1A

simple present and continuous, action and nonaction verbs

simple present: I live, he works, etc.

- 1 I live in New York. She works in a restaurant.
 We don't eat meat. Jack doesn't wear glasses.
 Where do you live? Does the supermarket open on Sundays?
- 2 She usually has cereal for breakfast. I'm never late for work. We only eat out about once a month.
- 1 We use the simple present for things that are always true, or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules for third person singular, e.g., lives, studies, watches.
- Remember the word order for questions: (question word), auxiliary, subject, base form of verb.
 Do you know David? What time does the movie start?
- 2 We often use the simple present with adverbs of frequency, e.g., usually, never, or expressions of frequency, e.g., every day, once a week.
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb, and after be.
- Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of the sentence or verb phrase.

present continuous: be + verb + -ing

- A Is your sister still going out with Adam?
- **B** No, they broke up. She **isn't going out** with anyone now.

The phone's ringing. Can you answer it?

House prices are going up very fast right now.

- We use the present continuous (NOT the simple present) for actions in progress at the time of speaking, e.g., things that are happening now or around now. These are usually temporary, not habitual, actions.
- Remember the spelling rules, e.g., living, studying, getting.
- We also use the present continuous for future arrangements (see 1B).

action and nonaction verbs

- A What are you looking for?
- **①** 1.13

B My car keys.

1.11

1.12

- A I'll help you in a minute.
- B But I need them now!
- A What are you cooking? It smells delicious.
- B I'm making pasta.
- A Great! I love pasta.
- Verbs that describe actions, e.g., cook, make, can be used in the simple present or continuous.
 I'm making lunch. I usually make lunch on the weekend.
- Verbs that describe states or feelings (NOT actions), e.g., be, need, love, are nonaction verbs. They are not usually used in the present continuous, even if we mean "now."
- Common nonaction verbs are agree, be, believe, belong, depend, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, prefer, realize, recognize, remember, seem, suppose, want.
- Verbs of the senses are usually also nonaction, e.g., look, smell, taste, and sound.

Verbs that can be both action and nonaction

A few verbs have an action and a nonaction meaning, e.g., have and think.

I can't talk now. I'm having lunch. = action (have lunch)

I have a cat now. = nonaction (possession)
What are you thinking about? = action (think about something)

I think this music's great. = nonaction (opinion)

a Circle the correct form, simple present, or continuous.

- Idon't believe / I'm not believing that you cooked this meal yourself.
- 1 Come on, let's order. The waiter comes / is coming.
- 2 Kate doesn't want / isn't wanting to have dinner now. She isn't hungry.
- 3 The head chef is sick, so he doesn't work / isn't working today.
- 4 The check seems / is seeming very high to me.
- 5 We've had an argument, so we don't speak / aren't speaking to each other right now.
- 6 My mom thinks / is thinking my diet is awful these days.
- 7 Do we need / Are we needing to go shopping today?
- 8 Can I call you back? I have / I'm having lunch right now.
- 9 I didn't use to like oily fish, but now I love / I'm loving it!
- 10 Your cake is wonderful! It *tastes / is tasting* like one my mother used to make.

b Complete with the simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs in parentheses.

1	We <u>don't go</u> to Chinese I high fried		so I never
2	you	any vitam	ins right now?
	(take)		
3	Don't eat the spinach if y	/ou	it. (not like)
4	your boyfrie	nd	how to cook
	fish? (know)		
5	We take-o	ut pizza once	a week. (order)
6	What your m	nother	? It
	delicious! (make, smell)		
7	You look sad. What	you _	
	about? (think)		
8	I the	diet in my cou	ntry
	worse. (think, get)		
9	How often ye	ou	seafood? (eat)
10	I usually	red m	neat. (not cook)



future forms: present continuous, be going to, will / won't

be going to + base form

future plans and intentions

1.16

My sister's going to adopt a child.

Are you going to buy a new car or a used one?

I'm not going to go to New York City tomorrow. The meeting is canceled.

1.17 predictions

The Yankees are going to win. They're playing really well. Look at those black clouds. I think it's going to rain.

- We use be going to (NOT will / won't) when we have already decided to do something. **NOT** My sister will adopt a child.
- We also use be going to to make a prediction about the future, especially when we have some evidence (e.g., we can see black clouds).

present continuous: be + verb + -ing

future arrangements

1.18

Lorna and James **are getting** married in October.

We're meeting at 10:00 tomorrow in Jack's office.

Jane's leaving on Friday and coming back next Tuesday.

- We often use the present continuous for future arrangements.
- There is very little difference between the present continuous and be going to for future plans / arrangements, and often you can use either.
 - be going to shows that you have made a decision. We're going to get married next year.
 - the present continuous emphasizes that you have made the arrangements.
 - We're getting married on October 12th. (= we've ordered the invitations, etc.)
- We often use the present continuous with verbs relating to travel arrangements, e.g., go, come, arrive, leave, etc. I'm going to Tokyo tomorrow and coming back on Tuesday.



instant decisions, promises, offers, predictions, future facts

1.19

I'll have the steak. (instant decision) I won't tell anybody where you are. (promise) I'll carry that bag for you. (offer)

You'll love New York City! (prediction)

- I'll be home all afternoon. (future fact)
- We use will / won't (NOT the simple present) for instant decisions, promises, and offers. NOT I carry that bag for you.
- We can also use will / won't for predictions, e.g., I think the Yankees will win, and to talk about future facts, e.g., The election will be on March 1st.

Circle the correct form. Check (1) the sentence if both are possible.

The exam will be is being on the last Friday of the semester.

- 1 We'll / We're going to invite your parents for Sunday lunch.
- 2 A It's Alice's birthday tomorrow.
 - **B** Oh, really? I 'm making / 'll make a cake.
- 3 I'm not having / 'm not going to have dinner with my family tonight.
- 4 Are you going to go / Will you go to Jo's party next weekend?
- 5 You can trust me. I 'm not telling / won't tell anyone what you told me.
- 6 A What are you doing on Sunday?
 - **B** We 're visiting / 'll visit my grandparents.
- 7 I think the birth rate will go down / is going down in my country in the next few years.
- 8 My grandfather is going to retire / retiring at the end of the month.
- 9 I'm going to help / I'll help you with the dishes.

Complete B's responses with a correct future form.

- A What's your mother going to do about her car?
- She's going to buy a used one. (buy)
- I'm going to miss you. Please stay in touch.
- promise I ______ every day. (call)
- What are Alan's plans for the future?
 - He _____ a degree in French. (get)
- Can I see you tonight?
- No, I _____ late. Sorry! (work)
- Are you ready to order?
- Yes, I _____ the shrimp, please. (have)
- There's nothing in the refrigerator.
- OK. I _____ some take-out. (get)
- 6 A I don't have any money, so I can't go out.
 - No problem. I ______ you some. (lend)
- 7 **A** Let's have a barbecue tomorrow.
 - No, the weather forecast says it _____ . (rain)
- 8 A We land at about 8:00.
 - you up from the airport. (pick) 🕒 p.11





present perfect and simple past

present perfect: have / has + past participle (worked, seen, etc.)

1 past experiences I've inherited some money, but I haven't spent it. Sally has never met Bill's ex-wife.

Have you ever lost your credit card?

2 with yet and already (for emphasis)

I've already seen this movie twice. Can't we watch another one?

My brother hasn't found a new job yet. He's still looking.

"Have you finished your homework yet?" "No, not yet."

- 1 We use the present perfect for past experiences when we don't say exactly when they happened.
- We often use ever and never when we talk or ask about past experiences. They go <u>before</u> the main verb.
- 2 In American English, we also use the present perfect and the simple past with yet and already.
- We use already in + sentences. It goes before the main verb.
- We use yet with sentences and ?. It goes at the end of the phrase.
- For irregular past participles, see Irregular verbs p.165.

simple past (worked, stopped, went, had, etc.)

They **got** married last year.

1 2.9

① 2.10

I didn't have time to do my homework.

What time **did** you **wake up** this morning?

 We use the simple past for finished past actions (when we say, ask, or know when they happened).

present perfect or simple past?

I've been to Miami twice.

2.11

(= in my life up to now)

I went there in 2010 and 2016. (= on two specific occasions)

I've bought a new computer. (= I don't say exactly when, where, etc.)

I **bought** it last Saturday. (= I say when)

- We use the present perfect (NOT the simple past) to talk about past experiences and recent past actions when we don't specify a time.
- We use the simple past (NOT the present perfect) to ask or talk about finished actions in the past, when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a past time expression, e.g., yesterday, last week, etc.
- a Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses and an adverb from the list. You can use the adverbs more than once.

al	rea	ady ever never yet		
1			<u>yet</u> ? (play) B Yes! I won \$5 a flight online? (b	
		Yes, of course. I've done it r		
2	Α	When are you going to buy	a motorcycle?	
		Soon. I		
3			the phone bill? (p	oay)
		No, sorry. I forgot.	,	,,
4		,	you mor	ney?
	В	Yes, but I paid it back as so	on as I could.	
5		How does eBay work?		
		_	it. (use)
6			to Thailand? (be)	
		No, I haven't. But I'd like to		
7		Why don't you have any mo		
	_	I		a new
		phone last week. (spend)	,,,	
8	Α	Do you like Michael B. Jord	an?	
		Yes, I		
	_	twice! (see)		

b Are the **bold** phrases right or wrong? Write a check (✓) or an ✗ next to the sentences. Correct the wrong sentences.

I've never been in debt. (1)

How much has your new camera cost? (X) How much did your new camera cost?

- 1 Dean inherited \$5,000 from a relative.
- 2 Did your sister pay you back yet?
- 3 We booked our vacation online a month ago.
- 4 When have you bought that leather jacket?
- 5 **They've finished paying back** the loan last month.
- 6 We haven't paid the gas bill yet.
- 7 Have you ever wasted a lot of money on something?
- 8 I'm sure I haven't borrowed any money from you last week.
- 9 I spent my salary really quickly last month.
- 10 **Have you seen** the Black Panther movie on TV yesterday?



present perfect + for / since, present perfect continuous

present perfect + for / since

They've known each other for ten years. Julia's had that bag since she was in college. **①** 2.16

A How long have you worked here?

B Since 2010.

A How long has your brother had his motorcycle?

B For about a year.

- We use the present perfect + for or since to talk about something that started in the past and is still true now. They've known each other for ten years. (= they met ten years ago and they still know each other today)
- We use *How long...?* + present perfect to ask about an unfinished period of time (from the past until now).
- We use for + a period of time, e.g., for two weeks, or since + a point of time, e.g., since 2016.
- Don't use the simple present with for / since. NOT They know each other for a long time.

present perfect continuous: have / has been + verb + -ing

1 How long have you been learning English?
Nick has been working here since April.
They've been going out together for about three years.

2 A Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?

B No, I've been chopping onions.



- 1 We use the present perfect continuous with for and since with action verbs (e.g., learn, work, go, etc.) to talk about actions that started in the past and are still true now.
- With nonaction verbs, we use the present perfect (NOT continuous). NOT They've been knowing each other for tenyears.
- Don't use the present continuous with for / since. NOT 1 am working here for two years.
- 2 We can also use the present perfect continuous for continuous or repeated actions that have been happening very recently. The actions have usually just finished or have visibly present results.

I've (I have) You've (You have) He / She / It's (He has) We've (We have) They've (They have)	been working he	re for two years.
I haven't (I have not) You haven't He / She / It hasn't (He has not) We haven't They haven't	been working he	re for two years.
Have you been working here for two years?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has she been working here for two years?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't .

live and work

live and work are often used in either the present perfect or present perfect continuous with the same meaning.

I've lived here since 2010.

I've been living here since 2010.

a Write sentences in the present perfect continuous.

How long / you / work here? How long have you been working here?

- 1 She / study English for three years.
- 2 How long / they / watching TV?
- 3 It / rain / since lunchtime.
- 4 I / not live / here for very long.
- 5 How long / you / learn to drive?
- **b** Circle the correct form. Check () if both are possible.

Harry is / has been unemployed since last year.

- 1 We've had our new apartment for / since six months.
- 2 Hi, Jackie! How are you? I haven't seen / haven't been seeing you for a long time!
- 3 How long have you known / do you know your husband?
- 4 I've worked / been working as a teacher for five years.
- 5 I'm exhausted! I'm cleaning / I've been cleaning the kitchen for two hours.

Make present perfect sentences (with for / since if necessary). Use the continuous form if possible.

I / work for a charity / eight years
I've been working for a charity for eight years.

- 1 we / know each other / we were children
- 2 the children / play computer games / two hours
- 3 your sister / have that hairstyle / a long time?
- 4 I / love her / the first day we met
- 5 my internet connection / not work / yesterday
- 6 how long / you / wait?
- 7 I / be a teacher / three years
- 8 it / snow / 5:00 this morning
- 9 Sam / not study enough recently
- 10 you / live in Chicago / a long time?







choosing between comparatives and superlatives

comparing two people, places, things, etc.

- 1 My car is a little older than yours.
 San Francisco is more expensive than Chicago.
 This test is less difficult than the last one.
 Olive oil is better for you than butter.
- 2 The new sofa isn't as comfortable as the old one. I don't have as many books as I used to.
- 1 We use comparative **adjectives** + than to compare two people, places, things, etc.
- Regular comparative adjectives: spelling rules old → older big → bigger easy → easier modern → more modern difficult → more difficult
- Irregular comparative adjectives: good → better bad → worse far → farther / further
- One-syllable adjectives ending in -ed: bored → more bored stressed → more stressed tired → more tired
- 2 We can also use (not) as + adjective + as to make comparisons.

Object pronouns (me, him, etc.) after than and as

After than or as we can use an object pronoun (me, him, her, etc.) or a subject pronoun (I, he, she, etc.) + auxiliary verb. She's taller than me. OR She's taller than I am. NOT She's taller than I.

They're not as busy as **us**. **OR** They're not as busy as we are. **NOT** They're not as busy **as we**.

the same as

We use the same as to say that two people, places, things, etc., are identical.

Her dress is **the same as** mine.

comparing two actions

- 1 My father drives faster than me. He walks more slowly than I do. Atlanta played worse today than last week.
- 2 Max doesn't speak English as well as his wife does. I don't earn as much as my boss.
- 1 We use comparative adverbs to compare two actions.
- Regular comparative adverbs: spelling rules fast → faster slowly → more slowly carefully → more carefully
- Irregular comparatives: well → better badly → worse
- 2 We can also use (not) as + adverb + as to make comparisons.

superlatives

Kevin is **the tallest** player on the team.
Singapore is **the most expensive** city in the world.
The small bag is **the least expensive**.
Lucy is **the best student** in the class.
Who dresses **the most fashionably** in your family?

That's **the worst** we've ever played.

3.14

3.13

- We use superlative **adjectives** and **adverbs** to compare people, things, or actions with all of their group.
- We form superlatives like comparatives, but we use -est instead of -er and the most / least instead of more / less.
- We usually use the before superlatives, but we can also use possessive adjectives, e.g., my best friend, their most famous song.
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect + ever.
 It's the best book I've ever read.

Q

in after superlatives

Use in (**NOT** of) before places after a superlative. It's the longest bridge **in** the world. **NOT** of the world It's the best beach **in** Florida. **NOT** of Florida.

a Complete with the comparative or superlative of the **bold** word (and *than* if necessary).

What's <u>the fastest</u> way to get around Florida? **fast** 1 I think skiing is _____ horseback riding. easy 2 This is _____ train I've ever been on. hot 3 A motorcycle is ______ a scooter. **powerful** 4 I drive _____ my partner. slowly ____ time to travel is on holiday weekends. bad _____ I've ever driven is from Washington, D.C. to Chicago. far 7 The London Underground is _____ the subway in New York. **old** 8 I think that traveling by train is _ form of transportation. relaxing driver. 9 Of all my family, my mom is _ good

b Complete with one word.

	Going by motorboat is <u>more</u> exciting than traveling by ferry.
1	A bus isn't as comfortable a train.
2	It's most expensive car we've ever bought.
3	The traffic was worse we expected.
4	This is the longest journey I've been on.
5	He gets home late, but his wife arrives later
	than
6	The interesting place I've ever visited is
	Venice.
7	I leave home at the same time my brother.
8	He drives carefully than his girlfriend –
	he's never had an accident.
9	We don't go abroad often as we used to.
0	What's the longest freeway the US?

3B

articles: a / an, the, no article

a / an

1 It's a nice house. She's a lawyer. **3.19**

- 2 I saw an old man with a dog.
- 3 What an awful day!
- 4 I have classes three times a week.
- We use a / an with singular countable nouns:
 - 1 when we say what something is or what somebody does.
 - 2 the first time we mention a thing / person.
 - 3 in exclamations with What...!
 - 4 in expressions of frequency.

the

- 1 I saw an old man with a dog. The dog was barking.
- 3.20
- 2 The doorbell rang and my father opened the door.
 The children are at school.
- 3 The moon goes around the Earth.
- 4 I'm going to the movies tonight.
- 5 It's the best restaurant in town.
- We use the:
 - 1 when we talk about something we've already mentioned.
 - 2 when it's clear what we're referring to.
 - 3 when there's only one of something.
 - 4 with places in a town, e.g., movies, theater.
 - 5 with superlatives.

no article



- 1 Girls often learn to read earlier than boys. Love is more important than money.
- **3.21**

- 2 She's not at home today. I get back from work at 5:30.
- 3 I never have breakfast.
 I'm going to the movies on Tuesday.
- 4 See you next week.
- We don't use an article:
 - 1 when we are speaking in general (with plural and uncountable nouns), e.g., I love flowers. Compare: I love the flowers in my garden. (= the specific flowers in that place)
 - 2 with some nouns, e.g., home, work, school, after at / to / from.
 - 3 before meals, days, and months.
 - 4 before next / last + day, week, etc.

a Circle the correct form.

I love weddings / the weddings!

- 1 Jess is nurse / a nurse in a hospital. A hospital / The hospital is a long way from her house.
- 2 What a horrible day / horrible day! We'll have to eat our picnic in the car / a car.
- 3 My wife likes love stories / the love stories, but I prefer the war movies / war movies.
- 4 We go to theater / the theater about once a month / once the month.
- 5 I'm having dinner / the dinner with some friends the next Friday / next Friday.
- 6 My boyfriend is chef / a chef. I think he's the best cook / best cook in the world.
- 7 I'm not sure if I closed the windows / windows before I left the home / home this morning.
- 8 In general, I like dogs / the dogs, but I don't like dogs / the dogs that live next door to me.
- 9 I got to the school / school late every day the last week / last week.
- 10 I think happiness / the happiness is more important than money / the money.

b Complete with a / an , the, or – (no a	article)	١.
---	----------	----

Δ	What do	oes the	quidebool	k sav about	Pizzeria	Marco?
\sim	vvnat u	oes me	aulaebooi	C Sav about	rizzena	iviai CO !

B It says that it's <u>a</u> great restaurant.

1 A How often do you go to _____ gym?

B About three times _____ week. But I never go on _____ Fridays.

2 A What time does _____ train leave?

B In 40 minutes. Can you drop me off at _____ train station on your way to ____ work?

3 A What _____ amazing dress!

B Thanks. I bought it on _____ sale ____ last month.

4 A What's _____ most interesting place to visit in your town?

B Probably _____ museum. It's ____ oldest building.

5 A What should we do _____ next weekend?

B Let's invite Toni for _____ lunch. We could eat next to _____ pool.

6 A Do you like ____ cats?

B Not really. I prefer _____ dogs. I think they're ____ best pets.

7 **A** Is your mom _____ engineer?

B No, she's _____ doctor. She's always tired when she gets home from ____ work.

8 A Have you ever had _____ problem in your relationship?

B Yes, but we got over _____ problem and we got married.

9 A When is _____ meeting?

B They've changed _____ date. It's on ____ Tuesday now.







obligation and prohibition: have to, must, should

have to / must + base form

1 You have to turn off your phone during take-off and landing.



You must be on time tomorrow because there's a test.

- 2 I love the Louvre! You have to go when you're in Paris. You must see this movie – it's amazing!
- 3 I had to wear a uniform at my elementary school. I hate having to get up early. My interview is at 9:00. Do you have to work on Saturdays?
- 1 have to and must are usually used to talk about obligation or something that is necessary to do.
- have to and must have a very similar meaning and you can usually use either form. have to is more common for general, external obligations, for example, rules and laws. must is more common for specific (i.e., on one occasion) or personal obligations. Compare:

I have to wear a shirt and tie at work. (= it's the rule in this company)

I must buy a new shirt – this one is too old now. (= it's my own decision)

- 2 We can also use have to or must for strong recommendations.
- 3 have to is a normal verb and it exists in all tenses and forms, e.g., also as a gerund or infinitive.

must is a modal verb. It only exists in the present, but it can be used with a future meaning.

have got to

Have got to is often used instead of have to in spoken English, e.g., I've got to go now. It's very late.

don't have to

You don't have to pay – this museum is free.



You don't have to go to the party if you don't want to.

must not

You must not park here.



4.7

- We use don't have to when there is no obligation to do something and must not when something is prohibited.
- don't have to and must not are completely different.
 Compare:

You don't have to drive – we can get a train. (= you can drive if you want to, but it isn't necessary / obligatory)
You must not drive along this street. (= it's prohibited, against the law) NOT You don't have to drive along this street.

We can often use can't or not allowed to instead of must not.
 You must not / can't / 're not allowed to park here.

should / shouldn't + base form

1 You should take warm clothes with you to Quito. It might be cold at night.

You shouldn't drink so much coffee. It isn't good for you.

- 2 I think the government **should** do something about unemployment.
- 1 We use should to give advice or an opinion. should is not as strong as must / have to.
- should is a modal verb. The only forms are should / shouldn't.
- We can use ought to / ought not to instead of should / shouldn't.

You ought to take warm clothes with you to Quito. You ought not to drink so much coffee.

2 We use *should* to give an opinion – to say if we think something is the right or wrong thing to do.

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

You don't have to / must not use your phone in quiet zones.

- 1 Do you think we should / ought to text Dad to tell him we'll be late?
- 2 You don't have to / must not send text messages when you are driving.
- 3 A pilot has to / must wear a uniform when he's at work.
- 4 You should / must go to the Uffizi when you're in Florence.
- 5 I have to / must speak to my phone company. My last bill was wrong.
- 6 We don't have to / must not hurry. We have plenty of time.
- 7 When I was at school we had to / must wear a uniform.
- 8 You shouldn't / don't have to walk on the grass. They've planted flowers there.

b Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

	I <u>'ll have to</u> call back later because the line's busy. (have to)
1	do a lot of homework when you
	were in school? (you / have to)
2	take my tablet out of my bag at
	Security? (I / have to)
3	My sister is a nurse, so some weeks
	work nights. (she / have to)
4	ever have an operation?
4	ever have an operation? (you / have to)
	(you / have to)
5	(you / have to) Saturdays are the best day of the week. I love
5	(you / have to) Saturdays are the best day of the week. I love get up early. (not have to)
5	(you / have to) Saturdays are the best day of the week. I love get up early. (not have to) I don't think wear boots inside their

4.14

4B

ability and possibility: can, could, be able to



Our daughter could play the violin when she was three.

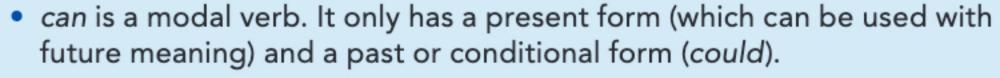
I **can** speak three languages fluently.

Jenny can't come tonight. She's sick.

Our daughter **could** play the violin when she was three.

They couldn't wait because they were in a hurry.

Could you open the door for me, please?



• For all other tenses and forms, we use be able to + base form.

be able to + base form

1 Luke has been able to swim since he was three.

I'd like **to be able to** ski.

I love **being able to** stay in bed late on Sunday morning.

You'll be able to practice your English in the US.

- 2 Fortunately, I am able to accept your invitation. My colleagues weren't able to come to yesterday's meeting.
- 1 We use be able to + base form for ability and possibility, especially where there is no form of can, e.g., present perfect, infinitive, gerund, future, etc.
- 2 We sometimes use be able to in the present and past (instead of can / could), usually if we want to be more formal.

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

I've always wanted to can / be able to salsa dance.

- 1 My little boy couldn't / wasn't able to speak until he was almost two years old.
- 2 She's much better after her operation. She'll can / be able to walk again soon.
- 3 He hasn't *could / been able to* fix my bike yet. He'll do it tomorrow.
- 4 It's the weekend at last! I love can / being able to go out with my friends.
- 5 When we lived on the coast, we used to can / be able to go to the beach every day.
- 6 I can't / 'm not able to send any emails right now. My computer isn't working.
- 7 | could / was able to read before | started school.
- 8 We won't can / be able to go on vacation this year because we need a new car.
- 9 Linda's happy because she's finally could / been able to find a part-time job.
- 10 Alex can / is able to speak Korean fluently after living in Seoul for ten years.

b Complete with the correct form of be able to (\pm, \pm) , or ?).



I<u>'ve</u> never <u>been able to</u> scuba dive.

4.13

	i <u>ve</u> never <u>been able to</u> scuba dive.
1	Her cell phone has been turned off all morning, so
	I talk to her yet.
2	I don't like noisy restaurants. I like have a
	conversation without shouting.
3	I leave home when I get a job.
4	We're having a party next Saturday you
	come?
5	You need swim before you can go in a canoe.
6	I can speak five languages. I hate
	communicate with people in their own language.
7	Fortunately, firefighters rescue everybody
	from the burning house.

- 8 I'm very sorry, but we _____ come to your wedding next month. We'll be on vacation.
- 9 You're looking worse. _____ you _____ contact the doctor yet?
- 10 The manager ______ see you right now because she's in a meeting.



past tenses: simple, continuous, perfect simple past: worked, stopped, went, had, etc.

They were in Mexico in 2016.

① 5.11

A South African won the race.

The plane didn't arrive on time.

What time did you get up this morning?

When I lived in Los Angeles, I often went to watch the Lakers.

- We use the simple past for finished actions in the past (when we say, ask, or know when they happened).
- We can also use it for repeated actions in the past.
- Remember Irregular verbs p.165.

past continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

- 1 What were you doing at six o'clock last night?
- **①** 5.12
- 2 I was driving along the freeway when it started snowing.
- 3 While I was doing the housework, the children were playing in the yard.
- 4 It was a cold night and it was raining. I was watching TV in the living room.
- 1 We use the past continuous to talk about an action in progress at a specific time in the past.
- Remember, we don't use the past continuous with nonaction verbs.
 NOT We stopped at a garage because we were needing gas.
- We often use the past continuous to describe a past action in progress that was interrupted by another action (expressed in the simple past). The two actions are usually linked by when or as.
- 3 We often use the past continuous with while for two actions happening at the same time.
- 4 We often use the past continuous to describe what's happening at the beginning of a story or anecdote.

past perfect: had + past participle

When they turned on the TV, the game had already finished.

5.13

As soon as I shut the door, I realized that I'd left my keys on the table.

We couldn't get a table in the restaurant because we hadn't booked one.

 We use the past perfect when we are talking about the past and we want to talk about an earlier past action. Compare:
 When John arrived, they went out. (= first John arrived and then they went out)
 When John arrived, they had gone out. (= they went out before John arrived)

using narrative tenses together

It was a cold night and it was raining.

I was watching TV in the living room. Suddenly I heard a knock at the door. I got up and opened the door. But there was nobody there. The person who had knocked on the door had disappeared.

- We use the past continuous (was raining, was watching) to set the scene.
- We use the simple past (heard, got up, etc.) to say what happened.
- We use the past perfect (had knocked, had disappeared) to say what happened <u>before</u> the previous past action.

a Circle the correct form.

The teacher gave Robbie a zero because he *cheated /* had cheated on the exam.

- 1 They didn't win the game although they were training / had trained every evening.
- 2 Mike had an accident while he *drove / was driving* to work.
- 3 I left work early because I wanted / was wanting to watch the game.
- 4 There was a lot of traffic, and when we arrived, the game already started / had already started.
- 5 The captain didn't score / hadn't scored any goals when the referee ejected him.
- 6 My son got injured while he *played / was playing* basketball last Saturday.
- 7 When the snowstorm started, we *stopped / had* stopped skiing and went back to the hotel.
- 8 The Lakers weren't losing / hadn't lost any of their games during their trip to the East Coast.
- 9 The referee suspended the game because it was raining / rained too hard to play.

b Complete with the simple past, past continuous, or past perfect.

The marathon runner <u>was sweating</u> when she <u>crossed</u> the finish line. (sweat, cross) 1 The accident _____ when they _____ home. (happen, drive) 2 The crowd _____ when the referee ____ the final whistle. (cheer, blow) 3 I _____ Jane at first because she _____ so much. (not recognize, change) 4 The police _____ my sister on the freeway because she _____ a seat belt. (stop, not wear) 5 Some of the players _____ while the coach _____ to them. (not listen, talk) 6 We _____ use the ski slope because it ____ enough. (not can, not snow) 7 They _____ play tennis because they _ a court. (not able to, not book) 8 The player _____ a yellow card because he ____ his shirt after scoring a goal. (get, take off)



past and present habits and states

1 I used to teach English when I was living abroad.

He didn't use to exercise at all, but now he runs marathons.

I never used to like soccer, but I watch it every week now.

We used to be close friends, but we don't talk to each other anymore.

That hotel **used to have** a swimming pool, but they closed it. **Did** they **use to live** downtown?

Didn't you use to have long hair?

2 I usually meet my friends on the weekends.

I don't usually go out during the week.

Houses in the suburbs usually have yards.

Do you usually walk to work?

- 1 For past habits and states, we use used to / didn't use to + base form.
- used to does not exist in the present tense. NOT I use to get up at 8:00 during the week.
- We use used to for things that were true over a period of time in the past. used to often refers to something that is not true now.
 - I used to play a lot of sports. (= I played a lot of sports for a period of time in the past, but now I don't)
- We often use never used to instead of didn't use to.
- used to / didn't use to can be used with action verbs (e.g., go, do) and nonaction verbs (e.g., be, have).
- We can also use the simple past to describe past habits (often with an adverb of frequency).
 We (often) went to the beach for our vacations when I was a child.

2 For present habits, we use a verb in the simple present, often with an adverb of frequency, e.g., usually or normally.

\bigcirc		4 -				
	used	το	or	sim	ріе	past

We can use *used to* or the simple past (often with an adverb of frequency) for repeated actions or states and the meaning is the same.

I used to live in Miami as a child. I lived in Miami as a child.

We used to go to the movies on Saturdays. We often went to the movies on Saturdays.

But we have to use the simple past if:

- we mention exact dates or number of times.
- the action happened only once.
 We went to the movies on Saturday.

anymore and any longer

We often use not... anymore / any longer (= not now) with the simple present to contrast with used to.

I used to go to the gym, but I don't (go) anymore / any longer.

be used to and get used to

Don't confuse used to / didn't use to (do something) with be used to or get used to (doing something).

I am used to getting up early every day. (= I am accustomed to it – I always do it, so it is not a problem for me)

Lola can't get used to living in the US. (= She can't get accustomed to it. It's a problem for her)

a Are the highlighted verb forms right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong ones.

When I was a teenager I use to have very short hair. X used to have

- 1 I didn't used to like my math teacher when I was at school.
- 2 Do you usually tell close friends about your problems?
- 3 My sister never didn't use to want children, but now she has four!
- 4 How used you to keep in touch in the days before the internet?
- 5 They <u>used to go</u> on vacation together every winter because they all love skiing.
- 6 That couple has three kids, so they don't usually go out at night.
- 7 Did your parents use to meet each other at college?
- 8 My husband use to work for a bank, but now he's unemployed.
- 9 We love the theater. Nowadays, we use to go to a play at least once a month.

b Complete with used to + base form or usually + simple present $(\pm, \pm, +)$ and a verb from the list.

	gue be eat eat out get along go have ay speak watch work
	My brother didn't use to eat vegetables, but now he loves them.
1	We a lot in common, but now we're
	completely different.
2	We to bed early during the week because we
	have to get up at 6:00 a.m.
3	I TV on my phone, but now I often do.
	you soccer on Sunday mornings? Could I
	join you next weekend?
5	They love sushi so they in Japanese restaurants.
	Where your husband before he got the
	job in the bank?
7	My sister has lost a lot of weight. She never so slim.
8	you a lot with your parents when you
	were a teenager?
9	Laura really well with her roommates, but they
	occasionally argue about housework.
0	My ex-boyfriend to me, but now he
	calls me all the time.



passive (all tenses)

1 A lot of movies are shot on location.
When is our car being repaired?

Andy's bike has been stolen.

The director died when the movie was being made.

(1) 6.1

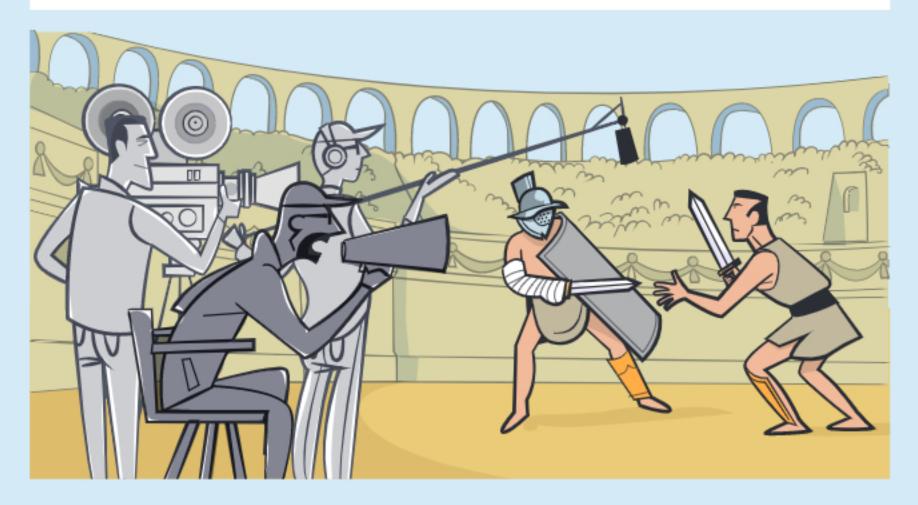
You'll be picked up at the airport by one of our staff.

This bill has to be paid tomorrow.

I love being given a massage.

2 The new concert hall will be opened by the president.

Gladiator was directed by Ridley Scott.



- 1 We often use the passive (be + past participle) when it isn't said, known, or important who does an action. Andy's bike has been stolen. (= somebody has stolen Andy's bike, but we don't know who). In passive sentences, the object of the verb becomes the new subject.
- 2 If we want to say who did the action, we use by.
- We can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive. Compare: Gladiator was directed by Ridley Scott. (= we want to focus more on the movie) Ridley Scott directed Gladiator. (= we want to focus more on the director)
- We form negatives and questions in the same way as in active sentences.
 Some movies aren't shot on location.
- Is your car **being** repaired today?

 We often use the passive to talk about or
- We often use the passive to talk about processes, for example, scientific processes, and in formal language, such as news reports.

Then the water **is heated** to 212 degrees... Many buildings in the city **have been damaged** by the earthquake.

a Circle the correct form, active or passive.

The college built / was built in the 18th century.

- 1 The costumes for the show are making / are being made by hand.
- 2 The story *inspired / was inspired* him to make a movie.
- 3 This castle hasn't inhabited / hasn't been inhabited for almost a century.
- 4 His latest movie set / is set in California in the 1960s.
- 5 The movie will shoot / will be shot in the fall.
- 6 The actors aren't recording / aren't being recorded the dialogue until next week.
- 7 The house wasn't using / wasn't being used by the owners during the winter.
- 8 The makeup artist has transformed / has been transformed the actor into a monster.
- 9 They hadn't owned / hadn't been owned the company for very long before they went bankrupt.
- 10 The photo took / was taken by my husband on the balcony of our hotel.

b	Complete	with the	passive :	so that the	meaning is
	the same.	Only us	e by if ne	cessary.	

ne same. Only use by it necessary.

People don't use this room very often. This room

	<u>isn't used very often</u> .
1	They subtitle a lot of foreign movies.
	A lot of foreign movies
2	García Márquez wrote Love in the Time of Cholera in 1985.
	Love in the Time of Cholera in 1985.
3	Someone is repairing my laptop.
	My laptop
4	They haven't released the DVD of the movie yet. The DVD of the movie
5	They won't finish the movie until the spring. The movie until the spring.
6	You have to collect the tickets from the box office. The tickets from the box office.
7	They hadn't told the actor about the changes in the script.
	The actor about the changes in the script.
8	Damien Chazelle directed La La Land. La La Land
9	They've already recorded the soundtrack. The soundtrack
0	They were interviewing the director about the movie. The director about the movie.



modals of deduction: might, can't, must might (when you think something is possibly true)

Tony's phone is turned off. He **might** be on the plane now, or just boarding.

(1) 6.11

Laura might not like that skirt. It's not really her style.

can't (when you are sure something is impossible / not true)

Brandon can't earn much money at his job. He's still living with his parents.

(1) 6.12

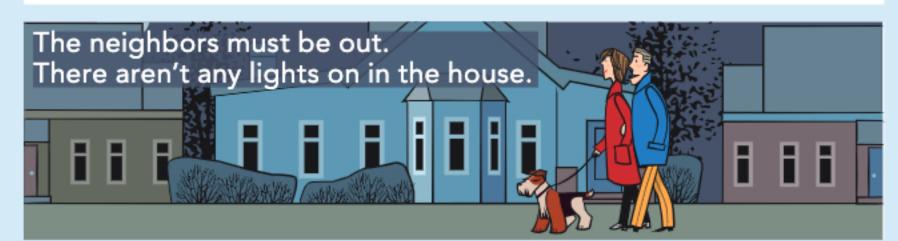
That woman can't be Jack's wife. Jack's wife has dark hair.

must (when you are sure something is true)

The neighbors **must** be out. There aren't any lights on in the house.

(1) 6.13

Your sister must have a lot of money if she drives a Porsche.



- We often use might, can't, or must to say how sure or certain we are about something (based on the information we have).
- In this context, the opposite of must is can't. Compare:
 The neighbors must be out. There aren't any lights on in the house.

The neighbors can't be out. All the lights are on in the house.

NOT The neighbors must not be out.

- We can use may instead of might and we can use could in affirmative sentences.
 - Jack could (or may) be at the party I'm not sure.
- We don't use can instead of might / may. NOT He can be on the plane now.
- We often use be + gerund after might / must / can't.
 They must be having a party the music's very loud.



a Match the sentences.

He might be American.

D

- 1 He can't be a college student.2 He must be cold.
- 3 He might be going to the gym.
- 4 He could be lost.
- 5 He must be married.
- 6 He must be a tourist.
- 7 He can't be enjoying the party.
- 8 He may not have a job.
- 9 He can't be a businessman.
- A He's carrying a sports bag.
- B He's carrying a camera and a guide book.
- C He's looking at a map.
- D He's wearing a baseball cap.
- E He's looking at job ads online.
- F He isn't talking to anybody.
- G He isn't wearing a suit.
- H He's wearing a wedding ring.
- I He's not old enough.
- J It's freezing and he isn't wearing a jacket.

b Complete with must, might (not), or can't.

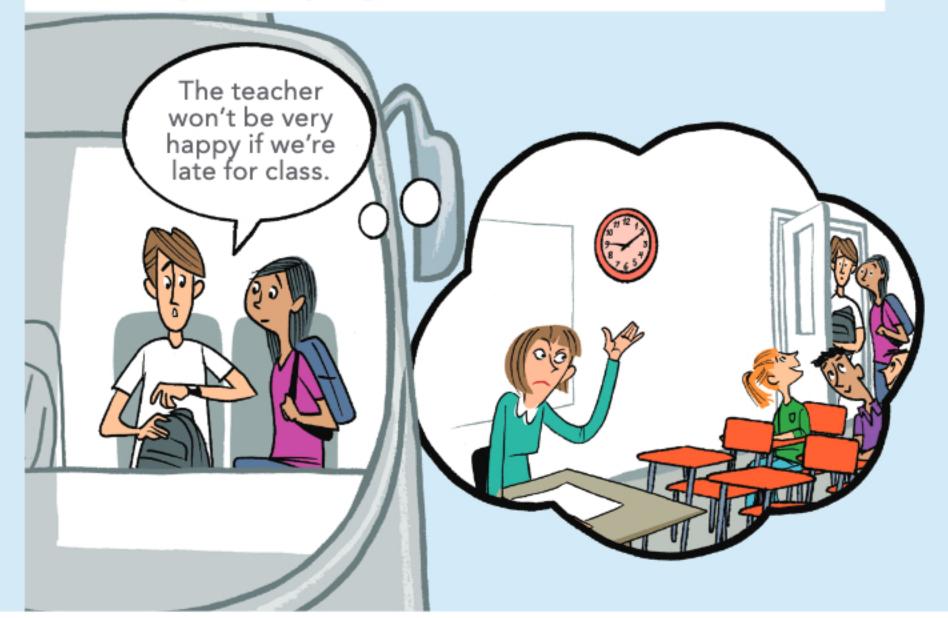
- A What does Pete's new girlfriend do?
- **B** I'm not sure, but she <u>might</u> be a doctor. I think she works at the hospital.
- 1 A Do you know anyone who drives a Ferrari?
 - **B** Yes, my nephew. I don't know his salary, but he _____earn a fortune!
- 2 A Why don't you buy this dress for your mom?
 - **B** I'm not sure. She _____ like it. It's a little short for her.
- 3 A My sister works as an interpreter for the United Nations.
 - **B** She _____ speak a lot of languages to work there.
- 4 A Did you know that Andy's parents have split up?
 - **B** Poor Andy. He ______ be very happy about that.
- 5 A Are your neighbors away? All the curtains are closed.
- **B** I'm not sure. I suppose they _____ be on vacation.
- 6 A Where's your colleague today?
 - **B** She ______ be sick. She called to say that she was going to the doctor's.
- 7 A Jane's looking at you in a very strange way.
 - **B** Yes. I've grown a beard since I saw her last, so she ___ recognize me.
- 8 A My daughter has failed all her exams again.
- **B** She ______ be working very hard if she gets such bad grades.
- 9 **A** Why is Tina so happy?
 - **B** I'm not sure, but she _____ have a new partner.
- 10 A Where's the manager's house?
 - B I don't know, but he _____ live near the office because he commutes every day by train.



first conditional and future time clauses + when, until, etc.

first conditional sentences: if + simple present, will / won't + base form

- 1 If you work hard, you'll pass your exams.
 The teacher won't be very happy if we're late for class.
- 2 Come and see us next week if you have time.
- 3 Alison won't get into college unless she gets good grades. I won't go unless you go, too.



- We use first conditional sentences to talk about a possible / probable future situation and its consequence.
 - 1 We use the present tense (**NOT** the future) after *if* in first conditional sentences. **NOT** *If you'll work hard, you'll pass all your exams.*
 - 2 We can also use an imperative instead of the will clause.
 - 3 We can use unless + simple present + instead of if...not in conditional sentences. Compare: Alison won't get into college if she doesn't get good grades.

future time clauses

We'll have dinner when your father gets home.

① 7.15

As soon as you **get** your test scores, **call** me. I **won't go** to bed until you **come** home.

I'll have a quick lunch before I leave

I'll have a quick lunch before I leave.

After I **graduate** from college, I'll probably **take** a year off and travel.

 We use the present tense (NOT the future) after when, as soon as, until, before, and after to talk about the future.

a Complete with the simple present or future with will and the verbs in parentheses.

If I fail my math class	s, I <u>'ll take</u> it again next semester.
(take)	
That airl	into trouble if she doesn't

- That girl _____ into trouble if she doesn't wear her uniform. (get)
- it. (not grade)

2 If you hand in your homework late, the teacher

- 3 Don't write anything unless you _____sure of the answer. (be)
- 4 Gary will be suspended if his behavior _____. (not improve)
- 5 They'll be late for school unless they
- 6 Ask me if you _____ what to do. (not know)
- 7 Johnny will be punished if he _____ at the teacher again. (shout)
- 8 My sister _____ from college this year if she passes all her exams. (graduate)
- 9 I _____ tonight unless I finish my homework quickly. (not go out)
- 10 Call me if you ______ some help with your project. (need)

b Circle the correct word or expression.

- I won't go to college *if* / unless I don't get good grades.
- 1 Don't turn over the exam paper after / until the teacher tells you to.
- 2 Please check that the water's not too hot before / after the kids get in the bathtub.
- 3 Your parents will be really happy when / unless they hear your good news.
- 4 I'll look for a job in September before / after I come back from vacation.
- 5 The schools will close *unless / until* it stops snowing soon.
- 6 This job is very urgent, so please do it after / as soon as you can.
- 7 We'll stay in the library as soon as / until it closes. Then we'll go home.
- 8 Janio will probably learn to drive when / until he's 18.
- 9 You won't be able to talk to the principal *unless / if* you make an appointment.
- 10 Give Mom a kiss before / after she goes to work.



hotel.

second conditional, choosing between conditionals

second conditional sentences: if + simple past, would / wouldn't + base form

- 1 If I had a job, I'd get my own apartment.
 1 If David spoke good English, he could get a job in that new
 - I would get along better with my parents if I didn't live with them.
 - I wouldn't do that job unless they paid me a really good salary.
- 2 If your sister were here, she'd know what to do. If it was warmer, we could take a swim.
- 3 If I were you, I'd buy a new computer.



If I were you, I'd buy a new computer.

- We use the second conditional to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary present or future situation and its consequence.
 If I had a job... (= I don't have a job, I'm imagining it)
- 1 We use the simple past after if, and would / wouldn't + base form in the other clause.
- We can also use could instead of would in the other clause.
- 2 After if, we can use was or were with I, he, and she.
- 3 We often use second conditionals beginning If I were you, I'd... to give advice. We don't usually use If I was you...

Choosing between the first or second conditional
Using a first or second conditional usually depends on how
probable you think it is that something will happen.
If I have time, I'll help you. (= this is a real situation, it's
possible that I'll have time – first conditional)
If I had time, I'd help you. (= this is a hypothetical / imaginary
situation, I don't have time – second conditional)

would / wouldn't + base form

We also often use would / wouldn't + base form (without an if clause) when we talk about imaginary situations.

My ideal vacation would be a week in the Bahamas.

I'd never buy a car as big as yours.

	I <u>wouldn't live</u> w (not live, not hav	- 1	s if I <u>didn't have to</u> .	
	Would you have		didn't live in an	
	apartment? (have		<u>alantine</u> in an	
1				
ı	Nick		ute every day if he	
	16.1		(not have to, work)	
2	If they		a noisy dog, they	
		better with	their neighbors. (not	
	have, get along))		
3		that bike if	f I yo	u
	- it's too expens	sive. (not buy,	be)	
4	W	е	our house if somebody	V
			ey? (sell, offer)	,
5		0	with us, we	
	,	divorced. (li		
6				
O	apartment with		half the rent	+7
	-	me ii i	nan the rem	L:
_	(share, pay)		· · · ·	
/	If my sister		her room more often, it	t
		such a mess	s. (clean, not be)	
8	You	me like	this if you really	
		me. (not tre	at, love)	
9	If we	the kit	chen white,	
			_ bigger? (paint, look)	
10	l a			

yard work so much. (not buy, not enjoy)

b First or second conditional? Complete with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

I<u>'ll stay</u> with my sister if I have to go to Boston for my job interview. (stay)

I'd buy my own apartment if I <u>had</u> enough money. (have)

1 My kids _____ earlier if they didn't go to bed so late. (get up)

2 Where _____ you ____ if you go to college? (live)

3 If you ______ your exams, what will you do? (not pass)

4 I'd buy a bigger house if I _____ sure we could afford it. (be)

5 We couldn't have a dog if we _____ a yard. (not have)

6 How will you get to work if you _____ your car? (sell)

7 If we sit in the shade, we _____sunburned. (not get)

8 If you could change one thing in your life, what _____ it ______? (be)

9 He won't be able to pay next month's rent if he _____ a job soon. (not find)

10 If she made less noise, her neighbors so often. (not complain)





choosing between gerunds and infinitives gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 I'm not very **good at working** on a team. Katie's **given up eating** junk food.
- **③** 8.6
- 2 Looking for a job can be depressing.
 Shopping is my favorite thing to do on weekends.
- 3 I hate not being on time for things. I don't mind getting up early.
- We use the gerund (verb + -ing)
 - 1 after prepositions and phrasal verbs.
 - 2 as the subject of a sentence.
 - 3 after some verbs, e.g., hate, don't mind.
- Common verbs that take the gerund include: admit, avoid, deny, dislike, enjoy, feel like, finish, hate, keep, like, love, mind, miss, practice, prefer, recommend, spend time, stop, suggest, and some phrasal verbs, e.g., give up, go on, etc.
- The negative gerund = not + verb + -ing.



In American English, *like*, *love*, and *hate* are also followed by the infinitive. This is becoming more common in British English too, e.g., *I like to listen to music in the car.*

the infinitive

- 1 My apartment is very easy to find.
- **③** 8.7
- 2 Simon is saving money to buy a new car.
- 3 My sister has never learned to drive.
 Try not to make a noise.
- We use the infinitive
 - 1 after adjectives.
 - 2 to express a reason or purpose.
 - 3 after some verbs, e.g., want, need, learn.

- Common verbs that take the infinitive include: (can't) afford, agree, decide, expect, forget, help, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, remember, seem, try, want, would like. More verbs take the infinitive than the gerund.
- The negative infinitive = not to + verb.
- These common verbs can take either the infinitive or gerund with no difference in meaning: start, begin, continue.
 It started to rain. It started raining.

∨ Verb + person + infinitive

We also use the infinitive after some verbs + person, e.g., ask, tell, want, would like.

Can you ask the manager to come?

She told him not **to worry**.

I want you **to do** this now.

We'd really like you to come.

the base form

1 | can't drive. We must hurry. **③**8.8

2 She always makes me laugh.
My parents didn't let me go out last night.

- We use the base form
 - 1 after most modal and auxiliary verbs.
 - 2 after make and let.

Verbs that can take a gerund or an infinitive, but the meaning is different

Try to be on time. (= make an effort to be on time)

Try doing yoga. (= do it to see if you like it)

Remember to call him. (= don't forget to do it)

I **remember meeting** him years ago. (= I have a memory of it)

a Circle the correct form.

I'm in charge of *recruiting* / to recruit new staff.

- 1 It's important for me spending / to spend time with my family.
- 2 Applying / Apply to go to school abroad can be complicated.
- 3 I want to do / doing my shopping this morning.
- 4 My boss wants open / to open a new office.
- 5 Be careful *not asking / not to ask* her about her boyfriend they broke up.
- 6 We kept working / to work until we finished.
- 7 Dave is very good at *solving / to solve* problems.
- 8 The best thing about weekends is not going / not to go to work.
- 9 Layla gave up modeling / to model when she had a baby.
- 10 I took a training course to learning / to learn about the new software.

b Complete with a verb from the list in the correct form.

not buy commute leave lock not make retire set up wear work not worry

I'd like <u>to set up</u> my own company.

- 1 My parents are planning ______ before they are 65.
- 2 Rob spends three hours ______ to work and back every day.
- 3 Mark's wife told him _____ about the problems he had at work.
- 4 Did you remember _____ the door?
- 5 In the end I decided ______ the shoes because they were very expensive.
- 6 The manager lets us ______ early on Fridays.
- 7 All employees must ______ a jacket and tie at work.
- 8 Please try _____ any more mistakes in the report.
- 9 I don't mind _____ overtime during the week.



reported speech: sentences and questions reported sentences

3 8.13 reported statements direct statements She said (that) she liked traveling. "I like traveling." He told her (that) he was leaving the next day. "I'm leaving tomorrow." "I'll always love you." He said (that) he would always love me. "I passed the exam!" She told me (that) she had passed the exam. "I've forgotten my keys." He said (that) he had forgotten his keys. "I can't come." She said (that) she couldn't come. "I may be late." He said (that) he might be late. "I must go." She said (that) **she had to** go.

- We use reported speech to report (i.e., to tell another person) what someone said.
- When the reporting verb (said, told, etc.) is in the past tense, the tenses in the sentence that is being reported usually change like this: present → past will → would simple past / present perfect → past perfect

When tenses don't change

When you report what someone said very soon after they said it, the tenses often stay the same as in the original sentence.

Adam "I can't come tonight."

I've just spoken to Adam and he said that he can't come tonight.

Jack "I really enjoyed my trip."

Jack told me that he **really enjoyed** his trip.

- Some modal verbs change, e.g., can → could, may → might, must → had to. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g., could, might, should, etc. "I might come back next week." He said he **might** come back next week.
- We usually have to change the pronouns. "I like jazz." Jane said that **she** liked jazz.
- Using that after said and told is optional.

 If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some other time and place words can change, e.g., tomorrow → the next day, here \rightarrow there, this \rightarrow that, etc. "I'll meet you **here tomorrow**." He said he'd meet me there the next day.

say and tell

Be careful – after said, don't use a person or an object pronoun.

Sarah said that she was tired. NOT Sarah said me that she was tired.

After told, you <u>must</u> use a person or object pronoun.

Sarah told me that she was tired. NOT Sarah told that she...

reported questions

reported questions direct questions **3** 8.14 She asked him if he was "Are you married?" married. "Did Lucy call?" He asked me whether Lucy had called. "What's your name?" I asked him what his name "Where do you live?" She asked me where I lived.

- When we report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- When a question doesn't begin with a question word, we add if (or whether).
- "Do you want a drink?" He asked me if / whether I wanted a drink.
- We also have to change the word order to subject + verb and not use do / did.

Complete using reported speech.

"I'm in love with you."

My boyfriend told me <u>he was in love with me</u>.

1 "I'm selling all my books." My friend Tim said _

2 "I've booked the flights."

Samin told me

3 "Your new dress doesn't suit you." My mother told me

4 "I may not be able to go to the party." Matt said

5 "I won't wear these shoes again." Jenny said

6 "I didn't buy you a present." My brother told me _

7 "I can't find anywhere to park." Ahmet told me

Complete using reported speech.

"Why did you break up?"

My friend asked me why we had broken up.

1 "When are you leaving?" My parents asked me

2 "Have you ever been married?" She asked him

3 "Will you be home early?" Anna asked Shun

4 "Where do you usually buy your clothes?" My sister asked me ___

5 "Did you wear a suit to the job interview?" We asked him

6 "Do you ever go to the theater?" l asked Laila

7 "Can you help me?" Priyanka asked the police officer

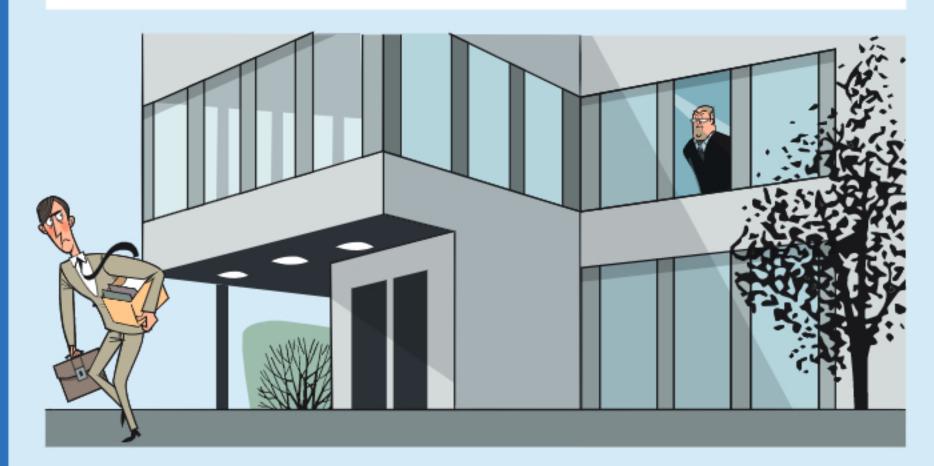
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third conditional

You wouldn't have lost your job if you hadn't been late every day.



- We usually use third conditional sentences to talk about hypothetical / imaginary situations in the past, i.e., how things could have been different in the past. Compare: Yesterday I got up late and missed my train. (= the real situation)
 - If I hadn't gotten up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train. (= the hypothetical or imaginary past situation)
- To make a third conditional, we use if + past perfect and would have + past participle. NOT If I would have known you had a problem...
- The contraction of both had and would is 'd.

 If I'd have known you had a problem, I'd have helped you.
- We can use might or could instead of would to make the result less certain.

If she'd studied harder, she might have passed the exam.

a	Matc	h the	sentence	ha	lves.
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Billy wouldn't have injured his head

- 1 If I hadn't seen the speed limit sign,
- 2 Jon might have gotten the job
- 3 She would have hurt herself badly
- 4 If Katy and Luke hadn't caught the same train,
- 5 What would you have studied
- 6 How would you have gotten to the airport
- 7 If you'd worn a warmer coat,
- 8 Your parents would have enjoyed the trip
- 9 Would you have been annoyed

- A if you'd gone to college?
- B you wouldn't have caught a cold.
- C if she'd told you the truth?
- D if he'd worn his helmet.
 - E they wouldn't have met.
 - E they wouldn't have met.
 - F if he'd been on time for his interview.
- G if they'd come with us.
 - H if she'd fallen down the stairs.
 - I I wouldn't have slowed down.
 - J if the trains had been on strike?

b Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

If Tom hadn't gone to college, he wouldn't have gotten a job with that company. (not go, not get)

If you ______ me to the airport, I ______ my plane. (not take, miss)

We ______ the game if the referee ______ us a penalty. (not win, not give)

You _____ the weekend if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)

If I _____ more expensive. (not buy, be)

Mike _____ his wife's birthday if she _____ him. (forget, not remind)

If the police _____ five minutes later, they _____ the thief. (arrive, not catch)

If you ____ me the money, I _____ to go away for the weekend. (not lend, not be able)

That girl _____ in the river if you _____ her arm! (fall, not catch)

We ____ the signpost. (not find, not seen)

about the job, I _____ for it. (know, apply)



quantifiers

large quantities

- 1 My daughter has a lot of apps on her phone. Nina has lots of clothes.
- **①** 9.15

- 2 James eats a lot.
- 3 There aren't many cafés near here. Do you have many close friends? Do you watch much TV? I don't eat much chocolate.
- 4 Don't run. We have plenty of time.
- 1 We use a lot of or lots of in + sentences.
- 2 We use a lot when there is no noun, e.g., He talks a lot. **NOT** He talks a lot of.
- 3 much / many are usually used in sentences and ?, but a lot of can also be used.
- 4 We use plenty of in + sentences. (= more than enough)

small quantities

A Do you want some more ice cream?
 B Just a little.

③ 9.16

The town only has a few movie theaters.

- 2 I'm so busy that I have **very little time** for myself. Sarah isn't popular and she has **very few friends**.
- 3 I have less free time than I used to have.
 There are fewer flights in the winter than in the summer.
- 1 We use little + uncountable nouns, few + plural countable nouns.
- a little and a few = some, but not a lot.
- 2 very little and very few = not much / many.
- 3 The comparative of little is less and the comparative of few is fewer.

more or less than you need or want

1 I don't like this city. It's too big and it's too noisy.

1 9.17

You're speaking too quietly – I can't hear you.

- 2 There's too much traffic and too much noise. There are too many tourists and too many cars.
- 3 There aren't enough parks and there aren't enough trees.

The buses aren't **frequent enough**.
The buses don't **run frequently enough**.

- 1 We use too + adjective or adverb.
- 2 We use too much + uncountable nouns and too many + plural countable nouns.
- 3 We use (not) enough before a noun, e.g., (not) enough eggs / milk, and after an adjective, e.g., It isn't big enough, or an adverb, e.g., You aren't walking fast enough.

zero quantity

- 1 There isn't any milk in the refrigerator.

 9.18
 We don't have any eggs.
- 2 There's no milk in the refrigerator. We have no eggs.
- 3 A How many eggs do we have?
- B None. I've used them all.
- 1 We use *any* + uncountable or plural noun for zero quantity with a verb.
- 2 We use no + uncountable or plural noun with a + verb.
- 3 We use *none* (without a noun) in short answers.

a Circle the correct word or phrase. Check (✔) if both are possible.

My husband has too much / too many electronic gadgets.

- 1 I just have to reply to a few / a little emails.
- 2 Do you spend *much / many* time on social media?
- 3 My bedroom is a nice size. There's enough room / plenty of room for a desk.
- 4 I know very few / very little people who speak two foreign languages.
- 5 My brother has downloaded a lot of / lots of apps onto his new phone.
- 6 I have some cash on me, but not a lot / a lot of.
- 7 Their new TV is too / too much big. It hardly fits in the living room.
- 8 There aren't any / There are no potatoes. I forgot to buy some.
- 9 My niece isn't old enough / enough old to play with a game console.
- 10 I don't have a lot of / many close friends.

b Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong ones.

My nephew got lots of video games for his birthday.

I don't post much photos online. many photos

- 1 "How many presents did you get?" "A lot of!"
- 2 I buy fewer ebooks than I used to because I prefer physical books.
- 3 There isn't no time to walk there. We'll have to take a taxi.
- 4 Please turn that music down. It's too much loud!
- 5 There aren't many good shows on TV tonight.
- 6 My internet isn't enough fast for me to download movies easily.
- 7 I get too much emails at work. It takes me a long time to read them all!
- 8 A How much fruit do we have? B Any. Can you buy some?
- 9 There are only a little people that I can talk to about my problems.
- 10 Karen has plenty of money, so she always has the latest phone.



10A

relative clauses: defining and nondefining defining relative clauses (giving essential information)

- 1 Harper Lee is the woman who (that) wrote To Kill a Mockingbird.
- **10.1**

I'm looking for a book **that** (**which**) teaches you how to relax. That's the house **where** I was born.

- 2 Is Frank the man whose brother plays for the Lakers? It's a tree whose leaves change color in the fall.
- 3 I just got a text from the girl (who / that) I met on the flight to Paris.

This is the phone (that / which) I bought yesterday.

- We use a defining relative clause (= a relative pronoun + verb phrase) to give essential information about a person, place, or thing.
- 1 We use the relative pronoun who / that for people, that / which for things / animals, and where for places.
- That is more common than which in defining clauses.
- 2 We use whose to mean "of who" or "of which."
- 3 In some relative clauses, the verb after who, which, or that has a different subject, e.g., She's the girl who I met on the train (the subject of met is I). In these clauses, who, which, or that can be omitted.

 She's the girl I met on the train.
- where and whose can never be omitted. NOT Is that the woman dog barks?
- We can't omit who / which / that / where if it's the same subject in both clauses. NOT Julia's the woman works in the office with me.

nondefining relative clauses (giving extra nonessential information)

This painting, which was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.



Last week I visited my aunt Jane, who's nearly 90 years old. Burford, where my grandfather was born, is a beautiful little town.

My neighbor, whose son goes to my son's school, has just remarried.

- We use a nondefining relative clause to give extra (often nonessential information) in a sentence. If this clause is omitted, the sentence still makes sense. This painting, which was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.
- Nondefining relative clauses must go between commas (or a comma and a period).
- In these clauses, we <u>can't</u> leave out the relative pronoun (who, which, etc.).
- In these clauses, we <u>can't</u> use that instead of who / which.
 NOT This painting, that was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.



- a Complete with who, which, that, where, or whose.
 - Minneapolis is the city <u>where</u> Prince was born.
 - 1 Rob and Corinna, _____ have twins, often need a babysitter.
 - 2 The White House, _____ the president of the United States lives, is in Washington, D.C.
 - 3 The sandwich _____ you made me for lunch was delicious.
 - 4 The woman _____ lived here before us was a writer.
 - 5 David Bowie, _____ songs inspired us for nearly 50 years, died in 2016.
 - 6 My computer is a lot faster than the one ______ I used to have.
 - 7 The Mona Lisa, _____ has been damaged several times, is now displayed behind glass.
 - 8 Look! That's the woman _____ dog bit me last week.
 - 9 On our last vacation we visited Stratford-upon-Avon, ______ Shakespeare was born.
 - 10 We all went to the game except Miu, _____ doesn't like basketball.
 - 11 That man _____ you saw at the party was my boyfriend!
 - 12 That's the park ______ I learned to ride a bike.

- b Look at the sentences in a. Check (√) the ones where you could leave out the relative pronoun.
- c Add commas (,) where necessary.
 - Caroline, who lives next door to me, is beautiful.
 - 1 This is the place where John crashed his car.
 - 2 The museum that we visited yesterday was amazing.
 - 3 Beijing which is one of the world's biggest cities has a population of over 25 million.
 - 4 Adele's 25 which was released in 2015 is one of the best-selling albums of the last ten years.
 - 5 These are the shoes that I'm wearing to the wedding tomorrow.
 - 6 Sally and Joe who got married last year are expecting their first baby.

10B

tag questions

tag questions

affirmative verb, negative tag

It's cold today, isn't it?

You're Peruvian, aren't you?

They live in Ankara, don't they?

The game ends at 8:00, doesn't it?

Your sister worked in the US, didn't she?

We've met before, haven't we?

You'll be OK, won't you?

You'd go on vacation with me, wouldn't you? Sue wouldn't quit her job, would she?

negative verb, affirmative tag 10.11
She isn't here today, is she?
You aren't angry, are you?
They don't like pizza, do they?
Lucy doesn't eat meat, does she?
You didn't like the movie, did you?
Mike hasn't been to Beijing before, has he?
You won't tell anyone, will you?

• Tag questions (is he?, aren't they?, do you?, did we?, etc.) are often used to check something you already think is true.

Your name's Maria, isn't it?

- To form a tag question, we use:
 - the correct auxiliary verb, e.g., be / do / have / will / would, etc. in the correct form, e.g., do / don't, etc., for the present, did / didn't for the past, will / won't, etc., for the future.
 - a pronoun, e.g., he, it, they, etc.
 - a negative auxiliary verb if the sentence is affirmative and an affirmative auxiliary verb if the sentence is negative or with never, e.g., You never do the dishes, do you?



a Match the question halves.

You know that man, A didn't you? 1 You're going out with him, B will you? C did you? 2 You haven't told your family about him, 3 You met him last month, D won't you? 4 You were at the same party, E have you? 5 You didn't know he was a criminal, F weren't you? 6 You aren't happy in the relationship, G don't you? 7 You never want to see him again, H are you? 8 You'll tell us the truth, I aren't you? 9 You won't tell any lies, J don't you? 10 You understand what I'm saying, K do you?

b Complete with a tag question (are you?, isn't it?, etc.).

Your name's Jack, isn't it?

1 Your brother works at the police station, ______?

2 They don't have any proof, _____?

3 That man isn't the murderer, _____?

4 You were a witness to the crime, _____?

5 The police have arrested someone, _____?

6 The woman wasn't dead, _____?

7 That girl took your bag, _____?

8 He won't go to prison, _____?

9 You haven't seen the suspect, _____?

10 They couldn't find enough evidence, _____?

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