

question formation

- 1 How long have you been waiting? How many children 1.3 does your sister have? Should we buy her a present?
- 2 Why didn't you like the movie? Isn't this a beautiful place? Don't you have to be at school today?
- 3 What are you talking about? Who does this bag belong to?
- 4 Who lives in that house?
 How many people follow you on Twitter?
- 1 We make questions with tenses where there is an auxiliary verb (be, have, etc.) and with modal verbs (should, must, etc.) by inverting the subject and the auxiliary / modal verb. With the simple present and past, we add the auxiliary verb do / does or did before the subject.
- 2 We often use negative questions to show surprise when we expect somebody to agree with us, or to check whether something is true.
- 3 If a verb is usually followed by a preposition, e.g., talk about something, the preposition comes at the end of the question, not at the beginning. **NOT** About what are you talking?
- We often just use the question word and the preposition, e.g., A I'm thinking. B What about?
- 4 When who / what / which, etc., is the subject of questions in the simple present or past, we don't use do / did, e.g., Who wrote this? NOT Who did write this?



indirect questions

Could you tell me what time the store next door opens? ① 1.4 Do you know if (whether) Mark's coming to the meeting?

- We use indirect questions when we want to ask a question in a more polite way. We begin with a phrase such as Can / Could you tell me...? Do you know...? Do you think...? Do you remember...? Would you mind telling me...? Do you have any idea...?
- Compare:

1

What time does the post office open? (direct question) and Could you tell me what time the post office opens? (indirect question)

- In indirect questions, the order is subject + verb. Can you tell me where it is? NOT Can you tell me where is it?
- We don't use do / did in the second part of the question.
 Do you know where he lives? NOT ...where does he live?
- You can use if or whether in questions without a question word and after: Can you tell me, Do you know, etc.

Other expressions followed by the word order of indirect questions

The word order of indirect questions is used after:
I wonder..., e.g., I wonder why they didn't come.
I'm not sure..., e.g., I'm not sure what time it starts.
I can't remember..., e.g., I can't remember where I left my phone.

I'd like to know..., e.g., I'd like to know what time you're coming home.

a Order the words to make questions.

tomorrow can't Why come you ? Why can't you come tomorrow?

- 1 | Should her tell | feel how ?
- 2 friend known long best have How you your ?
- 3 tell when you train next leaves the Could me ?
- 4 are What about you thinking ?
- 5 on do weekend you What doing the like ?
- 6 music to does What Junko kind like listening of ?
- 7 you time movie know finishes Do what the ?
- 8 class students yesterday to many came How ?
- 9 you remember is where Do the restaurant ?
- 10 housework family in Who your the does ?

b Complete the questions with the words in parentheses.

	Where <u>did you go</u> on vacation last year? (you / go)
1	How often ? (you / usually exercise)
	Who The Great Gatsby? (write)
3	Could you tell me how much? (this book / cost)
4	I can't remember where my car this morning. (I / park)
5	your trip to Paris last weekend?
	(you / enjoy)
6	What kind of work? (your sister / do)
7	Who the last cookie? (eat)
8	Do you know what time on
	Saturdays? (the swimming pool / open)
9	Why the present you gave her?
	(your sister / not like)
0	play your music so loud?
	I can't concentrate. (you / have to)

auxiliary verbs



1.14

- 1 I like cats, but my husband doesn't. Sally's coming tonight, but Angela isn't.
- 2 A I loved his latest movie.
 - B So did I.
 - A I haven't finished the book vet.
 - B Neither have I.

Andrew's a doctor and so is his wife.

- 3 A I don't like shopping online.
 - B I do. I buy a lot of my clothes online.
- 4 A I went to a psychic yesterday.
 - B You did?
 - A I'll make dinner tonight.
 - B You will? That's great!
- 5 A You didn't lock the door!
 - B I did lock it: I know I did.
 - A Silvia isn't coming.
 - B She is coming. I just spoke to her.
- 6 You won't forget, will you? She can speak Italian, can't she?

- We use auxiliary verbs (do, have, etc.) or modal verbs (can, must, etc.):
- 1 to avoid repeating the main verb / verb phrase, e.g., NOT Hike cats, but my husband doesn't like cats.
- 2 with so and neither to say that someone or something is the same. Use so + auxiliary + subject to respond to a statement with an affirmative verb, and neither + auxiliary + subject to respond to a statement with a negative verb.
- We use an affirmative auxiliary verb after neither, e.g., Neither did I. NOT Neither didn't I.
- 3 to respond to a statement and say that you (or someone or something) are different.
- 4 to make "reply questions." These often show interest or surprise.
- 5 to show emphasis in an affirmative sentence, often when you want to contradict what somebody says. With the simple present and simple past, we add do / does / did before the main verb. With other auxiliaries, e.g., be, have, will, the auxiliary verb is stressed and not contracted.
- 6 to make tag questions, we use an affirmative auxiliary with a negative verb, and a negative auxiliary with an affirmative verb.
- Tag questions are often used simply to ask another person to agree with you, e.g., It's a nice day, isn't it? In this case, the tag question is said with falling intonation, i.e., the voice goes down.
- Tag guestions can also be used to check something you think is true, e.g., She's a painter, isn't she? In this case, the tag question is said with rising intonation, as in a normal yes / no question.

а	Complete the mini-dialogues with an auxiliary or
	modal verb.

- A You didn't remember to buy coffee.
- B I did remember. It's in the cabinet.
- 1 A He's booked the flights, he?
 - B Yes, I think so.
- 2 **A** It's hot today, _____ it?
 - B Yes, it's boiling.
- 3 A Why don't you like classical music?
 - **B** I _____ like it, but it isn't my favorite.
- 4 A I wouldn't like to be a celebrity.
 - B Neither _____ I.
- 5 A Mike's arriving tomorrow!
 - **B** He _____? I thought he was arriving today.
- 6 A What did you think of the movie?
 - **B** Tom liked it, but I ______. I thought it was awful.
- 7 A Emma doesn't like me.
 - **B** She _____ like you. She just doesn't want to go out with you.
- 8 A Are you a vegetarian?
 - B Yes, I am, and so _____ my boyfriend.
- 9 A You'll remember to call me, _____ you?
 - **B** Yes, of course!
- 10 I really want to go to Thailand, but my wife _____. She hates the heat.

- b Complete the conversation with a suitable auxiliary verb.
 - A You're Tom's sister, aren't you?
 - B Yes, I'm Carla.
 - A It's a great club,
 - B Well, it's OK, But I don't like the music much.
 - A You² Hove it! I've never
 - been here before. B Neither ³ I. I don't go clubbing very often.
 - **A** Oh, you ⁴_____? I ⁵_____. In fact, I usually go most weekends.
 - B You 6 _____? I can't afford to go out every weekend.
 - A I didn't see you at Tom's birthday party last Saturday. Why ⁷_____ you go?
 - B | 8 go, but | got there really late because my car broke down.
 - A Oh, that's why I didn't see you. I left early.
 - B I'd like something to drink. I'm really thirsty after all that dancing.
 - **A** So ⁹______I.





present perfect simple and continuous present perfect simple: have / has + past participle

1 Have you ever broken a bone? I've never seen him before.

- **1**2.12
- 2 I've called for an ambulance, but it hasn't arrived yet. I've already told you three times.
- 3 It's the best book I've ever read.
- 4 I've known Keiko since I was a child. My sister has been sick for ten days now.
- 5 How many Patricia Cornwell novels have you read? They've seen each other twice this week.
- We use the present perfect simple:
- 1 to talk about past experiences when you don't say when something happened, often with ever or never.
- 2 with yet and already.
- 3 with superlatives and the first, second, last time, etc.
- 4 with nonaction verbs (= verbs not usually used in the continuous form, e.g., be, need, know, like, etc.) to say that something started in the past and is still true now.
- This use is common with time expressions like How long...?, for or since, all day / evening, etc.
- Don't use the simple present in this situation. NOT +know-Keiko since I was a child.
- 5 when we say or ask how much / many we have done or how often we have done something up to now.

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

- 1 How long have you been waiting to see the doctor? ② 2.13 He's been messaging his girlfriend all evening.
- 2 I haven't been sleeping well recently. It's been raining all day.
- 3 I've been shopping all morning. I'm exhausted.
 My shoes are filthy. I've been working in the yard.

- We use the present perfect continuous:
- 1 with action verbs (e.g., run, listen, study, cook) to say that an action started in the past and is still happening now (unfinished actions).
- This use is common with time expressions like How long...?, for or since, all day / evening, etc.
- Don't use the present continuous in this situation.

 NOT I'm living here for the last three years.
- 2 for repeated actions, especially with a time expression, e.g., all day, recently.
- 3 for continuous actions that have just finished (but that have present results).

present perfect simple or continuous?

- 1 I've been feeling terrible for days.
 He's liked classical music since he was a teenager.
- 2 She's been having a good time at school. They've had that car for at least ten years.
- 3 We've lived in this town since 2010.
 We've been living in a rented house for the last two months.
- 4 I've painted the kitchen. I've been painting the kitchen.
- 1 To talk about an unfinished action, we usually use the present perfect continuous with action verbs (e.g., run, listen, study, cook) and the present perfect simple with nonaction verbs (e.g., be, need, know, like, etc.).
- 2 Some verbs can be action or nonaction, depending on their meaning, e.g., have a good time = action, have a car = nonaction.
- 3 With the verbs live or work, you can often use the present perfect simple or continuous. However, we usually use the present perfect continuous for more temporary actions.
- 4 The present perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an action (= the kitchen has been painted). The present perfect continuous emphasizes the duration of an action (= the painting of the kitchen may not be finished yet).
- a Circle the correct form. Check (/) if both are possible.

 Have you ever (tried) been trying caviar?
 - 1 She's worked / been working here since July.
 - 2 Your mother has called / been calling three times this morning!
 - 3 The kids are exhausted because they've run / been running around all day.
 - 4 Tim and Lucy haven't seen / been seeing our new house yet.
 - 5 I've never met / been meeting her boyfriend. Have you?
 - 6 It's snowed / been snowing all morning.
 - 7 My brother has *lived / been living* alone since his divorce.
 - 8 I've read / been reading all morning. I've now read / been reading 100 pages.

b	Complete the sentence with the present perfect
	simple or continuous of the verb in parentheses.

	I <u>'ve bought</u> a new car. Do you like it? (buy)
1	We Jack and Ann for years. (know)
2	You look really sweaty at the gym?
	(you / work out)
3	Emily her homework yet, so I'm
	afraid she can't go out. (not do)
4	They don't live in Toronto. They (move)
5	I hope they're getting along OK. They
	a lot recently. (argue)
6	We for hours. Is this the right way? (walk)
7	Why is my laptop on? it? (you / use)
8	Oh, no! I my finger on this knife. (cut)

12.14

using adjectives as nouns, adjective order adjectives as nouns

- 1 In most African countries, the young still look up to ②2.15 the old.
 - The poor are getting poorer, and the rich are getting richer. The government needs to create more jobs for the unemployed.
- 2 The English are famous for drinking tea. The Chinese invented paper.

 - The Dutch make wonderful cheeses.



- You can use the + some adjectives to talk about groups of people, e.g.,
- 1 specific groups in society, such as the young, the old (or the elderly), the sick (= people who are ill), the blind, the deaf, the homeless, the dead.
- 2 some nationalities that end in -ch, -sh, -ese, and -ss, such as the French, the Spanish, the British, the Japanese, the Irish, the Swiss, etc. (most other nationality words are nouns and are used in the plural, e.g., the Brazilians, the Peruvians, the Turks, the South Koreans, the Argentinians, etc.).
- You can also use adjective + people to talk about a group of people, e.g., poor people, homeless people, old people, Thai people.
- To talk about one person, use, e.g., a Japanese woman, a rich man, etc., NOT a Japanese, a rich.

adjective order

We have a charming old house near the lake. She has long brown hair.

I bought a beautiful Italian leather belt.

(D) 2.16

 Opinion adjectives, e.g., beautiful, nice, charming, always go before descriptive adjectives, e.g., big, old, round.

 You can put more than one adjective before a noun (often two and occasionally three). These adjectives go in a

particular order, e.g., NOT an old charming house.

• If there is more than one descriptive adjective, they go in this order:

OPINION	SIZE	AGE	SHAPE	COLOR	PATTERN	ORIGIN / PLACE	MATERIAL	NOUN
expensive	little	brand new	long	purple	striped	French	silk	scarf
beautiful						Japanese		car

- Rewrite the <u>underlined</u> phrase using the + an adjective.
 - People from Vietnam enjoy spicy food. The Vietnamese
 - 1 People from the Netherlands tend to be good at languages.
 - 2 Clara Barton took care of the people who weren't well during the American Civil War.
 - 3 The system of reading for people who can't see is called Braille.
 - 4 People from China have a fascinating history.
 - 5 Ambulances arrived to take the people who had been injured to the hospital.
 - 6 People from Switzerland are usually very punctual.
 - 7 The worst season for <u>people without a home</u> is winter.
 - 8 There is a discount for people without a job.
 - 9 The World War II monument was erected to honor the people who died.
 - 10 There are special TV shows for people who can't hear, that use sign language.

- b Write the adjectives in parentheses in the correct place. Change a to an where necessary.
 - a big parking lot (empty) a big empty parking lot
 - 1 a man (young / attractive)
 - 2 shoes (old / dirty)
 - 3 a velvet jacket (black / beautiful)
 - 4 a girl (teenage / tall / American)
 - 5 a beach (sandy / long)
 - 6 a log cabin (charming / old)
 - 7 a leather bag (Italian / stylish)
 - 8 eyes (huge / dark)
 - 9 a dog (black / friendly / old)
 - 10 a T-shirt (striped / cotton)

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narrative tenses: simple past, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous

narrative tenses

- 1 We arrived at the airport and checked in.
- 3.10
- 2 We were having dinner when the plane hit some turbulence. At nine o'clock most people on the plane were reading or were trying to sleep.
- 3 When we arrived at the airport, we suddenly realized that we'd left one of the suitcases in the taxi.
- 4 We'd been flying for about two hours when suddenly the captain told us to fasten our seat belts because we were flying into some very bad weather.
- 1 We use the **simple past** to talk about consecutive actions or situations in the past, i.e., for the main events in a story.
- 2 We use the past continuous (was / were + verb + -ing) to describe a longer continuous past action or situation that was in progress when another action happened, or to describe an action or situation that was not complete at a past time.
- 3 We use the past perfect (had + past participle) to talk about the "earlier past," i.e., things that happened <u>before</u> the main event(s).

4 We use the past perfect continuous (had been + verb + -ing) with action verbs (go, play, watch, etc.) to talk about longer continuous actions or situations that started before the main events happened and continued up to that point. Nonaction verbs (e.g., be, have, know, like, etc.) are not usually used in the past continuous or past perfect continuous.

past perfect simple or continuous?

Lina was crying because she'd been reading a very sad book.

3.11

Lina didn't want to see the movie, because she'd already read the book.

 The past perfect continuous emphasizes the <u>continuation</u> of an activity. The past perfect simple emphasizes the <u>completion</u> of an activity.

a Circle the correct verb form.





Ava and Ryan Miller (got)/ were getting a nasty surprise when they 1 had checked in / were checking in at Calgary International Airport yesterday with their baby, Alec. They ² had won / won three free plane tickets to Mexico in a competition, and they ³ were looking forward to / had been looking forward to their trip for months. But, unfortunately, they 4 had been forgetting / had forgotten to get a passport for their son, so Alec couldn't fly. Luckily, they 5 had arrived / were arriving very early for their flight, so they still had time to do something about it. They ⁶ had run / ran to the police station in the airport to apply for an emergency passport. Ava ⁷ was going / went with Alec to the photo booth, while Ryan 8 had filled out / was filling out the forms. The passport was ready in an hour, so they 9 hurried / were hurrying to the gate and ¹⁰got / had got on the plane just in time.

b Put the verb in parentheses in the past perfect simple (had done) or continuous (had been doing). If you think both are possible, use the continuous form.

continuous form.

His English was very good. He'<u>d been learning</u> it for five years. (learn)

- 1 I was really fed up because we _____ for hours. (wait)
- 2 She went to the police to report that someone _____ her bag. (steal)
- 3 It ______ all morning. The streets were wet, and there were puddles everywhere. (rain)
- 4 She got to work late because she _____ go back and get it. (leave, have to)
- 5 I almost didn't recognize Tony at the party. He
 _____ a lot since I last saw him. (change)
- 6 The tourists' faces were very red. They
 _____ in the sun all morning and they
 ____ any sunscreen. (sit, not put on)
- 7 I could see from their expressions that my parents _______. (argue)
- 8 Jamilla had a bandage on her arm because she _____ off her bike that morning. (fall)
- 9 I was amazed because I _____ such an enormous plane before. (never see)
- 10 How long _____ you ____ before you realized that you were lost? (walk)





the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases

3.14

- 1 He walks very slowly. I speak five languages fluently. The driver was seriously injured in the accident.
- 2 I hardly ever have time for breakfast. Liam's always late for work. I would never have thought you were 40.
- 3 It rained all day yesterday. My parents will be here in half an hour.



- 4 I'm nearly finished. We're incredibly tired. My husband works a lot, but he doesn't earn much.
- 5 Unfortunately, the package never arrived. Ideally, we should leave here at 10:00.
- Adverbs can describe an action (e.g., he walks slowly) or modify adjectives or other adverbs (e.g., it's incredibly expensive, he works very hard). They can either be one word (e.g., often) or a phrase (e.g., once a week).
- 1 Adverbs of manner describe how somebody does something. They usually go after the verb or verb phrase, however, with passive verbs they usually go in mid-position (before the main verb but after an auxiliary verb).

- 2 Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb but after the verb to be.
- sometimes, usually, and normally can also be put at the beginning of the phrase or sentence for emphasis, e.g., Sometimes the weather can be very wet, but not today.
- If there are two auxiliary verbs, the adverb goes after the first one.
- 3 Adverbs of time and place usually go at the end of a sentence or clause. Place adverbs usually go before time adverbs. NOT My parents will be in half an hour here.
- Adverbs of time can also go at the beginning for emphasis, e.g., Soon it will be my birthday! OR It will be my birthday soon!
- 4 Adverbs of degree describe how much something is done, or modify an adjective.
- nearly and almost are used before a verb or verb phrase.
- · extremely, incredibly, very, etc., are used with adjectives and adverbs, and go before them.
- a lot and much are often used with verbs and go after the verb or verb phrase.
- a little / a little bit (of) can be used with adjectives or verbs, e.g., I'm a little tired. We rested a little bit after the flight.
- 5 Comment adverbs (which give the speaker's opinion) usually go at the beginning of a sentence or clause. Other common comment adverbs are: luckily, basically, clearly, obviously, apparently, eventually, etc.

Other adverbs

Most other adverbs go in mid-position, e.g., I just need ten more minutes. I didn't speak to Kelly at the party – I didn't even see her. She'll probably come in the end.

<u>Underline</u> the adverbs or adverbial phrases in each sentence. Correct the word order if it's wrong.

> We're going to be unfortunately late. X Unfortunately, we're going to be late. He can speak Turkish fluently. <

- 1 She liked a lot the present.
- 2 Mark came last night very late home.
- 3 The ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident after a few minutes.
- 4 A young man was hurt badly and was taken to the hospital.
- 5 I was incredibly tired last night.
- 6 She's lazy a little bit about doing her homework.
- 7 I forgot your birthday almost, but my sister fortunately reminded me.
- 8 We luckily had taken an umbrella, because it started to rain right away.
- 9 Mary doesn't always eat healthily she often has snacks between meals.
- 10 Yadier has been apparently fired.

b Put the adverbs in parentheses in the normal position in these sentences.

seriously

I'm (considering resigning from my job. (seriously)

- 1 Their house was damaged in the fire. (badly, last week)
- 2 Ben is at his friend's house. (often, in the evening)
- 3 My father takes a nap. (usually, in the afternoon)
- 4 Julia left and she didn't say goodbye. (early, even)
- 5 Martin eats quickly. (always, incredibly)
- 6 His brother died in a skiing accident. (apparently, nearly)
- 7 We're going to the movies. (probably, tonight)
- 8 I send emails. (rarely, nowadays)
- 9 I bought a beautiful new coat. (just, really)
- 10 Maya realized that she was going to learn to drive. (eventually, never)







future perfect and future continuous future perfect: will have + past participle

The rain **will have stopped** by this afternoon.
34. Some people think that sea levels **will have risen** by as much as 3 feet in 50 years.

Laura won't have arrived before dinner, so I'll leave some food on the stove for her.

When will they have learned enough English to be able to communicate fluently?

- We use the future perfect (will have + past participle) to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.
- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions by Saturday / March / 2030, etc., or in two weeks / months, etc.
- by + a time expression = at the latest. With in, you can say in six months.
- We form the negative with won't have + past participle, and make questions by inverting the subject and will / won't.

future continuous: will be + verb + -ing

- 1 Don't call between 7:00 and 8:30 because we'll be having dinner then.
 Good luck with your test tomorrow. I'll be thinking of you.
 Will you be waiting for me when I get off the train?
 This time tomorrow, I'll be sitting on the beach watching the
- 2 You don't need to get up early. We won't be leaving until about 9:30.I'll be going to the supermarket later. Do you want anything?
- 1 We use the future continuous (will be + verb + -ing) to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

Compare:

Come at around 7:30. **We'll have** dinner at 8:00. (= we will start dinner at 8:00) and

Don't call between 7:00 and 8:30 because **we'll be having** dinner. (= at 8:00 we will already have started having dinner)

- We form the negative with won't be + verb + -ing and make questions by inverting the subject and will / won't.
- 2 We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things that are already planned or decided.
- a Complete the sentence using the future perfect or future continuous.

The movie starts at 7:00, but I won't arrive until 7:15. When I arrive at the movie theater, the movie will have started. (start)

- 1 The flight to Miami takes off at 9:00 and lands at 10:30. At 10:00 they ______ to Miami. (fly)
- 2 I usually save \$200 a month.

By the end of the year, I _______\$2,400. (save

- 3 Rebecca leaves at 6:30. It takes her an hour to get to work.
 - At 7:00 tomorrow, she ______ to work. (drive)
- 4 The meeting starts at 2:00 and finishes at 3:30.

 Don't call me at 2:30, because we _____
 meeting. (have)
- 5 Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in May. By June, he ______ for his car. (pay)
- 6 Their last test is on May 31st.

By the end of May, they _____ their tests. (finish)

7 She writes a chapter of her novel a week. This week she's on chapter five.

By the end of this week, she _____ five chapters. (write)

8 Sonia is usually at the gym between 6:30 and 7:30.

There's no point calling Sonia now. It's 7:00 and she
_____ at the gym. (work out)

b Complete the conversation with the verbs in parentheses in the future perfect or continuous.

- A Well, it looks like we'<u>ll be having</u> very different weather in the future if climate change continues. (have)
- B What do you mean?

A Well, they say <u>we'll be having</u> much higher temperatures here in New York, as high as 96°. And remember, we

______ on the beach – we
_____ in 96°, which is very different. And islands like Puerto Rico (have)

by 2100 because of the rise in sea levels. They say the number of storms and tsunamis

by the middle of (double) the century, too, so even more people to the cities by (move)

then, looking for work. Big cities

6______ even bigger by
then. Can you imagine the traffic?

B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Gas ⁷______ (run out) completely by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone

⁸_____ a new method of transportation, so we ⁹___ around in flying taxis or something.

(invent) (get)

(grow)

(disappear)



zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

zero conditional

If you want to be in shape, you need to exercise every day.

4.9

If people are wearing headphones while walking, they often don't notice other people.

If you haven't been to New York, you haven't lived.

- We use zero conditionals to talk about something that is always true or always happens as a result of something else.
 We use if + simple present, and the simple present in the other clause.
- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

first conditional

If the photos are good, I'll send them to you.

If you're not going to Jason's party, I'm not going to go either.

If I haven't come back by 9:00, start dinner without me.

I'll have finished in an hour if you don't disturb me.

- We use first conditionals to talk about something that will probably happen in the future as a result of something else.
 We use if + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause.
- You can use any present form in the if-clause (simple present, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (will, going to, future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.

future time clauses

I'll be ready **as soon as I've had** a cup of coffee.

4.11

Text me when your train's coming into the station.

I'm not going to buy the new model **until** the price **has gone down** a little.

I'm not going to work overtime this weekend **unless I get** paid for it.

Take your umbrella in case it's raining when you leave work.

- Future time clauses are similar to the if-clause in first
 conditional sentences, but instead of if, we use expressions
 like: as soon as, when, until, unless, before, after, and in
 case followed by a present (not a future) tense. This can be
 any present form, e.g., simple present, present continuous,
 present perfect. We can use any future form or imperative in
 the other clause.
- We use in case when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of if and in case:
- I'll take an umbrella if it's raining. = I'll only take an umbrella if it's raining.
- I'll take an umbrella in case it rains. = I'll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain.

a Circle the correct form.

If Rob has studied / had studied enough, he'll easily pass the exam.

- 1 If you aren't feeling / won't be feeling better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor.
- 2 If we're lucky, we have sold / 'll have sold our house by New Year's.
- 3 I'll pay for dinner if I have / 'll have enough money!
- 4 If we continue playing like this, we 'll have scored / have scored ten goals by halftime.
- 5 Don't call Sophie now. If it's eight o'clock, she 'll bath / 'll be bathing the baby.
- 6 If you don't hurry up, you don't get / won't get to school on time.
- 7 You can be fined if you aren't wearing / won't be wearing a seat belt in your car.
- 8 If you go out with wet hair, you 'll catch / 'll be catching a cold.
- 9 My suitcase *always gets / will always get* lost if I have a connecting flight.
- 10 I won't go / don't go to work on Monday if my daughter is still sick.

b Complete the sentence with a time expression from the box.

	ter as soon as (x2) before if in case (x2) nless (x2) until when
	I'll call you <u>as soon as</u> my plane lands.
1	I'm going to pack my suitcase I go to bed.
	Take your phone with you you get lost.
	I'll be leaving work early tomorrow there's a last-minute crisis.
4	Let's meet I'm in Toronto next week.
	There's a crisis! Please call me you possibly can.
6	I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
7	Mei Ting will have packed some sandwicheswe get hungry.
8	Dan will be playing soccer in the park it gets dark. Then he'll go home.
9	Lunch is ready now. Then, we've eaten, we could go for a walk.
0	Don't call 911 it's a real emergency.

1



unreal conditionals

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

- 1 If there was a fire in this hotel, it would be very difficult to escape.
- **3**5.14
- I wouldn't have a car if I didn't live in the suburbs.
- 2 If it wasn't raining so hard, we could get to the top of the mountain.
- 3 If I were you, I'd make Jimmy wear a helmet when he's riding a bike.
- 1 We use second conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical or imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequences.
- 2 In the *if*-clause you can also use the past continuous. In the other clause you can use *could* or *might* instead of *would*.
- 3 With the verb be you can use was or were for I, he, and she in the if-clause, e.g., If Dan was / were here, he would know what to do. However, in conditionals beginning If I were you... to give advice, we always use were.

third conditional sentences: if + past perfect, would / wouldn't have + past participle

- 1 If they had found the river sooner, they would all have survived.
- **①** 5.15
- I wouldn't have gotten lost if I hadn't taken the wrong path.
 He would have died if he hadn't been wearing a helmet.
 If the weather had been better, I might have arrived earlier.

- 1 We use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical past situation and its consequences.
- 2 You can also use the past perfect continuous in the *if-*clause. You can also use *could have* or *might have* instead of *would have* in the other clause.
- In the past perfect simple and continuous, had can be contracted to 'd, e.g., If they'd found the river sooner...

second or third conditional?

- 1 If you came to class more often, you would probably **3.16** pass the exam.
- 2 If you had come to class more often, you would probably have passed the exam.
- Compare the two conditionals:
 - 1 = You don't come to class enough. You need to come more often if you want to pass the exam.
 - 2 = You didn't come to class enough, so you failed.

Mixed conditionals

We sometimes mix second and third conditionals if a hypothetical situation in the past has a present / future consequence, e.g., You wouldn't be so tired if you had gone to bed earlier last night.

If he really loved you, he would have asked you to marry him.

a Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, using a second or third conditional.

	If Tim <u>hadn't gotten injured</u> the championship game. (no	
1	I so much	food if you'd told me you
	weren't hungry. (not make)	
2	If I were you, I	money to members
	of your family. (not lend)	
3	If Jack were here, I	him to help me.
	(ask)	
4	Joe an ac	cident if he hadn't been
	driving so fast. (not have)	
5	I'd run a half-marathon if I	in better
	shape. (be)	
6	If you who	ere you were going, you
	wouldn't have fallen. (look)	, 5 5.,
7	I'm sure you	dancing if you came to
	the classes with me. (enjoy)	3 ,
8	We'd go to the local restaura	nt more often if they
	the menu	
9	Nina wouldn't have gone ab	•
		ob here. (be able)

they might have given you one. (ask)

for a discount in the store,

b Complete the sentence using a second or third conditional.

	You didn't wait ten minutes. You didn't see Jim. If you'd waited ten minutes, you would have seen Jim.					
1	Luke missed the train. He was late for the interview.					
	If Luke the train, he					
	late for the interview.					
2	Maxie didn't buy the top. She didn't have enough money.					
	Maxie the top if she					
	enough money.					
3	It started snowing. We didn't reach the top.					
	If it snowing, we					
	the top.					
4	Rebecca drinks too much coffee. She sleeps badly.					
	If Rebecca so much coffee, she					
	badly.					
5	I don't drive to work. There's so much traffic.					
	l to work if so					
	much traffic.					
6	Matt doesn't work very hard. He won't get promoted.					
	If Matt harder, he					
	promoted.					
7	We ran for the bus. We caught it.					
	If we for the bus we it					



wish for present / future

wish + simple past

I wish I was ten years younger!

5.17

I wish I could understand what they're saying.

I wish we didn't live so far from my parents.

- We use wish + person / thing + simple past to talk about things we would like to be different in the present / future (but that are impossible or unlikely).
- After wish, you can use was or were with I, he, she, and it, e.g., I wish I was / were taller.

wish + would / wouldn't

I wish the bus would come. I'm freezing.

5.18

I wish you'd spend more time with the children.

I wish you wouldn't leave your shoes there. I almost tripped

I wish bike riders wouldn't ride on the sidewalk!

- We use wish + person / thing + would / wouldn't to talk about things we want to happen, or stop happening, because they annoy us.
- You can't use wish + would for a wish about yourself, i.e., NOT I wish I would..., I wish we would....

Write sentences with I wish + simple past for 1–5, and I wish...would / wouldn't for 6-10.

I'd like to be taller. I wish I was taller. It annoys me that you don't put away your clothes. I wish you'd put away your clothes!

I'd like these things to be different

- 1 I'd like to be in better shape.
- 2 I'd like my sister not to share a room with me.
- 3 I'd like to be able to dance.
- 4 I'd like my grandmother not to be dead.
- 5 I'd like to live in a country with a better climate.

It annoys me that...

- 6 salespeople aren't more polite.
- 7 you turn the heat up all the time.
- 8 my brother doesn't clean our room.
- 9 the neighbor's dog barks at night.
- 10 it doesn't stop raining.

C p.51

wish for past regrets

wish + past perfect

I wish I'd worked harder in school.



I wish I hadn't spoken to him like that! I wish she'd told me her true feelings.

• We use wish + past perfect to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past and that we now regret.

O if only...

if only is sometimes used instead of I wish in certain situations, to express deep regret, e.g., If only I had worked harder in school (I wouldn't have such a boring job now).



Rewrite the sentence beginning with I wish + past perfect.

> I regret having written that email. I wish I hadn't written that email.

1 I regret not seeing Prince live.

I wish 2 He regrets not learning to cook at school.

He wishes 3 Do you regret buying a used car?

Do you wish

4 Jenny regrets marrying her first husband. Jenny wishes

5 My parents regret moving to the city. My parents wish

6 Does Tom regret not studying law? Does Tom wish

7 I regret having my hair cut so short.

8 They regret not going to the wedding. They wish _



36.4



used to, be used to, get used to used to / didn't use to + base form

- 1 I used to sleep for eight hours every night, but now only sleep for six.
 - I didn't recognize him. He didn't use to have a beard.
- When I lived in Mexico as a child, we used to have pan dulce for breakfast. We would buy them every morning from the local baker.
- 1 We use used to / didn't use to + base form to talk about past habits or repeated actions or situations / states that have changed.
- used to doesn't exist in the present tense. For present habits, use usually + the simple present, e.g., I usually walk to work. NOT <u>| use to walk to work.</u>
- 2 We can also use would (instead of used to) to refer to repeated actions in the past with action verbs (e.g., run, listen, study, cook, etc.). However, we can only use used to, not would, for nonaction verbs (e.g., be, need, know, like, etc.). Alan didn't use to be so thin. NOT Alan wouldn't be so thin.
- With would, you must use a past time expression, or it must be already clear that you are talking about the past.
- We can use the simple past, often with an adverb of frequency, in the same way as used to and would to talk about repeated past actions, e.g., I often got up / used to get up / would get up early when I lived in Africa, to watch the sun rise.

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

I can't get used to getting up so early. ✓

She isn't used to have a big dinner in the evening. ✗

She isn't used to having

- 1 When we were children, we used to playing soccer on the street.
- 2 The first time we visited China, we couldn't get used to eat with chopsticks.
- 3 Have you gotten used to living in the suburbs, or do you still miss the city?
- 4 I'm really sleepy this morning. I'm not used to going to bed so late.
- 5 There used to be a movie theater in our town, but it closed down three years ago.
- 6 Paul would have very long hair when he was younger.
- 7 I don't start work until 9:30, so I use to get up at about 8:00.
- 8 Did you use to wear a uniform to school?
- 9 It's taking me a long time to be used to living on my own.
- 10 When I had tests in college, I would stay up all night studying.

be used to / get used to + gerund



- 1 I'm used to sleeping with the curtains open. I've never slept with them closed. Carlos has just moved to Hong Kong. He isn't used to driving on the left.
- 2 A I can't get used to working at night. I feel tired all the time.
 - B Don't worry, you'll get used to it fast.
- 1 Use be used to + gerund to talk about things you are accustomed to doing, or a new situation that is now familiar or less strange.
- 2 Use get used to + gerund to talk about a new situation that is becoming familiar or less strange.

The difference between be used to and get used to is exactly the same as the difference between be and get + adjective, e.g., It's dark and It's getting dark.

b Complete the sentence with used to, be used to, or get used to (positive or negative) and the verb in parentheses.

My boyfriend is Japanese,	so	he	isn't	used	to	driving
on the right. (drive)						

- 1 When Luis started his first job, he couldn't ____ at 6:00 a.m. (get up)
- 2 I didn't recognize you! You _____ long hair, didn't you? (have)
- 3 Isabelle ______ an apartment when she was in college, but now she has a house of her own. (rent)
- 4 When we were children, we _____ all day playing soccer in the park. (spend)
- 5 Jasmine has been a nurse all her life, so she _____ nights. (work)
- 6 I've never worn glasses before, but now I'll have to _____ them. (wear)
- 7 Reiko is an only child. She _____ her things. (share)
- 8 Although I've lived in Brazil for years, I've never _____ dinner at nine or ten o'clock at night. (have)
- 9 I _____ spinach, but now I love it. (like)
- 10 If you want to lose weight, then you'll have to less. (eat)



gerunds and infinitives

verbs followed by the gerund, the infinitive, or the base form

- 1 I enjoy listening to music. We couldn't help laughing.
- 2 I'm really looking forward to seeing you.
 I think you should give up drinking coffee after dinner.
- 3 I want to speak to you. They can't afford to buy a new car.
- 4 I'd rather eat in than go out tonight. She let him borrow her car.
- 5 It started to rain. It started raining.
- When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + -ing) or the infinitive (with to), or the base form (without to).
- 1 Use the gerund after certain verbs and expressions, e.g., enjoy, can't help, feel like.
- 2 When a phrasal verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is in the gerund.
- 3 Use the infinitive (with to) after certain verbs, e.g., want, afford.
- 4 Use the base form (without to) after modal verbs and some expressions, e.g., might, would rather, and after the verbs make and let.
- 5 Some verbs, e.g., start, begin and continue can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with to) with no difference in meaning.
- p.164 Appendix Verb patterns: verbs followed by the gerund or the infinitive

D like, love, hate, and prefer

like, love, hate, and *prefer* are usually used with the gerund in English, but they can also be used with the infinitive.

We tend to use the gerund when we talk generally and the infinitive when we talk specifically, e.g.,

I like swimming. (general) I like to swim first thing in the morning. (specific) When like, love, hate, and prefer are used with would, they are always followed by to + infinitive, e.g., I'd prefer to stay at home tonight.

verbs that can be followed by the gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning

- 1 Remember to lock the door.
 I remember going to Lima as a child.
- 2 Sorry, I forgot to do it.
 I'll never forget seeing the Taj Mahal.
- 3 I tried to open the window.
 Try calling Yi Yi on her cell phone.
- 4 You need to clean the car. The car needs cleaning.
- 1 remember + infinitive = not forget to do something, to do what you have to do remember + gerund = (remember doing something) have or keep an image in your memory of something you did or that happened in the past
- 2 forget + infinitive = not remember to do something that you have to do forget + gerund = be unable to remember something that you did or that happened in the past
- 3 try + infinitive = make an attempt or effort to do something difficult try + gerund = use, do, or test something in order to see if it is good, suitable, etc.
- 4 need + gerund is a passive construction, e.g., the car needs cleaning = needs to be cleaned NOT needs to clean

a Complete the sentence with a gerund, an infinitive (with to), or a base form (without to) from the box.

call carry clean come do drive eatout go-out take wait work

I'm exhausted! I don't feel like going out tonight.

- 1 | I suggest ______ a taxi to the airport tomorrow.
- 2 Even though the snow was really deep, we managed to the local store and back.
- 3 We'd better _____ some shopping there isn't much food for the weekend.
- 4 I'm very impatient. I can't stand _____ in lines.
- 5 I was exhausted, and a young man offered _____ my bags.
- 6 My parents used to make me _____ my room.
- 7 We threatened ______ the police if the boys didn't stop throwing stones.
- 8 Do you feel like _____ to the gym with me?
- 9 I'd prefer _____ instead of getting takeout.
- 10 I don't mind _____ late tonight if you want me to.

b Circle the correct form.

(1) 6.14

Your hair needs cutting / to cut. It's really long!

- 1 I'll never forget to see / seeing the Grand Canyon for the first time.
- 2 I need to call / calling the helpline. My computer has crashed.
- 3 Have you tried to take / taking a pill to help you sleep?
- 4 I'm sure my keys are somewhere. I can remember to lock / locking the door this morning.
- 5 I had to run home because I had forgotten to turn / turning the oven off.
- 6 Our house needs to paint / painting. Do you know any good house painters?
- 7 Did you remember to send / sending your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
- 8 We tried to reach / reaching the top of the mountain, but we had to turn back because of the bad weather.







past modals

must, may / might / could, can't / couldn't + have + past participle



1 I must have left my phone at Anna's. I definitely remember having it there.

You **must have seen** something. You were there when the accident happened.

2 Somebody might have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.

I wonder why she's not here. I suppose she **could have forgotten** about the meeting.

He still hasn't arrived. I may not have given him the right directions

- 3 She can't have gone to work. Her car's still there.
 You couldn't have seen their faces very clearly. It was too dark.
- We use must, may / might / could, or can't / couldn't + have + past participle to make deductions or speculate about past actions.
- 1 We use *must have* when we are almost sure that something happened or was true.

The opposite of must have is can't have **NOT** mustn't have – see 3.

- 2 We use might / may / could + have when we think it's possible that something happened or was true.
- We can also use may / might not have (but NOT couldn't have) to talk about the possibility that something didn't happen. NOT | couldn't have given him the right directions.
- 3 We use can't have and couldn't have when we are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. We only use couldn't have when the speculation is about the distant past, e.g., They couldn't have been married. They both died young.

should have + past participle

We're going the wrong way. We **should have turned** left at the traffic light.

17.4

- We use should / shouldn't + have + past participle to say that somebody didn't do the right thing, or to express regret or criticism.
- We can use ought / oughtn't to have as an alternative to should / shouldn't have, e.g., I ought to have told you earlier. However, should have is more common, especially in speaking.
- must have and should have have completely different meanings. Compare:
 - She should have called me. = I told her to call me but she didn't. and

She must have called me. = I'm sure she called me. I think that missed call was her number.

a Rewrite the **bold** sentences using must / might (not) / can't + have + verb.

I'm certain I left my umbrella at home.

I must have left my umbrella at home.

- 1 Holly's crying. Maybe she had an argument with her boyfriend. She...
- 2 I'm sure Ben got my email. I sent it first thing this morning. Ben...
- 3 I'm sure Sam and Ginny didn't get lost. They have Google maps on their phone. *They...*
- 4 You saw Ellie yesterday? That's impossible. She was in bed with the flu. You...
- 5 Maybe John didn't see you. That's why he didn't say hello. *John...*
- 6 I'm sure Lucy bought a new car. I saw her driving a blue Honda Civic. Lucy...
- 7 I'm sure Alex wasn't very sick. He was only out of work for one day. Alex...
- 8 They didn't go to Tom's wedding. **Maybe they** weren't invited. *They...*
- 9 This tastes very sweet. I'm sure you used too much sugar. You...
- 10 **It definitely wasn't my phone** that rang in the movie theater. Mine was turned off. *It.*..

b Respond to the first sentence using should / shouldn't have + a verb from the box.

bı	Jу	drive	go	invite	learn	sit	take	write
								Mexico City. before going
1	Α	Tom to			ate of h	is pa	rty, bu	t I can't
		You						
2		Sorry I'ı You						vay is faster.
3	A B	Amand You	a wa	s rude 1	to every her.	one You	at my know v	party. vhat she's like
4	Α		have	any mo	oney lef	t afte	er goin	g shopping.
5	A B	You loo I know.	k rea	ally tired	d.	to b	ed ear	lier last nigh
6		The chi						
	В	I know. earlier.	You			i	t out o	f the freezer
7			surp	rised. Y	ou			in the en.

verbs of the senses

look / feel / smell / sound / taste

1 You look tired.

That cake smells good!

These jeans don't feel comfortable.

2 Tim looks like his father.

Are you sure this is coffee? It tastes like tea.

This material feels like silk - is it?

3 She looks as if she's been crying. It smells as if something's burning. It sounds as if it's raining.

4 I saw Jane this morning. She looked sad. I spoke to Jane this morning. She seemed sad.

- 1 We use look, feel, etc. + adjective.
- 2 We use look, feel, etc. + like + noun (phrase).
- 3 We use look, feel, etc. + as if + clause.
- You can use ...like or ...as though instead of ...as if, e.g., It sounds like / as though it's raining.
- 4 We use look to describe the specific impression we get from someone's appearance. We use seem to describe a general impression we get (not necessarily appearance).
- seem can be followed by the same structures as look, e.g., Mark seems like a nice man.

7.11

∫ feel like

feel like can also be used as a verb meaning want / would like. It is followed by a noun or a verb in the gerund, e.g., I feel like pasta for lunch today. (= I'd like pasta for lunch today). I don't feel like going to bed. (= I don't want to go to bed).

as is often used before if to talk about how something appears, sounds, feels, etc.: It looks as if it's going to snow. However, it is also used:

- to describe somebody or something's job or function: She works as a nurse. You can use that box as a chair.
- to compare people or things: She's as tall as me now.
- to give a reason: As it was raining, we didn't go out. (as = because)
- to say that something happened while something was happening: As they were leaving, the mail carrier arrived. (as = when / at the same time)
- after such to give an example, e.g., I like berries, such as strawberries and raspberries.

Match the sentence halves.

1 That group sounds like

2 That boy looks

3 Nora looks like

4 That guitar sounds

5 Tom looks as if

6 Our car sounds as if

7 Your new cashmere sweater feels

8 This apple tastes

9 It smells as if

10 Your perfume smells like

11 This cake tastes as if

12 The restaurant seems like

A her mother.

B a really nice place.

C very soft.

D someone has been smoking in here.

E really sweet.

F Coldplay.

G too young to be driving a car.

H it's got coffee in it.

J it's going to break down any moment.

K he just ran a marathon.

L awful! You need to tune it.

b Circle the correct form.

Your boyfriend looks Tooks like a basketball player. He's huge!

- 1 You're so pale! You look / look as if you've seen a ghost!
- 2 What's for dinner? It smells / smells like delicious!
- 3 I think John and Megan have arrived. That sounds / sounds like their car.
- 4 Have you ever tried frogs' legs? I've heard, they taste like / taste as if chicken.
- 5 Are you OK? You sound / sound as if you have a cold.
- 6 Can you turn the heat on? It feels / feels like really cold in here.
- 7 You seem / seem like really happy. Does that mean you got the job?
- 8 Your new bag feels / feels like real leather. Is it?
- 9 Let's throw this milk away. It tastes / tastes like a little strange.
- 10 Can you close the window? It smells / smells as if someone is having a barbecue.







the passive (all forms); have something done; it is said that..., he is thought to..., etc.

the passive (all forms)

1 The trial is being held this week. Jim was arrested last month.



38.9

We saw that one of the windows had been broken. People used to be imprisoned for stealing bread. He paid a fine to avoid being sent to jail.

- 2 People think he was blackmailed by his ex-wife. The purse was discovered by a dog-walker.
- 1 We use the passive when we talk about an action but are not so interested in who or what does / did the action.
- To make the tense or form, we use the verb be + past participle, e.g., Murderers are usually sentenced to life in prison. The prisoner will be released next month. The tense changes are shown by the verb be, e.g., are, will be, etc.
- 2 To mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), we use by. However, in the majority of passive sentences, the agent is not mentioned.

have something done (causative have)

- 1 I just had my bank account hacked. We had our passports stolen from our hotel room. Have you ever had your car vandalized?
- 2 We just had a burglar alarm installed. You ought to have your locks changed. We need to have the broken window repaired.

- 1 We can use have something done to refer to something (usually bad) that is done to us.
- Remember, have is the main verb, so it changes according to the tense. We use auxiliary verbs (do, did, etc.) to make questions and negatives.
- 2 This structure is also used to talk about something that we arrange (and usually pay) for someone to do for us, because we can't or don't want to do it ourselves.

is said that..., he is thought to..., etc.

- 1 They say that the fire was started deliberately. People think that the mayor will resign.
- 2 People say the man is in his 40s. The police believe he has left the country.



It is said that the fire was started deliberately. It is thought that the mayor will resign.

The man is said to be in his 40s.

He is believed to have left the country.

- This formal structure is used especially in news reports with the verbs know, tell, understand, report, expect, say, believe, and think. It makes the information sound more impersonal.
- 1 We use It is said, believed, etc. + that + clause.
- 2 We use He, The man, etc. (i.e., the subject of the clause) + is said, believed, etc. + infinitive (e.g., to be) or perfect infinitive (e.g., to have been) when talking about the past.

Rewrite the sentence in the passive.

The police caught the burglar immediately. The burglar was caught immediately.

- 1 Somebody has stolen my phone. My phone...
- 2 They are painting my house. My house...
- 3 They'll hold a meeting to discuss the problem. A meeting...
- 4 If they hadn't found the burglar in time, he would have left the country. If the burglar...
- 5 Miranda thinks someone was following her last night. Miranda thinks she...
- 6 I hate somebody waking me up when I'm fast asleep.
- 7 They're going to close the local police station. The local police station...

b Complete the second sentence using have something done.

I was mugged and my iPhone was stolen. I was mugged and I had my iPhone stolen.

1 Tim's social media account was hacked. Tim...

- 2 Has someone ever snatched your bag? Have you ever...
- 3 They need to get someone to check the security camera to make sure that it's working.
- 4 Someone took our photo in front of the Colosseum.
- 5 As a result of the burglary, they're going to pay someone to put in a safe. As a result of the burglary, they...

c Rephrase the sentence to make it more formal.

People think the murderer is a woman.

It is thought that the murderer is a woman.

The murderer is thought to be a woman.

- 1 Police believe the burglar is a local man. The burglar...
- 2 People say the muggers are very dangerous.
- 3 Police think the robbers entered through an open window. The robbers...
- 4 Police say the murderer has disappeared.
- 5 Lawyers expect that the trial will last three weeks. The trial... **(-)** p.78



reporting verbs

structures after reporting verbs

- 1 Jack offered to drive me to the airport. I promise not to tell anybody.
- **38.12**

2 The doctor advised me to rest.

I persuaded my sister not to go out with Max.

3 I apologized for being so late.

The police accused Karl of stealing the car.

- To report what other people have said, we can use say or a specific verb, e.g.,
 - "I'll drive you to the airport."

Jack said he would drive me to the airport. OR Jack offered to drive me to the airport.

- After specific reporting verbs, there are three different grammatical patterns (1-3 in the chart).
- In negative sentences, we use the negative infinitive (not to do) or the negative gerund (not doing), e.g., He reminded me not to be late. She regretted not going to the party.
- In group 3, we can use a perfect gerund with very little difference in meaning, e.g., He admitted stealing the money. He admitted having stolen the money.

Grammatical patterns after reporting verbs							
1 + infinitive	agree offer refuse promise threaten	(not) to do something					
2 + person + infinitive	advise persuade ask remind convince tell encourage warn invite	somebody (not) to do something					
3 +-ing form	apologize (to somebody) for insist on accuse somebody of recommend admit regret blame somebody for suggest deny	(not) doing something					

Verb	that	use a	that	clause
------	------	-------	------	--------

With agree, admit, deny, promise, and regret, you can also use that + clause.

Leo admitted stealing the watch.

Leo admitted that he had stolen the watch.

Complete the sentence with the gerund or **b** infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

> The auto mechanic advised me to buy a new car. (buy)

- 1 Jamie insisted on ___ meal. (pay)
- 2 Lauren has agreed _____ week. (work)
- 3 I warned Suki ____ through the park at night. (not walk)
- 4 The man admitted woman's baq. (steal)
- 5 The doctor advised Luisa ____ drinking coffee. (give up)
- 6 The boss persuaded Ji-Su ___ the company. (not leave)
- 7 Freya accused me of _ steal her phone. (try)
- 8 I apologized to Sofia for ___ birthday. (not remember)
- 9 Were you able to convince your parents _ tonight instead of tomorrow? (come)
- 10 My neighbor denies _ _ my car, but I'm sure it was him. (damage)

Complete the sentence using a reporting verb from the box and the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use an object where necessary.

accuse invite offer promise recommend refuse remind suggest threaten

Diana said to me, "I'll take you to the train station." Diana offered to take me to the train station. (take)

- 1 Ryan said, "Let's go for a walk. It's a beautiful day." Ryan _____ for a walk. (go)
- 2 "You copied Anna's exam!" the teacher said to Ken. The teacher _____ Anna's exam. (copy)
- 3 Sam's neighbor told him, "I'll call the police if you have another party."
 - Sam's neighbor ___ _____ the police if he had another party. (call)
- 4 The children said, "We aren't going to bed. It's much too early." The children ____ to bed. (go)
- 5 Ramon said to me, "Would you like to have dinner with me?" ____ dinner with him. (have)
- 6 Molly said to Jack, "Don't forget to call the electrician." _ the electrician. (call)
- 7 Ricky said, "I'll never do it again."
 - _ it again. (do)
- 8 Sarah said, "You really have to try Giacobazzi's. It's a fantastic restaurant."

Sarah Giacobazzi's. She said it was fantastic. (try)





clauses of contrast and purpose

clauses of contrast

1 Although / Though the ad said it would last for years, my dishwasher stopped working after two months. My dishwasher stopped working after two months, although / though the ad said it would last for years. My dishwasher stopped working again even though I'd had it repaired the week before.

My dishwasher has never stopped working. I hardly ever use

2 In spite of / Despite...

it, though.

her age, my mother is still very active. being 85, my mother is still very active. the fact that she's 85, my mother is still very active.

- We use although, though, even though, and in spite of or despite to express a contrast.
- 1 although, though and even though are usually used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.
- though is more informal than although.
- even though is stronger than although / though and is used to express a big or surprising contrast.
- though can also be used as an adverb, usually at the end of a sentence, after a comma. In this case, it means however.
- 2 After in spite of or despite, we can use a noun, a verb in the -ing form, or the fact that + subject + verb.
- Remember <u>not</u> to use of after despite. NOT Despite of the rain....

clauses of purpose

to
1 I went to the bank in order to talk to the bank manager.

so as to

- 2 I went to the bank for a meeting with the bank manager.
- 3 I went to the bank so that I could talk to the manager in person.
- 4 I wrote down what he said so as not to forget it. in order not to
- Use to, in order to, so as to, for, and so that to express purpose.
- 1 After to, in order to, and so as to, use a base form.
- in order to and so as to are more formal than to.
- 2 Use for + a noun, e.g., for a meeting.
- You can also use for + gerund to describe the exact purpose of a thing, e.g., This liquid is for cleaning metal.
- 3 After so that, use a subject + modal verb (can, could, would, etc.).
- When there is a change of subject in a clause of purpose, we use so that, e.g., We bought a new car so that the children would have more space. NOT to/in order to/so as to the children... This is the only way of expressing purpose when there is a change of subject.
- 4 To express a negative purpose, use so as not to or in order not to, e.g., I wrote down what he said in order not to forget it. NOT ...to not forget it.

a Complete the sentences with one word.

We're very happy in our new house, though there's a lot to do. 1 We loved the movie ___ the fact that it was nearly three hours long! 2 Carl doesn't like spending money though he's very rich. 3 They went down to the harbor see if they had fresh fish. 4 I'll make a list so _____ not to forget anything. 5 My mother called the doctor in _____ to make an appointment. 6 The cake tasted good in _____ of not looking like the photo in the recipe book. 7 I turned the heat on high so _____ the house will warm up quickly.

8 I must say that _____ the service was poor, the

9 I stopped at a roadside diner _____ a quick meal

10 He really isn't very fashionable. He sometimes tries to

meal was delicious.

before continuing on my trip.

wear a fun tie to work, _____.

- b Rewrite the sentences.
 - Despite not getting very good reviews, the book sold really well.
 - Even though the book didn't get very good reviews, it sold really well.
 - 1 We took a taxi so as not to arrive late.
 - We took a taxi so that...
 - 2 Despite earning a fortune, she drives a very old car. Although...
 - 3 Everyone enjoyed the movie even though the ending was sad.
 - Everyone enjoyed the movie in spite of...
 - 4 The plane managed to land despite the terrible weather conditions.
 - The plane managed to land, even though...
 - 5 I told her I enjoyed the meal she had made me so that I wouldn't offend her.
 - I told her I enjoyed the meal she had made me so as...
 - 6 The police closed the roads so as to allow the president's car through safely.
 - The police closed the roads in order...



uncountable and plural nouns

uncountable nouns

- 1 The weather is fantastic there, and there's very little traffic, so you can walk everywhere.

 The scenery is beautiful here, but it's spoiled by all the trash people leave.
- 2 Could you give me some advice about where to stay? One useful piece of advice is to get a metro card.
- 3 The new opera house is made mainly of glass. Can I have a glass of tap water, please?
- 1 The following nouns are always uncountable: behavior, health, politics (and other words ending in -ics, e.g., gymnastics, economics), progress, trash, scenery, traffic, weather, work.
- Uncountable nouns don't have a plural form, and they use a singular verb. NOT The sceneries are beautiful here.
- Don't use a / an with uncountable nouns. NOT There's a terrible traffic this evening.
- 2 These nouns are also uncountable: advice, bread, equipment, furniture, homework, information, luck, luggage, news, research, toast. With these, you can use a piece of to talk about an individual item.
- 3 Some nouns can be either countable (C) or uncountable (U), but the meaning changes, e.g., a glass (C) = the thing you drink out of; glass (U) = the material used to make windows. Other examples: business, iron, light, paper, space, time.

plural and collective nouns

1 One of the best museums is on **the outskirts** of the city.

1 9.13

- My clothes are filthy. I'll put on some clean pants / I'll put on a pair of clean pants.
- 2 The hotel staff is very efficient.
 The cabin crew is coming around with the snack cart in just a few minutes.
- 1 arms (= guns, etc.), belongings, clothes, manners, outskirts, scissors, and pants / shorts are plural nouns with no singular. They need a plural verb, and they can't be used with a / an.
- If the word refers to something with two parts, e.g., scissors, shorts, pants, etc., it can be used with a pair of or some.
- 2 crew, family, government, staff, team, etc. are collective singular nouns and refer to a group of people. They need a singular verb.
- police is always used with a plural verb.

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

The traffic(is)/ are awful during rush hour.

- 1 Gymnastics is / are my favorite sport.
- 2 I bought a pair of / some new jeans.
- 3 Harvey's clothes look / looks really expensive.
- 4 The flight crew work / works hard to make passengers comfortable.
- 5 I found out *some / a piece of* interesting information at the meeting.
- 6 Could I have a paper / a piece of paper to write down the new words?
- 7 I think I'll have a / some time after lunch to help you with that report.
- 8 I have a / some good news for you about your job application.
- 9 We've made a lot of *progress / progresses* this semester
- 10 Hello, Reception? Do you have an / some iron I could use?

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

In our language lab, the equipment is all new. ✓ The news are good. ✗ The news is

- 1 We had a beautiful weather when we were on vacation.
- 2 They have some comfortable furnitures in their house.
- 3 My brother gave me a useful piece of advice.
- 4 Do you have a scissors? I need to wrap this present.
- 5 My team has won every game this season.
- 6 I need to buy a new pants for my interview tomorrow.
- 7 Your glasses are really dirty. Can you see anything?
- 8 The homeworks were very difficult last night.
- 9 There isn't any space in my suitcase. Can I put this jacket in yours?
- 10 The police is sure that they know who was responsible for the vandalism.





quantifiers: all, every, both, etc.

all, every, most

1 All animals need food.

10.6

All fruit contains sugar.

All (of) the scientists at the conference agree with the theory.

The animals all look sad. The animals are all healthy.

- 2 Everybody is here. Everything is very expensive.
- 3 Most people live in cities. Most of the people in this class are women.
- 4 All of us work hard and most of us come to class every week.
- 5 Every room has a bathroom. I work every Saturday.
- 1 We use all or all (of) the + a plural or uncountable noun.
- all = in general, all (of) the = specific
- all can be used before a main verb (and after be).
- 2 We use everybody / everything (= all people, all things) + singular verb, e.g., Everything is very expensive. NOT All is very expensive.
- We sometimes use not before everybody / everything. etc., e.g., Not everybody likes sunbathing.
- 3 We use most to say the majority; most = general, most of = more specific.
- 4 We often use all / most of + an object pronoun, e.g., all of us, most of them, all of you, most of it.
- 5 Use every + singular countable noun to mean "all of a group."

Q every and all + time expressions

Note the difference between every and all + time expressions.

every day = Monday to Sunday all day = from morning to night

no, none, any

- 1 Is there any milk? Sorry, there's no milk. There isn't any (milk). 10.7
- 2 A Is there any food?
 - B No, none. / There's none. But none of us are hungry.
- 3 Come any weekend! Anyone can come.
- 1 We use no + a noun after a + verb, or any + noun after a verb, to refer to zero quantity.
- 2 We use none in short answers, or with a + verb to refer to zero quantity. We can also use none + of + pronoun / noun.
- 3 We use any (and anything, anyone, etc.) and a + verb to mean it doesn't matter what, who, etc.

both, neither, either

- 1 Both Pierre and Marie Curie were scientists. Neither Pierre 10.8 nor Marie Curie was (were) aware of the dangers of radiation. Marie Curie wanted to study either physics or mathematics. In the end, she studied the two subjects.
- 2 She and her husband both won Nobel Prizes. Pierre and Marie were both interested in radium.
- 3 Both of them won the Nobel Prize. Neither of them realized how dangerous radium was.
- 1 We can use both...and..., neither...nor..., and either...or... to join two nouns, verbs, or other kinds of expressions.
- Use both...and... + nouns to talk about two people / things, etc., when they are the same. The verb is always plural.
- Use neither...nor + nouns to refer to two people / things, etc., when you mean not the one and not the other. You can use either a singular or plural verb. Neither John nor his brother live / lives at home.
- Use either...or... to talk about a choice between two alternatives.
- 2 When both refers to the subject of a clause, it can also be used before a main verb but after be.
- 3 We often use both / either / neither + of + object pronoun, e.g., us, them, etc., or + of the + noun.

Circle the correct word or phrase.

We've eaten (all the) all cake.

- 1 Most of / Most my family lives near me.
- 2 All / Everything is ready for the party. We're just waiting for the guests to arrive.
- 3 Most / Most of people enjoy the summer here, but for some it's too hot.
- 4 Gina goes dancing all / every Friday night.
- 5 We don't have any / no onions for the soup.
- 6 Any / None of us want to go out tonight. We're all exhausted.
- 7 Nobody / Anybody can go to the festival. It's free.
- 8 I have two very close friends, but unfortunately either / neither of them lives near me.
- 9 I'd like to have a bigger table, but there's no / none room in my kitchen.

b Right (\checkmark) or wrong (x)? Correct the wrong sentences.

Both Mike and Alan passed the exam. ✓ He neither watches the news or reads a newspaper. X He neither watches the news nor reads a newspaper.

- 1 Both the kitchen and the bathroom needs cleaning.
- 2 The food wasn't cheap nor tasty.
- 3 I have two children, but neither of them look like me.
- 4 My sister and I both were late for school.
- 5 It's or Jane's or Karen's birthday today.
- 6 Neither the food nor the service in this restaurant is good enough for what they charge.
- 7 Neither my best friends called to see how I was.
- 8 We can walk either or take the bus.
- 9 My parents love horses, and both of them ride every
- 10 We can go on vacation either in July or in August.

GRAMMAR BANK

10B

articles

basic rules: a / an / the, no article

- 1 My neighbor just got a dog and a cat.
 The dog is an Alsatian and the cat is a Siamese.
 Jack got into the car and drove to the courthouse.
- 2 Children are often better than adults at new technology. I don't like sports or classical music.
- 3 Last night I came home late and went straight to bed.
- 1 Use a or an when you mention somebody or something for the first time or say who or what somebody or something is. Use the when it's clear who or what somebody or something is (e.g., it has been mentioned before, or it's unique, i.e., the only one that exists or that you own).
- 2 Don't use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns.
- 3 Don't use an article in phrases like at home / work, go / come home / to bed, next / last (week), etc.

institutions

My son is in high school.

10.13

They're building a new high school in my town.

He was sent to prison for two years.

My grandmother used to work in the prison as a nurse.

 With words like prison / jail, church, school, and college / university, don't use an article when you are thinking about the institution and the usual purpose it is used for. If you are just thinking about the building, use a or the.

more rules: geographical names

1 South Korea is in East Asia.

- 10.14
- 2 Macy's is one of the most famous department stores in the US.
- 3 Lake Maracaibo and Lake Titicaca are both in South America.
- 4 The Danube River flows into the Black Sea.
- 5 The Metropolitan Museum is located on Fifth Avenue in New York.
- We don't usually use the with the names of:
- 1 most countries, continents, and regions ending with the name of a country / continent (e.g., North America, Southeast Asia), individual islands, states, provinces, towns, and cities (exceptions: the US / United States, the UK / United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic).
- 2 roads, streets, parks, bridges, stores, and restaurants (exceptions: highways and numbered roads: the Trans-Canada Highway, the 405).
- 3 individual mountains and lakes.
- We usually use the with the names of:
- 4 mountain ranges, rivers, oceans, seas, canals, deserts, and island groups.
- 5 the names of theaters, hotels, galleries, museums, buildings, and monuments.

a Circle the correct article.

James bought (a)/ the / (-) new suit last weekend.

- 1 The weather was awful, so we stayed at a / the / (-) home.
- 2 A / The / (–) washing machine we bought last week has stopped working already.
- 3 I love reading a / the / (-) historical novels.
- 4 Sarah had had an exhausting day, so she went to a / the / (-) bed early.
- 5 I saw a man walking with a woman in the park. A / The / (–) woman was crying.
- 6 The teachers are on strike, so the children aren't going to a / the / (–) school.
- 7 Turn left immediately after a / the / (–) gas station and go up the hill.
- 8 My neighbor's in a / the / (–) prison because he didn't pay his taxes.
- 9 People are complaining because the town council has refused to build a / the / (–) new fire station.
- 10 Visitors are not allowed to enter a / the / (–) church after 7 p.m.

b Complete the sentence with *the* or (–).

	They're going to <u>the</u> US to visit family.
1	Sicily is the largest island in Mediterranean.
•	
2	Cairo is on Nile River.
3	We didn't have time to visit
	National Gallery when we were in Washington, D.C.
4	American southwest is famous
	for its beautiful deserts and canyons.
5	Mount Everest is in
	Himalayas.
6	The largest inland lake is
	Caspian Sea.
7	We stayed at Peninsula Hotel
	while we were in Hong Kong.
8	Romeo and Juliet is playing at
	Globe Theatre.
9	Manila is the capital of
	Philippines.
10	I've always wanted to visit
	Argentina.
	Algerialia.