. Gary was ill last week, so he didn’t go to work.
16. Everest is highest mountain in world.
17. I usually listen radio while I’m having breakfast.
18. I like sport. My favourite sport is basketball.
19. Julia is doctor. Her husband is art teacher.
20. My apartment is on second floor. Turn left at top of stairs, and it’s on right.
21. After dinner, we watched television.
22. Last year we had wonderful holiday in south of France.

propositions

33 Put in a preposition (in/for/by etc.).

1. Helen is studying law at university.
2. What is the longest river in Europe?
3. Is there anything on television this evening?
4. We arrived at the hotel after midnight.
5. ‘Where’s Mike?’ ‘He’s on holiday.’
6. Tom hasn’t got up yet. He’s still in bed.
7. Linda is away. She’s been away today.
8. The next meeting is 15 April.
9. I usually go to work by car.
10. There’s too much sugar in my coffee.
11. Kevin lived in London six months. He didn’t like it very much.
12. Were there a lot of people at the party?
13. What are you doing at the moment? Are you working?
14. I don’t know any of the people in this photograph.
15. The train was very slow. It stopped at every station.
16. I like this room. I like the pictures on the walls.
17. ‘Did you buy that picture?’ ‘No, it was given to me by a friend of mine.’
18. I’m going away a few days. I’ll be back on Thursday.
19. Silvia has gone to Italy. She’s in Milan at the moment.
20. Ann left school fifteen and got a job in a shop.
Key to Exercises

UNIT 1

1.1
2 they’re
3 it’s not / it isn’t
4 that’s
5 I’m not
6 you’re not / you aren’t

1.2
1 am / are
2 is
3 are
5 is / is

1.3
2 My brother is a teacher.
3 This house isn’t / is not very big.
4 The shops aren’t / are not open today.
5 My keys are in my bag.
6 Jenny is 18 years old.
7 You aren’t / are not very tall.

1.4
Example answers:
1 My name is Robert.
2 I’m from Australia.
3 I’m 25.
4 I’m a computer programmer.
5 I’m married.
6 My favourite colours are black and white.
7 I’m interested in machines.

1.5
2 They’re / They are cold.
3 He’s / He is hot.
4 He’s / He is afraid.
5 They’re / They are hungry.
6 She’s / She is angry.

1.6
2 I’m / I am hungry, or
   I’m not / I am not hungry.
3 It’s / It is warm today, or
   It isn’t / It’s not warm today.
4 I’m / I am afraid of dogs, or
   I’m not / I am not afraid of dogs.
5 My hands are cold, or
   My hands aren’t / are not cold.
6 Canada is a very big country.
7 Diamonds aren’t / are not cheap.
8 I’m / I am interested in football, or
   I’m not / I am not interested in football.
9 Rome isn’t / is not in Spain.

UNIT 2

2.1
2 6 E
3 7 H
4 8 C
5 9 A

2.2
3 Is your job interesting?
4 Are the shops open today?
5 Are you interested in sport?
6 Is the post office near here?
7 Are your children at school?
8 Why are you late?

2.3
2 Where is
3 How old are
4 How much are
5 What is
6 Who is
7 What colour is

2.4
2 Are you married or single?
3 Are you American?
4 How old are you?
5 Are you a teacher?
6 Is your wife a lawyer?
7 Where’s / Where is she from?
8 What’s / What is her name?
9 How old is she?

2.5
2 Yes, I am, or No, I’m not.
3 Yes, it is, or
   No, it isn’t / No, it’s not.
4 Yes, they are, or
   No, they aren’t / No, they’re not.
5 Yes, it is, or
   No, it isn’t / No, it’s not.
6 Yes, I am, or No, I’m not.

UNIT 3

3.1
2 ’s / is waiting
3 ’re / are playing
4 He’s / He is lying
5 They’re / They’re having
6 She’s / She is sitting

3.2
2 ’s / is cooking
3 ’re / are standing
4 is swimming
5 ’re / are staying
6 ’s / is having
7 ’re / are building
8 ’m / am going

3.3
3 She’s / She is sitting on the floor.
4 She’s not / She isn’t reading a book.
5 She’s not / She isn’t playing the piano.
6 She’s / She is laughing.
7 She’s / She is wearing a hat.
8 She’s not / She isn’t writing a letter.

3.4
3 I’m sitting on a chair, or
   I’m not sitting on a chair.
4 I’m eating, or I’m not eating.
5 It’s raining, or
   It isn’t raining, or It’s not raining.
6 I’m learning English.
7 I’m listening to music, or
   I’m not listening to music.
8 It’s hot, or
   It’s not hot, or It’s not hot.
9 I’m wearing shoes, or
   I’m not wearing shoes.
10 I’m not reading a newspaper.
KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 4

2 Are you going now?
3 Is it raining?
4 Are you enjoying the film?
5 Is that clock working?
6 Are you writing a letter?

2 Where is she going?
3 What are you eating?
4 Why are you crying?
5 What are they looking at?
6 Why is he laughing?

3 Are you listening to me?
4 Where are your friends going?
5 Are your parents watching television?
6 What is Ann cooking?
7 Why are you looking at me?
8 Is the bar coming?

2 Yes, I am, or No, I’m not.
3 Yes, I am, or No, I’m not.
4 Yes, it is, or No, it isn’t. / No, it’s not.
5 Yes, I am, or No, I’m not.
6 Yes, I am, or No, I’m not.

UNIT 5

2 thinks 5 has
3 flies 6 finishes
4 dances

2 live 5 They go
3 She eats 6 He sleeps
4 They play

2 open 7 costs
3 closes 8 cost
4 teaches 9 boils
5 meet 10 like ... likes
6 washes

5.4
2 I often play basketball.
3 Margaret usually works hard.
4 Jenny always wears nice clothes.

5 We always have dinner at 7.30.
6 Tim never watches television.
7 Children usually like chocolate.
8 Julia always enjoys parties.

UNIT 6

2 Jane doesn’t play the piano very well.
3 They don’t know my phone number.
4 We don’t work very hard.
5 He doesn’t have a bath every day.
6 You don’t do the same thing every day.

2 Carol doesn’t like classical music.
1 I like (or I don’t like) classical music.
3 Bill and Rose don’t like boxing.
1 I like (or I don’t like) boxing.
4 Bill and Rose like horror films.
1 I like (or I don’t like) horror films.

2.5 You can use:
1 never ... (go, ride etc.) or
1 often ... or
1 don’t ... very often.

2 doesn’t use
3 don’t go
4 doesn’t wear
5 don’t know
6 doesn’t cost
7 don’t see

3 don’t know
4 doesn’t talk
5 drinks

UNIT 7

2 Do you play tennis?
3 Does Ann play tennis?
4 Do your friends live near here?
5 Does your brother speak English?
6 Do you do exercises every morning?
7 Does Paul often go away?
8 Do you want to be famous?
9 Does Linda work hard?

3 How often do you watch TV?
4 What do you want for dinner?
5 Do you like football?
6 Does your brother like football?
7 What do you do in the evening?
8 Where does your sister work?
9 Do you often go to the cinema?
10 What does this word mean?
11 Does it often snow here?
12 What time do you usually go to bed?
13 How much does it cost to phone New York?
14 What do you usually have for breakfast?

7.3
2 Do you enjoy / Do you like
3 do you start
4 Do you work
5 do you go
6 does he do
7 does he teach
8 Does he enjoy / Does he like

7.4
2 Yes, I do, or No, I don’t.
3 Yes, I do, or No, I don’t.
4 Yes, it does, or No, it doesn’t.
5 Yes, I do, or No, I don’t.
UNIT 8

3.1
2 No, she isn’t.
Yes, she does.
She’s playing the piano.
3 Yes, he does.
Yes, he is.
He’s cleaning the window.
4 No, they aren’t.
Yes, they do.
They teach.

3.2
don’t 6 do
3 are 7 does
4 does 8 doesn’t
5 isn’t 9 don’t

3.3
4 is singing
5 She wants
6 do you read
7 you’re / you are sitting
8 I don’t understand
9 I’m going ... Are you coming
10 does your father
11 I’m not listening
12 He’s / He is cooking
13 doesn’t usually drive ... usually walks
14 doesn’t like ... She prefers

UNIT 9

9.1
2 he’s got 5 it’s got
3 they’ve got 6 I haven’t got
4 she hasn’t got

9.2
2 Have you got a passport? or Do you have ...?
3 Has your father got a car? or Does your father have ...?
4 Has Carol got many friends? or Does Carol have ...?
5 Have you got any brothers or sisters? or Do you have ...?
6 How much money have we got? or do we have?
7 What kind of car has Julia got? or ... does Julia have?

9.3
2 Tina hasn’t got a bicycle. / Tina doesn’t have a bicycle.
I’ve got a bicycle. / I have a bicycle. or I haven’t got a bicycle. / I don’t have a bicycle.
3 Tina has got long hair. / Tina has long hair.
I’ve got long hair. / I have long hair. or I haven’t got long hair. / I don’t have long hair.
4 Tina has got two sisters and two brothers. / Tina has two ... (example answer) I’ve got two brothers and one sister.

9.4
3’s got / has got
4 haven’t got
5’ve got / have got
6 haven’t got
7 hasn’t got

9.5
3 have got four wheels (or have four wheels)
4’s got / has got a lot of friends (or has a lot of friends)
5’ve got / have got a toothache. (or have a toothache)
6 hasn’t got a key (or doesn’t have a key)
7 has got six legs (or has six legs)
8 haven’t got much time (or don’t have much time)

UNIT 10

10.1
2 Carol and Jack were ... in the cinema.
3 Sue was at the station.
4 Mr and Mrs Hall were ... in a restaurant.
5 Ben was ... on the beach / on a beach / at the seaside.
6 (example answer) I was at work.

10.2
2 is ... was 6 are
3 am 7 was
4 was 8 was
5 were 9 are ... were

KEY TO EXERCISES

10.3
2 wasn’t ... was
3 was ... were
4 Were ... was ... wasn’t
5 were
6 weren’t ... were

10.4
2 Was your exam difficult?
3 Where were Ann and Chris last week?
4 How much was your new camera?
5 Why were you angry yesterday?
6 Was the weather nice last week?

UNIT 11

11.1
2 opened
3 started ... finished
4 wanted
5 happened
6 raised
7 enjoyed ... stayed
8 died

11.2
2 saw
3 played
4 paid
5 visited
6 bought
7 went

11.3
2 got 9 had
3 had 10 went
4 left
5 drove
6 arrived
7 parked
8 went

11.4
2 lost her keys
3 met her friends
4 bought two newspapers
5 went to the cinema
6 ate an orange
7 had a shower
8 came (to see us)
KEY TO EXERCISES

11.5
Example answers:
2 I got up late yesterday.
3 I met some friends at lunchtime.
4 I played tennis.
5 I wrote a letter.
6 I lost my keys.

UNIT 12

12.1
2 didn’t work 4 didn’t have
3 didn’t go 5 didn’t do

12.2
2 Did you enjoy the party?
3 Did you have a good holiday?
4 Did you finish work early?
5 Did you sleep well last night?

12.3
2 I got up before 7 o’clock, or
1 didn’t get up before 7 o’clock.
3 I had a shower, or
1 didn’t have a shower.
4 I bought a magazine, or
1 didn’t buy a magazine.
5 I ate meat, or
1 didn’t eat meat.
6 I went to bed before 10.30, or
1 didn’t go to bed before 10.30.

12.4
2 did you arrive
3 Did you win
4 did you go
5 did it cost
6 Did you go to bed late
7 Did you have a nice time
8 did it happen / did that happen

12.5
2 bought 5 opened
3 Did it rain 6 didn’t have
4 didn’t stay 7 did you do

UNIT 13

13.1
2 Carol and Jack were at the cinema. They were watching a film.
3 Tom was in his car. He was driving.

UNIT 15

15.1
2 She has closed the door.
3 They have gone to bed.
4 It has stopped raining.
5 He has had a bath.
6 The picture has fallen down.

15.2
2 ’ve bought / have bought
3 ’s gone / has gone
4 Have you seen
5 has broken
6 ‘ve told / have told
7 has taken
8 has she gone
9 ’ve forgotten / have forgotten
10 ’s invited / has invited
11 Have you decided
12 haven’t seen

UNIT 16

16.1
2 He’s / He has just got up.
3 They’ve / They have just bought a car.
4 The race has just started.

16.2
2 they’ve / they have already seen it
3 I’ve / I have already phoned him.
4 He’s / He has already gone (away).
5 I’ve / I have already read it.
6 She’s / She has already started (it).

16.3
2 The bus has just gone.
3 The bus hasn’t gone yet.
4 He hasn’t opened it yet.
5 They’ve / They have just finished their dinner.
6 It hasn’t stopped raining yet.

16.4
2 Have you met your new neighbours yet?
3 Have you written the letter yet?
4 Has he / Tom sold his car yet?
UNIT 17
17.1
3 Have you ever been to Australia?
4 Have you ever lost your passport?
5 Have you ever flown in a helicopter?
6 Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
7 Have you ever been to New York?
8 Have you ever driven a bus?
9 Have you ever broken your leg?

17.2
Helen:
2 Helen has never been to Australia.
3 Helen/She has eaten Chinese food a few times.
4 Helen/She has never driven a bus.
You (example answer):
5 I've / I have never been to New York.
6 I've / I have played tennis many times.
7 I've / I have never flown in a helicopter.
8 I've / I have been late for work a few times.

17.3
2-6
She has done a lot of interesting things.
She has travelled all over the world. or She has been all over the world.
She has been married three times.
She has written ten books.
She has met a lot of interesting people.

UNIT 18
18.1
3 have been
4 has been
5 have lived / have been living
6 has worked / has been working
7 has had
8 have been learning

18.2
1 How long have they been there?
2 How long have they been there? / in Brazil?
3 How long have you known her?
4 How long has she been learning Italian?
5 How long has he been in Canada? / How long has he been living ...?
6 How long have you been a teacher?
7 How long has it been raining?

18.3
2 She has lived in Wales all her life.
3 They have been on holiday since Sunday.
4 The sun is shining all day.
5 She has been waiting for ten minutes.
6 He has had a holiday since he was 20.

18.4
2 know
3 have known
4 have been
5 works
6 has been
7 have you lived
8 I've had
9 i ... has been

UNIT 19
19.1
3 for 6 for
4 since 7 for
5 since 8 for ... since

19.2
Example answers:
2 A year ago.
3 A few days ago.
4 Two hours ago.
5 Six months ago.

UNIT 20
20.1
2 I started (it) last week.
3 They arrived at 5 o'clock.
4 She went (away) on Friday.
5 I wore them yesterday.

20.2
3 WRONG - I finished
4 RIGHT
5 WRONG - did you finish
6 RIGHT
7 WRONG - Jim's grandmother died
8 WRONG - Where were you

20.3
3 played
4 did you go
5 Have you ever met
6 wasn't
7 've/have just washed
KEY TO EXERCISES

8 washed
9 %/has visited
10 hasn't come

20.4
1 Did you have was
2 Have you seen went
haven't seen
3 has worked / has been working was worked
didn't enjoy
4’ve/have seen ’ve/have never spoken Have you ever spoken met

UNIT 21

21.1
3 Glass is made from sand.
4 Stamps are sold in a post office.
5 This room isn't used very often.
6 Are we allowed to park here?
7 How is this word pronounced?
9 The house was painted last month.
10 Three people were injured in the accident.
11 My bicycle was stolen a few days ago.
12 Was this bridge built?
13 Were you invited to the party last week?
14 How were these windows broken?
15 I wasn't woken up by the noise.

21.2
2 Football is played in most ...?
3 Where were ...?
4 ... where cars are repaired.
5 Where were you born?
6 How many languages are spoken ...?
7 ... but nothing was stolen.
8 When was the bicycle invented?

21.3
3 is made
4 were damaged
5 was given
6 are shown
7 were invited
8 was made
9 was stolen ... was found

21.4
2 Sally was born in Birmingham.
3 Her parents were born in Ireland.
4 I was born in ...
5 My mother was born in ...

UNIT 22

22.1
2 A bridge is being built.
3 The windows are being cleaned.
4 The grass is being cut.

22.2
3 The window has been broken.
4 The roof is being repaired.
5 The cat has been damaged.
6 The houses are being knocked down.
7 The trees have been cut down.
8 They have been invited to a party.

22.3
3 has been repaired
4 was repaired
5 are made
6 were they built?
7 Is the computer being used (or Is anybody using the computer)?
8 are they called?
9 were blown
10 was damaged ... hasn't been repaired

UNIT 23

23.1
3 are 7 do
4 Does 8 is
5 Do 9 does
6 Is 10 Are

23.2
2 don't 6 doesn't
3 'm/am not 7 'm/am not
4 isn't 8 aren't
5 don't

23.3
2 Did 7 were
3 were 8 Has
4 was 9 did
5 Has 10 have
6 did

23.4
2 was 6 ‘ve/have
3 Have 7 is
4 are 8 was
5 were 9 has

23.5
3 eaten 8 understand
4 enjoying 9 listening
5 damaged 10 pronounced
6 use 11 open
7 gone away

UNIT 24

24.1
3 got 10 happened
4 brought 11 heard
5 paid 12 put
6 enjoyed 13 caught
7 bought 14 watched
8 sat 15 understood
9 left

24.2
2 began began
3 ate eaten
4 drank drunk
5 drove driven
6 ran run
7 spoke spoken
8 wrote written
9 came come
10 knew known
11 took taken
12 went gone
13 gave given
14 threw thrown
15 forgot forgotten

24.3
3 slept
4 saw
5 rained
6 lost seen
7 stolen
8 went
9 finished
10 built
11 learn/learned
12 ridden
13 known
14 fell... hurt

24.4
2 told 8 spoken
3 won 9 cost
4 met 10 driven
5 woken up 11 sold
6 swam 12 flew
7 thought

UNIT 25

25.1
2 He used to play football.
3 She used to be a taxi driver.
4 They used to live in the country.
5 He used to wear glasses.
6 This building used to be a hotel.

25.2
2-6 She used to play volleyball. She used to go out most evenings. She used to read a lot. She used to like reading. She used to go away two or three times a year. She used to travel a lot.

25.3
3 used to have
4 used to be
5 go
6 used to eat
7 watch
8 used to live
9 get
10 did you use to play

UNIT 26

26.1
2 Richard is going to the cinema.
3 Barbara is meeting Dave.
4 Denise is having lunch with Ken.
5 Tom and Sue are going to a party.

26.2
2 Are you working next week?
3 What are you doing tomorrow evening?
4 What time are your friends arriving?
5 When is Liz going on holiday?

26.3
Example answers:
3 I'm going away at the weekend.
4 I'm playing tennis tomorrow.
5 I'm meeting a friend this evening.
6 I'm going to the cinema on Thursday evening.

26.4
3 She's getting
4 are going... are they going
5 finishes
6 I'm not going
7 I'm going... We're meeting
8 are you getting... leaves
9 does the film begin
10 are you doing... I'm working

UNIT 27

27.1
2 I'm going to buy a newspaper.
3 We're going to play football.
4 I'm going to have a bath.

27.2
3 I'm/am going to walk
4 s/he is going to stay
5 I'm/am going to eat
6 re/are going to give
7 s/he is going to lie down
8 are you going to watch
9 is Rachel going to do

27.3
2 The shelf is going to fall (down).
3 The car is going to turn (left).
4 He's/He is going to kick the ball.

27.4
Example answers:
1 I'm going to phone Ann this evening.
2 I'm going to get up early tomorrow.
3 I'm going to buy some new clothes tomorrow.

UNIT 28

28.1
2 she'll be 5 she's
3 she was 6 she was
4 she'll be 7 she'll be

28.2
Example answers:
2 I'll be at home.
3 I'll probably be in bed.
4 I'll be at work.
5 I don't know where I'll be.

28.3
2 'll/will 5 'll/will
3 won't 6 'll/will
4 won't 7 won't

28.4
2 I think we'll win the game.
3 They're going.
4 I don't think I'll be here tomorrow.
5 I think Sue will like her present.
6 I don't think they'll get married.
7 I don't think you'll enjoy the film.

28.5
2 are you going
3 They're going.
4 she'll lend
5 I'm going
6 will phone
7 He's working
8 Will

UNIT 29

29.1
2 I'll send 5 I'll do
3 I'll eat 6 I'll stay
4 I'll sit 7 I'll show

29.2
2 I think I'll have
3 I don't think I'll play
4 I don't think I'll buy

29.3
2 I'll do
3 I watch
4 I'll go
5 is going to buy
6 I'll give
7 Are you doing... I'm going
### Key to Exercises

#### 29.4
1. Shall I turn off the television?
2. Shall I make some sandwiches?
3. Shall I turn on the light?

#### 29.5
1. Where shall we go?
2. What shall we buy?
3. Who shall we invite?

#### Unit 30

##### 30.1
1. I might see you tomorrow.
2. Ann might forget to phone.
3. It might snow today.
4. I might be late tonight.
5. Mary might not be here.
6. I might not have time to meet you.

##### 30.2
1. I might go away.
2. I might see her on Monday.
3. I might have fish.
4. I might get/take a taxi, or ... go by taxi.
5. I might buy a new car.

##### 30.3
1. He might get up early.
2. He isn’t / He’s not working tomorrow.
3. He might be at home tomorrow morning.
4. He might watch television.
5. He’s going out in the afternoon.
6. He might go shopping.

**Example answers:**
1. I might read a newspaper.
2. I might go for a drink with some friends.
3. I might have an egg for breakfast.

#### Unit 31

##### 31.1
1. Can you ski?
2. Can you play chess?
3. Can you run ten kilometres?
4. Can you drive?
5. Can you ride a horse?

##### 31.2
1. can see
2. can’t hear
3. can’t find
4. can’t swim
5. can’t speak

##### 31.3
1. couldn’t eat
2. couldn’t decide
3. couldn’t find
4. can’t go
5. couldn’t find
6. couldn’t go

##### 31.4
1. Can/Could you pass the salt, (please)?
2. Can/Could you turn off the radio, (please)?
3. Can/Could I have tomato soup, (please)?
4. Can/Could you give me your phone number, (please)?
5. Can/Could I borrow your pen, (please)?
6. Can/Could you lend me...?

#### Unit 32

##### 32.1
1. must meet
2. must wash
3. must learn
4. must go
5. must win
6. must be

##### 32.2
1. I must
2. I had to
3. I had to
4. I must
5. I had to
6. I must

##### 32.3
1. needn’t hurry
2. mustn’t lose
3. needn’t wait
4. mustn’t forget
5. needn’t write

##### 32.4
1. C
2. E
3. A
4. B

#### Unit 33

##### 33.1
1. You should go
2. You should clean
3. You should visit
4. You should wear
5. You should take

##### 33.2
1. He shouldn’t eat so much.
2. She shouldn’t work so hard.
3. He shouldn’t drive so fast.

##### 33.3
1. Do you think I should learn to drive?
2. Do you think I should get another job?
3. Do you think I should invite Gary (to the party)?

##### 33.4
1. I think you should sell it.
2. I think she should have a holiday.
3. I don’t think they should get married.
4. I don’t think you should go to work.
5. I think he should go to the doctor.
6. I don’t think we should stay there.

##### 33.5
**Example answers:**
1. I think everybody should have enough food.
2. I think people should drive carefully.
3. I don’t think the police should carry guns.
4. I think I should do more exercise.
UNIT 34

34.1
2 have to do 4 have to speak
3 has to read 5 has to travel

34.2
2 have to go 4 have to buy
3 have to go 5 have to answer

34.3
2 did he have to wait 4 did you have to pay
3 does she have to go 5 do you have to do

34.4
2 doesn't have to wait 4 doesn't have to get up early
3 didn't have to get up early 5 don't have to leave now.

34.5
3 have to pay 5 must stop or have to stop
4 had to borrow 6 must meet
7 must tell or have to tell

34.6
2 I have to go to work every day.
3 I have to write a letter tomorrow.
4 I had to go to the dentist yesterday.

UNIT 35

35.1
2 Would you like an apple?
3 Would you like some coffee? / ... a cup of coffee?
4 Would you like some cheese? / ... a piece of cheese?
5 Would you like a sandwich?
6 Would you like some cake? / ... a piece of cake?

35.2
2 Would you like to play tennis tomorrow?
3 Would you like to see my holiday photographs?

4 Would you like to go to a concert next week?
5 Would you like to borrow my umbrella?

35.3
2 Do you like 4 would you like
3 Would you like 5 would you like
6 I like 7 would you like
8 Would you like 9 do you like
10 I'd like

35.4
2-6
There are nine planets in the solar system.
There are fifteen players in a rugby team.
There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet.
There are thirty days in September.
There are fifty states in the USA.

35.5
2 It's 4 There's
3 There's 5 Is there... Is it
4 There's... Is it 6 It's
5 Is there... there's
6 It's
7 Is there

UNIT 37

37.1
2 There was a carpet
3 There were three pictures
4 There was a small table
5 There were some flowers
6 There were some books
7 There was an armchair
8 There was a sofa

37.2
3 There was 4 Was there
5 there weren't 6 There wasn't
7 There was 8 There wasn't
9 There was 10 there weren't

37.3
2 There are 4 There's
3 There was 5 There's been / There has been
6 there was 7 there will be
8 there were... there are 9 There have been
10 there will be (or there are)

UNIT 38

38.1
2 It's cold 5 It's snowing
3 It's windy 6 It's cloudy
4 It's sunny/fine 7 It's
or It's a nice day

38.2
2 It's / it is 6 Is it
3 Is it 7 is it
4 is it... it's / it is 8 It's / It is
5 It's / It is 9 It's / It is
KEY TO EXERCISES

39.3
2 How far is it from the hotel to the beach?
3 How far is it from New York to Washington?
4 How far is it from your house to the airport?

39.4
3 It 6 it
4 There 7 There
5 It 8 It

39.5
2 It's nice to see you again.
3 It's impossible to work in this office.
4 It's easy to make friends.
5 It's interesting to visit different places.
6 It's dangerous to go out alone.

UNIT 39

39.1
2 is 5 will
3 can 6 was
4 has

39.2
2 I'm not 5 isn't
3 weren't 6 hasn't
4 haven't

39.3
3 doesn't 6 does
4 do 7 don't
5 did 8 didn't

39.4
Example answers:
2 I like sport but my sister doesn't.
3 I don't eat meat but Jenny does.
4 I'm American but my husband isn't.
5 I haven't been to Japan but Jenny has.

39.5
2 wasn't 7 has
3 are 8 do
4 has 9 hasn't
5 can't 10 will
6 did 11 might

UNIT 40

39.6
2 Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.
3 Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
4 Yes, it is. or No, it isn't.
5 Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.
6 Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
7 Yes, I will. or No, I won't.
8 Yes, I have. or No, I haven't.
9 Yes, I did. or No, I didn't.
10 Yes, I was. or No, I wasn't.

UNIT 41

39.1
2 Do you? 5 Do I?
3 Didn't you? 6 Did she?
4 Doesn't she?

39.2
3 Have you? 8 Aren't you?
4 Can't she? 9 Did you?
5 Were you? 10 Does she?
6 Didn't you? 11 Won't you?
7 Is there? 12 Isn't it?

39.3
2 aren't they
3 wasn't she
4 haven't you
5 don't you
6 doesn't he
7 won't you

39.4
2 are you 6 didn't she
3 isn't she 7 was it
4 can't you 8 doesn't she
5 do you 9 will you

UNIT 42

40.1
1 I am 4 I can't
2 Neither am I, or I can't.
3 So do I, or I don't.
4 So do I, or I don't.
5 Neither do I, or I do.
6 Neither do I, or I didn't.
7 Neither have I, or I have.
8 Neither do I, or I do.
9 Neither am I, or I'm not.
10 Neither am I, or I have.
11 Neither did I, or I didn't.
12 So do I, or I don't.

42.1
2 They aren't. They're not married.
3 I haven't had dinner.
4 It's not cold today.
5 We won't be late.
6 You shouldn't go.

42.2
2 I didn't like cheese.
3 They didn't understand.
4 He doesn't live here.
5 Don't go away.
6 I didn't do the shopping.

42.3
2 They haven't arrived.
3 I didn't go to the bank.
4 He doesn't speak German.
5 We weren't angry.
6 He won't be pleased.
7 Don't phone me tonight.
8 It didn't rain yesterday.
9 I couldn't hear them.
10 I don't believe you.

42.4
2 I'm not / am not
3 can't
4 doesn't
5 isn't / isn't
6 don't... haven't
7 Don't
8 didn't
9 haven't
10 won't
11 didn't
12 wouldn't
42.5
3 He wasn’t born in London.
4 He doesn’t like London.
5 He’d like to live in the country.
6 He can drive.
7 He hasn’t got a car.
8 He doesn’t read newspapers.
9 He isn’t interested in politics.
10 He watches TV most evenings.
11 He didn’t watch TV last night.
12 He went out last night.

UNIT 43
3 Were you late this morning?
4 Has Ann got a key?
5 Will you be here tomorrow?
6 Is Paul going out this evening?
7 Do you like your job?
8 Does Linda live near here?
9 Did you enjoy your holiday?
10 Did you have a shower this morning?

43.2
2 Do you use it a lot?
3 Did you use it yesterday?
4 Do you enjoy driving?
5 Are you a good driver?
6 Have you ever had an accident?

43.3
3 What are the children doing?
4 How is cheese made?
5 Is your sister coming to the party?
6 Why don’t you tell the truth?
7 Have your guests arrived yet?
8 What time does your train leave?
9 Was your car damaged in the accident?
10 Why didn’t Ann go to work?

43.4
3 What are you reading?
4 What time did she go (to bed)?
5 When are they going?
6 Where did you meet him?
7 Where has she gone?
8 Why can’t you come (to the party)?
9 How much do you need?
10 Why doesn’t she like you?

UNIT 44
11 How often does it rain?
12 When did you do the shopping?

44.1
2 What fell off the shelf?
3 Who wants to see me?
4 Who took your umbrella?
5 What made you ill?
6 Who is / Who’s coming?

44.2
3 Who did you phone?
4 What happened last night?
5 Who knows the answer?
6 Who did the washing-up?
7 What did you do?
8 What woke you up?
9 Who saw the accident?
10 Who did you see?
11 Who has got / Who’s got your pen?
12 What does this word mean?

UNIT 45
45.1
1 What are they talking about?
2 What is she listening to?
3 Which bus are they waiting for?

45.2
2 Which hotel did you stay at?
3 Which football team does he play for?
4 Which school did you go to?

45.3
2 What is the food like?
3 What are the people like?
4 What is the weather like?

45.4
2 What was the film like?
3 What were the lessons like?
4 What was the hotel like?

UNIT 46
46.1
3 What colour is it?
4 What time did you get up?
5 What type of music do you like?
6 What kind of car do you want (to buy)?

46.2
2 Which coat?
3 Which film
4 Which bus

46.3
3 Which 8 Who
4 What 9 What
5 Which 10 Which
6 What 11 What
7 Which

46.4
2 How far
3 How old
4 How often
5 How deep
6 How long

46.5
2 How heavy is this box?
3 How old are you?
4 How much did you spend?
5 How often do you watch TV?
6 How far is it from Paris to Moscow?
## KEY TO EXERCISES

### UNIT 47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>47.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. How long does it take by car from Rome to Milan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How long does it take by train from Paris to Geneva?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. How long does it take by bus from the city centre to the airport?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example answers:**
- 2. It takes ... hours to fly from ... to New York.
- 3. It takes ... years to study to be a doctor in ...
- 4. It takes ... to walk from my home to the nearest shop.
- 5. It takes ... to get from my home to the nearest airport.

### UNIT 48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>48.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. I don't know where she is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I don't know how old it is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I don't know when he'll be here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I don't know why he was angry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. I don't know how long she has lived here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNIT 49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>49.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. She said (that) she was very busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. She said (that) she couldn't go to the party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. He said (that) he had to go out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. He said (that) he was learning Russian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. She said (that) she didn't feel very well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. They said (that) they would be home late. / ... they'd be ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. She said (that) she had just come back from holiday. / ... she'd just come back ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. She said (that) she was going to buy a computer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. They said (that) they hadn't got a key. / They said (that) they didn't have a key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNIT 50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>50.1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. She said (that) she wasn't hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He said (that) he needed it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. She said (that) she didn't want to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. She said (that) I could have it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. He said (that) he would send me a postcard. / ... he'd send ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Linda said (that) he had gone home. / ... he'd gone home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. He said (that) he wanted to watch TV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. She said (that) she was going to the cinema.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example exercises:

#### 49.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. where Susan works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. what Peter said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. why he went home early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. what time the film begins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. how the accident happened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 49.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Do you know if/whether they are married?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Do you know if/whether Sue knows Bill?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Do you know if/whether George will be here tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you know if/whether he passed his exam?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 49.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Do you know where Paula is?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Do you know if/whether she is working today? / ... she's working today?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Do you know what time she starts work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you know if/whether the shops are open tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Do you know where Sarah and Tim live?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Do you know if/whether they went to Ann's party?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 49.5

**Example answers:**
- 2. Do you know what time the bus leaves?
- 3. Excuse me, can you tell me where the station is?
- 4. I don't know what I'm going to do this evening.
- 5. Do you know if Tom is working today?
50.2
3 get
4 going
5 watch
6 flying
7 listening
8 eat
9 waiting
10 wear
11 doing ... staying

50.3
4 to go
5 rain
6 to leave
7 help
8 studying
9 to go
10 wearing
11 to stay
12 have
13 having
14 to have
15 hear
16 go
17 listening
18 to make
19 to know ...
20 use

51.1
3 to see
4 to swim
5 cleaning
6 to go
7 visiting
8 going
9 to be
10 waiting
11 to do
12 to speak
13 to ask
14 crying / to cry
15 to work ... talking

51.2
3 reading
4 to see
5 to send
6 walking
7 to lose
8 to help
9 to go
10 watching / to watch
11 to wait
12 raining

51.3
2 going / to go
3 writing / to write
4 to go (there)
5 travelling by train
6 going to ... to eat at

51.4
Example answers:
1 I enjoy cooking.
2 I don't like driving.
3 If it's a nice day tomorrow, I'd like to have a picnic by the lake.
4 When I'm on holiday, I like to do very little.
5 I don't mind travelling alone but I prefer to travel with somebody.
6 I wouldn't like to live in a big city.

52.1
2 I want you to listen carefully.
3 I don't want you to be angry.
4 Do you want me to wait for you?
5 I don't want you to phone me tonight.
6 I want you to meet Sarah.

52.2
2 A woman told me to turn left after the bridge.
3 I advised him to go to the doctor.
4 She asked me to help her.
5 I told Tom to come back in ten minutes.
6 Paul let me use his phone.
7 I told her not to phone before 8 o'clock.
8 Ann's mother taught her to play the piano.

52.3
2 to repeat
3 wait
4 to arrive
5 to get
6 go
7 borrow
8 to tell
9 to make (or to get)
10 think

53.1
2-4
I went to the cafe to meet a friend.
I went to the post office to get some stamps.
I went to the supermarket to buy some food.

53.2
2 to read the newspaper.
3 to open this door
4 to get some fresh air
5 to wake him up
6 to see who it was.

53.3
Example answers:
2 to talk to you now.
3 to tell her about the party.
4 to do some shopping.
5 to buy a car.

53.4
2 to / 7 to
3 to / 8 to
4 for / 9 for
5 to / 10 to ... for
6 for

53.5
2 for the film to begin.
3 for it to arrive.
4 for you to tell me.

54.1
3 to
4 to
5 - (no preposition)
6 for
7 to
8 on ... to
9 for
10 on
11 to
12 - (no preposition)
13 on
14 for
15 on
54.2
2 went fishing
3 goes swimming
4 going skiing
5 go shopping
6 went jogging

54.3
2 to the bank
3 shopping
4 to sleep
5 home
6 skiing
7 riding
8 for a walk
9 on holiday ... to Portugal

55.1
2 get your jacket
3 get a doctor
4 get a taxi
5 get the job
6 get some milk
7 get a ticket
8 gets a good salary

55.2
2 getting dark
3 getting married
4 getting ready
5 getting late

55.3
2 get wet 6 get old
3 got married 7 got better
4 get angry 8 get nervous
5 get lost

55.4
2 got to Bristol at 11.45.
3 I left the party at 11.15 and got home at midnight.
4 (Example answer) I left home at 8.30 and got to the airport at 10 o'clock.

55.5
2 got off
3 got out of
4 got on

56.1
2 do 7 done
3 make 8 make
4 made 9 making
5 did 10 do
6 do 11 doing

56.2
2 They're/They are doing (their) homework.
3 He's/He is doing the shopping, or He is shopping.
4 She's/She is making a jacket.
5 They're/They are doing an exam/examination, (or ... taking an exam.)
6 She's/She is doing exercises.
7 She's/She is making a phone-call, or She's/She is phoning somebody.
8 He's/He is making the/ his bed.
9 She's/She is doing the washing-up, or She is washing up. / She is doing the dishes. / She is washing the dishes.
10 He's/He is making a shopping list.
11 They're/They are making a film.
12 He's/He is taking a photograph.

56.3
2 make 7 did
3 do 8 do
4 done 9 making
5 made 10 made
6 doing 11 make ... do

57.1
3 He hasn’t got / He doesn’t have
4 George had
5 Have you got / Do you have
6 we didn’t have
7 She hasn’t got / She doesn’t have
8 Did you have

57.2
2 She’s/She is having a cup of tea.

57.3
3 He’s/He is having a rest.
4 They’re/They are having a nice time.
5 They’re/They are having dinner.
6 He’s/He is having a bath.

58.1
2 him 5 him
3 them 6 them
4 her 7 her

58.2
2 I ... them 6 she ... them
3 he ... her 7 they ... me
4 they ... us 8 she ... you
5 we ... him

58.3
3 I like him.
4 I don’t like it.
5 I don’t like her.
6 Do you like them?

58.4
3 them 8 me
4 they 9 her
5 us 10 He ... it
6 She

58.5
3 Can you give it to him?
4 Can you give it to me?
5 Can you give it to her?
6 Can you give it to us?
UNIT 59

59.1
2 her hand
3 our hands
4 his hands
5 their hands
6 your hand

59.2
2 They live with their parents.
3 We live with our parents.
4 Julia lives with her parents.
5 I live with my parents.
6 John lives with his parents.
7 Do you live with your parents?
8 Most children live with their parents.

59.3
2 their 6 their
3 his 7 her
4 his 8 their
5 her

59.4
2 his 8 her
3 Their 9 their
4 our 10 my
5 her 11 to
6 my 12 His ... his
7 your

59.5
2 my key
3 Her husband
4 your coat
5 their homework
6 his name
7 Our house

UNIT 60

60.1
2 mine 6 yours
3 ours 7 mine
4 hers 8 his
5 theirs

60.2
2 yours
3 my ... Mine
4 Yours ... mine
5 her
6 My ... hers

60.3
3 of hers
4 friend of ours
5 friend of mine
6 friend of his
7 friend of yours

60.4
2 Whose camera is this?
   It's hers.
3 Whose gloves are these?
   They're mine.
4 Whose hat is this?
   It's his.
5 Whose money is this?
   It's yours.
6 Whose books are these?
   They're ours.

UNIT 61

61.1
2 Yes, I know her but I can't remember her name.
3 Yes, I know them but I can't remember their names.
4 Yes, I know you but I can't remember your name.

61.2
2 to stay with him at his house
3 to stay with them at their house
4 to stay with me at my house
5 to stay with her at her house
6 to stay with you at your house?

61.3
2 I gave her my address and she gave me hers.
3 He gave me his address and I gave him mine.
4 We gave them our address and they gave us theirs.
5 She gave him her address and he gave her his.
6 You gave us your address and we gave you ours.
7 They gave you their address and you gave them yours.

61.4
2 them 4 our
3 him 5 yours

UNIT 62

62.1
2 myself 6 himself
3 herself 7 yourself
4 themselves 8 yourselves
5 myself

62.2
2 When I saw him, he was by himself.
3 Don't go out by yourself.
4 I went to the cinema by myself.
5 My sister lives by herself.
6 Many people live by themselves.

62.3
2 They can't see each other.
3 They often write to each other.
4 They don't know each other.
5 They're ... They are sitting next to each other.
6 They gave each other presents a present.

62.4
3 each other 7 each other
4 yourselves 8 each other
5 us 9 them
6 ourselves 10 themselves

UNIT 63

63.1
3 Mary is Brian's wife.
4 James is Julia's brother.
5 James is Daniel's uncle.
6 Julia is Paul's wife.
7 Mary is Daniel's grandmother.
8 Julia is James's sister.
9 Paul is Julia's husband.
10 Paul is Daniel's father.
11 Daniel is James's nephew.

63.2
2 Andy's 5 Diane's
3 David's 6 Alice's
4 Jane's

63.3
3 OK
4 Bill's phone number
KEY TO EXERCISES

5 My brother's job
6 OK
7 OK
8 Paula's favourite colour
9 your mother's birthday
10 My parents' house
11 OK
12 OK
13 Silvia's party
14 OK

UNIT 64

64.1
2 a 5 a 8 an
3 a 6 an 9 an
4 an 7 a

64.2
2 a vegetable
3 a game
4 a tool
5 a mountain
6 a planet
7 a fruit
8 a river
9 a flower
10 a musical instrument

64.3
2 He's a shop assistant.
3 She's a photographer.
4 She's a taxi driver.
5 He's an electrician.
6 She's a nurse.
7 He's a private detective.
8 I'm a/an ...

64.4
2-8
Tom never wears a hat.
I can't ride a bicycle.
My brother is an artist.
Barbara works in a bookshop.
Ann wants to learn a foreign language.
Jim lives in an old house.
This evening I'm going to a party.

UNIT 65

65.1
2 boats 4 cities
3 women 5 umbrellas

65.2
10 addresses
7 knives
8 sandwiches
9 families

65.3
2 teeth 5 fish
3 people 6 leaves
4 children

65.4
3 ... with a lot of beautiful trees.
4 ... with two men.
5 OK
6 ... three children.
7 Most of my friends are students.
8 He put on his pyjamas ...
9 OK
10 Do you know many people ...
11 I like your trousers. Where did you get them?
12 ... full of tourists.
13 OK
14 These scissors aren't ...

UNIT 66

66.1
3 a jug 8 money
4 milk 9 a wallet
5 toothpaste 10 ear
6 a toothbrush 11 a bucket
7 an egg 12 an envelope

66.2
3 ... a hat.
4 ... a job?
5 OK
6 ... an apple ...
7 ... a party ...
8 ... a wonderful thing.
9 ... an island.
10 ... a key.
11 OK
12 ... a good idea.
13 ... a car?
14 ... a cup of coffee?

15 OK
16 ... an umbrella.

UNIT 67

67.1
2 I bought a newspaper (a paper), some flowers (or a bunch of flowers) and a pen.
3 I bought some stamps, some postcards and some bread (or a loaf of bread).
4 I bought some toothpaste, some soap (or a bar of soap) and a comb.

67.2
2 Would you like some coffee?
(or ... a cup of coffee?)
3 Would you like a biscuit?
4 Would you like some bread?
(or ... a piece of bread? / a slice of bread?)
5 Would you like a chocolate?
6 Would you like some chocolate?
(or ... a piece of chocolate?)

67.3
2 some ... some
3 some
4 a ... some
5 an ... some
6 a ... a ... some
7 some
8 some
9 some ... a

67.4
2 eyes
3 hair
4 information
5 chairs
6 furniture
7 job
8 lovely weather
UNIT 69

69.1
3 a
4 the
5 an
6 the ... the
7 a ... a
8 a ... a
9 ... a student ... a journalist ...
   a flat near the college ...
The
   flat is ...
10 ... two children, a boy and a
    girl. The boy is seven years old
    and the girl is three ... in a
    factory ... hasn't got a job ...

69.2
2 the airport
3 a cup
4 a nice picture
5 the radio
6 the floor

69.3
2 ... send me a postcard.
3 What is the name of ...
4 ... a very big country.
5 What is the largest ...
6 the colour of the carpet.
7 ... a headache.
8 ... an old house near the station.
9 ... the name of the director of the
    film ...

UNIT 70

70.1
2 the cinema
3 hospital
4 the airport
5 home
6 prison

70.2
3 school
4 the station
5 home
6 bed
7 the post office

70.3
2 the cinema
3 go to bed
4 go to prison
5 go to the dentist
6 go to university/college
7 go to hospital / are taken to
    hospital

70.4
3 the doctor
4 OK
5 OK
6 OK
7 the bank
8 OK
9 OK
10 the city centre

UNIT 71

71.1
Example answers:
2 I don't like dogs.
3 I don't mind museums.
4 I love big cities.
5 I like basketball.
6 I love TV quiz shows.
7 I don't like loud music.
8 I hate computer games.

71.2
Example answers:
2 I'm not interested in politics.
3 I'm interested in sport.
4 I don't know much about art.
5 I don't know anything about
    astronomy.
6 I know a little about economics.

71.3
3 friends
4 parties
5 The shops
6 the milk
7 milk
8 football
9 computers
10 The water
11 cold water
12 the salt
13 the people
14 Vegetables
15 the children
16 the words
17 photographs
18 the photographs
19 English ... international
   business
20 Money ... happiness

UNIT 72

72.1
3 Sweden
4 The Amazon
5 Asia
6 The Pacific
72.2
3 the Philippines
4 the south of France
5 the Regal Cinema
6 the Museum of Modern Art
7 OK
8 Belgium is smaller than the Netherlands.
9 the Mississippi...the Nile
10 the National Gallery
11 the Park Hotel in Hudson Road
12 OK
13 The Rocky Mountains are in North America.
14 OK
15 The Panama Canal joins the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
16 the United States
17 the west of Ireland
18 OK

UNIT 73
73.1
2 that house
3 these postcards
4 those birds
5 this seat
6 These plates

73.2
2 Is that your umbrella?
3 Is this your book?
4 Are those your books?
5 Is that your bicycle?
6 Are these your keys?
7 Are those your keys?
8 Is this your watch?
9 Are those your glasses?
10 Are these your gloves?

UNIT 74
74.1
2 I don’t need one.
3 I’m going to buy one.
4 I haven’t got one.
5 I’ve just had one.
6 There’s one in Mill Road.

74.2
2 a new one
3 a better one
4 an old one
5 a big one
6 a different one

74.3
2 Which ones?
   The green ones.
3 Which one?
   The one with a/the red door.
4 Which one?
   The black one.
5 Which ones?
   The ones on the wall.
6 Which one?
   The ones on the top shelf.
7 Which one?
   The tall one with long hair.
8 Which ones?
   The yellow ones.
9 Which one?
   The one with a moustache and glasses.
10 Which ones?
   The ones you took on the beach last week.

UNIT 75
75.1
2 some 8 some
3 any 9 some
4 any 10 any...any
5 any 11 some...any
6 some 12 some
7 any

75.2
2 some letters
3 any photographs
4 any foreign languages
5 some friends
6 some milk
7 any batteries
8 some fresh air
9 some cheese
10 any help

75.3
3 I’ve got some / I have some
4 I haven’t got any / I haven’t any
5 I didn’t buy any
6 I bought some

75.4
2 something
3 anything
4 anything
5 Somebody/Someone
6 anything
7 anybody/anyone
8 something
9 anything
10 anybody/anyone

UNIT 76
76.1
2 There are no shops near here.
3 Carol has got no free time.
4 There is no light in this room.
6 There isn’t any tea in the pot.
7 There aren’t any buses today.
8 Tom hasn’t got any brothers or sisters.

76.2
2 any 8 no
3 any 9 any
4 no 10 no
5 any 11 None
6 no 12 any
7 any

76.3
2 no money
3 any questions
4 no friends
5 no difference
6 any furniture
7 no answer
8 any heating
9 any photographs ... no film

**76.4**
Example answers:
2 Three.
3 Two cups.
4 None.
5 None.

**77.1**
2 There's nobody in the office.
3 I've got nothing to do.
4 There's nothing on TV.
5 There was no-one at home.
6 We found nothing.

**77.2**
2 There wasn't anybody on the bus.
3 I haven't got anything to read.
4 I haven't got anyone to help me.
5 She didn't hear anything.
6 We haven't got anything for dinner.

**77.3**
3a Nothing.
4a Nobody./No-one.
5a Nobody./No-one.
6a Nothing.
7a Nothing.
8a Nobody./No-one.
3b I don't want anything.
4b I didn't meet anybody/anyone.
5b Nobody/No-one knows the answer.
6b I didn't buy anything.
7b Nothing happened.
8b Nobody/No-one was late.

**77.4**
3 anything
4 Nobody/No-one
5 Nothing
6 anything
7 anybody/anyone
8 nothing
9 anything
10 anything
11 nobody/no-one
12 anything
13 Nothing

14 Nobody/No-one ...
anybody/anyone

**UNIT 78**

**78.1**
2 something
3 somewhere
4 somebody/someone

**78.2**
2a Nowhere.
3a Nothing.
4a Nobody/No-one.
2b I'm not going anywhere.
3b I don't want anything.
4b I'm not looking for anybody/anyone.

**UNIT 79**

**79.1**
2 Every day
3 every time
4 Every room
5 every word

**79.2**
2 every day
3 all day

4 every day
5 all day
6 every day
7 all day

**UNIT 80**

**80.1**
3 Some
4 Most of
5 most
6 any of
7 all or all of
8 None of
9 any of
10 Most
11 most of
12 Some
13 All or All of
14 some of
15 most of

**80.2**
2 All of them.
3 Some of them.
4 None of them.
5 Most of them.
6 None of it.

**80.3**
3 Some people ...
4 Some of the questions ... or
    Some questions ...
5 OK
6 All insects ...
7 OK (or ... all of these books)
8 Most of the students ... or Most
    students ...
9 OK
10 ... most of the night

**KEY TO EXERCISES**

[283]
KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 81

81.1
3 Both 9 Neither
4 Neither 10 either of
5 Neither 11 Both
6 both 12 neither of
7 Either 13 Both
8 neither of 14 either of

81.2
2 Both windows are open.
3 Neither man is wearing a hat.
4 Both men have (got) cameras, or ... are carrying cameras.
5 Both buses go to the airport, or ... are going to the airport.
6 Neither answer is right.

81.3
3 Both of them are students.
4 Neither of them has (got) a car.
5 Both of them live in London.
6 Both of them like cooking.
7 Neither of them can play the piano.
8 Both of them read newspapers.
9 Neither of them is interested in sport.

UNIT 82

82.1
2 many 8 many
3 much 9 How many
4 many 10 How much
5 many 11 How much
6 much 12 How many
7 much

82.2
2 much time
3 many countries
4 many people
5 much luggage
6 many times

82.3
2 a lot of interesting things
3 a lot of accidents
4 a lot of fun
5 a lot of traffic

82.4
3 a lot of snow
4 OK

83.1
2 a few 5 a little
3 a little 6 a few
4 a few

83.2
2 a little milk
3 A few days
4 a little Russian
5 some friends
6 a few times
7 a few chairs
8 a little fresh air

83.3
2 very little coffee
3 very little rain
4 very few hotels
5 very little time
6 Very few people
7 very little work

83.4
2 A few people 5 few
3 a little 6 a little
4 little 7 little

83.5
2 ... a little luck
3 ... a few things
4 OK
5 ... a few questions
6 ... few people

UNIT 83

84.1
2 I like that green jacket.
3 Do you like classical music?
4 I had a wonderful holiday.
5 We went to a Chinese restaurant.

84.2
2 black clouds
3 long holiday
4 hot water
5 fresh air
6 sharp knife
7 dangerous job

84.3
2 It looks new.
3 I feel ill.
4 You look surprised.
5 They smell nice.
6 It tastes horrible.

84.4
2 It doesn’t look new.
3 You don’t sound American.
4 I don’t feel cold.
5 They don’t look heavy.
6 It doesn’t taste good.

UNIT 85

85.1
2 badly 5 fast
3 quietly 6 dangerously
4 angrily

85.2
2 Come quickly
3 work hard
4 sleep well
5 win easily
6 Think carefully
7 know her very well
8 explain things very clearly/well

85.3
2 angry 7 suddenly
3 slowly 8 quiet
4 slow 9 badly
5 careful 10 nice (See Unit 84)
6 hard

85.4
2 well 5 well
3 good 6 good ... good
4 well

[284]
UNIT 86

86.1
1. bigger
2. slower
3. more expensive
4. higher
5. more dangerous

86.2
1. stronger
2. happier
3. more modern
4. more important
5. better
6. larger
7. more serious
8. prettier
9. more crowded

86.3
1. hotter/warmer
2. more expensive
3. worse
4. further
5. more difficult or harder

86.4
1. taller
2. harder
3. more comfortable
4. better
5. nicer
6. heavier
7. more interested
8. warmer
9. better
10. bigger
11. more beautiful
12. sharper
13. more polite

UNIT 87

87.1
1. Liz is taller than Ben.
2. Liz speaks French better than Ben.
3. Liz speaks better French than Ben.
4. Liz's French is better than Ben's.
5. Ben goes to the cinema more than Liz.
6. ... more often than Liz.

87.2
1. You're older than her. / ... than she is.
2. You work harder than me. / ... than I do.
3. You watch TV more than him. / ... than he does.
4. You're a better cook than me. / ... than I am. or You cook better than me. / ... than I do.
5. You know more people than us. / ... than we do.
6. You've got more money than them. / ... than they have.
7. You can run faster than me. / ... than I can.
8. You've been here longer than her. / ... than she has.
9. You got up earlier than them. / ... than they did.
10. You were more surprised than him. / ... than he was.

UNIT 88

88.1
1. A is longer than B but not as long as C.
2. C is heavier than A but not as heavy as B.
3. A is older than C but not as old as B.
4. C has got more money than B but not as much as A.
5. B has got more money than C but not as much as A.
6. C is as old as B but not as old as C.

88.2
1. Your room isn't as big as mine. / ... as my room.
2. I didn't get up as early as you. / ... as you did.
3. They didn't play as well as us. / ... as we did.
4. You haven't been here as long as me. / ... as I have.
5. He isn't as nervous as her. / ... as she is.

UNIT 89

89.1
1. C is longer than A.
2. C is longer than A.
3. A is longer than B.
4. B is the shortest.
5. C is the shortest.

89.2
1. Julia lives in the same street as Caroline.
2. Julia lives in the same street as Caroline.
3. Julia got up at the same time as Andrew.
4. Andrew's car is the same colour as Caroline's.
KEY TO EXERCISES

99.2
2. the happiest day
3. the best film
4. the most popular singer
5. the worst mistake
6. the prettiest village
7. the coldest day
8. the most boring person

99.3
2. Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
3-6
Alaska is the largest state in the USA.
Brazil is the largest country in South America.
Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system.
The Nile is the longest river in Africa. / ... in the world.

UNIT 90

90.1
2. enough chairs
3. enough paint
4. enough wind

90.2
2. The car isn’t big enough.
3. His legs aren’t long enough.
4. He isn’t strong enough.

90.3
3. old enough
4. enough time
5. big enough
6. enough fruit
7. enough fruit
8. tired enough
9. practice enough

90.4
2. sharp enough to cut
3. warm enough to have
4. enough bread to make
5. well enough to win
6. enough time to read

UNIT 91

91.1
2. too heavy
3. too low

91.2
4. too fast
5. too big
6. too crowded

91.3
3. enough 8 enough
4. too many 9 too
5. too 10 too many
6. enough 11 too much
7. too much

91.4
2. too early to go to bed.
3. too young to get married.
4. too dangerous to go out at night.
5. too late to phone Ann (now).
6. too surprised to say anything.

UNIT 92

92.1
3. I like this picture very much.
4. Tom started his new job last week.
5. OK
6. Jane bought a present for her friend, or Jane bought her friend a present.
7. I drink three cups of coffee every day.
8. OK
9. I borrowed fifty pounds from my brother.

92.2
2. I wrote two letters this morning.
3. Paul passed the exam easily.
4. Ann doesn’t speak French very well.
5. I did a lot of work yesterday.
6. Do you know London well?
7. We enjoyed the party very much.
8. I explained the problem carefully.
9. We met some friends at the airport.
10. Did you buy that jacket in England?
11. We do the same thing every day.
12. I don’t like football very much.

92.3
2. I arrived at the hotel early.
3. Julia goes to Italy every year.
4. We have lived here since 1988.
5. Sue was born in London in 1960.
6. Paul didn’t go to work yesterday.
7. Ann went to the bank yesterday afternoon.
8. I had my breakfast in bed this morning.
9. Barbara is going to university in October.
10. I cut a beautiful bird in the garden this morning.
11. My parents have been to the United States many times.
12. I left my umbrella in the restaurant last night.
13. Are you going to the cinema tomorrow evening?
14. I took the children to school this morning.

UNIT 93

93.1
2. He always gets up early.
3. He’s / He is never late for work.
4. He sometimes gets angry.
5. He often goes swimming.
6. He’s / He is usually at home in the evenings.

93.2
2. Susan is always polite.
3. I usually finish work at 5 o’clock.
4. Jill has just started a new job.
5. I rarely go to bed before midnight.
6. The bus isn’t usually late.
7. I don’t often eat fish.
8. I will never forget what you said.
9. Have you ever lost your passport?
10. Do you still work in the same place?
They always stay in the same hotel.
12 Diane doesn't usually work on Saturdays.
13 Is Tina already here?
14 What do you usually have for breakfast?
15 I can never remember his name.

93.3
2 Yes, and I also speak French.
3 Yes, and I'm also hungry.
4 Yes, and I've also been to Ireland.
5 Yes, and I also bought some books.

93.4
1 They both play football.
They're / They are both students.
They've both got cars / They both have cars.
2 They are / They're all married.
They were all born in England.
They all live in New York.

94.1
2 Do you still live in Clare Street?
3 Are you still a student?
4 Have you still got a motorbike?
Do you still have...
5 Do you still go to cinema a lot?
6 Do you still want to be a teacher?

94.2
2 He was looking for a job.
He's / He is still looking for a job.
He hasn't found a job yet.
3 She was asleep / sleeping.
She's / She is still asleep / sleeping.
She hasn't woken up yet.
She hasn't got up yet.
She isn't awake yet.
She isn't up yet.
4 They were having dinner.
They're / They are still having dinner.

94.3
2 Is Ann here yet? / Has Ann arrived / come yet?
3 Have you got your (exam) results yet? / Have you had your... / Have you received your...
4 Have you decided where to go yet? / Do you know where you're going yet?

94.4
3 She's / She has already gone / left.
4 I've already got one. / I already have one.
5 I've / I have already paid (it).
6 He already knows.

95.1
2 He gave it to Gary.
3 He gave it to Sarah.
4 He gave it to his sister.
5 He gave it to Robert.
6 He gave it to a neighbour.

95.2
2 I gave Joanna a plant.
3 I gave Richard some gloves / a pair of gloves.
4 I gave Diane some chocolates / a box of chocolates.
5 I gave Rachel some flowers / a bunch of flowers.
6 I gave Kevin a pen.

95.3
2 Can you lend me an umbrella?
3 Can you give me your address?
4 Can you lend me ten pounds?
5 Can you send me some information?
6 Can you show me the letter?
7 Can you get me some stamps?

95.4
2 lend you some money
3 send the letter to me
4 buy you a present
5 pass me the sugar

6 give it to her
7 the policeman my identity card

UNIT 96

96.1
3 at 11 at
4 on 12 in
5 in 13 on
6 in 14 on
7 on 15 at
8 on 16 at
9 at 17 at
10 on 18 in

96.2
2 on 11 at
3 at 12 on
4 in 13 in
5 in 14 at
6 in 15 in
7 on 16 on
8 on 17 in
9 in 18 at
10 at 19 at

96.3
2 on Friday
3 on Monday
4 at 4 o'clock on Thursday / on Thursday at 4 o'clock
5 on Saturday evening
6 at 2.30 on Tuesday (afternoon) / on Tuesday (afternoon) at 2.30

96.4
2 I'll phone you in three days.
3 My exam is in two weeks.
4 Tom will be here in half an hour / ... in 30 minutes.

96.5
3 in
4 — (no preposition)
5 — (no preposition)
6 in
7 at
8 — (no preposition)
9 — (no preposition)
10 on
11 in
12 at

[287]
**KEY TO EXERCISES**

**UNIT 97**

97.1
2. Alex lived in Canada until 1990.
3. Alex has lived in England since 1990.
5. Alice has lived in Switzerland since 1991.
7. Carol has worked in a restaurant since 1993.
8. Gerry was a teacher from 1985 to 1989.
9. Gerry has been a salesman since 1989.
10. Alex has lived in England for ... years.
11. Alice has lived in Switzerland for ... years.
12. Carol worked in a hotel for three years.
13. Carol has worked in a restaurant for ... years.
14. Gerry was a teacher for six years.
15. Gerry has been a salesman for ... years.

97.2
2. until 9 since
3. for 10 until
4. since 11 for
5. Until 12 until
6. for 13 Since
7. for 14 for
8. until

**UNIT 98**

98.1
2. after lunch
3. before the end
4. during the course
5. before they went to Australia
6. during the night
7. while you are waiting
8. after the concert

98.2
3. while
4. for

5. while
6. during
7. while
8. for
9. during
10. while

98.3
2. eating
3. answering
4. having/taking
5. finishing/doing
6. going/travelling

98.4
2. John worked in a bookshop for two years after leaving school.
4. After waiting for three hours, we were very tired.
5. Let's have a cup of coffee before going out.

**UNIT 99**

99.1
2. In the box.
3. On the box.
4. On the wall.
5. At the bus stop.
6. In the field.
7. On the balcony.
8. In the pool.
9. At the window.
10. On the ceiling.
12. At the table.

99.2
2. in
3. on
4. in
5. on
6. at
7. in
8. in
9. at
10. at
11. in
12. at
13. on
14. at
15. on the wall in the living room

**UNIT 100**

100.1
2. At the airport.
3. In bed.
4. On a ship.
5. In the sky.
6. At a party.
7. At the doctor's.
8. On the second floor.
9. At work.
10. On a plane.
11. In a taxi.
12. At a wedding.

100.2
2. in 9 in
3. in 10 in
4. at 11 on
5. at 12 on
6. in 13 at
7. at 14 in
8. at 15 on

**UNIT 101**

101.1
2. to 6 to
3. in 7 to
4. to 8 in
5. in

101.2
3. to
4. to
5. at home ... to work
6. at
7. — (no preposition)
8. to
9. at
10. at a restaurant ... to the hotel

101.3
2. to 9 to
3. to 10 at
4. in 11 at
5. to 12 to Mary's house
6. to ... at home
7. at 13 — (no preposition)
8. to 14 study at ... go to
101.4
1 to
2 – (no preposition)
3 at
4 in
5 to
6 – (no preposition)

101.5
Example answers:
2 to work.
3 at work.
4 to Canada.
5 to parties.
6 at a friend's house.

UNIT 102

102.1
2 next to / beside / by
3 in front of
4 between
5 next to / beside / by
6 in front of
7 behind
8 on the left
9 in the middle

102.2
2 behind
3 above
4 in front of
5 on
6 by / next to / beside
7 below / under
8 above
9 under
10 by / next to / beside
11 opposite
12 on

102.3
2 The fountain is in front of the theatre.
3 The bank/bookshop is opposite the theatre, or Paul's office is opposite the theatre, or The theatre is opposite ...
4 The bank/bookshop/supermarket is next to ...
5 Paul's office is above the bookshop.
6 The bookshop is between the bank and the supermarket.

UNIT 103

103.1
2 Go under the bridge.
3 Go up the hill.
4 Go down the steps.
5 Go along this street.
6 Go into the hotel.
7 Go past the hotel.
8 Go out of the hotel.
9 Go over the bridge.
10 Go through the park.

103.2
2 off
3 over
4 out of
5 across
6 round/around
7 through
8 on
9 round/around
10 into the house through a window

103.3
1 out of
2 round/around
3 in
4 from here to the airport
5 round/around
6 on/over
7 over
8 out of

UNIT 104

104.1
2 on time
3 on holiday
4 on the phone
5 on television

104.2
2 by
3 with
4 about
5 on
6 by
7 at
8 on
9 with
10 about grammar by Vera P.

Bull

UNIT 105

105.1
2 in
3 to
4 at
5 with
6 of

105.2
2 at
3 to
4 about
5 of
6 of
7 from
8 in
9 of
10 about
11 of
12 for getting angry with you

105.3
2 interested in going
3 good at getting
4 fed up with waiting
5 sorry for waking

105.4
2 Sue walked past me without speaking.
3 Don't do anything without asking me first.
4 I went out without locking the door.

105.5
Example answers:
2 I'm afraid of the dark.
3 I'm not very good at drawing.
4 I'm not interested in cars.
5 I'm fed up with living in London.
KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 108

106.1
1 2 to 5 at
2 3 for 6 for
3 4 to

106.2
1 2 to
2 3 to
3 4 for
4 5 to
5 6 of/about
6 7 for
7 8 on
8 9 to
9 10 for
10 11 to
11 12 - (no preposition)

106.3
1 1 at
2 2 after
3 3 at
4 4 after
5 5 at
6 6 for

Example answers:
3 It depends on the programme.
4 It depends on what it is.
5 It depends on the weather.
6 It depends on how much you want.

UNIT 107

107.1
1 2 went in
2 3 looked up
3 4 rode off
4 5 turned round/around or looked round/around
5 6 got off
7 7 sat down
8 8 got out

107.2
1 2 away/out
2 3 round/around
3 4 going out... be back
4 5 down
5 6 over
6 7 back
7 8 in

UNIT 108

108.1
9 up
10 going away... coming back

108.2
1 2 She took off her hat.
2 3 He put on his jacket.
3 4 She took off her glasses.
4 5 She put on her hat.
5 6 He put down his bag.
6 7 He put his bag down.
7 8 He picked up the magazine.
8 9 She turned off the tap.
9 10 She turned the tap off.

UNIT 109

109.1
1 2 I went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good.
2 3 I went to a cafe and met some friends of mine.
3 4 There was a film on television, so I watched it.
4 5 I got up in the middle of the night because I couldn't sleep.

UNIT 110

110.1
2 3 When I'm tired, I like to watch TV.
3 4 When I phoned her, there was no answer.
4 5 When I go on holiday, I always go to the same place.
5 6 When the programme ended, I switched off the TV.
6 7 When I arrived at the hotel, there were no rooms.
110.2
2 when they heard the news
3 they went to live in New Zealand
4 while they were away
5 before they came back
6 somebody broke into the house
7 they didn’t believe me

110.3
2 I finish
3 it’s
4 I’ll be ... she leaves
5 stops
6 We’ll come ... we’re
7 I come ... I’ll bring
8 I’m
9 I’ll give ... I go

110.4
Example answers:
2 you finish your work?
3 I’ll write some letters.
4 you get ready.
5 I won’t have much free time.
6 I come back?

111.1
2 If you pass the exam, you’ll get a certificate.
3 If you fail the exam, you can do it again.
4 If you don’t want this magazine, I’ll throw it away.
5 If you want those pictures, you can have them.
6 If you’re busy now, we can talk later.
7 If you’re hungry, we can have lunch now.
8 If you need money, I can lend you some.

111.2
2 I give
3 is
4 I’ll phone
5 I’ll be ... get
6 Will you go ... they invite

111.3
Example answers:
3 ... the water is duty.
4 ... you’ll feel better in the morning.
5 ... you’re not watching it.
6 ... she doesn’t study.
7 ... I’ll go and see Chris.
8 ... the weather is good.

111.4
2 When
3 If
4 If
5 if
6 When
7 if
8 when ... if

112.1
3 wanted
4 had
5 was/were
6 didn’t enjoy
7 could
8 spoke
9 didn’t have

112.2
3 I’d go / I would go
4 she knew
5 we had
6 you won
7 I wouldn’t stay
8 we lived
9 it would be
10 the salary was/were
11 I wouldn’t know
12 would you change

112.3
2 I’d watch it / I would watch it
3 we had some pictures on the wall
4 the air would be cleaner
5 every day was/were the same
6 I’d be bored / I would be bored
7 we had a bigger house / we bought a bigger house
8 we would / could buy a bigger house

112.4
Example answers:
2 I’d go to Antarctica
3 I didn’t have any friends
4 I had enough money
5 I’d call the police
6 there were no guns

113.1
2 A butcher is a person who sells meat.
3 A musician is a person who plays a musical instrument.
4 A patient is a person who is ill in hospital.
5 A dentist is a person who looks after your teeth.
6 A fool is a person who is very stupid.
7 A genius is a person who is very intelligent.
8 A liar is a person who doesn’t tell the truth.

113.2
2 The woman who opened the door was wearing a yellow dress.
3 Most of the students who took the exam passed (it).
4 The policeman who stopped our car wasn’t very friendly.

113.3
2 who
3 which
4 which
5 who
6 which
7 who
8 who
9 which

that is also correct in all these sentences.

113.4
3 ... a machine that/which makes coffee.
4 OK (which is also correct)
5 ... people who/that never stop talking.
6 OK (who is also correct)
7 OK (that is also correct)
8 ... the sentences that/which are wrong.
KEY TO EXERCISES

UNIT 114

114.1
2 I've lost the pen you gave me.
3 I like the jacket Sue is wearing.
4 Where are the flowers I gave you?
5 I didn't believe the story he told us.
6 How much were the oranges you bought?

114.2
2 The meal you cooked was excellent.
3 The shoes I'm wearing aren't very comfortable.
4 The people we invited to dinner didn't come.

114.3
2 Who are the people you spoke to?
3 Did you find the keys you were looking for?
4 The house they live in is too small for them.
5 The map I looked at wasn't very clear.
6 I fell off the chair I was sitting on.

114.4
2 What's the name of the restaurant where you had dinner?
3 Do you like the village where you live?
4 How big is the factory where you work?

7 The bus we were waiting for was very late.
8 Who is the man Linda is dancing with?
Key to Additional exercises

1
3 Kate is a doctor.
4 The children are asleep.
5 Bill isn’t hungry.
6 The books aren’t on the table.
7 The hotel is near the station.
8 The bus isn’t full.

2
3 She’s/I’m... is
4 Where are
5 He is
6 It’s/It is
7 I’m/I am or
8 No, I’m not. I’m a student.
9 What colour is
10 Is it
11 Are you
12 How much are

3
3 He’s/He is... having a bath.
4 Are the children playing?
5 Is it raining?
6 They’re/They are... coming now.
7 Why are you standing here?
8 I’m/I am waiting for
9 somebody.

4
4 Chris doesn’t want
5 Do you want
6 Does Ann live
7 Sarah knows
8 I don’t travel
9 do you usually get up
10 They don’t go out
11 Tim always finishes
12 does Jill do... She works

5
3 She’s/She is a student.
4 She hasn’t got a car.
5 She goes out a lot.
6 She’s got / She has got... a lot of
7 friends.
8 She likes dancing.
9 She isn’t / She’s not interested
10 in sport.

6
1 Are you married?
2 Are you cooking?
3 Are you going
4 are you going
5 do you go
6 do you pronounce
7 does he live/work in London?
8 is he
9 does he live/work in London?
10 does he live/work in London?

7
1 Are you married?
2 Are you cooking?
3 Are you going
4 are you going
5 do you go
6 do you pronounce
7 does he live/work in London?
8 is he
9 does he live/work in London?
10 does he live/work in London?

8
1 Are you married?
2 Are you cooking?
3 Are you going
4 are you going
5 do you go
6 do you pronounce
7 does he live/work in London?
8 is he
9 does he live/work in London?
10 does he live/work in London?

9
1 Are you married?
2 Are you cooking?
3 Are you going
4 are you going
5 do you go
6 do you pronounce
7 does he live/work in London?
8 is he
9 does he live/work in London?
10 does he live/work in London?

10
1 Are you married?
2 Are you cooking?
3 Are you going
4 are you going
5 do you go
6 do you pronounce
7 does he live/work in London?
8 is he
9 does he live/work in London?
KEY TO ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

15
3 is playing
4 gave
5 doesn’t like
6 did your parents go
7 saw... was driving
8 do you watch
9 were you doing
10 goes
11 I’m/... trying
12 didn’t sleep

16
3 it’s/it has just finished/end
4 I’ve/I have/... found them
5 I haven’t read it
6 have you seen her?
7 I’ve/I have had enough
8 have you (ever) been to
9 Sweden?
10 We’ve/We have (just) been to
11 the cinema.
12 They’ve/They have gone to a
13 party.
14 He’s/He has just woken up.
15 How long have you lived here?
16 or have you been living
17 here?
18 We’ve/We have known each
19 other for a long time.
20 It’s/It has been raining all day, or it has rained all day, or it has been
21 horrible/bad all day.

17
3 has been
4 for
5 since
6 has he lived / has he been / has he been living
7 for
8 have been

Example answers:
3 I’ve just started this exercise.
4 I’ve met Julia a few times.
5 I haven’t had dinner yet.
6 I’ve never been to Australia.
7 I’ve lived here since I was born.
8 I’ve lived here for three years.

19
3 bought
4 went
5 ‘ve/have read or
6 ‘ve/have finished with
7 have
8 didn’t see
9 left
10 ‘s has been
11 was

20
3 He’s/He has already gone.
4 she went at 4 o’clock.
5 How many times have you been
there?
6 I haven’t decided yet.
7 It was on the table last night.
8 I’ve just eaten.
9 What time did they arrive?

21
1 When was the last time? or
2 When did you go the last
3 time?
4 How long have you had it?
5 I bought it yesterday.
6 How long have you lived / have
7 you been / have you been
8 living there?
9 Before that we lived in Mill
10 Road.
11 How long did you live in Mill
12 Road?
13 How long have you worked / have you been working
14 there?
15 What did you do before that?
16 I was a taxi driver. or I worked at
17 a taxi driver.

22
Example answers:
2 I didn’t go out last night.
3 I was at work yesterday
4 afternoon.
5 I went to a party a few days ago.
6 It was my birthday last week.
7 I went to America last year.
8 B 12 C
9 C 13 B
10 D 14 C
11 A 15 A

24
1 was damaged... be knocked
2 down
3 1 was built... is used... is being
4 painted
5 is called... be called... was
6 changed
7 have been made... are produced

25
2 is visited
3 were damaged
4 be built
5 is being cleaned
6 be forgotten
7 has already been done
8 be kept
9 Have you ever been bitten
10 was stolen

26
2 My car was stolen last week.
3 You’re/You are wanted on
4 the phone.
5 The bananas have been eaten.
6 The machine will be repaired.
7 We’re/We are being watched.
8 The food has to be bought.

27
3 pushed
4 was pushed
5 has taken
6 is being repaired
7 invented
8 was the camera invented
9 did they send / have they
10 sent
11 he sent

28
2 B 8 B
3 A 9 B
4 C 10 A
5 B 11 B
6 C 12 C
7 C
### 29

1. I stayed
did you do
I watched
Are you going
I'm going
are you going to see
I don't know. I haven't decided
2. have you been
3. We arrived
are you staying / are you going
to stay
do you like
we're having
3. I've just remembered — Jill
phoned
She always phones ... Did she
leave
she wants
I'll phone ... Do you know
I'll get
4. I'm going ... Do you want
are you going
Have you ever eaten
I've been ... I went
5. I've lost ... Have you seen
You were wearing ... I came
I'm not wearing
Have you looked / Did you
look
I'll go

### 30

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 31

2. a car
3. the fridge
4. a teacher
5. school
6. the cinema
7. a taxi
8. the piano
9. computers
10. the same

### 32

4. a horse
5. The sky
6. a tourist
7. for lunch (-)
8. the first President of the
United States
9. a watch
10. remember names (-)

### 33

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index

a/an 64
a and some 66–67
a/an and the 68
about 104E
above 102E
active and passive Appendix 1
cross 103
adjectives 84
adjectives and adverbs
  (quickly) 85
comparatives (older / more expensive) 86–88
superlatives (the oldest / the most expensive) 89
get + adjective (get tired etc.) 5SB
possessive adjectives (my/our/her etc.) 59, 61
something/anything etc. + adjective 78C
adjectives + preposition (afraid of etc.) 108A
adverbs 85
word order (always/usually/often etc.) 93
advise (advise somebody to ...) 52B
afraid (of) 105A
after 98, 110
ago 19B
all
  all and every etc. 79
  all (of) 80
word order 93
along 103
already 94C
  already + present perfect 16B
word order 93
also (word order) 93
always
  always + present simple 5C
word order 93
an/is/are 1–2
  an/is/are + -ing (present continuous) 3–4, 23A, 26, 50C
  was/were + -ing (past continuous) 13, 23A, 50C
have/has been (present perfect) 15–18
passive 21–22, Appendix 1
will be 28
because 109
been
  have/has been (present perfect) 15–18
  been and gone 17C
there has/have been 37B
before 98, 110
begin (begin to ... or begin -ing) 51C
behind 102A
belong (to) 106A
below 102E
beside 102A
best 88D
better 86D
between 102A
bit (a bit older/bigger etc.) 87D
born 21C
both 81
word order 93
but 109
by 104C
  by after the passive (I was bitten by a dog) 21D
  by myself / by yourself etc. 62C
  by (= beside) 102C
can/can’t 31
comparative (older / more expensive etc.) 86–88
conditional (if ...)
  if I do ... 111
  if I did ... 112
conjunctions 109–112
  and / but / or / so / because 109
  when / before / while / after / until 110
  if 111–112
continue (continue to ... or continue -ing) 51C
carications (short forms - Isn’t it’s, you’re etc.) Appendix 4
could/couldn’t 31C–D
countable and uncountable nouns
  66–67
depend (on) 106C
did
  didn’t / doesn’t in negatives 12, 23D, 39C, 42B, 50A
  did in questions 12, 23D, 39C, 43B, 50A
different (from) 105A
direct speech and reported speech 49
do 56
don’t / doesn’t in negatives 6, 23D, 29C, 42B, 50A
do / does in questions 7, 23D, 39C, 43B, 50A
down 103
  sit down / put down etc. (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 6–7
during 98

The numbers are unit numbers (not page numbers).
each other 62D
either
either and nor 41A
either (if) 81
embedded questions (Do you know what...? etc.) 48
end (at the end of) 96B, 99B
enjoy
enjoy -ing 51B
enjoy myself / yourself etc. 62A
enough 30
enough and too 91D
ever
Have you ever...? 17
superlative + ever 89E
word order 93
every 79
everybody/everyone/everything / everywhere 79C
expect 51A, 52B
give
give something to somebody / give somebody something 95
give up / give back etc. (phrasal verbs) 108, (Appendix 6–7)
go 54
go -ing (go swimming etc.) 54D
go home / go to work / go to the cinema 70
go in / go back etc. (phrasal verbs) 107
going to (I'm going to do something) 27
gone and been 17C
good
good and well 85D
good at 105A
got
past of get 11C, 55
have/has got 9, 57A
had
past of have 11C
had to 34B
He said he had done something 49, Appendix 1.1
happen (to) 106A
hard 85C
has see have
have 9, 57
have got / has got 9, 57A
have done / have been etc. (present perfect) 15–18, 23C
have to do 34
there has been / has been 37B
have breakfast / have a shower etc. 57B
her 58–59, 61
hers 60–61
herself 62
him 58, 61
himself 62
his 59–61
holiday (on holiday) 54B, 104A
home 54A, 70A, 101B
get home 55C, 101C
how 46
How long have you...? (present perfect) 18
how long? / how old? / how far? etc. 46D
How long does it take? 47
how much? / how many? 82A
I / you / he / she etc. (personal pronouns) 58, 61
if 111–112
if we go / if you see etc. 111
if and when 111C
if I had / if we went 112
Do you know if...? 48C
in
in April / in summer etc. 96
in a room / in hospital etc. 99–100
in five minutes / in three years etc. 96E
in and to 101
put something in / fill in etc. (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 7
infinitive (do see/play etc.)
infinitive (do see etc.) and to + infinitive (to do / to see etc.) 50, 52
can / will / should etc. + infinitive 50A
verbs + to + infinitive (I want to go etc.) 50B, 51–52
infinitive and -ing (do / doing etc.) 50–51
I went to the shop to buy ... (infinitive for purpose) 53
infinitive and for ... 53B
adjective + infinitive it's easy to ... 38B
something to eat / nowhere to go etc. 78D
-ting (doing / playing / going etc.)
and / is / are + -ing (present continuous) 3–4, 23A, 26, 50C
was / were + -ing (past continuous) 13, 23A, 50C
- and infinitive (do / doing etc.) 50–51
verbs + -ing (enjoy -ing etc.) 51B–C
- ing (go swimming etc.) 54D
prepositions + -ing 98D, 105B
interested (in) 105A
into 103
irregular verbs 11C, 24B,
Appendix 2–3
is see am / is / are
it 38, 58B
it is and there is 36B, 38A
its and it's 59C
just
just + present perfect 16A
word order 93
INDEX

kind 
   (kind to somebody / kind of somebody) 105A
know 
   (Do you know where ?) 48
learn 
   (learn to ...) 51A
left 
   (on the left) 102A
lead 
   (lead somebody to somebody) 95
less 
   87C
let 
   52D
like 
   (What is it like?) 45B
like 
   (verb) 
   would like 35, 51D, 52A
   do you like? and would you like? 
   35C
   like to ... or like-ing 51C
listen 
   (to) 106A
little 
   / a little 83
look 
   look + adjective (look tired etc.) 84C
   look at for/after 106B
lot 
   (a lot of ...) 82
love 
   51C–D

make 
   make somebody do something 52D
make and do 56
many 
   many and much 82
not as many (as) 88B
too many 91C
married 
   married to 105A
   get married 55
may 
   30D
me/you/his etc. 
   (personal pronouns) 58, 61
middle 
   (in the middle of) 100A, 102A
might 
   59
mind 
   (I don't mind -ing) 51B
mine/yours/his 
   etc. 
   (possessive pronouns) 60–61
modal verbs 
   (will/are/going etc.) 28–35, 50A
more 
   86C, 87
most 
   most (of) 80
   the most expensive / the most difficult etc. 89
much 
   much and many 82
   much bigger / much more expensive 87D
   not as much (as) 88B
   too much 91C

must 
   32
   mustn't 32C
   must and should 33E
   must and have to 34D
my/your/his 
   etc. 
   (possessive adjectives) 59, 61
myself/yourself 
   etc. 
   (reflexive pronouns) 62
need 
   needn't 32D
   need to ... 51A
negatives 
   42
   negative questions 43C
   no and none 75
   not as any 76–77
neither 
   Neither an I / Neither do I etc. 
   41B
   neither (of) 81
never 
   never + present simple 5C
   never + present perfect 17
   word order 93
next to 102A
nice 
   (use to somebody / nice of somebody) 105A
no 
   (no money / no friends etc.) 76A–81, 80A
nothing 
   no-one/nothing 77–78
   no-end and none 76C
none 
   76B–C, 80B–C
nor 
   (Nor am I / Nor do I etc.) 41B
nouns 
   (countable and uncountable) 66–67
nowhere 
   78
of 
   the roof of the building etc. 63C
   the ... of ... 72E
off 
   103
   get off / turn off etc. 
   (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 6
offering 
   (to do something) 51A
often 
   often + present simple 5C
   word order 93
on 
   on Monday / on 25 April etc. 96
   on the table / on the wall 59–100
   on the left/ right 102A
   on holiday / on television etc. 104A
   go on (holiday/a trip etc.) 54B
   get on / put on etc. 
   (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 6–7
one 
   74
   one/ones 74
   opposite 102B
or 
   19B
ought to 
   33F
our 
   59, 61
ours 
   60–61
ourselves 
   62
out 
   out of 103
   go out / put out etc. 
   (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 6–7
over 
   103
   climb over / knock over 
   (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 6–7
pair 
   (a pair of ...) 65B
passive 
   21–22, 23B, Appendix 1
   present simple (is done) and past simple (was done) 21
   present continuous (is being done)
   and present perfect (has been done) 22
   will be/st be (etc.) be done 
   Appendix 1.2
past 
   (preposition) 103
past continuous 
   (was/were + ing) 13–14, 23A, 50C
   past continuous (I was doing) and past simple (I did) 14
   past continuous passive 
   Appendix 1.1
past participle 
   (cleaned/ done/ seen etc.) 24A
   present perfect (I have cleaned) 15, 23C
   passive (the room was cleaned) 
   21–22, 23B, Appendix 1
   regular (cleaned) and irregular (seen) 
   24B, Appendix 2–3
past perfect 
   He said he had (done something) 49
   active and passive Appendix 1.1
past simple 
   (did/done / saw etc.) 11–12
   negative (didn't ...) 12, 42B
   questions (did ...) 12, 43B
   was/were 10
   regular (cleaned) and irregular verbs 
   (see) 11C, Appendix 2–3
   past simple + ago 19B
   past simple (I did) and present 
   perfect (I have done) 20
   past simple (I did) and past 
   continuous (I was doing) 14
   past simple passive (the room was 
   cleaned) 21, 23B, Appendix 1.1
   if + past simple (If I had / if we 
   went) 112
people 
   65C–D
personal pronouns 
   (I/me/you etc.) 58, 61

The numbers are unit numbers (not page numbers).
persuade (persuade somebody to ...) 52B
phrasal verbs (get up / put on etc.) 107–108, Appendix 6–7
plural (up → ups / man → men etc.) 65
police (plural) 65D
possession adjectives (my/your/his etc.) 59, 61
possession pronouns (mine/your/his etc.) 60–61
prefer 51C–D
prepositions 96–106
at/on/in (time) 96
for/since 19, 97
until 97A–B
before/after/during/while 98
in/on (places) 99–100
in/on (places) 101
on 96, 99–100, 102A, 104A
at 96, 99–101, 104B
under/behind/opposite etc. (position) 102
up/over/through etc. (movement) 103
by 102C, 104C
with/without 104D, 105B
about 104E
prepositions + -ing (in -ing / without -ing etc.) 98D, 105B
adjective + prepositions (afraid of etc.) 105A
verb + preposition (listen to / wait for etc.) 106
prepositions at the end (Who is she talking to?) 45
prepositions in relative clauses (the man she is talking to) 114B

present continuous (am/is/are + -ing) 3–4, 23A, 50C
negative (I'm not -ing) 3
questions (are you -ing?) 4
present continuous (I am doing)
and present simple (I do) 8
present continuous passive 22A,
Appendix 1.1
present continuous for the future (What are you doing tomorrow?) 26

present perfect (I have done) 15–20, 23C
present perfect + just 16A
present perfect + already 16B
present perfect + yet 16C, 94B
Have you ever ...? 17
gone and been 17C
How long have you ...? 18
present perfect + for/since 18–19
present perfect continuous (I have been -ing) 18B
present perfect (I have done) and past simple (I did) 20

regular and irregular verbs 15B,
Appendix 2–3

reported speech
He said that ... / He told me that ...
49

right (on the right) 102A
round 103
round / short round (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 7

's (apostrophe 's) 63, Appendix 4.5
same 69B, 88E
say/said
He said that ... (reported speech) 49
say and tell 49B
shall 28D, 29C
short forms (I'm / it's / you're etc.) Appendix 4
should 33
simple past see past simple
simple present see present simple
since 19A, 97C
singular and plural (flower → flowers) 65

so
so am I / so do I etc. 41B
I was tired, so I went to bed. 109
same
some and any 66–67
some and any 75
some (of) 80

somebody/someone/something / somewhere 75, 78
sometimes
sometimes + present simple 5C
word order 93

sorry (sorry about and sorry for) 105A

speak (to) 106A
spelling Appendix 5
start (start ... and start -ing) 51C
still 94
word order 93

stop (stop -ing) 51B
suggest (suggest -ing) 51B
supercilious (the biggest / the most expensive etc.) 89

tags (question tags) 40B

take (How long does it take?) 47

The numbers are unit numbers (not page numbers).
INDEX

talk (to) 106A
tell/told
  He told me that ... 49
  tell and say 49B
  Can you tell me where ... 48A
  He told me to ... 52B
tenses
active and passive  Appendix 1.1
  present continuous (I am doing) 3–4, 23A, 26, 50C
  present simple (I do) 5–7, 23D, 26C
  past simple (I did) 11–12, 14, 20, 23D
  past continuous (I was doing) 13–14, 23A, 50C
  present perfect (I have done) 15–20, 23C
  be/has/have ... in present and past tenses 23
than 87–88
that 73
  he said that ... (reported speech) 49C
  that and this 73
  a thing that ... (relative clauses) 113
the 68–72
  the and a/an 68
  the same 69B
  the sun / the sky etc. 69C
  the cinema / the theatre / the bank etc. 70B
  flowers / the flowers 71B
  the in names of places 72
  the biggest / the most expensive etc. 89
their 59, 61
theirs 60, 61
them 58, 61
themselves 62
there
  there is/are 36
  there was/were 37A
  there has/has been 37B
  there will be 37C
  there is and it is 36B
these 73
think (think about / think of) 106A
this 73
dothese 73
through 103
till (= until) 97B
to
  to + infinitive (to go / to be etc.) see infinitive
  too 91
  too and either 41A
turn (turn round / turn on etc.)
  (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 7
uncountable nouns
  (such as water / music etc.) 66–67
under 102D, 103
until 97A–B, 114B
up 103
  get up / pick up etc. (phrasal verbs) 107–108, Appendix 6–7
us 58, 61
used (I used to ...) 25
usually
  usually + present simple 5C
  word order 93
verbs
  present tenses 1–9, 23, 26
  past tenses 10–14, 20, 23
  present perfect 15–20, 23
  past 21–22, Appendix 1
  regular and irregular verbs 24, Appendix 2–3
  future 26–29
  modal verbs (will / can / should etc.) 28–35, 50A
  negatives 42
  questions 43–46
  reported speech 49
verbs + ing 50–51
verbs + to (infinitive) 50–52
verbs + a to + preposition (talk to / speak to etc.) 106
  phrasal verbs (get up / put on etc.) 107–108, Appendix 6–7
wait (for) 83C, 106A
want
  went to ... 51A
  want somebody to ... 52A
was/were 10
  was/were + ing (past continuous) 13, 23A, 50C
  was/were done (passive) 21, 23B
  there was/were 37A
  if I was/were ... 112B
well 85D
were see was
what
  What ...? and How ...? 44C
  What ... like? 45D
  What ...? 46
  What ... and which ...? 46C
  when 110
  when and if 111C
whether 48C
which
  Which ...? 46
  Which ... and what ...? 46C
  which one(s) ...? 74B
  a thing which ... (relative clauses) 113
while 98, 110
who
  Who ...? 44
  a person who ... (relative clauses) 113
whose (Whose is this?) 60D
will 28–29
  will and shall 28D, 29C
  won't 28A
  there will be 37C
with/out 104D
  with/out + ing 105B
won't (= will not) 28A
word order
  questions 43–45
  present continuous 4B
  present simple questions 7B
  past simple questions 12D
  passive 21–22
  Do you know where ...? (embedded questions) 48
  verb + object 92A
  place and time 92B
  always / usually / often etc. 93
  after give / lend / send etc. 95
worse 86D
worst 89B
would
  I'd like / would you like? 35
  would like / want / etc. 51D
  He would buy a car if he had the money 172
write (to) 106A
yet 94
  yet + present perfect 16C
you 58, 61
your 59, 61
yours 60–61
yourself / yourselves 62

The numbers are unit numbers (not page numbers).
Essential Grammar in Use
With answers - Second Edition

Essential Grammar in Use is a grammar reference and practice book for elementary learners. Modelled on Raymond Murphy's highly successful intermediate level English Grammar in Use, it concentrates on areas of grammar normally taught at elementary level.

- Easy to use: on each left-hand page a grammar point is explained and on the facing pages there are exercises to check understanding.
- Clear explanations: grammar for elementary learners is explained in simple language with many examples and attractive illustrations.
- Accessible: the clear contents list and index of grammatical items make it easy for learners to select the units they need to study.
- Additional exercises: these offer extra practice of grammar points from different units.
- Appendices: these useful references deal with tenses, irregular verbs, short forms, spelling and phrasal verbs.
- Self-study: the book can be used by learners working independently or as supplementary course material.
- Key: this contains the answers to all exercises.