1A word order in questions

questions with be and can

	Are	you	hungry? ① 1.4
	Is	there	a bank near here?
	Can	1	sit here?
What	was	that	noise?
Where	were	you	born?

 We make questions with the verb be and can by inverting the verb and the subject.
 She is a teacher. → Is she a teacher?

questions with do / does / did in simple present and simple past

Q	uestion word	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form	1.5
W	/here /hen /hat	Do Did does did did	you your sister you they	live with your parents? take a vacation last year? work? start studying English? talk about?	

 Use this word order: auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Did you go out last night? or question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Where did you go?

1B simple present

He can drive. → Can he drive?

	I/you/we/they	he / she / it
+	I usually work at home.	My brother works in the city.
	My parents don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
?	Do you speak French?	Does he like pop music?
✓ X	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.	Yes, he does. / No he doesn't.

- We use the simple present for things we do every day / week / year, or for things that are generally true or always happen.
- We use don't / doesn't in negative sentences, and do / does to make questions.

work	works	add -s
study	studies	consonant + $y \rightarrow ies$
finish	finishes	add -es after ch, c, g, sh, s, z, and x.
go / do	goes / does	add -es
have	has	change to -s

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- 1 We often go out on Friday night.

 She doesn't usually study on weekends.
 I'm never sick.
 He's always late for work.
- 2 She gets up early every day.
 We have English classes twice a week.
- 1 We often use the simple present with adverbs of frequency (always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never).
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb.
- Adverbs of frequency go <u>after</u> be.
 She's never sick. NOT <u>She's sick never.</u>
- Remember to use a + verb with never.
 It never rains. NOT It doesn't never rain.
- 2 Expressions of frequency (every day, once a week, etc.) usually go at the end of a sentence.

1.27

1C present continuous: be + verb + -ing

- 1 A What are you doing? B I'm sending a message to Sarah.
- 1.26
- 2 My brother is taking a two-month vacation in the US.
- 3 In this picture the woman is standing near a table.
- We use the present continuous:
 - 1 for things happening now, at this moment.
 - 2 for temporary things that are happening around now, this week, etc.
 - 3 to describe what's happening in a picture.

+	I'm working. I'm not working.	You We They	're working. aren't working.	He She It	's working. isn't working.
? 🗸 X	Are you working? Is he working?		Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.		

cook study	cooking studying	add -ing
live	living	cut the final e and add -ing
run	running	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add -ing

simple present or present continuous?

- 1 A What do you do?
 - **B** I work for an IT company.
- 2 A What are you doing?
 - B I'm checking my messages.
- 3 I like this painting. It's beautiful.
- 1 We use the simple present for things that are generally true or always happen.
- 2 We use the present continuous for an action happening now, at this moment.
- 3 We normally use verbs that describe states or feelings (non-action verbs), e.g., want, need, like, in the simple present, not continuous, e.g., I like Italian food. **NOT** I'm liking Italian food.

a Put the word or phrase in the correct place in the question.

Where are you from? (are)

- 1 Where we park? (can)
- 2 How are you? (old)
- 3 Does finish at 8:00? (the class)
- 4 Where do your friends? (live)
- 5 Why you answer my email? (didn't)
- 6 Do you often to the movies? (go)
- 7 What this word mean? (does)
- 8 What time did arrive? (your friends)
- 9 Who are you talking? (to)
- 10 Where were last night? (you)



b Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

you live where do ? Where do you live?

- 1 you a do have car ?
- 2 was brother your where born ?
- 3 often he how call does you ?
- 4 their time arrive does flight what ?
- 5 Brazil from is girlfriend your ?
- 6 languages how you many can speak ?
- 7 party the how was ?
- 8 last go where you summer did ?
- 9 there doctor here is a ?
- 10 come bus to you by school did ?



1B

- a Write sentences and questions with the simple present.
 - + he / usually get up late He usually gets up late.
 - 1 ? Anna / like music
 - 2 + my sister / have a lot of hobbies
 - 3 I / get along very well with my parents
 - 4 🛨 my brother / study English at school
 - 5 my neighbors / have any children
 - 6 ? What time / the movie start
 - 7 + he / go out twice a week
 - 8 we / often talk about politics
 - 9 ? how often / you see your brother
 - 10 Sally / go on Facebook very often

- **b** Put the words in the correct order.
 - go movies we often the to We often go to the movies.
 - 1 always before go I bed 11:00 to
 - 2 ever her Kate sees family hardly
 - 3 Saturday never shopping on go we
 - 4 a to I dentist year go twice the
 - 5 in they breakfast sometimes bed have
 - 6 usually car I the listen the in radio to
 - 7 in day park every Alan the runs
 - 8 often late Sam is work for
 - 9 often John to go doesn't movies the
 - 10 visit I once my month a mom

9	-	(
	Р	-

10

- a Write sentences with the present continuous. Use contractions where you can.
 - it / snow It isn't snowing.
 - 1 + Oliver / wear a suit today!
 - 2 ! It's hot. Why / wear a coat
 - 3 Jane / sit in her usual place today
 - 4 + Hey! You / stand on my foot!
 - 5 ? what book / you read
 - 6 + we / rent a small house right now
 - 7 ? she / wear makeup
 - 8 + I / plan a trip to the US
 - 9 ? your brother / work in London this week
 - 10 they / get along very well right now

b Complete the sentences with the simple present or present continuous.

	The girl in the painting is pla	a <u>ying</u> the guitar. (play)
1	My dog's not dangerous. He	e (not bite)
2	Why	you sunglasses?
	lt	
3	You can turn off the radio. I	to it. (not listen)
4		to find an ATM. (need)
5	Be careful! The baby	your pen in her mouth! (put)
		on the weekend? (cook)
	B No, we normally	
7	A What	_you here? (do)
	B I	for Emma. She's late, as usual. (wait)
8	I usually	tea, but
	-	a coffee today. (drink, want)
9	She's an administrator. She	from 9:00 to 5:00. (work)
0	Marc	in New York, but
		_ in Chicago right now. (live, work)





2A simple past: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular ①2.2
+	We stayed at a hotel last summer.	I went to Turkey twice last year.
=	He didn't stay with friends.	She didn't go to Thailand.
?	Did you stay for the weekend?	Did you go to Montreal?
✓ X	Yes, I did.	No, we didn't.
Wh ?	Where did you stay?	Why did you go ?

- · We use the simple past to talk about finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past.
- The form of the simple past is the same for all persons.
- To make the simple past \oplus of regular verbs add -ed. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in the ± simple past, e.g., go → went, see → saw. See Irregular verbs p.164.

- We use didn't + base form for negatives and Did... + subject + base form for questions.
- Remember: auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Did you go out last night? or question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., Where did you go?

spelling rules for regular verbs				
base form	past	spelling		
work stay	worked stayed	add -ed		
like	liked	add -d if verb ends in e		
study	studied	$y \rightarrow ied$ after a consonant		
stop	stopped	if verb finishes in consonant- vowel-consonant, double the final consonant		

2B past continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

At 8:45 last Saturday I was walking in the park. **2.11** The birds were singing. It wasn't raining.

A Was it raining when you got up? B No, it wasn't.

A What were you doing at 11 o'clock last night? B I was watching TV.

+	I / He / She / It	was working.	You / We / They	were working.	
	I / He / She / It	wasn't working.	You / We / They	weren't working.	
	Was he working?		Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.		
? 🗸 🗴	Were they working?		Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.		

- · We use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story, e.g., In 1972, I was living in London.

simple past or past continuous?

We were walking in the gardens when he took a photo of us.

1) 2.12

My sister arrived when I was having lunch.

 We often use the past continuous and the simple past together in the same sentence. We use the past continuous to talk about a longer action that was happening in the background when the shorter simple past action happened.

2C time sequencers

On their first date, they went to a restaurant. After that they started meeting every day.

2.17

On Thursday I had an argument with my boss.

The next day I decided to look for a new job.

We sat down to eat. Two minutes later my phone rang. When I came out of the club, he was waiting for me.

The accident happened when I was crossing the road.

- We use time sequencers to say when or in what order things happen.
- We use when as a time sequencer and also to join two actions. I was watching TV when the phone rang. (two verbs joined by when)

then, after that

The most common way of linking consecutive actions is with then or after that, but NOT after, e.g., I got up and got dressed. Then / After that I made a cup of coffee. **NOT** After I made a cup of coffee.

connectors: because, so, but, although

because and so

She was driving fast because she was in a hurry. She was in a hurry, so she was driving fast.



- We use because to express a reason.
- We use so to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop the car, but she hit the man. Although she tried to stop the car, she hit the man. She was very tired, **but** she couldn't sleep.



She couldn't sleep, although she was very tired.

- We use but and although to show a contrast.
- · Although can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

а	Put the	verbs in	parentheses	in the	simple	nast
a	i ut tile	AGID2 III	parentileses	ill tile	SILLIDIO	= past

Two summers ago	we took	_ (take) our v	acation	ı in
Vancouver. We ¹ _				
Francisco, but our	car ²	(brea	k) dow	n on the
freeway, and we ³				
Seattle. When we				
5(go) t	o our hot	el, but they 6		(not
can) find our rese	rvation, a	nd they ⁷		(be) full.
We 8 (r	not know)	what to do, I	out fina	ally we
⁹ (find)	a bed an	d breakfast a	and we	
¹⁰ (stay) there for	r the week. V	Ve ¹¹	
(see) the botanica	l gardens	and ¹²	(k	ouy) a lot
of souvenirs. We 1				
but we ¹⁴				
¹⁵ (be)	too far aw	vay. The weat	ther ¹⁶ _	
(not be) very good	d – it ¹⁷	(sta	rt) raini	ing the
day we ¹⁸	(leave)	Vancouver,	and it r	never
19 (stop)!			

b Complete the questions in the simple past.

	Where did you go on vacation	last year?
	We went to Orlando, Florida.	
1	Wow!	a good time?
	Yes, we had a great time.	
2		_ with?
	I went with my family.	
3		_?
	We stayed in a hotel.	
4		_ the plane tickets _?
	They cost about \$259 each.	
5		_ the weather like?
	It was hot and sunny.	
6		_ in the evening?
	We usually went out for dinner.	(-) p.15

2B

a Complete the sentences with the verb in the past continuous.

	I was eating dinner, so I did	In't answer the phone. (eat)
1	I took this photo when we	
	in Mexico. (travel)	
2	He met his wife when he _	
	in Japan. (live)	
3	she	a coat
	when she went out? (wear)	
4	The sun	when I went to work.
	(shine)	
5	What you	at 7:30 last night? (do)
	I wh	
	instructions. (not listen)	
7	They	TV when I arrived.
	(not watch)	
8	It started to rain when we _	in
	the park. (run)	

b Put the verbs into the simple past or past continuous.

	She <u>arrived</u> (arrive, have)	when we <u>were havi</u>	ng dinner.
1	I	$_$ my arm when I $_$	soccer.
	(break, play)		
2		you	fast when the police
		you? (drive, stop)	
3			the restaurant.
	(snow, leave)		
4	I	_ the game becau	ise I
	(not see, wor	k)	
5	When you	me, l _	to my
	boss. (call, ta		
6	We	in the library	when we
	(study, meet)		
7		they	_ in Tokyo when they
		their first baby? (ive, have)
			P

2C

a Put the sentences in the correct order.

- A He explained that he was looking for a thief, and then he got on the bus.
- B Then another man tried to do the same.
- C 1 Last week I was waiting for a bus.
- D The next day, I saw the story on a local news website.
- E When I asked the second man what he was doing, he told me that he was a police officer.
- F A few seconds later, he got off the bus with the thief.
- G The bus arrived, but suddenly a man ran in front of me and got on.
- H After that, a police car came and took the thief away.

b Complete the sentences with so, because, but, or although.

	We couldn't find a taxi, <u>so</u> we walked home.		
1	it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.		
2	I woke up in the night there was a noise.		
3	I called him, his cell phone was turned off.		
4	she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.		
5	There was nothing on TV, I went to bed.		
6	All the cafés were full it was a holiday.		
7	She wanted to be a doctor, she failed her exams.		
	The garden looked very beautiful, I took a photograph.		
9	the team played well, they didn't win.		
-			

3A be going to (plans and predictions)

1 I'm going to give a talk at a conference. He's going to meet me at the airport.

- **3.6**
- 2 I'm sure our favorite tennis players are going to lose tomorrow. It's going to rain tonight.

		1	you / we / they		he / she / it		
I	+	I'm going to	You We They	're going to	He She It	's going to	give a talk.
	=	I'm not going to	You We They	aren't going to	He She It	isn't going to	give a talk.

2	We also use <i>be going to</i> + base form to
	make a prediction when we know or can see
	that something is going to happen, e.g.,
	It's winter there so it's going to be cold.
	Look at that car! It's going to crash.

1 We use be going to + base form to talk

about future plans or intentions.

?

Are you going to give a talk?

Is he going to give a talk?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

3B present continuous (future arrangements)

+ I'm seeing an old friend tonight. She's arriving at lunchtime. 3.12

☐ She isn't leaving until Friday.

They aren't coming to the party tomorrow.

- ? What are you doing this evening? Is he meeting us at the restaurant?
- We often use the present continuous with a future meaning, especially for future arrangements, i.e., for plans we have made at a fixed time or place in the future. <u>Don't</u> use the simple present for this.
 NOT I see an old friend tonight.

De going to or present continuous?

We can often use either with no difference in meaning, e.g., I'm going to see Anna on Tuesday. OR I'm seeing Anna on Tuesday. It's very common to use the present continuous with the expressions tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, etc., and with verbs describing travel arrangements, e.g., go, come, leave, arrive. I'm leaving on Monday is more common than I'm going to leave on Monday.

3C defining relative clauses with who, that, where

1 That's the woman **who** won the lottery last year. A chef is a person **who** cooks food in a restaurant. **3.16**

- 2 A clock is something that tells the time. Is that the book that won an important prize?
- 3 A post office is a place where you can buy stamps.
 That's the restaurant where I had dinner last week.
- We use defining relative clauses to explain what a person, thing, or place is or does.
 - 1 Use who for a person.
 - 2 Use that for a thing.
 - 3 Use where for a place.
- The verb after where needs a subject, e.g., you.
- We can also use that to talk about a place, e.g.,
 A post office is a place that sells stamps.



D that

You can use that instead of who.

She's the girl **who / that** works with my brother. You can use which instead of that to talk about things.

It's a thing **which / that** connects two computers.

Complete with be going to + a verb from the list.

	e cook do get ot listen see sta	_
	What movie <u>are</u> tonight?	you going to see
1	yours	sister
	to driv	
2		camping next
	summer. We	in a hotel.
3	You	in level 3 next year.
4	He	a taxi to the airport.
		a family meal tonight.
6	You can talk, but	l to you.
		you
	when you leave	
	B	history at school?

Look at the pictures. Make sentences with be going to + a verb.











3 Be careful! You

it!



3B

- Read the sentences. Write N for now or F for future.
 - F I'm meeting Joe at two o'clock.
 - I'm living in an apartment with two college friends.
 - We're coming back on Monday.
 - She's moving to Canada next month.
 - I'm waiting for the mail carrier.
 - I'm reading a really good book about science.
 - We're meeting Alicia and Kenji for lunch on Sunday.
 - 7 Karl is arriving at six o'clock.
 - 8 I'm studying for my math exam.
 - 9 You aren't listening to what I'm saying.
 - 10 Are they leaving in the morning?

- Complete the conversation between two roommates with verbs in the present continuous.
 - A What <u>are you doing</u>? (do)
 - B | 1 my suitcase. (pack)
 - A Why?
 - B Because 12 to Seattle at eight o'clock tonight. (fly)
 - A Oh, I didn't know. Why 3_ _____ to Seattle? (go)
 - B | 4 the boss of VTech Solutions tomorrow. (meet)
 - A Why 5_ him? (see)
 - on a project with me right now and we need to discuss it. (work)
 - A Oh, well have a good trip!



3C

- Complete the definitions with who, that, or where.
 - A mail carrier is the person <u>who</u> brings you your mail.
 - 1 An octopus is an animal _____ lives in the ocean and has eight legs.
 - 2 A lawnmower is a machine _____ cuts the grass.
 - 3 A surgeon is a doctor _____ does operations.
 - 4 A changing room is a room _____ people try on clothes.
 - 5 A porter is the person _____ helps you with your baggage.
 - 6 Garlic is a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.
 - 7 A garage is a place _____ mechanics fix cars.

b Write sentences with who, that, or where.

She / the woman / catch the same bus as me She's the woman who catches the same bus as me.

- 1 That / the dog / always barks at night
- 2 That / the store / I bought my wedding dress
- 3 He / the actor / was in the last James Bond movie
- 4 They / the children / live next door to me
- 5 This / the restaurant / they make great pizza
- 6 That / the switch / controls the air-conditioning
- 7 He / the teacher / teaches my sister
- 8 That / the room / we have our meetings
- 9 This / the light / is broken



4A present perfect

- 1 I've cleaned the refrigerator! It looks new! **4.4** He hasn't done the dishes. Can you help me do them? A The concert starts soon. Have you turned off your phone? B Yes, I have.
- 2 Mary's had her baby! A package has arrived for you.
- 1 We often use the present perfect to talk about the recent past and its relationship with the present, e.g., I've cleaned the refrigerator, so now it looks new. We don't say exactly when things happened, e.g., I've cleaned the refrigerator. NOT I've cleaned the refrigerator ten minutes ago.
- 2 We often use the present perfect to give recent news.

full form	contraction	negative	past participle
I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	finished washing the dishes.
Have you finished the exercise? Has he done the homework?		Yes, I have. / No, Yes, he has. / No,	

 For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the simple past (+ -ed). For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the simple past (e.g., buy, bought, bought) and sometimes different (e.g., do, did, done). See Irregular verbs p.164.

yet, already

- 1 A Have you finished your homework yet?
- **4.5**
- B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.
- 2 A Do you want to see this movie?
 - B No, I've already seen it three times.
- We often use yet and already with the present perfect.
 - 1 We use yet + the present perfect in ? and □ sentences to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. We put yet at the end of the sentence.
 - 2 We use already in ± sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected. We put already before the main verb.

4B present perfect or simple past? (1) present perfect: experiences and unfinished time

She's been to New York three times. Have you ever been to Ikea? I've never met Nina's husband.

4.19

He's seen that movie twice.

• We often use the present perfect to talk about past experiences or to talk about the recent past when we don't specify a time. In questions and negatives we often use ever (= at any time in your life) and never.

present perfect or simple past?

A Have you ever been to Mexico? B Yes, I have.

4.20

A When did you go there? B I went last year.

A Have you seen his new movie? B Yes, I have.

A What did you think of it? B I loved it.

 Conversations about experiences or the recent past often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the simple past to ask for or give specific details, e.g., when, what, where, who with, etc.

been and gone

Compare the present perfect of be and go.

Mike has been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

Mike has **gone** to Paris. = He's in Paris now.

4C something, anything, nothing, etc.

- + Somebody / Someone has taken my pen! 404.22 ☐ I didn't speak to anybody / anyone all weekend. people
 - ? Did anybody / anyone call?
 - X No, nobody / no one. Nobody / No one called.
 - + I bought **something** for dinner.
 - I didn't do anything on the weekend.
 - ? Is there **anything** in the refrigerator?
 - X No, **nothing**. There's **nothing** in the refrigerator.
 - + Let's go **somewhere** this weekend.
- We didn't go **anywhere** this summer. places ? Is there anywhere to park?
 - No, nowhere. There's nowhere to park.

- · We use somebody / someone, something, somewhere, etc., with a 🛨 verb when you don't say exactly who, what, or where. We can also use something in a request or offer, e.g., Can you buy something for me? Would you like something to drink?
- · We use anybody / anyone, anything, anywhere in questions and negatives.

I didn't do anything last night. NOT I didn't do nothing.

• We use nobody / no one, nothing, nowhere in short answers or in a sentence with a \pm verb.

any, anything, etc., with a → verb

We also use any, anything, etc., with a ± verb to mean "it doesn't matter what, who, etc.," e.g.,

You can come any day. = It doesn't matter which day you come. Anybody can come to the party. = It doesn't matter who comes. I can sleep anywhere. = It doesn't matter where I sleep.

You can bring anything. = It doesn't matter what you bring.

things

-	
/	
-	

a V	Vrite sentences with the present perfect.	b	Write sentences or questions with already or yet.
	+ He / clean the car He's cleaned the car.		He / arrive. (already) He's already arrived.
1	+ She / buy a new jacket		1 I / have / breakfast. (already)
	He / find a job yet		2 / you / finish / your dinner? (yet)
	? / you speak to Mr. Jackson		3 The movie / start. (already)
	+ We / find a fantastic hotel		4 1 / not meet / his girlfriend. (yet)
	They / finish eating		5 They / get married. (already)
	? / you see Peter this morning		6 You're too late. He / go / home. (already)
	? / you do your homework		7 We / speak / to him? (yet)
	☐ We / reply to their email yet		8 I / not read / his new book. (yet)
	vve / reply to their email yet		p.31
4B			
	Complete with the verb in the present erfect.	b	Complete the conversation with the present perfect or simple past.
	<u>Have</u> you ever <u>broken</u> your leg? (break)		A <u>Have</u> you <u>been</u> to the new shopping mall? (be)
1	you ever		B Yes, I ¹ there last month – it ² great.
	clothes from that store? (buy)		(go, be)
2			A 3 you anything? (buy)
	a pair of designer sunglasses. (want)		B I ⁴ a new pair of shoes. (get)
3	I this book. Is it good? (not read)		A 5 they expensive? (be)
	We to the new shopping mall		B Yes, very! 6 you any new clothes
	yet. (not be)		recently? (buy)
5			A No, but my boyfriend ⁷ me a jacket for my
	abroad? (live)		birthday last week. (give)
6	They to South America twice. (be)		
	She before. (not fly)	С	Complete with been or gone.
	James his girlfriend's		A Where's Rob? B He's gone to the soccer game.
	family. (not meet)		1 The kids aren't here. They've all out.
9			2 Have you ever to the swimming pool in town?
	in this restaurant before? (eat)		3 I haven't to Sue's new apartment yet.
10	Jenny never me		4 My sister has to live in France and she's really
	about her family. (tell)		enjoying it.
			5 Oh, good. Dad's to the store. The refrigerator is
			full.
			6 p.32
4C			
a C	Complete with something, anything, nothing, et	c.	b Answer with Nobody, Nowhere,
	Are you doing <u>anything</u> tonight?		or Nothing.
1	Did you meet last night?		1 What did you do last night?
2	called when you were out. They're goir	ng to	2 Where did you go yesterday?
	call back later.		3 Who did you see?
3	I've seen your wallet, but I can't remem	ber w	here.
4	There's interesting at the movies tonighted the stay in.	nt.	c Answer the questions in b with a complete negative sentence.
5	Did see you when you left the house?		1 I didn't do
	Did you go exciting last weekend?		2
	I've bought you really nice for your birth	nday!	3
	I rang the doorbell, but answered.		
	A What would you like for dinner tonight?		
	B! I really don't mind.		
10	There's to go swimming. The pool is clo	sed.	(- p.35

5A comparatives

adjectives

- 1 I'm busier than I was five years ago.
 People are more impatient today than in the past.
- 2 I'm less relaxed this year than I was last year.
- 3 The service in this restaurant isn't as good as it was.
- To compare two people, places, or things we use:
 - 1 comparative adjectives.
 - 2 less + adjective.
 - 3 (not) as + adjective + as.

comparative adjectives

short	shorter	one syllable: + -er
hot	hotter	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
stressed	more stressed	one syllable adjectives ending in -ed: more + adjective
busy	busier	two syllable adjectives ending in consonant + -y: y + -ier
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: more + adjective
good	better	irregular
bad	worse	irregular
far	farther / further	irregular

adverbs

35.4

- 1 People walk more quickly than in the past.
- **①** 5.5
- 2 My brother speaks French, but less fluently than me.
- 3 She doesn't drive as fast as her brother.
- To compare two actions we use:
- 1 comparative adverbs.
- 2 less + adverb.
- 3 (not) as + adverb + as.

comparative adverbs

quickly	more quickly	adverbs ending in -ly: more + adverb
fast	faster	irregular
hard	harder	irregular
well	better	irregular
badly	worse	irregular

Comparatives with pronouns

After comparative + than or as...as, we use an object pronoun (me, her, etc.) or a subject pronoun + auxiliary verb, e.g., My brother's taller than me. My brother's taller than I am. He's not as intelligent as her. He's not as intelligent as she is.

5B superlatives

- 1 Tokyo is the cleanest city in the world.
 Mexico is one of the most popular vacation destinations.
 Camping is the least expensive way to go on vacation.
- 2 It's the most beautiful city I've ever been to. It's the best movie I've seen this year.
- 1 We use the + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc., in a group.
- After superlatives we use in + names of places or singular words for groups of people, e.g., It's the noisiest city in the world. Ann's the oldest in the class.
- We can also use the least + adjective, e.g., the least expensive OR the cheapest.

2 We often use the + superlative with the present perfect + ever.

adjective	comparative	superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
thin	thinner	the thinnest
healthy	healthier	the healthiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

5C quantifiers

too much, too many, too

- 1 I'm very stressed today. I have too much work. My boss talks too much.
- **3** 5.17
- 2 My diet is unhealthy. I eat too many cookies.
- 3 I don't want to go out tonight. I'm too tired.
- We use too much, too many, too to say "more than is good."
 - 1 Use too much + uncountable noun (e.g., coffee, time) or after a verb.
 - 2 Use too many + countable noun (e.g., cookies, people).
 - 3 Use too + an adjective **NOT** I'm too much tired.

(not) enough

1 Do you eat enough vegetables? I don't drink enough water.



- 2 Jane doesn't sleep enough. She's always tired.
- 3 Our refrigerator isn't big enough for a family of five. I don't go to bed early enough during the week.
- 1 Use enough before a noun to mean "all that is necessary."
- 2 Use enough <u>after</u> a verb with no object.
- 3 Use enough after an adjective or adverb.

a	Write sentences	with a	comparative	adjective	or
	adverb + than.				

	New York is more expensive	than Miami. (expensive)
1	Modern computers are much	1
	the early ones. (fast)	
2	My sister is	me. (short)
3	This exercise is	the last one. (easy)
	San Francisco is	
	Angeles	
5	I thought the third Men in Bl	
		the first two. (bad)
6	Manchester United played _	
	Arsenal. (good)	
7	I'm this :	year
	I was last year. (stressed)	
8	I'm working	this year
	last ye	
9	The new airport is	the old one. (big)
10	I'm not lazy. I just work	you!
	(slowly)	

b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use as...as.

Luke is stronger than Peter. Peter isn't <u>as strong as</u> Luke.



1 Adam is shorter than Jerry.

Jerry isn't ______ Adam.

2 Your bag is nicer than mine.My bag isn't ______ yours.3 Tokyo is bigger than London.

London isn't _____ Tokyo.

4 Tennis is more popular than volleyball.

Volleyball isn't ______ tennis.

5 Children learn languages faster than adults.
Adults don't _____ children.

6 I work harder than you.
You don't _____ me.

7 The Lakers played better than the Knicks.
The Knicks didn't ______ the Lakers.

-	2	0
p.	J	7

5B

a Complete the sentences with a superlative.

Is Shanghai the biggest city in the world? (big)

1 Thais are ________ people I've ever met. (generous)

2 Yesterday was _______ day of the year. (hot)

3 Early morning is _______ time to drive to the city. (bad)

4 She's _______ girl at school. (friendly)

5 This is _______ part of the exam. (important)

6 ______ time to visit New England is the fall. (good)

7 Delhi in India is one of _______ cities in the world. (polluted)

8 _______ I've ever flown is to Bali. (far)

9 It was _______ movie I've ever seen. (funny)

10 Rob's daughters are all pretty, but I think Emily is ______. (pretty)

b Write sentences with a superlative + ever + the present perfect.

It / good movie / I / see
It's the best movie I've ever seen.

- 1 It / windy place / I / be to
- 2 She / unfriendly person / I / meet
- 3 It / easy exam / we / take
- 4 They / expensive pants / I / buy
- 5 This / long book / I / read
- 6 He / attractive man / I / see
- 7 It / bad meal / I / eat
- 8 He / interesting teacher / we / have
- 9 It / exciting job / I / do

- 40
p.40

5C

a Circle the correct form.

How much / many coffee do you drink?

- 1 I eat too / too much chocolate.
- 2 I eat too much / too many potato chips.
- 3 Do you drink enough water / water enough?
- 4 I can't come. I'm too busy / too much busy.
- 5 This suitcase isn't enough big / big enough.
- 6 I worry too much / too many.
- 7 You're always at home! You don't enough go out / go out enough.
- 8 I don't eat enough vegetables / vegetables enough.

b Complete the sentences with too, too much, too many, or enough.

	You eat too much red meat	. It isn't good for you.	
1	I'm not in shape. I don't exerc	ise	
2	I can't walk to school. It's	far.	
3	There are	cars on the freeways toda	ay.
	I spend me headaches.	time on the computer. It give	/es
5	I don't read	– only five or six books	a year
6	I didn't buy the coat because	it was exp	ensive
7	There were	people at the party,	
	so it was impossible to dance.		
	I don't like watching movies o	n my phone because the scr	een

(-) p.43



6A will / won't (predictions)

1 A I'm seeing Jessica at six. B She'll be late. The movie's in French. We won't understand anything. **1**6.4

2 It's a great book. I'm sure you'll like it. I don't think it'll rain tomorrow.

+ I/You/He/She/It/We/They 'II be late. I/You/He/She/It/We/They won't be late.

Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not

?				X				
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	be late?	Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	will.	No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	won't.

- 1 We often use will / won't + base form for future predictions, i.e., to say things we think, guess, or know about the future.
- 2 We often use I think / I don't think / I'm sure + will.
 I think he'll fail the exam. I don't think he'll pass the exam. NOT I think he won't pass.

be going to for predictions

We can also use *be going to* for predictions when we know or can see something is going to happen (see **3A** p.130), e.g.,

Look at the clouds.

It's going to rain.

They're playing very well.

They're going to win.

6B will / won't (other uses)

decisions
I won't stay for dinner. I think I'll go home early.

offers
I'll help you with your homework. I'll open the door for you.

promises
I'll always love you. I won't tell anybody.

 We use will / won't + base form for making instant decisions, offers, and promises. We don't use the present tense.

I'll help you with those bags.

NOT I help you with those bags.

 In questions with I and we, shall (and not will) is sometimes used to offer to do something or to make a suggestion, but this is not a common use. Shall we go for a walk?

6C review of verb forms: present, past, and future

tense	example	use (3) 6.17
simple present	I live downtown. things that always or usually happen She doesn't smoke .	
present continuous	He's looking for a new job. I'm leaving tomorrow.	things that are happening now or around now things that we have arranged for the future
simple past	We saw a good movie last night. We didn't do anything yesterday.	finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past
past continuous	He was working in Chiang Mai. What were you doing at 7:00?	actions that were in progress at a past time
be going to + base form	I'm going to see Tom tonight. Look! It's going to snow.	future plans predictions when we know / can see what's going to happen
will / won't + base form	You'll love New York. I'll call her later. I'll help you. I'll pay you back tomorrow.	predictions instant decisions offers promises
present perfect	I've finished the book. Have you ever been to Iran?	recently finished actions (we don't say when) past experiences

_	-
	Λ

- a Write sentences and questions with will / won't. Use contractions where you can.
 - the exam / easy to pass It won't be easy to pass the exam.
 - 1 + I think they / lose the game
 - 2 ? the meeting / be long
 - 3 she / get the job she's not qualified enough
 - 4 ? you / see him at work later
 - 5 + I don't want to go. it / be impossible to park
 - 6 you / like that book
 - 7 + I'm sure she / love the present I bought her
 - 8 there / be a lot of traffic in the morning
 - 9 + you / find a good job, I'm sure
 - 10 + everything / be OK, so there's no need to worry

b Complete with will + a verb from the list.

b	e (x	2) get like pass snow		
	Α	Do you think the traffic will be ba	ad?	
	В	No, because it's a holiday today.		
1	Α	Do you like this band?		
	В	Yes, I think they	famous one da	ay.
2	Α	Is this a good movie?		
	В	Yes, I'm sure you	it.	
3	Α	Do you think it	?	
	В	No, it's not cold enough.		
4	Α	What do you think James	m	e?
	В	I'm sure it will be something nice.		
5		I'm so worried about the exam!		

•	-	Λ.	A
7	μ.	7	u

6B

- a Match the sentences.
 - It's hot in here. G
 - 1 I'm thirsty.
 - 2 I have a headache.
 - 3 This exercise is hard.
 - 4 I'm hungry.
 - 5 These bags are heavy.
 - 6 I left my wallet at home.
 - 7 I need that photo urgently.
 - 8 We don't have any milk.
 - A I'll lend you some money.
 - B I'll make you a sandwich.
 - C I'll get you a glass of water.
 - D I'll help you with it.
 - E I'll buy some on my way home.
 - F I'll email it to you now.
 - G I'll open the window.
 - H I'll turn off the music.
 - I I'll carry one for you.

b Complete the sentences with will / won't + a verb.

B Don't worry. I'm sure you _

buy		call	forget	get	have	help	pay	take	tell
	Α	Wha	t would y	you lik	ce? B	I'll ha	ve_t	he fish.	
1	Α	I can	't do this	cross	sword.	B _			you.
			secret.						
			n will I h						
	В	1			_ you t	onight			
4			I borrow						
В		Whe	n		_ you _			me	back?
5	Α	lt's m	ny birthd	ay ne	xt week	ζ.			
	В	Don'	t worry.	l					
6	Α	I feel	l sick. E	3 I		yo	u hom	ne.	
7	Α	Thes	e shoes	are to	o small				
	В	1			_ a big	ger pa	ir for y	ou, ma	a'am.
8			chocolat						
В		Yes,	I know. I				it aga	ain.	

a	n	48
	P	.40

6C

a Complete the questions with one word.

	I didn't see you last week. Were you sick?
1	you often remember your dreams
2	you watch the game last night?
3	Who do you think win the election next year?
4	you been to the supermarket?
5	your brother like rock music?
6	What you going to watch on TV tonight?
7	it snowing when you left?
8	you at the party last night?

9 _____ the movie finished yet?

- **b** Read the conversation. Put the verb in the correct form.
 - A What are ____ we doing __ tonight? (do)

 B We 1_____ dinner with Diego and Luz. (have)

 A But we 2_____ dinner with them last week! (have)

 B Yes, but they 3_____ to tell us some good news. (want)

 A Oh, OK then. 4 I _____ some flowers. (buy)
 ...

 B It's eight o'clock! Where 5_____ you _____? (be)

 A I'm sorry. When I 6_____ home I 7_____ to buy the flowers. And then I 8_____ Mark in the store... (walk, stop, see)

 B Well, hurry up. We 9_____ late! (be)

 A It's OK. I 10_____ a taxi, and I 11_____ ready in five minutes. (already call, be)

7A uses of the infinitive

1 You need to be on time. Try not to talk too much. 7.3

- 2 It'll be nice to meet new people. It's important not to be late.
- 3 I don't know where to go or what to do.
- 4 A Why did you wear a suit? B To make a good impression. I wore a suit to make a good impression.
- The infinitive is the base form of the verb + to. It can be affirmative (e.g., to be) or negative (e.g., not to be).

- We use the infinitive:
 - 1 after some verbs, e.g., want, need, would like, etc. See **Verb forms** p.158.
 - 2 after adjectives.
 - 3 after questions words, e.g., what, where, when, etc.
 - 4 to say why you do / did something. I came to this school to learn English. NOT for learn English.

Base form

Remember that we use the base form after auxiliary verbs (do / does / didn't) and after most modal verbs (can, could, will, would, etc.), e.g., **Do** you **live** near here? Can you help me? I won't forget. What would you do?

7B uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 Eating outside in the summer makes me feel good. Happiness is **getting up** late and **not going** to work.
 - **①** 7.7
- 2 I love having breakfast in bed. I hate **not getting** to the airport early.
- 3 I'm thinking of **buying** a new car. Jim left without saying goodbye.

- The gerund is the base form of the verb + -ing. It can be affirmative (e.g., going) or negative (e.g., not going).
- We use the gerund:
 - 1 as a noun, e.g., as the subject or object of a sentence.
 - 2 after some verbs, e.g., like, love, hate, enjoy, etc. See **Verb forms** p.158.
 - **3** after prepositions.
- Remember the spelling rules for the -ing form. See 1C p.126.

7C have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't

have to, don't have to

+ I have to speak English at work. She has to get up at seven every day. 7.13

7.14

- We don't have to wear a uniform at this school. He doesn't have to work on Saturdays.
- ? Do I have to buy a grammar book? What time does she have to get up in the morning?
- We use have to + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.
- We use don't have to + verb (base form) to say that there is no obligation, or that something is not necessary.
- We use do / does to make questions and negatives. Do I have to go? NOT Have I to go?
- We don't contract have or has. I have to go. NOT I've to go.

must / must not / can't

- + You must do your homework tonight.
 - She must clean up her room before she goes out.
- You must not leave your bags here. You can't bring food into the library.
- We use must + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.

- Use can't / must not + base form to say something is prohibited or to state a rule.
- The words can't and must not have similar meanings, but can't is more common in speaking. You can also use cannot.
- The verbs must / must not are the same for all persons.
- The verb must is not often used in questions (have to is more common).

must and have to

Must and have to are very similar, but have to is more common, especially in speaking. Must is often used in official forms, notices, and signs.

must not and don't have to

Must not and don't have to have completely different meanings. Compare:

You **must not** go. = It's prohibited. Don't go. You **don't have to** go. = You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

Impersonal you

We often use have to and must with impersonal you (you = people in general), e.g.,

You have to wear a seatbelt in a car. You must not / can't take photos in the museum.

7/	A		
а	Match the sentence halves. You need to be ready B 1 I know you're tired, but try 2 In my job it's important 3 I don't know where 4 We were late, so Tomo offered 5 When you give a presentation it's normal	k company of the comp	not be do not make me I'm planning 1 A Hi, I'm Ji 2 What do you
	A to drive us to the train station. B to show your ID at the gate. C to feel nervous.	BE IS	3 Let's meet of late. 4 Try 5 I'd really like

b	Complete the sentences with an affirmative or negative
	infinitive.

	ot be do not drive have learn look for ot make meet pay
	I'm planning <u>to have</u> a party next week.
1	A Hi, I'm Ji Su. B I'm Rosaria. Nice you.
2	What do you want tonight? Stay in or go out?
3	Let's meet outside the restaurant. I promiselate.
4	Try a noise. Your father's asleep.
5	I'd really like a new language.
6	Be careful too fast – the roads are icy.
7	My brother has decided a new job.
8	The museum is free. You don't need to go in.
	(- p.5

7D			
/ D			

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the -ing form.

D to dress formally.

F to stay awake for the party.

E to park.

	not know message practice remember udy swim teach travel
	I really enjoy <u>doing</u> yoga. It makes me feel great!
1	One thing that always makes me happy is in the ocean.
	You can't learn to play a musical instrument well without regularly.
3	My mother's very bad at names.
4	teenagers is very hard work.
5	My sister spends hours her friends.
6	I hate the answer when somebody asks me a question.
7	by train is usually cheaper than by plane.
	My brother wants to go on French for as long as he can. He'd like to speak it really fluently!

b Put the verbs in the -ing form or base form.

	I like <u>listening</u> to the radio in the
	mornings. (listen)
1	Pilates is good for your health. (do)
2	We offered for the meal. (pay)
3	We won't take the car. It's so
	expensive (park)
4	I'm not very good at directions.
	(give)
5	You can borrow the car if you remember
	some gas. (get)
6	Has it stopped yet? (rain)
7	I don't mind, but I don't like
	the dishes. (cook, do)
8	I hate in the dark during the
	winter. (get up)

7C

ten o'clock!

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to.

	I <u>don't have to</u> go to school on Saturdays.	
1	Janice study very hard – she has exams so	on.
2	You buy a ticket before you get on to bus. It costs \$12 and the machine is over there.	:he
3	your sister go to Los Ange for her job interview?	les
4	Mike wear a really ugly uniform at new school. He hates it.	his
5	We get up early tomorrow. Our flig leaves at 6:30.	ght
6	Harry work today – he has a day of	off.
7	Can you wait a moment? I make a phone of	all.
	we go to bed? It's o	

b Circle the correct form. Check (✓) if both are possible.

We don't have to / must not go to school next week. It's a holiday.

- 1 You don't have to / must not cross the road when the traffic lights are red.
- 2 What do I have to / must I do when I finish this exercise?
- 3 The concert is free. You don't have to / can't pay.
- 4 We're late for the meeting. We have to / must go now.
- 5 You don't have to / must not leave the door open the dog will get out.
- 6 I have to / must pay Jane back the money she lent me.
- 7 In the US, you have to / must drive on the right.
- 8 You don't have to / can't be tall to be good at soccer.



8A should / shouldn't

- 1 You should leave your boyfriend. **3**8.2 She's very stressed. She shouldn't work so hard. You shouldn't drink coffee in the evening. It'll keep you awake.
- 2 I think you should get a new job. I don't think you should speak to him.
- 1 We use should / shouldn't + verb (base form) to give somebody advice or say what we think is the right thing to do; should / shouldn't is the same for all persons.
- 2 We often use I think you should... or I don't think you should... NOT I think you shouldn't...



ought to

You can also use ought to / ought not to instead of should / shouldn't, e.g.,

You ought to leave your boyfriend. She **ought not to** work so hard.

8B first conditional: if + present, will / won't + infinitive



- 1 If we get to the airport early, the flight will be delayed. (1) 8.12 If you tell her the truth, she won't believe you. What will you do if you don't find a job?
- 2 If you don't go, she won't be very happy. She won't be very happy if you don't go.
- 3 If you miss the last bus, get a taxi. If you miss the last bus, you can get a taxi.
- 1 We use if + present to talk about a possible situation and will / won't + base form to talk about the consequence.
- 2 The if-clause can come first or second. If the if-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 We can also use the imperative or can + base form instead of will + base form in the other clause.

8C possessive pronouns

Whose coat is it? It's my coat. It's mine. **3**8.22 Whose jacket is it? It's your jacket. It's yours. Whose phone is it? It's his phone. It's his. Whose bag is it? It's her bag. It's hers. Whose dog is it? It's our dog. It's ours. Whose house is it? It's their house. It's theirs.

- We use possessive pronouns to talk about possession. Is it yours? Yes, it's mine.
- We use Whose to ask about possession. Whose book is it? Whose is that bag?
- We don't use possessive pronouns with a noun. NOT It's mine book.
- We don't use the with possessive pronouns, e.g., Is this yours? **NOT** Is this the yours?

pronouns and possessive adjectives overview

subject pronouns		object pronouns		possessive adjectives			possessive pronouns	
1			me.	my			mine.	
You			you.	This is	your		lt's	yours.
He			him.		his	seat.		his.
She	can come.		her.		her			hers.
It	come.		it.		its			its.
We			us.		our			ours.
They			them.		their			theirs.

Complete with should or shouldn't.



You should lose some weight. 1 You _____ work really long hours every day. 2 You _____ stop smoking. 3 You _____ eat more fruit and vegetables. 4 You _____ put so much sugar in your coffee. 5 You _____ start exercising. 6 You _____ drink less soda.

b	Complete the	sentences	with	should	or	shouldn	't
	+ a verb from	the list.					

	-	ok drive leave study wear
	We should	leave now. It's getting late.
1	You	a scarf. It's really cold today.
2	l	_ this afternoon. I have an exam tomorrow.
3	You	a vacation. You need a break.
4	You look re	ally sick. You at work.
5	She	more. She's very stressed right now.
6	You	so fast – this road's very dangerous.
7	Parents	more time with their children.
8	You old.	him an iPad – he's only seven years

9	p.62

8B

- Match the sentence halves.
 - If you leave now, C
 - 1 The hotel will be cheaper
 - 2 If you don't hear from me this afternoon,
 - 3 You'll learn more quickly
 - 4 If you get that new job,
 - 5 You won't pass your driver's test

7 You _____ drink more water.

8 You _____ go to bed so late.

- 6 If I lend you this book,
- A if you don't take enough lessons.
- B will you remember to give it back?
- C you'll catch the 8:00 train.
- D if you book it early.
- E if you come to every class.
- F will you earn more money?
- G call me this evening.

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

	If we <u>start</u>	walking, the bu	s will com	e (start, come)
1				pened, I
		se. (tell, not tell)		
2	If I	$_{-\!-\!-}$ it down, I $_{-\!-\!-}$	i1	(not write, not remember)
3		you	me if you	any news? (call,
	get)			
4	She	you if you		her nicely. (help, ask)
5	1	you if I	from	Alex. (call, hear)
6	You	your friends	s if you	to Paris. (miss, move)
7	If you	carefully,	you	everything.
	(listen, und	erstand)		
8	Your boss_	happ	oy if you _	late for work
	today. (not	be, be)		
9	1	_ you home if yo	u	me directions. (drive, give)
10	If you	an umbre	ella, it	! (not take, rain)

-		
	-	1
•	p.	C

8C

Circle the correct form.

Whose car is that? It's her /(hers).

- 1 This isn't my / mine pen, it's Susan's.
- 2 I think this book is your / yours.
- 3 This isn't your suitcase, it's ours / our.
- 4 Where's Mary? I think these are her / hers gloves.
- 5 These keys are mine / the mine.
- 6 They showed us all theirs / their vacation photographs.
- 7 These seats are theirs / their, not ours.
- 8 Is this yours / your bag?
- 9 This isn't my jacket. It's her / hers.

b Complete the sentences with a pronoun or a possessive adjective.

This isn't my coffee, it's yours. Where's mine ?

- 1 A Is that Sue's car?
 - **B** No, it's her boyfriend's. _____ is a white Ford.
- 2 Maya has a new boyfriend, but I haven't met _____ yet.
- 3 Look. Here's a photo of Alex and Kim with _____ new baby.
- 4 We've finished paying for our house, so it's _____ now.
- 5 These are your tickets. Can you give Maria and Marta _
- 6 We're lost. Can you tell _____ how to get to the train station?
- 7 Would you like to see _____ garden? We have some beautiful flowers.
- 8 New York City is famous for _____ tall buildings.



9A second conditional: if + past, would / wouldn't + base form

- 1 If a cow attacked me, I'd run away.

 If she didn't have a dog, she wouldn't exercise.

 Would you go for a swim if there were sharks in the ocean?
- 2 If I had more time, I'd exercise more. I'd exercise more if I had more time.
- 3 If we went by car, we could stop at places on the way.
- 1 We use if + past to talk about an imaginary or hypothetical future situation and would / wouldn't + base form to talk about the consequence.
- would + base form is sometimes known as the conditional tense. We also use it without an if-clause to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations e.g., I'd never have a cat as a pet. They'd be happier in a bigger house.
- would / wouldn't = is the same for all persons. Contractions:
 'd = would (I'd, you'd, he'd, etc.); wouldn't = would not.
- 2 In a second conditional, the *if*-clause can come first or second. If the *if*-clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 We can also use *could* + base form instead of *would* + base form in the other clause.

De in second conditionals

With the verb be we can use were (instead of was) after I / he / she / it, e.g.,

If Jack was / were here, he'd know what to do.

Use were (not was) in the expression If I were you,... We often use this expression for advice, e.g.,

If I were you, I wouldn't take that job.

first or second conditional?

Compare the first and second conditionals:

- We use the first conditional for possible future situations.
 If I don't have to work tomorrow, I'll help you.
 (= It's a possibility. Maybe I will help you.)
- We use the second conditional for imaginary or hypothetical situations.
 If I didn't have to work tomorrow, I'd help you.
 (= It's a hypothetical situation. I have to work, so I can't help you.)

9B present perfect + for and since

- A Where do you live now?
- **3**9.7

- **B** In Tokyo.
- A How long have you lived there?
- B I've lived there for 20 years.
- A Where do you work?
- B In an elementary school.
- A How long have you worked there?
- B I've worked there since 2015.

 We use the present perfect + for and since to talk about actions and states that started in the past and are still true now.

I've lived in Tokyo for twenty years. = I came to live in Tokyo twenty years ago, and I live in Tokyo now.

We don't use the simple present in this type of sentence, e.g., **NOT** *Hive in Tokyo for twenty years.*

 We use How long...? to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state, e.g., How long have you been married?

for or since?

 We use for + a period of time, for example, for two weeks, for ten years, etc.

I've had this car for three months.

 We use since with the beginning of a period of time, for example, since 2014, since last June, etc.

I've been afraid of spiders **since** I was a child.

9C present perfect or simple past? (2)

- 1 A How long was Janet Leigh married to Tony Curtis? ① 9.15
 - **B** She was married to him for 11 years.
 - A How many books did she write?
 - B She wrote four books.
- 2 A How long has Jamie Lee Curtis been married?
 - B She's been married since 1984.
 - A What kind of books has she written?
 - B She's written children's books.
- 1 We use the simple past to talk about a <u>finished</u> period of time in the past. Janet Leigh and Tony Curtis are dead, so NOT She has been married to him for 11 years.

- We can use for with the simple past for a finished period of time in the past.
- 2 We use the present perfect with for and since to talk about an unfinished period of time, from the past until now. Jamie Lee Curtis is still alive and still married.
- Compare the simple past and the present perfect.

 Jack was married for ten years. = Jack is not married now.

 He's divorced or dead.
 - Jack has been married for ten years. = Jack is married now. He got married ten years ago.

а	Match the sentence halves. You'd feel much better A 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more 2 If you didn't have to study for your exams, 3 Would you really wear a suit 4 If we took a taxi, 5 I wouldn't work 6 If I went to live in Tokyo,	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb second conditional sentences. If I found a good job, I 'd move to the US. (find, move) 1 We a dog if we a yard. (get, have) 2 If you Indian food, I'm sure you it. (try, I a l it if I it. (not buy, not like) 4 If we a car, we drive to the mountains. 5 We our children more often if they closer of I to that restaurant if I you - it's very expense.	ike) (rent, can) r. (see, live)
	A if you exercised. B would you come to visit me? C if I bought one for you? D we could go out tonight. E if I didn't have to work on Saturday. F we would get there sooner.	(not go, be) 7 You more if you more homework. (lear 8 to work if the traffic so bad. (bike, not 9 you abroad if you a well-pa (work, find) 10 I love living here. I happy if I leave. (not be	t be) aid job?
	G if I didn't need the money.		G p.71
91	B Write questions with How long and the	present perfect. b Answer the questions in a. Us	se the
	/ you / be married How long 1 / you / be afraid of flying 2 / your sister / have her new car 3 / they / live in this town	present perfect + for or since	ars. about 15. ee weeks. long time. re than
90	Circle the correct form.	b Complete with the present perfect or simple past.	
	 She was / She's been sick since May. 1 Martin left / Martin has left school two years ago. 2 I lived / I've lived in Vancouver for two 	 1 A Where does your brother live? B In San Diego. A How long there? (he / live) B Only for six months. He there 	
	 years, but then I moved to Toronto. 3 Anna was / Anna's been in this compansince April. 4 My sister had / My sister has had her bayesterday! 	B For a long time. He Spain wh	
	 5 I work in a travel agency. I worked / I've worked there for 20 years. 6 The city changed / The city has change lot since I was a child. 7 They're divorced now. They were / They have been only married for three years. 	was 25. (leave) 3 A My brother and his wife get along very well. B How long married? (they / be a few forms and the few forms are a few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms are a few forms are a few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms are a few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms are a few forms are a few forms and the few forms are a few forms and th	

8 | met / I've met Sandra when | was / have

been on vacation in Thailand.

(-) p.75

10A expressing movement



The ball went over the goalkeeper's head and into the goal.



He drove out of the garage and along the street.



I ran over the bridge and across the park.

• To express movement, we use a verb of movement, e.g., go, come, run, walk, etc., and a preposition (or adverb) of movement, e.g., up, down, away, etc.

come or go?

We use come for movement toward you, and go for movement away from you.





in or into? out or out of?

We use into / out of + noun. Come into the living room. He went out of the house.

We use in / out if there isn't a noun.

Come in.

He went out.

10B word order of phrasal verbs

- 1 What time do you get up? I don't usually go out during the week.
- 2 Put on your coat. Put your coat on. Put it on! Turn off the TV. Turn the TV off. Turn it off.
- 3 I'm looking for my glasses. A Have you found your glasses? B No, I'm still looking for them.
- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb), e.g., get up, go out, turn on, look for.
 - 1 Some phrasal verbs don't have an object, e.g., get up, go out.
 - 2 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable. With these phrasal verbs we can put the particle (on, off, etc.) before <u>or</u> after the object.
- When the object is a pronoun (me, it, him, etc.) it <u>always</u> goes between the verb and particle.

Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT Put on it.

- 3 Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable, e.g., look for. With these phrasal verbs the verb (e.g., look) and the particle (e.g., for) are never separated. I'm looking for my glasses. NOT I'm looking my glasses for.
- See **Phrasal verbs** p.163.

10C the passive: be + past participle

Present: am / is / are + past participle

10.14

10.6

- + 20 billion pieces of Lego are produced every year.
- CDs aren't used very much nowadays.
- ? Is Spanish spoken in New Mexico?

Past: was / were + past participle

- + The hot-air balloon was invented by two Frenchmen.
- Stamps weren't invented until 1840.
- ? When was the watch invented?

 We can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.

Alfred Nobel invented dynamite. (active) Dynamite was invented by Alfred Nobel. (passive)

- In the active sentence, the focus is more on Alfred Nobel.
- In the passive sentence, the focus is more on dynamite.
- We often use the passive when it isn't known or isn't important who does or did the action.

My car was stolen last week. Volvo cars are made in Sweden.

 We use by to say who did the action. The Lord of the Rings was written by Tolkien.

- a Circle the correct word.
 - I lost my cell phone signal when we went across / through a tunnel.
 - 1 We ran to / down the ocean, and jumped into / out of the water.
 - 2 If you go over / past the bank, you'll see the supermarket on the right.
 - 3 James walked *along / across* the street until he came to a big house.
 - 4 Look! We're flying on / over the mountains now.
 - 5 The dog started to run toward / to me, but then it suddenly stopped.
 - 6 We biked over / out of the bridge and in / into the park.
 - 7 In the 800-meter race, the runners run *around / across* the track twice.
 - 8 The cat suddenly ran across / through the road.

b Complete the sentences with the correct word.

	Alex jumped <u>into</u>	his car	and	drove	away
1	When I was walking	under	the	bridge	, a

2 Come _____. The door's open.

train went _____ it.

- 3 This is the first floor. Go _____ the stairs the office is on the second floor.
- 4 He walked _____ the café and ordered some lunch.
- 5 Go _____ of the building and turn left.
- 6 Go _____! I don't want to talk to you.
- 7 I bike _____ a big hill on my way home. I go really fast!

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	n /8
-	0.70

10B

a Circle the correct form. If both are correct, check (✓) the box.

Turn off your cell phone / Turn your cell phone off before the movie starts. ✓

- 1 Tonight I have to look my little sister after / look after my little sister.
- 2 Let's go out this evening / go this evening out.
- 3 I'll drop off the children / drop the children off at school.
- 4 My brother is looking for a new job / looking a new job for.
- 5 You should throw away those old jeans / throw those old jeans away.
- 6 I don't like shopping for clothes online I prefer to try them on / try on them before I buy them.
- 7 Take off your shoes / Take your shoes off before you come in.
- 8 We're meeting my mother tomorrow I think you'll really get along with her / get along her with.
- 9 If the jacket doesn't fit, take back it / take it back to the store.
- 10 What time do you get up in the morning / get in the morning up?

b Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a word from the list.

ba	ack	on (x2)	out	up (x2)
	l ca	n't hear t	he rac	dio. Turn <u>it up</u> .
1	You Pic		are a 	ll over the floor.
2	Hei	re's your	coat. I	Put
3		What doe Look		word mean?
4		get your ase fill		ort there are three forms. now.
5	You	ı rememb	er tha	at money I lent you? re?
6	Α	ls the gar	ne on	TV?
	В	l don't kn	ow. T	urn and see.

G p.8	
5 p.8	0
	p.8

10C

a Complete with the present or past passive.

The Eiffel Tower <u>was completed</u> in 1889. (complete)

1 Many of the things we use every day _____ by women. (invent)

2 In the US, most children _____ in public schools. (educate)

- 3 DNA _____ by Watson and Crick in 1953. (discover)
- 4 This morning I ______ by the neighbor's dog. (wake up)
- 5 Baseball _____ in the summer in the US. (play)
- 6 The songs on this album _____ last year. (write)
- 7 Millions of toys _____ in China every year. (make)
- 8 Carols are songs that _____ at Christmas. (sing)
- 9 These birds _____ in Canada. (not usually see)
- 10 The London Eye _____ on December 31, 1999, to celebrate the new millennium. (open)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive, beginning with the highlighted words.

Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in 1603. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603.

- 1 Christopher Wren designed St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 2 A small Italian company produces this olive oil.
- 3 The Russians discovered Antarctica in 1820.
- 4 Spielberg didn't direct the Star Wars movies.
- 5 Van Gogh painted *Sunflowers* in 1888.
- 6 The Chinese didn't invent glass.
- 7 J.K. Rowling wrote the Harry Potter books.
- 8 They make Hyundai cars in South Korea.



11A used to / didn't use to

+ When I was a child, I used to play on the street. My brother used to have very long hair when he was a student.



─ Nick didn't use to go out much, but now he goes out every night.

I didn't use to like vegetables, but now I love them.



? A Did you use to wear a uniform at school? B Yes, I did. A Did you use to like your teachers? B No, I didn't.

- We use used to / didn't use to + verb to talk about things that happened repeatedly or were true for a long period of time in the past, but are usually not true now, e.g., things that happened when you were a child.
- used to / didn't use to is the same for all persons.
- ! Be careful with negatives and questions: I didn't use to like math. NOT I didn't used to like math. Did you use to like math? **NOT** Did you used to like math?
- Instead of used to, you can use the simple past with an adverb of frequency. When I was a child, I often played on the street.

used to or usually?

used to is only for talking about the past.

For habits in the present, we use usually + simple present,

NOT use to.

I usually cook in the evenings.

NOT I use to cook in the evenings.

11B might / might not (possibility)

We might have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather. Karen might come with us tomorrow, but she's not sure yet.

I might not take my laptop on vacation. I haven't decided yet.

We might not see the boss today. I think she's away.

11.10



We can also use may instead of might for possibility, e.g.,

We may have a picnic tomorrow.

I **may not** take my laptop on vacation.

- We use might / might not + verb (base form) to say that perhaps somebody will or won't do something.
- We might have a picnic tomorrow. = Perhaps we will have a picnic tomorrow.
- might / might not is the same for all persons.
- might not is not usually contracted.

11C so, neither + auxiliaries

1 A I love classical music.

11.19

B So do I.

A I went to a classical concert last night.

B So did I.

2 A I'm not married.

B Neither am I.

A I don't want to get married.

B Neither do I.

- We use So do I, Neither do I, etc., to say that we have something in common with somebody.
 - 1 Use So + auxiliary + I to respond to affirmative sentences.
 - 2 Use Neither + auxiliary + I to respond to negative sentences.
- The auxiliary we use after So... and Neither... depends on the tense of the verb that the other speaker uses.

simple present	A I don't like classical music.	B Neither do I.
present continuous	A I'm having a great time.	B So am I.
can / can't	A I can swim.	B So can I.
simple past	A I didn't like the movie.A I was very tired.	B Neither did I. B So was I.
would / wouldn't	A I wouldn't like to go there.	B Neither would I.
present perfect	A I've been to Brazil.	B So have I.

Be careful with the word order. So do I / Neither do I. NOT So I do / Neither I do.



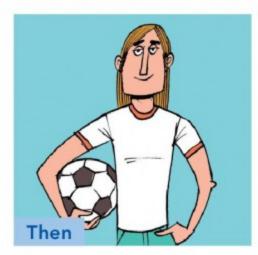
neither and nor

We can also use nor instead of neither, e.g.,

A I didn't like the movie. B Nor / Neither did I.

Neither is usually pronounced /'niðər/, but can also be pronounced /'naiðər/.

Look at how Alex has changed. Write six sentences about how he was before with He used to or He didn't use to.





	He used to be	_slim.	
1			long hai
2			glasses.
3		- 1	a beard.
4			soccer.
5			a tie.

- Make sentences with used to, didn't use to, or did...use to?
 - ? / you / have long hair Did you use to have long hair?
 - 1 + Angie / hate math, but she loves it now
 - 2 ? / you / work when you lived in Cairo
 - 3 I / like reading when I was a child
 - 4 ? What / you / do on summer vacation when you were young
 - 5 Americans / put a lot of ice in drinks
 - 6 + This restaurant / be a movie theater in the 1960s
 - 7 ? / your sister / eat meat, or has she always been a vegetarian
 - 8 I / be interested in tennis, but now I always watch it
 - 9 ? / you / have a car when you were a student
 - 10 + Telegrams / be the quickest way to send important messages

6 p.87	7
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11**B**

- Match the sentences.
 - Take some sunscreen. D
 - 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket.
 - 2 Can you call the restaurant?
 - 3 Don't finish the milk.
 - 4 Let's use a map.
 - 5 You should try the shirt on.
 - 6 Don't wait for me tonight.
 - 7 Be careful with that knife!
 - 8 Ask how much it costs.

- A Someone might want some for breakfast.
- B It may not be your size.
- C We might get lost.
- D It might be really sunny.
- E We may not have enough money.
- F You might cut yourself.
- G It may be closed on Sundays.
- H We might win.
- I may finish work late.

Complete the sentences with might + a verb phrase from the list.

be cold be in a meeting be sick go to the movies not have time not like it have the pasta

I'm not sure what to do tonight. might go to the movies.

- 1 Kim isn't at school today. She __
- 2 His phone is turned off. He _____
- 3 It's an unusual book. You ___ 4 I don't know if I'll finish this today.
- 5 I'm not sure what to order. I .
- 6 Take a warm jacket. It _____ later.

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Neither do I.

11C

- Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.
 - A I love chocolate ice cream. B So do I.
 - 1 A I'm really thirsty. B So ______ I. 2 A I didn't go out last night. B Neither_
 - 3 A I was born in Seoul. B So ______ I.
 - 4 A I don't eat meat. B Neither _____ I.
 - 5 A I've been to Istanbul. B So ______ I.
 - 6 A I can't sing. B Neither _____ I.
 - 7 **A** I'd like to go to Bali. **B** So ______ I. 8 A I saw a great movie last week. B So ______ I.
 - 9 A I wouldn't like to be famous. B Neither _____ I.
 - 10 **A** I can play chess. **B** So ______ I.

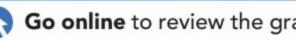
b Respond to **A**. Say you are the same. Use So...I or Neither...l.

- 1 A I live near the river.
- 2 A I'm not afraid of snakes.

A I don't like Indian food.

- 3 A I went to bed late last night.
- 4 A I haven't been to Canada.
- 5 A I don't have any pets.
- 6 A I can speak three languages.
- 7 A I'll have the chicken with rice.
- 8 A I'm waiting for Maria.





12A past perfect

- + When I woke up, the yard was all white. **12.1** It had snowed during the night. I suddenly realized that I'd left my cell phone in the taxi.
- We got home just in time the game hadn't started. When she got to class, she realized that she hadn't brought her book.
- ? A I went to New York City last weekend. I really loved it.

B Had you been there before? A No, I hadn't.

- · We use the past perfect when we are already talking about the past and want to talk about an earlier past action.
- When I woke up the yard was all white. It had snowed during the night. = It snowed <u>before</u> I woke up.
- We make the past perfect with had / hadn't + the past participle.
- The form of the past perfect is the same for all persons.
- had is sometimes contracted to 'd.

And or would?

Be careful, 'd can be had or would. I didn't know that you'd found a new job. ('d = had) If you went by taxi, you'd get there much quicker. ('d = would)

12B reported (or indirect) speech



12.5 direct speech reported speech "I love you." He said (that) he loved me. "I've just arrived." She said (that) she had just arrived. "We'll come at eight." He told me (that) they would come at eight. "I don't want to go to Jack told Anna (that) he didn't want to go to the party." the party.

- We use reported speech to tell somebody what another person said.
- We often introduce reported speech with said or told (+ person). • After said or told that is optional, e.g., He said (that) he loved me.

- Pronouns often change in reported speech, e.g., I changes to he or she.
 - "I'm tired." She told me (that) she was tired.
- Verb tenses change like this:

direct speech	reported speech		
"I can help you." (simple present)	He said (that) he could help me. (simple past)		
"I'm driving." (present continuous)	She said (that) she was driving. (past continuous)		
"I'll call you." (will)	He told me (that) he would call me. (would)		
"I met a girl at a party." (simple past)	John told me (that) he had met a girl at a party. (past perfect)		
"I've broken my arm." (present perfect)	Sara said (that) she had broken her arm. (past perfect)		

say or tell?

We use say or tell in reported speech. They mean the same thing, but they are used differently.

We use say without an object or pronoun.

He said (that) he loved me.

NOT He said me (that) he loved me.

We use tell with an object or pronoun.

He told me (that) he loved me

NOT He told (that) he loved me.

12C questions without auxiliaries

subject	verb	12.9
Who	painted	The Milkmaid?
Which city	has	the most honest people?
How many people	live	near the school?
Who	wants	a cup of coffee?

- When the question word (Who?, What?, Which?, How many?, etc.) is the subject of the verb in the question, we don't use an auxiliary verb (do / does / did).
 - Who painted The Milkmaid? NOT Who did paint...?
- In most other questions in the present and simple past, we use the auxiliary verb do / does / did + the base form. What music do you like? NOT What music you like?
- See 1A p.126.

-	Match	+ha	sentence	ha	1100
a	iviatch	the	sentence	Ha	ves.

- I couldn't get into my house because C
- 1 When our friends arrived,
- 2 I took the jacket back to the store because
- 3 Jill didn't come with us because
- 4 I turned on the TV news
- 5 He was nervous because
- 6 When I got to the supermarket checkout,
- A she'd made other plans.
- B I realized that I'd left my wallet at home.
- C I'd lost my keys.
- D I'd bought the wrong size.
- E it was the first time he'd flown.
- F to see what had happened.
- G we hadn't finished cooking the dinner.

b Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the simple past or past perfect.

We didn't get a table in the restaurant because we <u>hadn't made</u> a reservation. (not get, not make)

- 1 Caroline _____ a lot, and I ____ her. (change, not recognize)
- 2 My friend _____ to tell me that I ____ my coat in his car. (call, leave)
- 3 When I ______ the radio, the news _____. (turn on, already finish)
- lend, not watch)

4 She _____ me the DVD because she _____ it yet. (not

- 5 The store ______ by the time we _____. (close, arrive)
- 6 When we _____ home, we saw that somebody _____ the kitchen window. (get, break)
- 7 When we _____ in the morning, we _____ that it _____ during the night. (get up, see, snow)



12B

Write the sentences in reported speech.

- "I love you."
- 1 "I'm hungry."
- 2 "I'll call the doctor."
- 3 "I've bought a new phone."
- 4 "I live downtown."
- 5 "We can't do it!"
- 6 "I saw a great movie at the movie theater."
- 7 "I don't like dogs."

He told her that he loved her. Ana said that she _____.

He said he _____.

Paul told us that he _____.

She said that she _____. They said that they _____

Julie said that she _____.



b Write the sentences in direct speech.

He told her that he was a doctor. He said: "I'm a doctor ."

- 1 She said that she was studying Japanese. She said: "
- 2 Tony told me that his car had broken down. Tony said: "_
- 3 Yoshi said that he would send me an email. Yoshi said: "
- 4 Bella and Eberto said they were in a hurry. Bella and Eberto said:
- 5 He said he hadn't finished his essay yet. He said: ".
- 6 She told us that she wouldn't arrive on time. She said: "
- 7 David said he had just arrived in Lima. David said: "_____



12C

Circle the correct question form.

What you did / did you do last night?

- 1 What happened / did happen to you?
- 2 What means this word / does this word mean?
- 3 How many people came / did come to the meeting?
- 4 Which bus goes / does go to town?
- 5 Which movie won / did win the most Academy Awards this year?
- 6 What said the teacher / did the teacher say?
- 7 Who made / did make this cake? It's delicious!

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

How many Formula 1 championships

did Michael Schumacher win ? (Michael Schumacher / win) 1 When _____ president of the US?

- (Barack Obama / become) 2 Which US state _____ with the letter "H"? (start)
- 3 Which books ______? (George R.R. Martin / write)
- 4 Who _____ the soccer World Cup in Russia in 2018? (win) 5 Which sport ______ the lightest ball? (use)
- 6 Where _______? (the 2016 Olympics / take place)
- 7 Which company ______? (Steve Jobs / start)

