have as a main verb

- 1 We have a large extended family.
 Do you have any money on you?
 She has a really bad cold right now.
- 2 He doesn't have lunch at home. I'm having problems with my Wi-fi.
- 3 Do we really have to spend Thanksgiving with your parents again?
- We're going to have the kitchen repainted next week. I had my eyes tested when I got my new glasses. Where do you have your hair cut?

When have is a main verb, we use auxiliary verbs, e.g., be or do, to make questions and negatives. We don't usually contract have when it is a main verb.

- 1 We use have as a main verb for possession. have with this meaning is a stative (non-action) verb and is not used in continuous tenses.
- have is also a stative verb when used to talk about relationships or sicknesses.
- 2 We use have + object as a main verb for actions and experiences, e.g., have lunch, a snack, a conversation, a problem, etc., have with this meaning is a dynamic (action) verb and can be used in continuous tenses.
- 3 We use have to as a main verb to express obligation, especially obligation imposed by others, and rules and regulations.
- 4 We use have as a main verb + object + past participle to say that you ask or pay another person to do something for you.

have as an auxiliary verb

- 1 How many children have you got? I've got three, two boys and a girl.
 - They haven't got much money.
- 2 I haven't the time to go to the bank.
- 3 I've got to go now—I'm meeting my girlfriend for lunch.
- 4 They've been married for 15 years.
 - How long has Anna been going out with James?
- 5 She'll have finished lunch in a few minutes so you can call her then.
 - I want to have started a family by the time I'm 30.
 - If I hadn't taken a taxi, I wouldn't have arrived in time.

When have is an auxiliary verb, we make questions by inverting have and the subject, and negatives with haven't / hasn't. have as an auxiliary verb is often contracted to 've / 's; had is contracted to 'd.

- 1 We often use *have got* for possession. The meaning is exactly the same as *have*.
- have here is an auxiliary verb.
- have got has a present meaning. We usually use had for the past, not had got.
- have got is very common in informal English.
- 2 In negative sentences, we occasionally leave out *got*, especially in fixed expressions like I haven't time., I haven't a clue.
- 3 We use have got to to express obligation, especially in informal English.
- have got to is usually used for a specific obligation rather than a general or repeated obligation. Compare:
 I've got to make a quick phone call. (= specific)
- I have to wear a suit to work. (= general)We use have as an auxiliary verb to form the present perfect simple and continuous.
- 5 We also use *have* for other perfect forms, e.g., the future perfect, the perfect infinitive, the past perfect, etc.

- a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
 - A You look exhausted.
 - B Yes, I've been looking after my sister's kids all day. ✓
 - 1 I don't think you should drive until you've had your brakes fixed.
 - 2 A Why don't you want to come?
 - B I haven't got any money.
 - 3 Has your husband to work tomorrow or is he taking the day off?
 - 4 The staff members don't have to dress formally in this company—they can wear what they like.
 - 5 How long have you been having your apartment in Denver?
 - 6 What time are we having dinner tonight?
 - 7 My parents had got a lot of problems with my sister when she was a teenager.
 - 8 Idon't have a vacation for 18 months. I really need a break.
 - 9 Have we got to do this exercise now, or can we do it later for homework?
- b Rewrite the sentences using a form of have or have got. Her brother moved to Canada in 2016 and he still lives there. Her brother's been living in Canada since 2016.

1	She's	an	on	ly	child
				,	

She

2 We used to pay someone to take a family photograph every year.

We used

Buying car insurance is obligatory for all drivers.
 All

4 He last saw his father in 2017.

5 He lacks the right qualifications for this job.

6 It's not necessary for us to do it now; we can do it later.

7 We knew almost everyone at the party—it was really enjoyable.

We knew almost everyone at the party—

8 When did you start having problems at school?
How long ______ at scho

9 I need someone to fix the heater. I think the thermostat is broken.

I need _____ I think the thermostat is broken.

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result

- 1 I have a job interview next week, so I bought myself a suit!
- 2 It had snowed hard all night. As a result, the airport was closed until 11:00 a.m. We regret that you do not have the necessary qualifications, and therefore / consequently we are unable to offer you the job.
- 1 so is the most common way of introducing a result or a logical connection.
- 2 as a result, therefore, and consequently (more formal than so) are often used at the beginning of a sentence or clause.
- therefore and consequently can also be used before a main verb, e.g., We have therefore / consequently decided not to offer you the job.

reason

- 1 I have stopped writing to her because / as / since she never answers me. Why did your boss resign? Because his wife was sick.
- 2 The plane was late because of the fog.
 Flight 341 has been delayed due to / owing to adverse weather conditions.
- 1 because, as, and since (more formal) are synonyms and are used to introduce clauses giving a reason. as and since are often used at the beginning of a sentence, e.g., As / Since the rain hasn't stopped, we've decided not to go out.
- We use because (not as or since) to answer a Why...? question.
- 2 because of, due to, and owing to also express the reason for something. They are usually followed by a noun, a gerund, or the fact that + clause.
- due to and owing to are more formal than because of.

purpose

- 1 I took a language course to / in order to / so as to improve my English.
- 2 She closed the door quietly so as not to / in order not to wake the baby.
- 3 They moved to Quito so (that) they could see their grandchildren more often.
- 4 I'm not going to tell Ann in case she tells everyone else.
- 1 to, in order to, and so as to introduce a clause of purpose and are all followed by an infinitive. to is the most informal.
- 2 For negative purpose we use so as not to or in order not to.
- 3 You can also use so (that) + can / could + verb or will / would + verb to express purpose. You can leave out that in informal English.
- Use so (that) when there is a change of subject in the clause of purpose, e.g., She put a blanket over the baby so (that) he wouldn't be cold.
- 4 We use in case + a clause when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems or to avoid them.

contrast

- 1 We enjoyed the concert, but we didn't have very good seats. Agnes was attracted to the stranger, yet something in her head was telling her not to get close to him.
 - It's a really good idea. **However**, it may be too expensive. The moon shone brightly. **Nevertheless**, it was hard to find our way.
 - The moon shorie brightly. Nevertheless, it was hard to find our way
- 2 We enjoyed the movie although / even though / though it was long.
- 3 In spite of being 85, she still travels all over the world. Despite her age...
 - Despite the fact that she's 85...
- 1 but is the most common and informal way of introducing contrast and is usually used to link two contrasting points within a sentence. yet is used in the same way, but is more formal / literary. however and nevertheless are usually used at the beginning of a sentence to connect it to the previous one and are usually followed by a comma.
- nevertheless (or nonetheless) is more formal / literary than however.
- 2 even though is more emphatic than although. though is more common in informal speech.
- Though can also be used at the end of a phrase as a comment adverb, e.g., He's very friendly—a little stingy, though.
- 3 After in spite of and despite use a gerund, a noun, or the fact that + clause.

a Circle the right linker.

Even though / Despite she's working really hard, I don't think she'll be able to catch up.

- 1 We can't afford to take a vacation this year as / so we are broke.
- 2 Could we rearrange my schedule so that / in case I don't have so many classes on Fridays?
- 3 I got to the interview on time *due to / in spite of* the fact that my train was late.
- 4 The restaurant chain has had a very difficult year. Nevertheless / As a result, they haven't had to close any of their restaurants.
- 5 He gets a good salary *though / since* the job itself is very monotonous.

b Circle the better option according to register.

Sales have increased over the last three months. *So /(Therefore*) we will be hiring five new employees.

- 1 I've been home for the last three days because of / owing to this nasty cough I have.
- 2 The organization has severe financial problems, and so / consequently half the staff have been laid off.
- 3 The company has reported declining sales this year. Nevertheless / But they have so far managed to avoid any workforce cuts.
- 4 I stopped at a gas station to / in order to fill up the tank.
- 5 I thought it was an amazing movie. It was really depressing, though / however.
- 6 It has been announced that the last game of the season has been canceled due to / because of the severe weather.
- c Join the sentences using the bold word(s), making any necessary changes. We only use energy-efficient light bulbs. We don't want to waste electricity. so as

We only use energy-efficient light bulbs so as not to waste electricity.

- Our seats were a long way from the stage.
 We enjoyed the play. In spite
 We
- 2 It took us a long time to get there. The traffic was heavy. **because of**It
- 3 I took the price tag off the bag. I didn't want Becky to know how much it had cost. so
- 4 Keep the receipt for the sweater. Your dad might not like it. **in case**Keep
- 5 Susanna is an only child. She isn't at all spoiled. Even though Susanna
- 6 Prices have risen because production costs have increased. **due to**Prices



- 1 You can learn a language faster if you go to live in a country where it is spoken.
- 2 One tends to have problems understanding very strong accents.
- 3 When we talk about an accent, we must not confuse this with pronunciation.
- 4 They always say that it's never too late to learn a new language. They should make it a requirement for people to learn two foreign languages at school.
- 5 If someone goes to live in a foreign country, they will have to get used to a different way of life.

Could the person who left their bag in the library please come and see me?

- 1 We often use you to mean people in general.
- 2 We can also use one + third person singular of the verb to mean people in general. one is much more formal than you and rarely used in spoken English.
- We can also use one's as a possessive adjective, e.g., When confronted with danger, one's first reaction is often to freeze.
- 3 we can also be used to make a general statement of opinion that includes the reader / listener.
- 4 In informal English, we often use they to talk about other people in general, or people in authority, e.g., They always say... (They = people in general); They should make it compulsory... (They = the government).
- 5 We use they, them, and their to refer to one person who may be male or female, instead of using he or she, his or her, etc.

reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

- You need to take care of yourself with that cold.
 He's very egocentric. He always talks about himself.
- 2 I managed to complete the crossword puzzle! I was really proud of myself.
- 3 We decorated the house ourselves.
 - There's no way I'm going to do it for you. Do it yourself!
- 4 I don't feel very comfortable going to the movies by myself.
- 5 My ex-husband and I don't talk to each other anymore. My mother and sister don't understand one another at all.
- 1 We often use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object of a verb are the same person.
- We don't usually use reflexive pronouns with some verbs that may be reflexive in other languages, e.g., wash, shave, etc. NOT He got up, shaved himself, and ...
- enjoy is always used with a reflexive pronoun when not followed by another object,
 e.g., Enjoy your meal! BUT Did you enjoy yourself last night?
- 2 We can also use reflexive pronouns after most prepositions when the complement is the same as the subject.

Object pronouns after prepositions of place

After prepositions of place, we use object pronouns, not reflexive pronouns, e.g., She put the bag next to her on the seat. NOT next to herself

- 3 We can use reflexive pronouns to emphasize the subject, e.g., We decorated the house ourselves. (= we did it, not professional decorators)
- 4 by + reflexive pronoun = alone, on your / her, etc., own.
- 5 We use each other or one another for reciprocal actions, i.e., A does the action to B and B does the action to A.

it and there

- 1 It's 10 o'clock. It's 30 degrees today. It's five miles to the coast.
- 2 It was great to hear that you and Martina are getting married!
 It used to be difficult to buy fresh pasta here, but now you can get it everywhere.
- 3 There have been a lot of storms recently.
 There used to be a movie theater on that street.
- 1 We use it + be to talk about time, temperature, and distance.
- 2 We also use, e.g., it + be as a "preparatory" subject before adjectives. It was great to hear from you. NOT To hear from you was great.
- 3 We use there + be + noun to say if people and things are present or exist (or not). You cannot use It... here. NOT It used to be a movie theater on that street.

a <u>Circle</u> the right pronoun. Check (✓) if both are possible.

They helped *one* another/ themselves to prepare for the exam.

- One / You can often tell where people are from by the way they speak.
- 2 Can you put my suitcase on the rack above yourself / you?
- 3 Emma and her sister look incredibly like each other / one another. Are they twins?
- 4 Steve's a really private person and he rarely talks about *him / himself*.
- 5 Either Suzie or Mark has left her / their bag behind, because there's only one in the back of the car.
- 6 When a person goes to live abroad, it may take *them / him* a while to pick up the language.
- 7 They / One say that eating tomatoes can help protect the body against certain diseases.

b Complete with a pronoun.

Don't tell	him	how	to	spell	it.	Let	him	figure	it
out by	him.	self.							

- If anyone has not yet paid _____ tuition, _____ should go to registration immediately.
- 2 Isabel is very hot-tempered. She finds it very hard to control _____.
- 3 I wouldn't stay in that hotel say the rooms are tiny and the service is awful.
- 4 There is a total lack of communication between them. They don't understand at all.
- 5 Did they enjoy _____ at the festival?
- 6 Are you going to have the apartment repainted or will you and Jo do it ______?
- 7 It's always the same with taxis. _____ need one!

c Complete with it or there.

<u>There</u> was a very interesting article about language learning in *The Times* yesterday.

1	0 0	illegal to to text while you're
	driving.	used to be a lot of
	accidents cau	sed by that.
2	Look	's a spelling mistake in
	this word.	should be j , not g .
-		

3 How many miles is ______ to San Diego from here?
4 ______'s scorching today. _____

must be at least 95 degrees.

5 _____'s no need to hurry. The train

doesn't leave for a while.
_____'s not worth buying the paper today. _____'s absolutely nothing interesting in it.

	-
n.	17
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narrative tenses: describing specific incidents in the past

This happened when I was about five years old. My father had gone away on business for a few days and my brother and I were sleeping in my parents' bedroom. Before we went to bed that night, I had been reading a very scary story about a wicked witch. In the middle of the night, I woke up suddenly and saw that a figure in a dark coat was standing at the end of my bed. I screamed at the top of my lungs.

When we describe specific incidents in the past, we use **narrative tenses**, i.e., the simple past, past continuous, and past perfect or past perfect continuous.

- We use the simple past to talk about the main actions in a story (We went to bed... I woke up... I screamed).
- We use the past continuous to set the scene (We were sleeping in my parents' bedroom) and to describe actions in progress in the past (Somebody was standing at the end of my bed).
- We use the past perfect and the past perfect continuous to talk about the earlier past, i.e., things that happened before the main event (My father had gone away... I had been reading a story).

used to and would: describing habitual events and repeated actions in the past

- 1 Every summer, my family used to rent an old house in Maine. My sister and I often walked to the harbor in the morning, where we used to watch the fishermen cleaning their nets.
- 2 Every night before we went to bed, my mother would tell us stories, but she would never read them from a book—she would always make them up herself.
- 3 When I was a teenager, my friends were always teasing me because of my red hair.
- 1 We often use used to + the base form of the verb as an alternative to the simple past to talk about things that we did repeatedly in the past.
- We can also use used to + the base form of the verb to talk about situations or states that have changed, e.g., I used to have much longer hair when I was younger.
- 2 We use would + the base form of the verb as an alternative to used to to talk about things that we did repeatedly in the past.
- We <u>don't</u> use would with stative verbs, i.e., to talk about situations or states that have changed. NOT I would have much longer hair when I was younger.
- We don't use would without a time reference, e.g., I used to play the violin. NOT I-would play the violin.
- 3 We can also use always + past continuous for things that happened repeatedly, especially when they were irritating habits.

Variety in descriptions of past events

When we describe past habits or repeated past actions we tend, for reasons of variety, to alternate between *used to, would,* or the simple past (with adverbs of frequency).

- a Circle the right verb form. Check (/) if both are possible. Corinne and I <u>used to be</u> / would be very close, but recently we've grown apart.
 - 1 When I came into the room, my aunt sat / was sitting with her back to me. When she turned around, I could see that she had been crying / had cried.
 - 2 Our grandmother *always used to have / would always have* a surprise waiting for us when we visited.
 - 3 My sister used to live / would live on her own, but then she used to buy / bought a house with her boyfriend.
 - 4 My brother *didn't use to look / wouldn't look* at all like my father, but now he does.
 - 5 When I was small, I was always getting / always used to get into trouble at school and my parents used to punish / would punish me by not letting me play with my friends on the weekend.
 - 6 Suddenly we heard a tremendous crash and we saw that a car crashed / had crashed into a tree and gas poured / was pouring onto the road.
- b Complete with the verb in parentheses, using a narrative tense or would / used to.

My earliest memory

When I was about four or five, my grandmother, who was
Mexican, was living (live) in Los Angeles, and we children often
1(spend) weekends at her apartment. My
grandfather 2 (die) a couple of years earlier, so I
suppose she was in need of company. We loved going there, as
my grandmother ³ (cook) special meals for us an
4(take) us for beautiful walks along Venice Beach
which wasn't far at all. One occasion that I remember really well
was when I 5 (invite) to stay with her on my own,
without my brothers and sisters. On the first day, after lunch, my
grandmother 6 (go) into her bedroom for a nap.
17 (try) to sleep, but I couldn't, so after a while I
8 (get up) and 9 (decide) to explore her apartment. Everything was very quiet, so I was
convinced that my grandmother ¹⁰ (sleep).
The room I most ¹¹ (want) to explore was
my grandfather's study, I imagine, exactly because I
(tell) not to go in there. I opened the door
and went in, and was immediately drawn to his large old desk. I 13 (climb) onto the chair and
t(emile) erite the entire and
(see) on the desk a green pen in a kind of
stand, with a bottle of ink. I ¹⁵ (ask) my parents
for a real pen for a long time, but they ¹⁶ (refuse),
foreseeing the mess that I was almost bound to make with the
ink. I picked up the pen and then tried to open the bottle of ink.
At that moment I ¹⁷ (hear) my grandmother's
voice saying, "Christina? Where are you? What are you doing?"
To my horror, I ¹⁸ (realize) that my grandmother
19(get up) out of bed and
²⁰ (come) towards the study. Two seconds later,
she ²¹ (open) the door. I will never forget the
awful feeling of shame that she ²² (catch) me
doing something that she ²³ (forbid) me to do.

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- 1 I got an email from Marc today saying that he was leaving me! If you're going to the post office, could you get me some stamps? Let's not bother with a taxi—we can get the bus. When do you think we'll get to Beijing?
- We'd better go home. It's getting dark.
 I seem to have gotten very forgetful recently.
 The traffic gets worse on the local roads every day.
 I don't think my mother will ever get used to living on her own.

3 Did you know Dan got fired last week? My husband got caught on the freeway driving 80 miles per hour.

- 4 I'm going to get my hair cut next week.
 I need to get my passport renewed—it expires in a couple of months.
- 5 We need to get someone to fix the heater—it's not working well. Could you get Jane to finish the report? I'm too busy to do it this afternoon.

get is one of the most common verbs in English and can be used in many different ways.

- 1 get + noun / pronoun usually means "receive," "bring," "fetch," "obtain," "buy," or "catch;" with to + a place it means "arrive at / in."
- 2 We use get + adjective or comparative adjective to mean "become."
- Compare be + adjective and get + adjective:
 It's dark. It's getting dark.
 I'm used to the climate in California now. I'm getting used to the climate in California.
- 3 We can use *get* + past participle instead of *be* to make a passive structure. This is more informal than using *be* and is often used to talk about bad or unexpected things that have happened.
- 4 In informal spoken English, we sometimes use get + object + past participle instead of have + object + past participle to say that you ask or pay another person to do something for you.

See 1A p.142

5 We can use get + object + infinitive to mean "make," "tell," "persuade," or "ask" somebody (to) do something.

а		eplace get with another verb in the correct form so that the entences mean the same.
		e got blamed for the break-up of their marriage. <u>was</u>
	1	My father is getting increasingly forgetful
		in his old age.
	2	Do you know anywhere near here where
	_	I can get a newspaper?
	3	Could you get your brother to lend you
		the money?
	4	We had to get the roof repaired, as it was damaged in the storm.
	5	I got an email out of the blue today from an old school friend.
	6	If I get the 7:30 train, would you be able to
	Ü	pick me up at the train station?
	7	Do you think they'll get here in time
		for lunch?
	8	If you're going upstairs, could you get me
		my jacket? It's on the bed.
	9	She's going to get caught if she's
		not careful.
	10	How can I get you to change your mind?
b	C	omplete with the right forms of <i>get</i> and the words in
		arentheses.
		hink we should stop playing now. It's <u>getting dark</u> . (dark)
	1	
		renew)
	2	My husband has only been in the UK for two months and he
		just can't on the left. (used / drive)
	3	Monica's fiancé in a car crash. He was lucky to
		survive. (almost / kill)
	4	I cantomorrow night so we can go out. (my sister /
		babysit)
	5	If you can't find your keys, we'll have to (all the
		locks / change)
	6	We by the police today. They were looking for a
		stolen car. (stop)
	7	I went to the eye doctor yesterday to (eyes / test)
	8	A What happened to your hand?
		B I by our neighbor's dog yesterday. (bite)

Expression	Use
A I really like your shirt. Doesn't Ahmet have one just like it? B Yes he does. Speaking of Ahmet, did he get the job he applied for?	To change the direction of a conversation, but making a link with what has just been said.
So let's meet at five o'clock then. By the way / Incidentally, could you lend me some money until the weekend?	To introduce something you have just thought of, or to change the subject completely.
A Did you see the game last night? B No, I didn't. Actually / In fact / As a matter of fact, I don't really like basketball.	To introduce additional surprising or unexpected information.
We didn't go away for the weekend because I had too much work. In any case / Anyway the weather was awful, so we didn't miss anything.	To introduce the idea that what you said before is less important than what you are going to say now, or to return to the main topic after a digression.
Yes, it was a bad accident. At least nobody was killed, though. Tom's coming to the meeting, or at least he said he was.	To introduce a positive point after some negative information, or to qualify what you have just said or to make it less definite.
As I was saying, if Mark gets the job we'll have to reorganize the department.	To return to a previous subject, often after you have been interrupted.
On the whole, I think that women make better journalists than men.	To generalize.
I like both houses, but all in all , I think I prefer the one next to the train station.	To say that you are taking everything into consideration.
I think we should buy them. After all, we'll never find them anywhere cheaper than this.	To introduce a strong argument that the other person may not have taken into consideration.
I don't think I'll go to Nick's party. It will finish very late. Besides , I won't know many people there.	To add additional information or arguments.
Basically , my job involves computer skills and people skills.	To introduce the most important or fundamental point.
Obviously, it is easier to live in Japan if you can speak the language.	To introduce a fact that is very clear to see or understand.
She's very selfish. I mean, she never thinks about other people at all.	To make things clearer or give more details.
A lot of people booed, and some people even left early. In other words , it was a complete disaster.	To say something again in another way.
Please try not to make a mess when you make the cake. Otherwise I'm going to have to clean the kitchen again.	To say what the result would be if something did not happen or if the situation were different.
As far as accommodations are concerned, As regards / Regarding the accommodations, the options are living with a family or living in a dormitory.	To introduce a new topic or to announce a change of subject.
The government is going to help first- time buyers. That is to say , it is going to make mortgages more easily available.	To introduce an explanation or clarification of a point you have just made.
On the one hand, more young people today carry knives. On the other hand, the total number of violent crimes has	To balance contrasting facts or points. On the other hand is also used alone to introduce a

- a Circle the right discourse marker.
 - A What a good movie! I really enjoyed it. Didn't you?
 - B (Actually) / Incidentally, I didn't like it very much.
 - A Why not?
 - B ¹Basically / After all, I thought the plot was completely unbelievable.
 - A I wouldn't call it unbelievable. ²In other words / In any case, it wasn't supposed to be a true story.
 - B I know, but it was set in a specific historical period.

 3 Otherwise / Obviously you can't expect the dialogue to be totally authentic, 4 I mean / on the other hand, nobody knows exactly how people spoke in Roman times, but 5 besides / at least the details should be right. There were cannons in the battle scene and they weren't invented till a thousand years later! 6 All in all / That is to say, I thought it was a pretty awful movie.
 - A We'll have to agree to disagree then. ⁷By the way / As a matter of fact, do you know what time the last train leaves? I don't want to miss it. ⁸Otherwise / In any case, I'll have to get a taxi home.
 - B At 11:40. Don't worry, we have plenty of time. ⁹In fact / Besides, I think we even have time to get something to eat. There's a good Italian restaurant just around the corner.
 - A Good idea. ¹⁰As I was saying / Speaking of Italian food, I made a wonderful risotto with mushrooms last night...
- b Complete with a discourse marker. Sometimes more than one answer may be possible.

The movie was a box office disaster. <u>That is to say</u>, it cost more to produce than it made in receipts.

- 1 Jason is an excellent teacher, although ______ I think younger teachers are usually better with fiveyear-olds.
- 2 A Did end up buying the shoes?
 - B No, they were too expensive. And ______ I decided that I didn't really like them that much.
- 3 I really think you should apply for the manager position. ______ you have nothing to lose.
- 4 A I've just read a great book that Manuel lent me.
 - B _____ Manuel, did you know he's moving to New York?
- 5 **A** How was your day?
 - B Fine. I finished work earlier than usual. ______did you remember to get a birthday present for your mom?
- salary, you will be paid on the last day of each month, with a bonus in December.
- 7 It was a very overcast day, but _____ it didn't rain.
- 8 A Do your wife's parents live near you, then?
 - B _____, they live in the apartment below us. It's not ideal, but it does have some advantages.
- 9 They've hired me as a kind of troubleshooter— _____, somebody who resolves problems when they occur.
- 10 The food was delicious and the service was excellent.
 _______, the meal was a great success.
- 11 You'd better hurry up with your homework, you won't be able to watch TV tonight.
- 12 I'm not sure what the best solution is. _____, buying our own place would mean not paying rent, but _____, I'm not sure we can afford a mortgage.



contrasting fact or point.

dropped.



modal verbs: must, may, might, can't, should, ought

- 1 Ariana must be very well off—she has an enormous house. You must have seen him—he was standing right in front of you!
- 2 They can't be playing very well—they're losing 3-0. You can't / couldn't have spent very long on this essay—you've only written 100 words.
- 3 I haven't seen the sales manager today. He may / might / could be out of the office.
 - The keys of the storage cabinet have disappeared. Do you think someone may / might / could have taken them?

 He may / might not have heard the message I left.
- 4 If I mail the letter today, it should / ought to arrive on Friday.

 I mailed the letter a week ago. It should / ought to have arrived by now.
- 1 As well as using must for obligation, we also use must + base form to say that we are almost sure something is true about the present and must have + past participle to say that we are almost sure something was true or happened in the past.
- 2 We use can't + base form to say that we are almost sure that something isn't true in the present and can't have / couldn't have + past participle to say that we are almost sure that something didn't happen / wasn't true in the past.
- We don't use must not / must not have with this meaning.
- 3 We use may / might / could + base form and may have / might have / could have + past participle to say that we think it's possible that something is true in the present, or was true / happened in the past.
- We only use may not or might not to talk about a negative possibility.
 NOT couldn't
- 4 We use should / ought to + base form to describe a situation we expect to happen. We use should have / ought to have + past participle to describe a situation we would expect to have happened in the past.

Base form or continuous base form after modals?

He must work really hard. He never gets home before 9:00 p.m. (= deduction about a habitual action)
There's a light on in his office. He must still be working. (= deduction about an action in progress at the moment of speaking)

adjectives and adverbs for speculation

- 1 He's bound / sure to be here in a minute. He left an hour ago. She's sure / bound to know. She's an expert on the subject.
- 2 I think she's likely / unlikely to agree to our proposal. It is likely / unlikely that the government will raise interest rates this year.
- 3 She'll definitely pass the exam. She's worked really hard.
 She definitely won't pass the exam. She hasn't done any work at all.
 He'll probably be here around 8:00. He usually leaves work at 7:30.
 He probably won't be here until about 8:15. He's stuck in a traffic jam.
- 1 bound and sure are adjectives. We use be bound or be sure + infinitive to say that we think something is certain to be true or to happen.
- 2 likely and unlikely are also adjectives (not adverbs). We can use subject + be likely / unlikely + infinitive, or it is likely / unlikely + that + clause.
- 3 definitely and probably are adverbs. They go before a main verb and after the auxiliary if there is one in + sentences and before the auxiliary in sentences.
- With be they go after the verb in + sentences and before the verb in sentences, e.g., He's probably Canadian. The painting definitely isn't genuine.

 Right (/) or wrong (X)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

Jim didn't leave work until 6:00, so he won't likely be here before 7:00. **X**

Jim didn't leave work until 6:00, so he isn't likely to be here before 7:00.

- 1 My glasses aren't in their usual place. Someone must move them.
- 2 A Do you know where Ann is?
 - **B** She should be in the library. That's where she said she was going.
- 3 A What's that noise in the garage?
 - B I think it can be the neighbor's cat.
- 4 I'm sure Brazil will win tonight. They're unlikely to lose three times in a row.
- 5 I think you should delete that photo of Tina. She won't definitely like it.
- 6 Julian is bound be late—he always is.
- 7 No one's answering the phone at the store. I'd say they've probably gone home.
- 8 I don't think Marta has gone to bed yet. I think she must still study.
- 9 It's very likely that the boss will retire in a year or two.

b	Rewrite the sentences using the bold word.
	Perhaps Luke has gotten lost. He has no sense of direction
	might

Luke <u>might have gotten lost</u>. He has no sense of direction.

	has a very tight sch	nedule. probably
	He	He has a very tight schedule.
2	I'm not sure she'll e	ever get over the breakup. may

	3HE	the breakup.
3	They will probably have	ve heard the news by now. ought
	Thou	new

	1110911011.	
4	I didn't leave my credit card in the restaura	nt. I
	remember putting it in my wallet. can't	

	I same and as a sutting it in an unallat
5	I I remember putting it in my wallet. I'm sure your sister will like the scarf—it's just her style.

	bound	
	Your sister	It's just her style.
6	The company director	probably won't resign, despite
	the disastrous sales fig	ures. unlikely
	The company director	desnite the

7	I'm sure he was	s in love with her, otherwise he wouldn't
	have married h	er. must
	He	otherwise he wouldn't have

	married her.	
8	Are you sure you	locked the back door? definitely
	D: 1	11-1112

disastrous sales figures.

	DIG	lock the back door:
9	According to press	reports, the couple will probably
	get divorced soon.	likely

According to press reports, it's _____soon.

9 p.30	0	p.38
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1 Not only is the plot great, (but) it's also very well written. Not until you can behave like an adult will we treat you like an adult.

Never have I heard such a ridiculous argument.

No sooner had the soccer game started than it began to snow

2 Not only did you forget to shut the window, (but) you also forgot to lock the door!

Not until you become a parent yourself do you understand what it really means.

3 The train began to move. Only then was I able to relax. Only when you leave home do you realize how expensive everything is.

Hardly had I sat down when / before the train began to move. Rarely have I met a more irritating person.

In formal English, especially in writing, we sometimes change the usual word order to make the sentence more emphatic or dramatic.

- 1 This structure is common with negative adverbial expressions such as Not only..., Not until..., Never..., and No sooner...than (= a formal way of saying as soon as).
- When we use inversion after the above expressions, we change the order of the subject and (auxiliary) verb. NOT Not only the plot is great,... Compare:

I have never heard such a ridiculous argument. (= usual word order)

Never have I heard such a ridiculous argument. (= inversion to make the sentence more emphatic)

- 2 In the simple present and simple past tense, rather than simply inverting the subject and verb, we use do / does / did + subject + main verb. NOT Not only forgot you to shut the window...
- 3 Inversion is also used after the expressions Only then..., Only when..., Hardly / Scarcely..., Rarely...



Overuse of inversion

Inversion should only be used occasionally for dramatic effect. Overusing it will make your English sound unnatural.

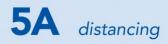
Rewrite the sentences to make them more emphatic.

I had just started reading when all the lights went out.

No sooner had I started reading than all the lights went out.

- 1 I didn't realize my mistake until years later. Not until
- 2 We had never seen such magnificent scenery.
- They not only disliked her, but they also hated her family.
- 4 We only understood what he had really suffered when we read his autobiography. Only when
- 5 We had just started to eat when we heard someone knocking at the door.
- 6 I have rarely read such a badly written novel.
- Until you've tried to write a novel yourself, you don't realize how hard it is. Not until
- The hotel room was depressing, and it was cold as well. Not only
- We only light the fire when it is unusually cold. Only when
- Shortly after he had gone to sleep the phone rang.
- I only realized the full scale of the disaster when I watched the six o'clock news.
 - I watched the six o'clock news. Only then
- 12 He has never regretted the decision he took on that day.
- I spoke to the manager and the problem was taken seriously. Only when
- 14 He had scarcely had time to destroy the evidence before the police arrived. Scarcely





seem / appear

- 1 It seems / appears that when people multitask, they in fact do one thing after another in quick succession.
 - The new marketing manager seems / appears to be very friendly. Excuse me. There seems to be a mistake with my order.
- 2 It would seem / appear that Mr. Young had been using the company's assets to pay off his private debts.
- 1 We often use seem and appear to give information without stating that we definitely know it is true, in this way distancing ourselves from the information.
 - We can use It seems / appears + that + clause, or subject + seem / appear + infinitive.
- 2 We use It would seem / appear + that + clause to distance ourselves even further from the information, making it sound even less sure. This is more formal than It seems / appears...

the passive with verbs of saying and reporting

- 1 It is said that using a washing machine saves people on average 47 minutes a day.
 - It has been announced by a White House spokesperson that the president has been taken to the hospital.
- 2 The company director is expected to resign in the next few days.
 - The missing couple is understood to have been living in Panama for the last five years.
- 3 There are thought to be over a thousand species in danger of extinction.

Another way of distancing ourselves from the facts, especially in formal written English, is to use the passive form of verbs like say, think, etc., to introduce them. We can use:

- 1 It + passive verb + that + clause.
- Verbs commonly used in this pattern are: agree, announce, believe, expect, hope, say, suggest, and think.
- 2 subject + passive verb + infinitive.
- Verbs commonly used in this pattern are: believe, expect, report, say, think, and understand.
- 3 There can also be used + passive verb + infinitive. Compare: It is said that there are more than five million people living in poverty in this country.

There are said to be more than five million people living in poverty in this country.

other distancing expressions: apparently, according to, may / might

- 1 Apparently, Jeff and Katie have separated.
- 2 According to new research, the idea that we have to drink two liters of water a day is a myth.
- 3 Dinosaurs may have died out due to extremely rapid climate change.
 - There are rumors that the band, who broke up ten years ago, might be planning to reform and record a new album.
- 1 We use apparently (usually either at the beginning or the end of a phrase) to mean that we have heard / read something, but that it may not be true. This is very common in informal conversation.
- 2 We use according to to specify where information has come from. We use it to attribute opinions to somebody else. NOT According to me....
- 3 Using may / might also suggests that something is a possibility, but not necessarily true.

	eaker from the information. Sometimes more than one
an	swer may be possible. <u>oparently</u> , people who multitask often have concentration
	oblems.
1	It that the less children sleep, the more likely
1	they are to behave badly.
2	It appear that someone has been stealing
_	personal items from the changing rooms.
3	Mark to have aged a lot over the last year.
4	He may not look it, but he is to be one of the
4	wealthiest people in the country.
5	to some sources, the latest research is seriously
5	flawed.
6	Despite the fact that there will be an autopsy, his death is
U	to have been from natural causes.
7	are thought to be several reasons why the
,	species died out.
8	The missing couple is believed have had
0	financial difficulties.
9	It is understood the senator will be resigning in
,	the near future.
р.	
	ewrite the second sentence so that it means the same as the
	st.
	ople say that mindfulness helps people to deal with stressful
	ork environments.
	s said that mindfulness helps people to deal with stressful work
	<u>vironments.</u> Apparently, people who work night shifts die younger.
1	Apparently, people who work hight shifts die younger. It would .
2	It is possible that the prisoners escaped to Canada.
2	The prisoners may
3	We expect that the mayor will make a statement this
3	afternoon.
4	The mayor is The company has announced that the new drug will go on
4	sale shortly.
	It .
_	People believe that stress is responsible for many common
5	
	skin complaints.
,	Stress
6	The instructions say you have to charge the phone for at
	least 12 hours.
7	According
7	It appears that the government is intending to lower the the
	interest rate.
_	The government
8	People have suggested that birth order has a strong
	influence on children's personality.
_	lt
9	It seems that there are more bike riders on the road than
	there used to be.
	There

Complete the sentences with one word to distance the

- 1 It's so expensive! I wish I could afford it! I wish (that) you hadn't spoken to Jane like that—you know how sensitive she is.
- 2 If only he were less stubborn! Then we wouldn't have so many arguments!
 - If only you hadn't forgotten the map, we'd be there by now.
- 3 I wish she were more generous.
 - If only the weather were warmer, we could walk there.
- 4 I'd rather you left your dog outside—I'm allergic to animals.

 Are you sure this is a good time to talk? Would you rather I called back later?
- 5 Don't you think it's time you found a job? It's been months since you graduated from college.
- 1 We use wish + simple past to talk about things we would like to be different in the present / future (but which are impossible or unlikely).
 - We use wish + past perfect to talk about things that happened / didn't happen in the past and that we now regret.
- We sometimes use that after wish.
- 2 You can also use *If only...* instead of *wish* with the simple past and past perfect. This can be used by itself (*If only I knew!*) or with another clause.
- If only is slightly more emphatic than wish.
- When we want to talk about things we want to happen or stop happening because they annoy us, we use wish or If only + person / thing + would + base form, e.g., I wish the bus would come! If only he wouldn't keep whistling when I'm working!
- 3 We can use were instead of was for I / he / she / it after wish and if only.
- 4 We use would rather + subject + past tense to express a preference.
- We can also use would rather + base form when there is no change of subject, e.g., I'd rather not talk about it. However, we cannot use this structure when the subject changes after would rather, e.g., I'd rather you didn't talk about it. NOT I'd rather you not talk about it.
- 5 We use the simple past after It's (high) time + subject to say that something has to be done now or in the near future.
- We can also use It's time + infinitive when we don't want to specify the subject, e.g., It's time to go now.

	omplete with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.
I٧	wish I <u>hadn't lent</u> Gary that money now. Who knows when he'll
	pay it back? (not lend)
1	It's time the government that most people disagree with their environmental policy. (realize)
	disagree with their environmental policy. (realize)
2	
	the city, but it was too expensive. (rent)
3	I wish you to stay a little longer last night—
	we were having such a good time! (be able)
4	
	discuss)
5	I think it's time the company expecting us to
J	put in so much overtime for no extra pay. (stop)
6	If and I
0	If only I a little more when I was earning a regular salary, I wouldn't be so hard up now. (save)
7	regular salary, I wouldn't be so hard up now. (save)
7	I'd rather you me in cash, please. (pay) If only we the name of the store, we could
8	the name of the store, we could
_	Google it and see where it is. (know)
9	
	you left school and started work? (go)
Re	ewrite the sentences using the bold word or phrase.
T	ne children ought to go to bed. It's nearly nine o'clock. time
1t	's time the children went to bed. It's nearly nine o'clock.
1	
	don't mind. rather
	, if you
	don't mind.
2	I would like to be able to afford to travel more. wish
	travel more.
3	We shouldn't have painted the room blue—it looks awful.
0	if only
	—it
	looks awful.
1	Don't you think you should start looking for a job? time
4	
	Don't you think
_	for a job?
5	He should be more positive. Then he'd enjoy life more.
	if only
	He'd
	enjoy life more.
6	Would you prefer us to come another day? rather
	another day?
7	
	been cheaper then. wish
	last
	week. They would have been cheaper then.



verb + object + infinitive

- 1 She advised him not to travel by train. We expect the flight to arrive at 7:50. It took us forever to get there.
- I'm waiting for my friend to arrive. We've arranged for a taxi to come at 6:30.
- 3 I want the Lakers to win. I would hate you to think that I don't appreciate your offer of I'd like you to send me the bill.
- 1 We often use the following verbs + object + (not) infinitive: advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, enable, encourage, expect, force, help, intend, invite, mean, order, persuade, recommend, remind, take (time), teach, tell, warn.
- · After advise, persuade, remind, teach, tell, and warn you can also use an object + that clause, e.g., The airline advises that you carry your passport at all times.

Other patterns with infinitive or gerund

After recommend you can use object + infinitive OR a that clause, e.g., He recommended me to take some cash. OR He recommended that I took some cash.

After advise, allow, encourage, or recommend, if you want to use another verb, but not a subject, a gerund is needed, e.g., We don't allow eating and drinking on the premises. I recommend visiting the museum.

- 2 After some verbs including arrange, ask, plan, and wait we put for immediately after the verb before the object + infinitive.
- 3 We also often use this structure with want, would like, would love, would prefer, and would hate.
- After these verbs a that clause is impossible. NOT I want that the Lakers wins. I would hate that you think ...

verb + object + base form

Please let me explain! He made me feel really guilty. Can you help me do the dishes?

We can use object + base form after let, make, and help.

• help can be followed by object + base form or infinitive e.g., She helped me (to) make the dinner.

Passive form of make somebody do something

When make somebody do something is used in the passive, it is followed by the infinitive, e.g., We were made to clean our rooms every morning.

verb + object + gerund

Please don't keep me waiting! I dislike people telling me what to do.

I don't mind you running in the yard, but please don't run in the house.

We often use the following verbs + object + gerund: dislike, hate, imagine, involve, keep, mind, prevent, remember, risk, stop.

	omplete the second sentence so that it means the same as the
	st.
	Be especially careful because of the snow and ice," the police
	ld drivers.
Th	ne police warned drivers <u>to be especially careful</u> care because
	of the snow and ice.
1	You sit down—I'll make the coffee.
	You sit down. Let the coffee. I felt uncomfortable because of the situation at work.
2	
	The situation at work made
3	You are going to stay with an American family. We have made
	the arrangements.
	We have arranged with
	an American family.
4	I don't have a problem if Jane comes, but I'd prefer that her
	boyfriend didn't.
	I don't mind, but I'd prefer that her
_	boyfriend didn't.
5	Please don't think that I didn't enjoy myself, because I did!
	I would hate for that I
	didn't enjoy myself, because I did!
6	You paid for everything, which wasn't what I expected.
	I didn't expect
_	everything.
7	It would be wonderful if you stayed for a few days.
	I would love for for a few
_	days.
8	If you want to live at home again, your younger sisters will
	have to share a bedroom.
	Living at home again will involve
0	to share a bedroom.
9	I told Hannah not to forget to do the dishes.
10	I reminded the dishes. Did you really use to be shy? I can't imagine it!
10	Lean't imagine
11	I can't imagine shy! We were able to buy a bigger house thanks to the money my
	uncle left me.
	The money my uncle left me enabled a
	bigger house.
12	The guards wouldn't let us cross the border.
12	The guards prevented the
	border.
13	I could call back later if you're busy now.
	Would you prefer later?
14	The car might break down on vacation. We don't want to take
	the risk.
	We don't want to risk
	while we're on vacation.
15	I don't like it when people answer their smartphones in
	restaurants.
	I dislike people in
	restaurants.
16	When I was an intern, the secretaries made me do all the
	photocopying.
	When I was an intern, I
	all the photocopying.
17	I think you should get a tablet. They're easier to carry.
	I recommend a tablet.
	They're easier to carry

real and unreal

- 1 They won't get a table unless they've already made a reservation. Can I borrow your dictionary for a minute if you're not using it? If it stops raining, I'm going to walk into town.
- 2 How would you know if he wasn't telling the truth? If we had a little more time here, we could go to the museum.
- 3 I would have bought it if they'd had it in my size. If you'd been looking where you were going, you wouldn't have tripped.
- 1 First conditional sentences are used to talk about a possible present or future situation and its result.
 - We use any present tense in the if clause and any form of the future or a modal verb in the other clause.
- 2 Second conditional sentences are used to talk about hypothetical or improbable situations in the present or future.
 - We use the past tense (simple or continuous) in the if clause and would (or could / might) + base form in the other clause.



was or were in the if clause?

We can use were instead of was after I / he / she / it in the if clause and we always use were in the expression If I were you...

3 Third conditional sentences are used to talk about a hypothetical situation in the past.

We use the past perfect (simple or continuous) in the if clause and would have (or could / might have) + past participle in the other clause.

mixed conditionals

I wouldn't be in this mess if I had listened to your advice. If she didn't still love him, Jane would have left Mike by now.

If we want to refer to the present and the past in the same sentence, we can mix tenses from two different types of conditional, e.g., I wouldn't be in this mess (second conditional) if I had listened to your advice (third conditional).

Jane would have left Mike by now (third conditional) if she didn't still love him (second conditional).

alternatives to if in conditional sentences

- 1 I'll tell you what happened as long as / so long as you promise not to tell anyone else.
 - Provided / Providing (that) the bank lends us all the money we need, we're going to buy that house we liked.
 - They agreed to lend us the car on the condition (that) we returned it by the weekend.
- 2 I'm going to sell the car whether you agree with me or not.
- 3 Even if I get the job, I'm going to continue living with my parents for a
- 4 Supposing / Suppose you lost your job, what would you do?
- 5 Had I seen the sign, I would have stopped.
- 1 We often use as long as / so long as, provided / providing (that), and on the condition (that) instead of if to emphasize what must happen or be done for something else to happen.
- that is often omitted in spoken English. on condition that is slightly more formal than the other expressions.
- 2 We can use whether + subject + verb + or not instead of if to emphasize something is true in either of two cases.
- The word order can also be: I'm going to sell the car whether or not you agree with me.
- 3 We can use even if instead of if for extra emphasis.
- 4 We can use supposing / suppose when we ask someone to imagine that something is true or might happen. It is usually used at the beginning of
- 5 In third conditionals, we can invert had and the subject and leave out if. Had I known... = If I had known...

- Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
 - If you hadn't been here last night, I don't know what I would do. X
 - If you hadn't been here last night, I don't know what I would have done.
 - They wouldn't have made you marketing manager if they didn't think you were right for the job.
 - 2 The government would accept more refugees if the camp isn't so crowded.
 - 3 If you've done all your homework, you can go out this evening.
 - 4 We wouldn't be living in Singapore now if my company hadn't been taken over by a multinational.
 - 5 Hannah would be on the varsity team if she didn't get injured last month.
 - If you've ever been to New York, you will know exactly what I'm talking about.
 - They would get divorced a long time ago if they didn't have young children.
 - If the storm wasn't at night, more people would have died.
 - If their flight hasn't been delayed, they will have arrived by now.
 - I wouldn't have bought the house if I knew I was going to have so many problems with it.

C	Complete the sentences with <i>one</i> word. Don't use <i>if</i> .
S	upposing we can't find a taxi, how will we get home?
1	My father has agreed to lend me the money
	I pay it back by the end of the year.
2	if I had played my best, I still wouldn't
	have beaten him.
3	I'll tell you exactly what happened as as
	you promise not to tell anyone.
4	the rebels not surrendered, there would
	have been a lot more casualties.
5	The company will only employ me the
	condition that I sign a two-year contract.
6	We've decided we're going to go ahead with the
	event we sell all the tickets or not.
7	I'm convinced Amy won't get back together with
	her boyfriend, if he apologizes.
8	
	for walks?

9 I'm going to make an appointment for you at the

you like it or not.

the plane not caught fire, there would

have been more survivors. p.61



7A permission, obligation, and necessity

can, must, should, ought to, had better

- 1 | couldn't take any photos in the gallery, so I bought some postcards. If you want to apply for this job, you must be able to speak Spanish. We should / ought to go on the freeway—it's much quicker.
- We should have / ought to have gone on the freeway—it would have been quicker.
- 3 You'd better mail the packages today or they won't get there in time.
- 1 The most common modal verbs for talking about permission and obligation are can / could, must, and should / ought to.
- We can also use May I...? to ask for permission, e.g., May I use your phone?
- 2 We can use should have or ought to have + past participle to talk about past events that did not happen and that we regret.
- 3 had better is stronger and more urgent than should / ought to and is often used to give strong advice or a warning. It usually refers to the immediate future.
- The negative is had better not. NOT hadn't better.

must not / don't have to

You must not bring children under 12 into this restaurant. You don't have to tip here unless you think the service was especially good.

must not and don't have to are completely different.

- must not is used to express an obligation not to do something.
- don't / doesn't have to is used to express an absence of obligation.

← See 1A p.142 for information about have to and have got to to express obligation.

need

- 1 You usually **need to** check in at least two hours before a flight leaves. You don't need to take a jacket. It's going to be hot today.
- We needn't lock the car. Nobody will steal it in this parking lot.
- 3 We needn't have booked / didn't need to book. The restaurant is empty!
- 4 We had plenty of gas so we didn't need to stop, which saved time.
- 1 We use need / don't need + to + base form to say that something is necessary / unnecessary. You can use these forms for habitual, general, and specific necessity.
- 2 When we want to say that something is unnecessary on a specific occasion, we can also use needn't + base form.

don't need to or needn't?

We use don't need to (NOT needn't) for habitual or general necessity, e.g., I don't need to wear glasses. My eyesight is still good. NOT I needn't wear glasses.

- 3 When something was not necessary, but you did it, you can use either needn't have + past participle or didn't need to + base form.
- 4 When something was <u>not</u> necessary, so you did not do it, you must use didn't need to. NOT We had plenty of gas so we needn't have stopped, which saved time.

We didn't need to book. (= It wasn't necessary. We may have booked or we may not.) We needn't have booked. (= We booked, but it wasn't necessary.)

be able to, be allowed to, be permitted to, be supposed / meant to

- Starting tomorrow we won't be able to park on this street. You're not allowed to smoke in any public buildings in our country.
- 2 It is not permitted to take cell phones into the exam room.
- We are supposed / meant to check in at 3:30. What time is it now? You aren't supposed / meant to park here—it's a hospital entrance.
- 1 We often use person + be able to or be allowed to + base form instead of can to talk about what is possible or permitted.
- We don't use it isn't allowed to... NOT It isn't allowed to take cell phones into the exam
- 2 it + be permitted to + base form is used in formal situations, e.g., notices and announcements, to say what can / can't be done according to the law or to rules and regulations.
- 3 We can also use be supposed to / be meant to + base form to say what people should or shouldn't do, often because of rules. There is often a suggestion that the rules are not necessarily obeyed, e.g., Students are not supposed / meant to have guests after 12:00, but everyone does.

GRAMMAR BANK

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

> We couldn't / weren't allowed to go out at night when we were growing up. <

- 1 You aren't supposed to / aren't meant to park here, but everyone does.
- 2 You'd better not / don't have to use his computer. He hates other people touching it.
- 3 | shouldn't have | must not have lost my temper last night. I feel really guilty about it now.
- 4 It is not permitted / not allowed to take flash photographs in this museum.
- You can / need to pay cash here because they don't accept credit
- 6 You are allowed to / able to drive in the US when you are 16.
- 7 We didn't need to get / needn't have gotten a visa, which was lucky, as we only booked our vacation at the last
- 8 You really ought to have / should have gotten advice from a specialist about your back problem.
- 9 You better / 'd better be on time tomorrow or you may be kicked out of
- 10 You don't have to / needn't bring your car-we can go in mine.
- **b** Complete the sentences with three

If you don't finish your homework, you won't be able to watch TV.

- 1 You don't to go into the art gallery. Entrance is
- 2 We remind you that this is a nonsmoking flight. Smoking

anywhere on the aircraft. 3 You'd late—you know what Kim is like about punctuality! back until next month. I don't need the money right away.

you didn't like the pasta. You know how sensitive he is about his cooking.

6 It was a difficult trip because we trains three times.

7 A lot of people think that governments more to protect young people's health.

8 You aren't a motorcycle in New York if you don't wear a helmet.

9 We didn't sweaters after all—it's really warm!

a suit to the wedding, or is it quite informal?



hear, see, smell, feel, taste

I can hear a noise downstairs.

Can you see the blue circle at the top of the painting?

I can smell burning. Are you sure you turned the gas off?

I can feel a draft—is there a window open?

I can't taste the garlic in the soup.

The five basic verbs of the senses, hear, see, smell, feel, and taste are stative (non-action) verbs and are not usually used in the continuous form.

- We usually use can with these verbs to refer to something happening right now, instead of the present continuous, e.g., I can smell gas. NOT I'm smelling gas. I can't see the board. NOT I'm not seeing the board.
- hear and see can also be dynamic verbs and can be used in the continuous form, but with a different meaning. Compare:

I've been hearing good things about you recently. (= been receiving information)

I'm seeing James tonight. (= have arranged to meet him)

hear / see + base form or gerund

- 1 I heard the girl play a piece by Chopin. I saw the man enter the bank.
- 2 I heard the girl playing a piece by Chopin. I saw the man entering the bank.
- 1 We often use *hear / see* + object + base form verb. This means you heard or saw the whole action.
- 2 We can also use hear / see + object + gerund. In this case the meaning is slightly different, meaning you heard / saw an action in progress or a repeated action.
- The distinction above also applies to verbs after watch, notice, listen, and feel.

look, feel, smell, sound, taste + adjective / noun

- 1 She looks athletic. These shoes feel uncomfortable. That smells delicious. This music sounds awful. The soup tastes salty.
- 2 You look like your mother. It sounds like thunder. This tastes like tea, not coffee.
- 3 She looked as if / as though she had been crying. It sounds as if / as though someone is trying to open the door.
- 4 This smells / tastes of garlic. This smells / tastes like garlic.

When we talk about the impression something or someone gives us through the senses, we use *look*, *feel*, *smell*, *sound*, and *taste*.

After these verbs we can use:

- 1 an adjective.
- 2 like + noun (but see 4 below for like or of after taste / smell).
- 3 as if / as though + a clause.
- 4 Compare smell / taste of and smell / taste like: It tastes / smells of garlic. (= it has the taste / smell of garlic) It tastes / smells like garlic. (= it has a similar taste / smell to garlic, but it probably isn't garlic)

seem

- 1 You seem worried. Is something wrong?
- 2 You seem to be a bit down today. Are you OK? The waiter seems to have made a mistake with the bill.
- 3 It seemed like a good idea at the time, but in fact it wasn't. It seems as if / as though every time I clean the car it rains.

We can use seem and look to talk about the impression something gives us. Compare:

You seem worried. (= I get this impression from the way you are behaving in general—voice, actions, etc.)

You look worried. (= I get this impression from your face.)

After seem we can use:

- 1 an adjective.
- 2 a base form verb (simple or perfect or continuous).
- 3 like + noun or as if / as though + a verb phrase.
- seem is not used in the continuous form.

- a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.
 - I'm smelling something funny in here. What on earth is it? X

I can smell something funny in here. What on earth is it?

- 1 Kerry says she hasn't been feeling very well recently—do you know what's the matter with her?
- We could hardly sleep at all, as we could hear the wind howling in the trees all night.
- 3 I was close when it happened. I actually heard the bomb exploding.
- 4 Do you know what this piece is? It sounds of Beethoven's 7th, but I'm not quite sure.
- 5 I think we should send the juice back. It tastes like vinegar.
- 6 They said this bag was leather, but it's feeling more like plastic.
- 7 Raquel and you seemed to be getting along well last night. What did you think of her?
- Circle the right verb form. Check (✓) if both are possible.

The waiter *looks* /(seems) to have forgotten about us.

- 1 He *looked / seemed* very angry about something.
- 2 It *looks / seems* as if it's going to rain very soon.
- 3 It doesn't look / seem possible that ten years have passed since we last met.
- 4 Jane is looking / is seeming very tired, don't you think?
- 5 You *look* / *seem* much more like your father than your mother. You have his eyes.
- c Complete the sentences with *one* word.

The clouds are	very	low.	It loc	ks <u>as</u>	if it's	going	
to snow.							

- 1 This tastes a little _____ a soup my mother used to make. What's in it?
- 2 I haven't met the boss yet, I've only spoken to him on the phone. He ______ nice though.
- 3 I assume she's gone out because I heard the door _____ about five minutes ago.
- 4 The engine sounds as ______ there's something wrong with it. I think we should stop.
- 5 My mother's favorite perfume is one that smells ______ roses. Apparently it's made from thousands of petals.
- 6 As we walked through the streets we saw lots of young children ______ tourists for money.
- 7 Could you possibly speak up a little? I _____ hear you very well.



Complete with the right gerund or infinitive form of

complex gerunds and infinitives

- 1 She hates being told she should exercise more. I'm tired of being lied to. I want the truth. It's very difficult to get promoted in this company. My car needs to be serviced.
- 2 He thanked them for having helped him.
 Having studied one language previously makes it easier to learn another.
 How wonderful to have finished all our final exams!
 By the time I'm 30 I hope to have started a family.
- 3 I would like to have seen your face when they told you you'd won the competition!
- We would rather have stayed in a more central hotel, but they were all full.

 4 I'd like to be lying on the beach right now.

 She seems to be coughing a lot—do you think she's OK?
- 1 We use a passive gerund (being done) or a passive infinitive (to be done) to describe actions that are done to the subject.
- 2 We use a perfect gerund (having done) or a perfect infinitive (to have done) if we want to emphasize that an action is completed or in the past.
- Often there is no difference between using a simple gerund or infinitive and a perfect gerund or infinitive, e.g.,
 He denied stealing / having stolen the money.
 - It was our fault. It was foolish of us not to lock / not to have locked the car.
- 3 We use the perfect infinitive after would like, would love, would hate, would prefer, and would rather to talk about an earlier action. Compare: I would like to see the Eiffel Tower. (= when I go to Paris in the future) I would like to have seen the Eiffel Tower. (= I was in Paris, but I didn't see it)
- 4 We use a continuous infinitive (to be + verb + -ing) to say that an action / event is in progress around the time we are talking about.

other uses of gerunds and infinitives

- 1 It's no use worrying. There's nothing you can do.
 Is there any point (in) asking him? He never has anything useful to say.
 It's no good talking to my dad because he doesn't listen to me.
- We had an agreement to share the costs. Our plan is to leave on Saturday.
- 3 You can't visit the Palacio de Bellas Artes in a day—there's too much to see. There wasn't enough snow for us to ski.
- 4 Is there anything to eat? There's nowhere to go at night.
- 5 I don't know where to go or what to do.
- 6 He's the youngest player ever to play for Peru.
- 1 We use the gerund after certain expressions with it or there, e.g., It's no use, There's no point, It's no good, etc.

We use the infinitive:

- 2 after nouns formed from verbs that take the infinitive, e.g., agree, plan, hope, etc.
- 3 after expressions with quantifiers, e.g., enough, too much, a lot, plenty of, etc.
- When we want to refer to the subject of the infinitive verb we use for +
 person or object pronoun before the infinitive. This can be used before
 any infinitive structure, e.g., after adjectives: It's very difficult for me to
 decide.
- 4 after something, anywhere, etc.
- 5 after question words (except why).
- 6 after superlatives and first, second, last, etc., e.g., Who was the first person to walk on the moon?

and + verb

We often use and + verb instead of infinitive after try, wait, come, and go, e.g., Come and see me when you're next in New York. I'm not sure what's going to happen—we need to wait and see.

	e verb in parentheses.
Id	on't like <u>being prescribed</u> (prescribe) sleeping pills,
	even if I'm having problems sleeping.
1	I was smart (follow) my mother's advice. She was exactly right.
_	advice. She was exactly right.
2	I'd love (be) there when you told him
_	you were leaving.
3	If I had a serious illness, I would prefer
	(tell) the truth by my doctor.
4	It's no use (run). The train will have
_	left by now. Mark seems (work) too hard. He
5	looks very tired.
6	By the time I'm 55, I expect(save)
0	enough to be able to just work part-time.
7	The man denied (commit) the crime
8	The man denied (commit) the crime. There will be plenty of time to have something
O	(eat) at the airport.
9	It's no good (call) him because he's
,	bound to have put it in airplane mode.
0	Who was the second man (walk) on
	the moon?
Da	write the sentences using the bold word.
Ne De	on't get angry with the doctor. That won't help. point
Th	ere's no point getting angry with the doctor.
1	We don't have much time so we can't do any more
1	shopping. enough
	We do anymore
	shopping.
2	I hate it when people wake me up from a siesta.
	woken
	I from a siesta.
3	Are you sorry you didn't study harder at school?
	regret
	harder at school?
4	I love it when people help me in the kitchen even
	when I don't ask them. without
	I love it when people help me in the
	kitchen
5	I really wish I'd been able to go to your birthday
	party. love
	I your birthday
	party.
6	The children look as if they're having a good time,
	don't you think? seem
_	, don't you think?
7	I'm not planning to have an operation until I've tried
	all the other alternatives. plan
	My until I've tried all the other alternatives.

1

present and future forms

- 1 I'm seeing Sarah tomorrow. We're having lunch together.
- I'm going to have my hair cut tomorrow. She's going to get the last train home.
- 3 I'll be going to the supermarket later—do you want anything? Will we be having dinner at the usual time? I'm going to see a movie and it starts at 8:00.
- 4 The train leaves in five minutes. Our classes start next Tuesday.
- 1 The present continuous is the most common way to talk about arrangements, i.e., fixed plans for the future, when the time and place have been decided.
- 2 be going to is the most common way to express future plans and intentions and to imply that a decision has been made.

be going to or the present continuous?

In most cases you can use either going to or the present continuous without much difference in meaning. However, the present continuous emphasizes that a time and place to do something has been decided, while going to emphasizes the intention. Compare:

I'm seeing Sarah tomorrow. (= it's our arrangement) I'm going to give her a birthday present. (= it's my intention) We do not use the present continuous when it is clear that something is only an intention, but no arrangements have been made, e.g., I'm going to talk to Mike about it when I see him next. NOT I'm talking to Mike about it...

- 3 The future continuous can often be used instead of the present continuous to refer to future arrangements.
- We sometimes use it to emphasize that we are talking about something that will happen anyway rather than something we have arranged. Compare:
 - I'm seeing Sarah tomorrow. (= I have arranged it) I'll be seeing Sarah at the party tomorrow. (= it will happen anyway, but I didn't arrange it)
- It is often used to make polite inquiries about arrangements, e.g., Will you be meeting us at the airport?
- 4 We can use the simple present to talk about future events that are part of a timetable or a regular schedule.

other ways of expressing future arrangements

- My sister is due to arrive at 7:30. Can you meet her at the train station?
- 2 My sister is about to have a baby, so I need to keep my phone turned on.
- 3 It has been announced that the president is to visit Brazil next month.
- 1 be due to + base form can be used to say that something is arranged or expected at a certain time.
- We also use *due* on its own to mean "expected," e.g., *The next* train is due in five minutes.
- 2 We use be about to + base form to say that something is going to happen very soon.
- We can also use be on the verge of + gerund with a similar meaning, but this is slightly more formal and implies something is more imminent, e.g., It is believed that the senator is on the verge of resigning.
- 3 We can use be + infinitive in a formal style to talk about official plans and arrangements.

- Circle the right verb form. Check (✓) if both are possible. I see / (I'm seeing) some friends after class tonight.
 - 1 Don't call me between 5:00 and 6:00 because I'll be having / have a massage.
 - 2 A What are you going to do this evening?
 - B I'm not sure. I'm probably going to watch / watching the
 - 3 When I see my brother next I'm going to ask / asking him to pay me back the money I lent him.
 - 4 My dad is retiring / will be retiring at the end of this year.
 - 5 My flight is due to arrive / arrives at 6:00.
 - 6 It'll be easy to recognize me when I arrive on Saturday. I'll be wearing / I'm wearing a white suit.
 - 7 The new exhibition is to open / is going to open next month
 - 8 I'll be seeing / I'm going to see John at work tomorrow. I can give him your message then.
 - 9 The train is going to leave very soon / is about to leave.
- Look at the sentences you have checked. Is there any difference in meaning or register between the two forms?

ľr	m <u>going to meet</u> Myriam tonight.
1	We're going to leave in a minute. Could you call me back later? about
	Could you call me
	back later?
2	Our second-line manager is going to be promoted in the next few months. due
	in the next few months.
3	Are you going to the cafeteria at lunchtime? If so, could you get me a sandwich? will
	? If so, could you get me
	a sandwich?
4	The board of directors are about to sign a new agreement. point
	a new agreement.
5	The manager intends to respond to your complaint in the near future. responding
	in the near future



ellipsis after linkers

- 1 He got up and (he) took a shower. She came to the meeting, but (she) didn't say anything. We should call him or (we should) send him an email. We usually have dinner at 7:00 and then (we) watch TV.
- 2 They locked the doors and windows before they left. We'll look at the photos after we finish dinner. He's stressed because he has too much work. She was horrified when she saw the mess he had left. I met Sam while he was working in Seoul.
- After and, but, and or we often leave out a repeated subject or subject and auxiliary verb, especially when the clauses are short.
- After then we can also leave out a repeated subject pronoun.
- 2 We cannot leave out the subject pronoun after before, after, because, when, and while.

ellipsis after auxiliaries or with infinitives

- 1 Laura has never been to Brazil, but her sister has. Gary thinks he's right, but he isn't. They said I would love the movie, but I don't think I would. I didn't like the movie, but Mike did.
- 2 I thought I would be able to come tonight, but in fact I can't. I know you've never learned to drive, but I really think you should have.
 - A You <u>must</u> see his latest movie!
 - B I already have.
- 3 I've never ridden a motorcycle, but I'd love to. The students cheated on the exam, even though I told them not to.
- 1 We often leave out a repeated verb phrase or adjective and just repeat the auxiliary or modal verb, or the verb be, e.g., Laura has never been to Brazil, but her sister has been there. Gary thinks he's right, but he isn't right.
- If the verb we don't want to repeat is the present or simple past, we use do / does / did in the ellipsis.
- 2 We can use a different auxiliary or modal verb from that used in the first part of the sentence.
- 3 We can also leave out a repeated verb phrase after the infinitive. This is called a reduced infinitive, e.g., I've never ridden a motorcycle, but I'd love to ride

ellipsis with so and not

- 1 I'll have finished the work by Friday, or at least I hope so.
 - A Will you be working on Saturday?
 - B I imagine so, unless we get everything done tomorrow.
 - A You do know it wasn't my fault, don't you?
 - B If you say so.
- 2 A Do you think it'll rain tonight? B I hope not.
 - A She's not going to pass, is she? B I'm afraid not. The children may be back, but I don't think so.
- 1 With positive clauses we often use so instead of repeating a whole ± clause after verbs of thinking (assume, believe, expect, guess, hope, imagine, presume, reckon, suppose, think) and also after be afraid, appear / seem, and say.
- I hope so. = I hope I'll have finished the work by Friday.
- 2 With negative clauses we can use either a + verb + not or a verb + so.
- We usually use a + verb + not with be afraid, assume, guess, hope, presume, and suspect, e.g., I hope not.
- We usually use a verb + so with think, e.g., I don't think so.
- With other verbs (appear, believe, expect, imagine, seem, and suppose) we can use either form, e.g.,
 - A I don't think they'll come now. It's very late.
 - B No, I suppose not. / I don't suppose so.

Cross out the words / phrases that could be left

They look happy, but they aren't really happy.

- 1 Everyone else loved the hotel we stayed in, but I didn't like it.
- Nobody expects us to win, but we might win.
- 3 I didn't end up taking the job, but now I think I should have taken it.
- 4 I got into the car and I turned the radio on.
- 5 A Would you like to come for dinner tomorrow?
 - B I'd love to come to dinner, but I'm afraid I can't come.
- 6 We don't go to the theater very often, but we used to go before we had children.
- 7 I won't be able to go to the concert, but my wife will be able to go.

b	Complete with the right modal or auxiliary	
	form.	

0	arrived late and we missed the beginning.
Cd	omplete with the right modal or auxiliary
	rm.
I'd	l like to help you this week but I <u>can't</u> .
1	I'm not vegetarian but my wife
2	I would love to fly a plane, but I know that I
	never
3	Nobody believes me when I say that I'm
	going to resign, but I
4	We thought that Karen would get the job, bu
	she
5	In the end they didn't come, even though
	they had promised that they
6	If you haven't seen the movie yet,
	you It's absolutely fantastic!
7	If I could help you I would, but I'm afraid
	l
8	I don't speak Arabic, but my friend
	espond to the first sentence using the right
	rm of the verb in parentheses and either a
	duced infinitive or so / not.
Α	Would you like to come over for dinner?
	l <u>'d love to</u> . (love)
1	A The weather forecast said it would rain thi
	weekend.
	B I I was planning to do some
	gardening. (hope)

2	Α	Do you drink diet soda?
	В	I, but I gave it up last year. (use
3	Α	If you think she's coming down with the flu
		you shouldn't send her to school.
	В	I She might give it to the othe
		children, (suppose)

			,				
4	Α	Have	you	spoken	to	Martin	yet?

_ after the meeting. (try) B No, but I_

5 A Do you think we should leave early to miss the traffic?

В	I	_, although I	'm re	ally (enjoyin	9
	myself. (gu					

- 6 A Why are you going to try skydiving?
 - B I don't know. I ___ . (always / want)
- 7 A Did Amira go out again?
 - B Yes she did, even though I (tell / not)
- 8 A The bank's open until 5:00 p.m. today, isn't it?
 - B Yes, I_ _. (imagine)

C

apostrophe s

- 1 I borrowed my father's car. I accidentally stepped on the cat's tail. The company's main office is in New York.
- 2 It's my friends' wedding. That's the children's room. The blond girl is Alex and Maria's daughter.
- 3 We had dinner at Tom's last night. My mother is at the doctor's.
- 4 They played terribly in last **Saturday's** game. She spent a **month's** pay for those shoes!

Possessive forms express the idea of "having" (in a very general sense) that exists between two nouns.

- 1 We usually use a possessive noun (+ 's) when something belongs to or is a characteristic of a particular person or thing.
- If a name (or singular noun) finishes in s, we either put an apostrophe at the end of the word or add 's, e.g., Chris' book or Chris's book.
- 2 With plural nouns we put the apostrophe after the s, e.g., friends'. With irregular plurals that don't end in s (people, children, men, etc.) we add 's.
- If there are two people, we put the 's on the second name.
- 3 When 's refers to premises, e.g., "the house of" or "the store of," we often omit, e.g., house or store.
- 4 We often use 's or s' with time expressions, e.g., yesterday's news, a week's vacation.

using of (instead of apostrophe s)

- 1 Can you remember the name of the movie? My brother lives at the end of the road. The problems of old age are many and varied.
- 2 Tarik is the brother of my cousin in Turkey I told you about.
- 3 Laura is a friend of my sister's.
- 1 We usually use an of phrase, not 's, with things or abstract nouns.
- 2 We tend to use of and not 's to express possession with a long phrase, e.g., NOT my cousin in Turkey I told you about's brother.
- 3 With friend, colleague, etc., we often say, e.g., a friend of + name / noun + 's (= one of my sister's friends).

compound nouns

- 1 I need the can opener. Do you know where it is?
 I bought a huge flowerpot at a garden center near my house.
 My brother is a company director and my sister is a history teacher.
 I opened the car door, got in, and put on my seat belt.
- 2 I bought my son a new story book. What does that road sign mean?
- 3 There was a carton of milk on the table and two soda cans.
- 1 We use compound nouns to express many common ideas in English. The first noun modifies or describes the second noun. can opener = an opener for cans, history teacher = a teacher of history. The first noun is usually singular, unless it has no singular form, e.g., clothes, but the second noun can be singular or plural.

One word, two words, or hyphenated?

Compound nouns are usually two separate words, but they are sometimes joined together as one word, e.g., sunglasses, bathroom, or occasionally hyphenated, e.g., house-hunter, fortune-teller.

- 2 We use compound nouns to describe a common class of object or person. Compare:
 - a story book BUT a book about house decoration a road sign BUT a sign of the times
- 3 With containers, a compound noun (e.g., a milk carton) focuses on the container (usually empty), whereas the container + possessive noun (a carton of milk) focuses on the contents (the container is usually full).
- Other common examples are a soda can / a can of soda, a jam jar / a jar of jam, a tuna can / a can of tuna, a matchbox / a box of matches, etc.

- a <u>Circle</u> the right option. Check (✓) if both are possible.
 - Let's make <u>chicken soup</u> / soup of chicken for dinner tonight.
 - 1 I enjoy spending time with my friend's children / my friends' children.
 - 2 Didn't I meet you at Jenny's / at Jenny's house one night?
 - 3 The hero dies at the end of the movie / the movie's end.
 - 4 She's the wife of my friend who lives in Australia / my friend who lives in Australia's wife.
 - 5 I want to introduce you to Jake. He's a colleague of my sister's / a my sister's colleague.
 - 6 When you go to the supermarket, can you buy me a milk carton / a carton of milk?
 - 7 The photo of the house / house's photo made me want to buy it.
 - 8 I'm looking for a *stories book / story book* that would be good for an eight-year-old.
 - 9 We found an old photograph box / a box of old photographs in the attic.
 - 10 The Tower of London is one of London's most popular tourist attractions / the most popular tourist attractions in London.
 - 11 There's a soda can / a can of soda on the table. Did you leave it there?
- b Look at the sentences you have checked. Is there any difference between the two phrases?
- Complete with a compound or possessive noun using a word from each list and 's or ' where necessary.

Alice and James bottle cats children dessert

	pedroom bowls doo opener proposal vi		
	always leave the light o		
	<u>nildren's bedroom</u> —m	ly younges	t child is scared
-	the dark.	1.7	
1	I can't find the		usually in this
_	drawer, but it's not t		1 61
2	lt's next		don't have
2	anything to wear yet		
3	I'm in the mood for s		sweet. Could I
1	see the,		
4	A There's avocado		·
_	B Great—my favorit		11-14-
5	Can I introduce you		
	our? She	s been wi	th our company
	for six years. Don't forget to lock t	tha	whenvou
4	Don't lorget to lock i	.ne	when you
6			
	take the car out.	m with an	
	take the car out. We would like a room	m with an _	
7	take the car out. We would like a room that's possible.		, if
7	take the car out. We would like a room that's possible. Fraud and abuse has	ve been dis	, if
7	take the car out. We would like a room that's possible. Fraud and abuse have providin	ve been dis	, if
7	take the car out. We would like a root that's possible. Fraud and abuse have providin victims.	ve been dis g relief fun	, if scovered in the ds for storm
7	take the car out. We would like a room that's possible. Fraud and abuse have providin	ve been dis g relief fun	, if scovered in the ds for storm



10A adding emphasis (2): cleft sentences

GRAMMAR BANK

1	beginning with What or All	
	I need a coffee. We don't like the weather here.	What I need is a coffee. What we don't like is the weather.
	I just want to travel. I only touched it!	All I want is to travel. All I did was touch it!
2	beginning with What happens is	s / What happened was
	You take a test and then you have an interview.	What happens is (that) you take a test and then you have an interview.
	We left our passports at home.	What happened was (that) we left our passports at home.
3		/ that, The thing that / which, it time, The reason why, etc.
	I spoke to the manager.	The person (who / that) I spoke to was the manager.
	I was irritated by his attitude.	The thing that / which irritated me was his attitude.
	We stayed in a five-star hotel.	The place where we stayed was a five-star hotel.
	I last saw him on Saturday.	The last time I saw him was on Saturday.
	I bought it because it was cheap.	The reason (why) I bought it was because / that it was cheap.
4	beginning with It	
	A boy in my class won the prize.	It was a boy in my class who wor the prize.

When we want to focus attention on or emphasize one part of a sentence, we can do this by adding certain words or phrases to the beginning of the sentence. This is sometimes called a "cleft sentence."

It was last Friday when we had

It was the bread (that) they

charged us extra for.

the meeting.

- 1 We can make some kinds of sentences more emphatic by beginning with What (= the thing) or All (= the only thing) + clause + be and then the part of the sentence we want to emphasize.
- 2 To emphasize an event or sequence of events, we can begin with What happens is (that)... / What happened was (that)...
- 3 We can make part of a sentence more emphatic by beginning with an expression like *The person who, The place where, The first / last time, The reason why,* etc. + clause + *be,* with the emphasized part of the sentence at the end.
- 4 We can also use It is / was + the emphasized part of the sentence + a relative clause.

It was me who... or It was I who...? In informal spoken English, if the empha

We had the meeting last Friday.

They charged us extra for the

bread

In informal spoken English, if the emphasized part is a pronoun, we usually use the object pronoun after It is / was, e.g., I paid the bill.—It was me who paid the bill. Compare: It was I who paid the bill. (= very formal)

	omplete the sentences with <i>one</i> word.
	ne <u>last</u> time I saw my brother was on his birthday.
1	was my father who told me not to marry
_	him.
2	I hate about Sundays is knowing you
	have to work the next day.
3	The why I want you to come early is so
	that we can have some time to chat.
4	After you've submitted your résumé, what
_	next is that you get called for an interview.
5	It's not my fault you can't find the papers!
	I did was clean up your desk a little.
6	The where we're going to have lunch is
_	a sort of artists' café near the theater.
7	happened was that I lost the piece of
0	paper with my flight information on it.
8	It was who told Angela about the party.
	I didn't realize it was a surprise.
	write the sentences using the bold word.
	nly need a small piece of paper. all
	<u>I I need is</u> a small piece of paper.
1	She left her husband because he cheated on her. reason
_	because he cheated on her.
2	We stopped in an absolutely beautiful place for lunch. place
2	was absolutely beautiful.
3	We got stuck in an enormous traffic jam. happened
	we got stuck in an enormous traffic
1	jam.
4	They didn't apologize for arriving late, which really annoyed me. what
	they didn't apologize for arriving late.
5	
5	Your brother broke the laptop. it
6	broke the laptop. I only said that I didn't like her dress. all
O	that I didn't like her dress.
7	I like my Aunt Emily best of all my relatives. person
/	is my Aunt Emily.
8	You pick up your tickets at the box office. happens
0	you pick up your tickets at the
	box office.
9	Right now you need to sit down and put your feet up. what
,	to sit down and put your feet up.
0	I first met Serena at a conference in Taiwan. time
	at a conference in Taiwan.



defining relative clauses

- 1 She's the woman who / that won the marathon. That's the stadium which / that is going to be used for the World Cup final.
- 2 That's the neighbor whose dog never stops barking.
- 3 James is the man (who) I met at the party. That's the store (which / that) I told you about.
- 4 My sister's the only person to whom I can talk. My sister's the only person (who) I can talk to.

 This is the hospital in which I was born. This is the hospital (the
- This is the hospital in which I was born. This is the hospital (that) I was born in.

 5 She told me what she had seen.

We use who, which, whose, whom, and what to introduce a defining relative clause, i.e., a clause that gives essential information about somebody or something.

What I like best about New York is the tall buildings.

- 1 We can use that instead of who / which. This is very common in conversation.
- 2 We use whose to mean "of who" or "of which."
- 3 When who or which / that are the <u>object</u> of the verb in the relative clause, you can leave them out.
- 4 In formal English, after a preposition, use whom for a person and which for a thing. In informal English it is more common to leave out the relative pronoun and put the preposition after the verb.
- 5 We use what as a relative pronoun to mean "the thing" or "things which."
- See Writing A review p.118 for the rules for reduced relative clauses.

non-defining relative clauses

- 1 My brother, who doesn't like sports, was given a tennis racket for his birthday!
 - The palace, which was built in the 12th century, is visited by thousands of tourists.
- 2 Adriana hasn't come to class for two weeks, which is a little worrying.
- 3 They have three children, all of whom are good at sports. My favorite foods are bread, cookies, and cakes, none of which are very good for me.
 - A lot of parents, **many of whose** children go to the local school, are protesting today about plans for the new road.
- 1 A non-defining relative clause gives extra, non-essential information about a person or thing.
 - In written English, this kind of clause is separated by commas, or between a comma and a period.
 - You can't use that instead of who / which. NOT My brother, that doesn't like sports,...
- 2 which can be used to refer to the whole of the preceding clause.
- 3 We sometimes use of which / of whom / of whose after some, any, none, all, both, either, neither, several, enough, many, and few.
 - We can also use of which / of whom / of whose after expressions of quantity and superlatives.

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

She's the neighbor that her daughter has just had a baby. X She's the neighbor whose daughter has just had a baby.

- 1 This is the program I was telling you about.
- 2 Is this the train that it goes to Beacon?
- 3 She told her boss she'd overslept, that was absolutely true.
- 4 My son, that is very bright, is applying to Stanford University.
- 5 The employee to who I spoke gave me some inaccurate information.
- 6 The woman whose suitcase didn't arrive never got it back.
- 7 The Canary Islands, which are situated off the coast of Africa, are a popular tourist destination.
- 8 Everyone in my family always eats that I cook.
- 9 That's the painting for which we paid over a thousand dollars.
- 10 The baseball team which fans yell the loudest is usually considered to be the New York Yankees.
- 11 Which we love about living in Paris is the street cafés.
- My doctor told me to go jogging, play tennis, or do Pilates, none of what I enjoy.
- b Join the sentences using a relative pronoun and the right punctuation.

I failed my driver's test. It's a pity.

I failed my driver's test, which is a pity.

- 1 They gave us a present. This was a complete surprise. They...
- 2 My girlfriend is very intelligent. She's an architect. My girlfriend...
- 3 It's too hot in my apartment. This makes it impossible to sleep. It's...
- 4 A car crashed into mine. It was a Honda.
- 5 I spoke to a police officer. She was driving a police car. The police officer...
- 6 We only bought our computer two months ago. It keeps on crashing.
 - Our computer...
- 7 I left some things on the table. They aren't there anymore. The things...
- 8 That's the electrician. He did some work for my mother.
- 9 I have two brothers. Neither of them can swim. I have two brothers...
- 10 The houses are still in very good condition. Many of them were built in 1870.
 The houses...



