

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 1

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present simple

We use the **present simple** to talk about things that are always true or that happen regularly. We often use it with words like *often, usually, every day, twice a week, etc.*

*I usually **work hard**.*

*She **learns** English at school.*

*Does he **work** here? No, he **doesn't**.*

*Do they often **go** to the cinema? Yes, they **do**.*

Spelling: third person -s

Most verbs, add -s	<i>learns, works, lives, walks</i>
verbs that end in -o, -s, -sh, -ch, -x and -zz add -es	<i>goes, misses, watches, boxes, buzzes</i>
verbs that end in consonant + -y, remove the -y and add -ies	<i>studies, carries</i>
irregular verbs	<i>have → has</i>

Present continuous

We use the **present continuous** to talk about things that are happening now or at the moment. We often use it with words like *now, at the moment, today, this week, etc.*

*I'm **teaching** my brother to swim **at the moment**.*

*They're **playing** tennis **now**.*

*You **aren't practising** the piano much **this week**.*

*Are we **getting** fitter? Yes, we **are**.*

Spelling: -ing form

Most verbs add -ing	<i>playing, going, learning</i>
verbs ending in -e, remove -e and add -ing	<i>live → living, make → making</i>
verbs ending in -ie, change the -ie to -y and add -ing	<i>lie → lying</i>
one-syllable verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant (except w, x or y), double the consonant and add -ing	<i>sit → sitting, swim → swimming</i>
two-syllable verbs ending in a stressed vowel + a consonant, double the consonant and add -ing	<i>begin → beginning (but open → opening)</i>
In British English, we double the final l in travel	<i>travel → travelling (American English: travel → traveling)</i>

- 1** Complete the conversation with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

Sara: What (0) *are you doing* (do)?

Martina: I (1) _____ (paint) a picture of the trees.

Sara: But you (2) _____ (not like) art!

Martina: Yes, I know, but my friends (3) _____ (play) football at the moment and I (4) _____ (hate) that.

Sara: What sports (5) _____ you _____ (enjoy) doing?

Martina: I (6) _____ (go) swimming twice a week. What about you?

Sara: My best friend (7) _____ (play) hockey, but I (8) _____ (prefer) basketball.

Martina: I (9) _____ (not do) anything now. Let's go for a walk.

Sara: Good idea!

- 2** Write complete sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

0 I / play tennis / at the moment.

*I'm **playing tennis** **at the moment**.*

1 My dad / usually go to work by car.

2 We / learn how to play the guitar / today.

3 I / always watch TV / after dinner.

4 My friends / not swim in the sea / now.

5 My cousin / not have breakfast / every day.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 2

VERBS WE DON'T USUALLY USE IN THE CONTINUOUS

There are some verbs which we don't normally use in the present continuous:

- Verbs of thinking: *believe, understand, know, think, mean, hope.*

Scientists believe the Earth is 4.6 billion years old.
(not *Scientists are believing ...*)

- Verbs of liking and not liking: *like, hate, love, want, need, prefer.*

I like those monkeys over there. (not *I'm liking ...*)

- Verbs of owning: *own, belong, have.*

That coat belongs to me. (not *That coat's belonging ...*)

- Verbs to describe sensations: *see, feel, hear, smell, taste.*

The water feels very cold.

However, we can use the present continuous to say how someone looks or feels now.

How do you feel today? I feel better.

or *How are you feeling today? I'm feeling better.*

We often use *can* with these verbs.

I can hear the sea from my bedroom. (not *I'm hearing*)

- When *think* means 'have an opinion' about something, we do not use the continuous.

Scientists think there are about 1,000 wild pandas left. (not *Scientists are thinking ...*)

However, when *think* means 'consider', we use the continuous.

I'm thinking of working in a zoo when I'm older.

Practice

1 Complete the table with the verbs.

believe	buy	climb	feel
hate	like	make	mean
need	own	run	sing
understand	want	work	

Verbs we can use in the continuous

run

Verbs we don't normally use in the continuous

need

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Jack's behind that tree. I can see / 'm seeing him.
- I know / 'm knowing the names of all the rivers in my country.
- My brother learns / 's learning about the weather at the moment.
- You need / 're needing to do your homework before Tuesday.
- You're very quiet. What do you think / are you thinking about?
- My friends don't play / aren't playing football today. It's cold.
- Can you say that again? We don't understand / aren't understanding.
- Can you hear / Are you hearing that strange noise?

3 Write complete sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- Shh! I / think.
Shh! I'm thinking.
- I / not understand / this exercise.
- My friends / think football is boring.
- What / you / do right now?
- We / not want to watch the film.
- That dog / belong to my cousin.
- Penguins / not feel / the cold weather.
- I / not like this book very much.

UNIT 3

PAST SIMPLE

Be

Positive	I / He / She / It was at home. You / We / They were at school.
Negative	I / He / She / It wasn't at school. You / We / They weren't at home.
Questions	Was I / he / she / it at home? Were you / we / they at school?
Short answers	Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't . Yes, you / we / they were . No, you / we / they weren't .

Regular and irregular verbs

Positive	I / You / He / She / It / We / They climbed ... I / You / He / She / It / We / They knew ...
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't want ... I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't write ...
Questions	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they travel ? Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they fly ?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't .

- We use the past simple to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past.
Simon and I travelled by tram to the bus station.
We didn't want my parents to drive us.

Spelling: regular verbs

Most verbs add -ed	<i>play</i> → <i>played</i> <i>climb</i> → <i>climbed</i>
verbs that end in -e, add -d	<i>decide</i> → <i>decided</i> <i>arrive</i> → <i>arrived</i>
verbs that end in consonant + -y, change -y to -i and add -ed	<i>carry</i> → <i>carried</i>
one-syllable verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant (except w, x or y), double the consonant and add -ed	<i>stop</i> → <i>stopped</i>
two-syllable verbs ending in a stressed vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add -ed	<i>prefer</i> → <i>preferred</i>
In British English, we double the final l in travel	<i>travel</i> → <i>travelled</i> (America English: <i>travel</i> → <i>traveled</i>)

1 Complete the paragraph with the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

Last summer, I (0) visited (visit) Moscow with my family. We (1) _____ (fly) from London. On the first day, we (2) _____ (go) to the tourist information office and we (3) _____ (ask) for information about the city. My sister (4) _____ (want) to go to the zoo. My dad (5) _____ (not want) to go there, so he (6) _____ (go) shopping. The next day, we (7) _____ (walk) to Red Square and we (8) _____ (see) the Kremlin. We (9) _____ (not go) inside the museum because it (10) _____ (be) closed. We (11) _____ (have) a fantastic holiday there.

SUBJECT QUESTIONS

We normally use *do* or *did* in questions.

Where do you live?

What did you eat yesterday?

However, we don't use *do* or *did* if the question word (*who*, *what*, etc.) is the subject. Look at these questions:

Subject: Who helped you? My mum helped me.
Object: Who did you help? I helped my sister.

2 Choose the correct words to complete the questions.

- Who *did* lend / lent Fred money for the coach?
- What *did* the boy see / *saw* the boy at the cinema?
- What *did* happen / *happened* to you? You're late!
- Who *did* eat / *ate* the cake?
- Where *did* you go / *went* you on holiday?
- Who *did* do / *did* their homework last night?

» FOR IRREGULAR VERBS SEE PAGE 167

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 4

PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

Past continuous

Positive	I / He / She / It was eating a sandwich. You / We / They were standing on the balcony.
Negative	I / He / She / It wasn't working in the garden. You / We / They weren't reading a book.
Questions	Was I / he / she / it building some cupboards? Were you / we / they painting the gate?
Short answers	Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, he / she / it wasn't . Yes, you / we / they were . No, you / we / they weren't .

FOR THE SPELLING OF THE -ING FORM, SEE UNIT 1 PAGE 147

Past continuous and past simple

We use the **past continuous**:

- to describe activities happening at a particular moment in the past. Sometimes, these activities happen at the same time. We're not interested when the activities started or finished.
*Mum and Dad **were cooking**, my brother **was playing** and I **was doing** my homework.*
- after **while** to refer to a longer action or event that happened at the same time as another action.
*While Gary **was painting** the bedroom, Paula **was painting** the living room.*

We use the **past simple**:

- when one action follows another.
*I **put** on my coat and I **left** the house. Then, it **started** to rain.*
- after **when** to refer to a shorter action or event that happened in the middle of a longer one or interrupted it.
*I **was putting** on my coat when it **started** to rain.*

FOR THE PAST SIMPLE, SEE UNIT 3 PAGE 149

Practice

- 1 Use the past continuous to write complete sentences.

At 7.30 last night ...

0 Mum / drive / her car into the garage.

*Mum **was driving** her car into the garage.*

1 it / rain.

2 Dad / cook / dinner.

3 my brother and I / watch TV in the living room.

4 my sister / read.

5 my grandparents / leave their apartment.

- 2 Choose the correct options to complete the sentences.

0 I was studying in my bedroom when I (**heard**) / *was hearing* a strange noise.

1 While I was surfing, it *started* / *was starting* to rain.

2 My friends *played* / *were playing* football in the classroom when the teacher came in.

3 We walked to the park and then we *had* / *were having* a game of football.

4 Ed rang me while I *did* / *was doing* my homework.

5 We *packed* / *were packing* our suitcases when the phone rang.

- 3 Complete the email with the past simple or past continuous form of the verb in brackets.

To: Mark

From: Tim

Reply

Forward

Hi, Mark!

We (0) arrived (arrive) here in New York yesterday. When we (1) _____ (get up) this morning, the sun (2) _____ (shine).

It was a beautiful day, so we (3) _____ (decide) to walk to Central Park. While we (4) _____ (sit) on the grass, I (5) _____ (see) my teacher! She (6) _____ (not be) pleased to see me.

See you soon!

Tim

UNIT 5

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
Regular			
slow	slowly	more slowly	the most slowly
easy	easily	more easily	the most easily
simple	simply	more simply	the most simply
beautiful	beautifully	more beautifully	the most beautifully
Irregular			
good	well	better	the best
fast	fast	faster	the fastest
hard	hard	harder	the hardest
late	late	later	the latest

We use **adjectives** to describe a noun and **adverbs** to describe a verb.

- We form most adverbs by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
bad → badly, careful → carefully, easy → easily
- Some adverbs do not end in **-ly**.
good → well, fast → fast, hard → hard, late → late

We use **comparative adverbs** to compare two things.

*My brother talks **more quickly** than me.*

- We use **more** with adjectives that finish in **-ly**.
*Jack did the exam **more carefully** than Nick.*
- The opposite of **more** is **less**.
*Nick did the exam **less carefully** than Jack.*
- We add **-er** to **fast**, **hard** and **late**.
*Peter swims **faster** than Mike. Jim arrived **later** than me.*
- The comparative form of the adverb **well** is **better**.
*My sister speaks French **better** than my mum.*
- The comparative form of the adverb **badly** is **worse**.
*I did much **worse** in my exam than Theo.*
- We can also use **often** to compare things.
*I play tennis **more often** than basketball.*
- We can also use **(not) as + adverb + as** to compare things.
*Oliver talks **as loudly as** Phil. (= They both talk loudly.)*
*Jane doesn't write **as quickly as** Paula. (= Paula writes more quickly than Jane.)*

We use **superlative adverbs** to compare one thing with two or more other things.

*My dad walks **the most slowly** in our family.*

- We use **most** with adverbs that finish in **-ly**.
*Of all our teachers, our maths teacher speaks **the most quickly**.*
- The opposite of **most** is **least**.
*Kevin did his exam **the least carefully**.*
- We add **-est** to **fast**, **hard** and **late**.
*Jason ran **the fastest**, so he won the race.*
- The superlative form of the adverb **well** is **the best**.
*My grandma cooks **the best** in my house.*
- The superlative form of the adverb **badly** is **the worst**.
*None of the teams played very well, but our team played **the worst**.*
- We can also use **often** to compare things.
*When I was young, I played football **the most often**.*

Practice

- 1** Write the adverb, comparative and superlative adverbs of the adjective.

- cheap, *cheaply*, _____, _____
- heavy, _____, _____, _____
- fast, _____, _____, _____
- bad, _____, _____, _____
- serious, _____, _____, _____
- wonderful, _____, _____, _____

- 2** Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adverb in brackets.

- Natalie ran *the fastest* (fast), so she won the race.
- Laura won the competition because she danced _____ (beautiful).
- I watch films _____ (often) than sports programmes.
- My sister plays the guitar _____ (well) than me.
- Matt's mum helped him, so he finished the homework _____ (easily) than us.
- Luke's teacher was happy with him because he did the exercise _____ (quickly).

- 3** Complete the sentences with **as + adverb + as**.

- We all finished the exam quickly. I finished the exam *as quickly as* my friends.
- I arrived home late, but my brother arrived home later. I didn't arrive home _____ my brother.
- My best friend speaks more quietly than me. I don't speak _____ my best friend.
- My parents eat very slowly. My dad eats _____ my mum.
- William watches TV more often than his sister. William's sister doesn't watch TV _____ William.
- My cousin is the best guitar player in my school. Nobody plays it _____ him.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 6

POSSESSION

's (apostrophe + s)

- We use 's (apostrophe + s) for people and animals.
That's my brother's hat. (not ~~the hat of my brother~~)
Where's the cat's bowl? (not ~~the bowl of the cat~~)
- With singular nouns, we use 's.
my mum's necklace, my teacher's ring
- With plural nouns, we put the apostrophe (') at the end of the plural noun.
my friends' shoes (not ~~the shoes of my friends~~)
my cousins' jackets (not ~~the jackets of my cousins~~)
- If the plural noun does not end in -s (e.g. *children, men, women, people*), we use 's.
The children's bedroom is over there.

Determiners and pronouns

Determiners	Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
our	ours
their	theirs

- We use pronouns instead of determiner + noun.
Is that my pencil on your desk? No, yours is over there. (= your pencil)
Is this your jacket? No, it's hers. (= her jacket)
Who do these books belong to? They're ours. (= our books)
- We can use 'a friend of mine/yours/his, etc.' instead of 'one of my/your/his, etc. friends'.
This ball belongs to a friend of mine. He lent it to me. (not ~~a friend of me~~)
Neil finished his homework. A classmate of his helped him. (not ~~a classmate of him~~)

1 Rewrite the sentences with the apostrophe (').

- The dogs bowl is empty.
The dog's bowl is empty.
- Terrys gold coins are on the table.
- The childrens shoes are near the door.
- Both boys lunches are in the kitchen.
- I can't find my sisters necklace. She'll be angry.
- My cousins names are Ana and Eva.

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- That isn't Ben's book. He / His / Him is on the teacher's desk.
- Nora saw Sue at the cinema. She's a friend of *she / her / hers*.
- We don't live here. *We / Our / Ours* house is near the park.
- I've got two cats. *They / Their / Theirs* names are Leo and Tiger.
- Who does this jumper belong to? Is it *you / your / yours*?
- I was shopping when I saw a classmate of *me / my / mine*.

3 Complete the second sentence with the correct pronoun.

- I saw one of my friends yesterday.
I saw a friend of mine yesterday.
- Jane went on holiday with one of her friends.
Jane went on holiday with a friend of _____.
- We played football with one of our neighbours.
We played football with a neighbour of _____.
- My sister borrowed one of my necklaces.
My sister borrowed a necklace of _____.
- My parents had dinner with some of their friends.
My parents had dinner with some friends of _____.
- I found some money in one of your shoes.
I found some money in a shoe of _____.

UNIT 7

PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE

» FOR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS, SEE UNIT 1 PAGE 147

- We often use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now or at this moment (see Unit 1).
Tim's in the park. He's climbing a tree.
- We can also use the present continuous to talk about our future plans and arrangements.
I'm meeting Julie later. We're playing tennis.
- When we use the present continuous for the future, we usually use a future time expression (*later, on Monday morning, at 6 pm tomorrow, etc.*) to show we're talking about the future and not now.
We're learning how to ski. (= now, at this moment)
We're learning how to ski next weekend. (= future arrangement)

1 Complete these sentences with the present continuous form of the verb in brackets. Then, read the sentences again. Are we talking about now or the future? Write *N* (now) or *F* (future).

- My friends are hiking (hike) in the mountains. *N*
- We _____ (go paddle boarding) with Mia and Alfie on Friday.
- _____ you _____ (listen) to me?
- My dad _____ (not come) with us on holiday next week.
- Be quiet! I _____ (do) my homework.
- How _____ you and your friends (get) to football practice later?

2 Sara is talking to Vicky. Look at Sara's diary and complete their conversation.

DIARY

Thursday:	am pm help Max with homework
Friday:	am pm go to dentist
Saturday:	am Dad's birthday, have pizza at Paolo's Pizzas pm
Sunday:	am play basketball pm study
Monday:	am maths test! pm

- Vicky:** Would you like to come to my house after school today?
- Sara:** I can't,
(0) *I'm helping Max with his homework.*
- Vicky:** How about Friday afternoon?
- Sara:** No, (1) _____.
- Vicky:** Are you free on Saturday?
- Sara:** It's my dad's birthday and we (2) _____.
- Vicky:** And on Sunday?
- Sara:** In the morning, (3) _____.
- Vicky:** What about the afternoon?
- Sara:** Oh no, I can't! (4) _____.
We've got a maths test on Monday!

3 What are you doing at these times this week? Complete these sentences so they are true for you.

- (after school)
I'm doing my homework after school.
- (tomorrow morning)
- (Friday afternoon)
- (Saturday morning)
- (on Sunday)
- (next week)

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 8

FUTURE WITH WILL

Positive	I / You / He / She / It / We / They'll (will) be very different in the future.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They won't (will not) live in big houses.
Questions	Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they drive cars?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they will. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they won't (will not).

- We use *will* to talk about things which we think are certain to happen in the future.
Everyone will live in big cities in the future.
We won't live in small towns.
- We often use expressions like *I think, I hope, I'm sure* or *certain* with *will*.
I think I'll work in a big bank.
I'm sure my friends won't live in the same town.

1 Complete the predictions with *will* or *won't*.

- We / live / to be 120 years old.
We'll live to be 120 years old.
- I / have / a big house and a fast car.
.....
- My friends / move away.
.....
- My cousin / become / a famous film star.
.....
- There / be / cities on other planets.
.....
- We / not buy / things in shops.
.....

2 Complete the questions with *will* and the verb in brackets, and then write your own answers.

- Where will people build (build) houses in the future?
I think *they will build houses under the sea.*
- students (go) to school in the future?
I'm sure
- Where we (buy) clothes and shoes in the future?
I think
- How people (travel) from one place to another?
I'm certain
- there (be) more wars?
I hope
- scientists (discover) new things?
I'm sure

FUTURE WITH MAY / MIGHT

Positive	I / You / He / She / It / We / They may / might book the hotel today.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They may not / might not ring you later.

- We use *may* and *might* to talk about future possibilities.
It may rain tomorrow. (= I'm not sure.)
We might go for a walk later. (= We aren't certain.)
- When we talk about future possibilities, *may* and *might* have the same meaning.
I may / might buy some new trainers tomorrow. Mine are very old.
Jack's feeling ill. He may not / might not go to school tomorrow.
- We don't often use *may* or *might* to ask questions about future possibilities. We usually use *will*.
What will you take on the school trip?
I may take my sun hat and I might take my sunglasses.

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- I'm sure I'll / *may* go swimming. It's really hot.
- We'll / *may* have pizza or we'll / *may* have a hamburger. We haven't decided yet.
- My mum'll / *might* be able to drive us to the concert, but she isn't sure.
- Don't worry. I'm certain they *won't* / *may not* be late. They left 45 minutes ago.
- Where *will* / *may* you go on holiday? We may go to South Africa.

2 Write complete sentences with *may* or *might* and one of the verbs in the box.

buy go not go not rain
turn off not understand

- I don't know what we're doing this evening.
We might go to Molly's barbecue party.
- I haven't got any sun cream.
I to the beach.
- I'm really cold.
I the air conditioning.
- Look! The clouds are moving.
It later.
- It's my cousin's birthday. Her parents her a new smartphone.
- You this teacher because she talks very fast.

UNIT 9

MUST, MUST NOT (MUSTN'T), HAVE TO, DON'T HAVE TO

must / mustn't

Positive	I / You / He / She / It / We / They must go.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They mustn't go.

- We use *must* and *mustn't* to talk about rules and obligations.
*You **must** switch off your mobile phone in class.*
*You **mustn't** eat or drink in the classroom.*
- We don't often use *must* in the question form. We prefer to use *Do* (I, you, etc.) *have to ... ?*
*Do I **have to** wear a swimming hat?*

Practice

1 Write complete sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

- ☒ you / walk on the grass
*You **mustn't** walk on the grass.*
- ☒ they / fill in the form

- ☒ we / forget Mum's birthday

- ☒ my cousin / wear large earrings to school

- ☒ you / practise for an hour every day

- ☒ you / be careful

have to / don't have to

Positive	I / You / We / They have to go. He / She / It / has to go.
Negative	I / You / We / They don't (do not) have to go. He / She / It doesn't (does not) have to go.
Questions	Do I / you / we / they have to go? Does he / she / it have to go?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / we / they do . Yes, he / she / it does . No, I / you / we / they don't . No, he / she / it doesn't .

- We use *have to* to say something is necessary and *don't have to* to say something isn't necessary.
*You **have to** bring sandwiches.* (= you need to bring)
but *You **don't have to** bring a drink.* (= you don't need to bring)

2 Complete the sentences and questions with the correct form of *have to* and the verb in brackets.

- ☐ *Do* you **have to join** (join) a club to play this sport?
- Today's Saturday. I _____ (not go) to bed early.
- My mum _____ (work) in London this week.
- What time _____ your sister _____ (come) home when she goes out?
- My uncle has got problems with his back.
He _____ (go) swimming every day.
- We _____ (not watch) the film, we can play a game instead.

must and have to

- Must* and *have to* are similar.
*I've got a test tomorrow. I **must** study. or I **have to** study.*
- Mustn't* and *don't have to* are different.
*You **mustn't** be late for class.* (= you can't be late. It's the rule.)
*You **don't have to** bring your own equipment.* (= it isn't necessary but you can if you want.)
- In the past, we use *had to* for *must* and *have to*.
*I **didn't** watch the film because I **had to** study.*
- The past of *don't have to* and *do you have to* is *didn't have to* and *did you have to*.
***Did you have to** stay at school late yesterday? No, I **didn't**.*
*My mum **didn't have to** go to work this morning, so she drove me to school.*

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- You (don't have to) / *mustn't* help me but you can if you want.
- When I was younger, I *had to* / *must* go to bed at 8 pm.
- No ball games, please! You *don't have to* / *mustn't* play football here.
- Do you have to* / *Must* you leave now? It's very early.
- I *don't have to* / *mustn't* wear a swimming cap at my pool, but I usually wear one.
- Shh! My sister's sleeping! We *don't have to* / *mustn't* wake her.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 10

VERB PATTERNS – GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

- When we use two verbs together in a sentence, the second verb is usually a **gerund** (*sleeping, swimming, etc.*) or an **infinitive** (*to sleep, to swim*).
I want to meet my new neighbours.
I don't mind helping close friends.
- We use an **infinitive** after some verbs.
We hope to see you soon.
He's learning to play the guitar.
- We use a **gerund** after other verbs.
He finished doing his homework and watched TV.
My dad enjoys playing chess.
- We can use a **gerund** or an **infinitive** after these verbs: *start, begin, prefer, like, love*.
We went to the beach, but then it started raining.
or ... it started to rain.
My friends began playing that game two hours ago.
or My friends began to play ...
- We also use a **gerund** after prepositions (*at, in, for, etc.*).
Thank you for inviting me to your party.
I'm thinking of buying a new bike.

verb + gerund	finish, don't mind, enjoy, miss
verb + infinitive	decide, choose, learn, help, hope, plan, want, need
verb + gerund or verb + infinitive	start, begin, prefer, like, love

- We can use a **gerund** as the subject of a verb.
Joining the film club was a really good idea.

1 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund form of the verb in brackets.

- I need to buy (buy) some new trainers.
- I missed _____ (see) you at the party.
- My brother decided _____ (study) maths at university.
- I don't mind _____ (get up) early at the weekend.
- _____ (make) friends isn't always easy.
- My friends enjoy _____ (write) their blogs.
- We finished _____ (download) the film and then we watched it.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

do fail join make
play upload

- I've found a new app for doing homework.
- I'm interested in _____ new friends.
- My brother is very good at _____ the guitar.
- Don't worry about _____ the exam. It's easy!
- My mum's getting better at _____ photos onto her blog.
- I'm thinking of _____ a computer club.

3 Complete the sentences with a verb in the gerund or infinitive form so they are true for you.

- My friends and I are interested in sharing photos and stories.
- When I leave school, I hope _____.
- I don't mind _____, but I don't like _____.
- I started _____ when I was younger.
- I prefer _____ to _____.
- I'm thinking of _____ next weekend.

UNIT 11

DETERMINERS

a/an / the

We use **a** or **an** when we introduce something for the first time and when we talk about things in general.

*I visited **a** museum in Paris.*

*I bought **an** ice cream and **a** can of lemonade.*

We use **the**:

- when we talk about something already mentioned.
*I visited **a** museum in Paris. **The** museum was very old.*
- before superlatives.
*London is **the** **biggest** city in England.*
- before first, second, etc.
***The** first man to walk on the moon was Neil Armstrong.*
- when there is only one of something.
*I went to **the** sea to swim.* (There's only one near.)

1 Complete the conversation with a/an or the.

Matt: Where did you go on holiday?

Jane: We went to St Malo. It's (1) _____ town in France.

Matt: Did you have a good time?

Jane: Yes, we went to (2) _____ beach every day and we swam in (3) _____ sea. In the evening, we ate in (4) _____ very good restaurant near our hotel.

Matt: What was the name of (5) _____ restaurant?

Jane: I can't remember. I bought you (6) _____ T-shirt. It was (7) _____ nicest one in the shop.

Matt: Thank you, Jane. You're (8) _____ first person to buy me a present from their holiday.

both / all

- We use **both** to talk about two things.
***Both** Rachel and Ruth enjoy going to the theatre. (not ~~The both~~ Rachel and Ruth ...)*
- We use **all** to talk about a total number of people or things.
*We visited **all** the museums in the city.*

another / other

- We use **another** with a singular noun to talk about 'one other' person or thing. We write it as one word.
This** café is closed. **There's another one over there.
- We use **other** with plural nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about people or things in general which are different from the ones we are talking about.
***We** wanted to see the palace and the cathedral, but my sister wanted to visit **other** places. (not ~~another~~ places)
Were there other people there?*
- We use **the other** with singular or plural nouns to talk about one or more things already mentioned.
***We** didn't eat in **the other** restaurant. (= We know there are only two restaurants.)
The other famous places to visit are all in the old town. (= We are talking about a list of famous places.)*

2 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 This pencil is broken. Can I have **another / other** one?
- 2 **All / Both** my parents work in the city centre.
- 3 My friends want to write about their last holiday, but I've got **another / other** idea.
- 4 They built a new bridge because **another / the other** bridge is very old.
- 5 My dad's got five brothers and sisters. They **all / both** live near us.
- 6 I'd like to study **all / both** maths and science when I go to university.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

all an another both
other the

- 1 The website didn't give me much information, so I had to look at _____ websites.
- 2 I don't know what to get Sam for his birthday. Can you give me _____ idea?
- 3 _____ the cheaper hotels were full, so we stayed in a really expensive one.
- 4 She's lost her map, so she'll need to buy _____ one.
- 5 We didn't spend much time in _____ art gallery because there were a lot of people inside.
- 6 'Do you prefer the green or the blue scarf?'
'I think _____ scarves are nice.'

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 12 RELATIVE PRONOUNS *WHO, WHICH, THAT*

- We use *who*, *which* and *that* with a short sentence (or clause) to give more information about people or things.
An actor is a person who plays a part in a film or play.
A thriller is a type of film which is very exciting.
- We use *who* with people.
A fan is a person who loves watching, reading or listening to something.
- We use *which* with things.
Horror is a type of film which is too frightening for young children.
- We can use *that* for people or things.
My sister is someone that loves all science fiction stories.
3D films are films that make everything on screen seem more real.

1 Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

- 1 There are now cinemas _____ are more like hotels.
- 2 A guest is a person _____ visits your house.
- 3 A film star is someone _____ is a very successful and famous film actor.
- 4 A park is a place _____ often has lakes, woods and gardens.
- 5 This is a website _____ tells you how good films are.
- 6 It's best to go to the cinema with a friend _____ likes the same type of films as you.

2 Use *who*, *that* or *which* to make one sentence.

- 0 A singer was singing. He was very good.
The singer _____ *who was singing* _____ was very good.
- 1 A film festival is here in summer. It is good fun.
The film festival _____ is good fun.
- 2 A friend went to see a musical. He had a good time.
The friend _____ had a good time.
- 3 There's a shop near my house. It sells jazz CDs.
There's a shop near my house _____.
- 4 We went to a cinema. It had 12 screens.
We went to a cinema _____.
- 5 A neighbour likes watching drama films. She acts as a hobby.
The neighbour _____ acts as a hobby.

3 Match the two halves of the sentences and add *who* or *which*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 I know a person | a only watch musicals. |
| 2 There's a new film | b looks very easy, but isn't. |
| 3 Acting is a job | c has met Steven Spielberg. |
| 4 We've got two friends | d has beds instead of seats. |
| 5 I'd love to see that cinema | e I really want to see. |

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

UNIT 13

PRESENT PERFECT WITH EVER AND NEVER

Present perfect

Positive	I / You / We / They've (have) talked . He / She / It's (has) decided .
Negative	I / You / We / They haven't (have not) gone . He / She / It hasn't (has not) taken .
Questions	Have I / you / we / they played ? Has he / she / it worked ?
Short answers	Yes, I / you / we / they have . No, I / you / we / they haven't . Yes, he / she / it has . No, he / she / it hasn't .

- We can use the present perfect to talk about our experiences before now.
I've tried rock climbing.
- We use *have/has* + past participle.
My sister hasn't slept in a tent.
- With regular verbs, we write the past participle in the same way as regular past simple verbs. (For spelling, see *Grammar reference and practice* Unit 3.)
My mum has worked for a famous magazine.
- With irregular verbs, the past participle does not end in -ed.
I have spoken to a film star.
- We sometimes use *ever* with present perfect questions to say 'in your life'.
Have you ever climbed a tree?
- We sometimes use *never* with present perfect statements to say 'not ever in my life'.
My grandparents have never flown in a plane.
- We don't use past time expressions like *yesterday*, *last weekend*, *two days ago*, etc. with the present perfect. We use them with the past simple.
I played tennis yesterday. (not I've played tennis yesterday.)

➤➤ FOR PAST PARTICIPLES, SEE PAGE 167

Practice

1 Write the past participle.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 arrive | 7 break |
| 2 enjoy | 8 buy |
| 3 repair | 9 fall |
| 4 stop | 10 grow |
| 5 travel | 11 lend |
| 6 walk | 12 wear |

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect with *never* and these verbs.

explore	grow	kayak
learn	meet	pick

- I have never picked wild fruit.
- We _____ down a river.
- My parents have got a big garden, but they _____ vegetables there.
- My friends _____ a famous person.
- My grandma _____ to speak English.
- I _____ a cave.

3 Write complete questions in the present perfect with *ever*. Then write the short answer.

- you / swim / in a cold lake?
Have you ever swum in a cold lake?
Yes, *I have*.
- your brother / write / a blog?
No, _____
- your friends / ride / a horse?
Yes, _____
- your teacher / forget / your name?
Yes, _____
- you / sell / things you don't want?
No, _____
- you and your friends / win / a competition?
No, _____

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 14

PRESENT PERFECT WITH *JUST*, *YET* AND *ALREADY*

FOR THE PRESENT PERFECT, SEE UNIT 13 PAGE 159

- We can use the present perfect with *just*, *yet* and *already*.
I've just bought a new pair of shoes. Do you like them?
I'm full. I've already eaten five slices of pizza.
Have you seen that film yet?
No, I haven't seen it yet, but I'm going to see it tomorrow.
- We use the present perfect with *just* to say that something happened a very short time ago. *Just* goes between *have* and the past participle.
Would you like something to eat? No, thanks. I've just eaten. (= I ate something a very short time ago.)
- We use the present perfect with *already* to say that something happened before now, often sooner than we expected. We often use *already* in the positive. It usually goes between *have* and the past participle.
Mum: *You should do your homework.*
Son: *I've already done it.* (= The son has done his homework sooner than his mum expected.)
- We use the present perfect with *yet* to ask or talk about time until now. We often expect that something might happen in the future. We often use *yet* at the end of questions or negative sentences.
Dave: *Have you been to the new café yet?*
Sue: *No, I haven't been yet.* (= Sue might go to the café in the future.)

1 Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets.

- 0 The new sports shop hasn't opened. (yet)
The new sports shop hasn't opened yet.
- 1 I've seen my best friend outside the library. (just)
- 2 Let's see a different film. I've seen that one. (already)
- 3 I'm hungry. I haven't eaten. (yet)
- 4 Rob can't play football. He's broken his foot. (just)
- 5 Have your friends arrived? (yet)

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Can you lend me a pencil? I've *just* / *yet* broken mine.
- 2 We're having a lovely time in Paris. We've *already* / *yet* seen the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre museum.
- 3 It's Grandad's birthday. Have you phoned him *yet* / *just*?
- 4 Wait a moment! We haven't finished *yet* / *already*.
- 5 Dad's *just* / *yet* phoned. He's going to be late.
- 6 I've *already* / *yet* tidied my room. I'm not going to do it again.

3 Read the situations and write questions or sentences in the present perfect with *just*, *yet* or *already* and the verbs in brackets.

- 0 Your friend fell and hurt her leg two minutes ago. What does she say?
I can't move. I *have just hurt my leg*. (hurt)
- 1 You are in New York. You visited the Empire State Building yesterday, but you'd like to see the Statue of Liberty. What do you say?
I _____ (not/see)
- 2 A friend comes to your house and you are going to have lunch. What do you ask?
_____ you _____?
(have lunch)
- 3 A friend lends you a book, but you read it last month. What do you say?
I _____ (read)
- 4 Your mum asks you to buy some bread from the bakery, but you did it earlier. What do you say?
_____ (buy)
- 5 Your friends are choosing a film to watch. What do you ask them?
_____ you _____? (choose)

UNIT 15

PRESENT PERFECT WITH SINCE AND FOR

FOR THE PRESENT PERFECT, SEE UNIT 13 PAGE 159

- We can use the present perfect to talk about an action or situation which started in the past and continues in the present. We use *since* and *for* to say how long something has been happening.
We've lived in this house since March.
We've lived in this house for four months.
- We use *since* with the time when the action or situation started.
I've had this computer since 2013, January, my birthday, etc.
- We use *for* with an amount of time, such as the number of hours, months, years, etc.
My dad's worked in that bank for eight weeks, six months, two years, etc.
- We usually use *how long* with the present perfect to ask questions.
How long have you had your dog?
We've had it since last year / for 11 months.

1 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

10 o'clock	10 seconds	13th April, 2011
ages	breakfast	ever
four months	I was young	May
my birthday	three minutes	Tuesday
two hours	two weeks	a year
		years

Since	For
10 o'clock,	10 seconds,

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets and *for* or *since*.

- My neighbours have lived (live) in their house for five years.
- My aunt _____ (have) her cat _____ 2007.
- My brother _____ (not eat) meat _____ a long time.
- I _____ (like) playing tennis _____ I was young.
- We _____ (not see) our cousins _____ months.
- My mum and dad _____ (be) married _____ 1996.

3 Write complete sentences with the present perfect and *for* or *since* so they are true for you.

- I / not play computer games
I haven't played computer games since yesterday.
- We / not have maths
- my best friend / live in his or her house
- my mum / not cook a meal
- my friends / know each other
- I / not eat anything

4 Write complete questions with *How long ...?* and the present perfect. Then, write your own answers with the present perfect and *for* or *since*.

- you / know / your best friend?
How long have you known your best friend?
I've known him for four years.
- your parents / live / here?
- your best friend / have / his or her school bag?
- you / study / in this school?
- your favourite shop / be / open?
- your English teacher / work / in your school?

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 16

PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

➤➤ **FOR THE PAST SIMPLE, SEE UNIT 3 PAGE 149**

➤➤ **FOR THE PRESENT PERFECT, SEE UNITS 13, 14 AND 15 PAGES 159–161**

We use the **present perfect**:

- to talk about an action that finished in the past, but the result is important now. We are not interested in when the action happened.
*My brother's happy because he **has won** a competition.*

We can also use the **present perfect**:

- with *ever* and *never* to talk about our experiences until now.
*I've **never learned** French.* (= until now, but I may learn it in the future)
- with *just*, *already* and *yet* to talk about things we have or haven't done recently.
*We've **just finished** eating. I **haven't read** that book **yet**.*
- to talk about an action or situation which started in the past and continues into the present. We use *for* and *since* to say how long it has been happening.
*How long **have you lived** here?*
*I've **lived** here **since** 2005.*

We use the **past simple**:

- to talk about an action that happened in the past.
*My brother **won** a competition.*
 - when we are interested in when the action happened.
*My brother **won** the competition **last week**.*
- We can also use the **past simple**:
- to talk about experiences which happened over a time in the past.
*When my dad **lived** in France for a month, he **didn't learn** French.* (= this time is finished. My dad doesn't live in France now.)
Remember, when we ask questions about a time in the past, we use *When ...?*
*When **did you learn** to ride a bike?*
*I **learned** to ride a bike **when** I was five years old.*

1 Complete the table with these time expressions.

already ever for 18 weeks in 2008
just last week never recently
since 5th May three days ago
when I was younger yesterday yet

Present perfect	Past simple
<i>just</i>	<i>yesterday</i>

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or past simple form of the verb in brackets.

- I _____ (buy) this bag when I was on holiday.
- I _____ (not be) ill for a long time.
- My best friend was late for school this morning because she _____ (miss) the bus.
- We _____ (send) an email to our teacher three days ago, but she _____ (not answer) yet.
- My mum and dad _____ (know) each other since they were children. They _____ (go) to school together.
- You _____ (make) a lot of mistakes! Please write this story again.

3 Write complete questions with *How long ... ?* and the present perfect. Then, write your own answer with the present perfect.

- 0 How long / live here?
*How long **have you lived** here?*
*I've **lived** here **for six years**.*

1 How long / know your English teacher?

2 How long / like your favourite band?

4 Now, write complete questions with *When ... ?* Then, write your own answer with the past simple.

- 0 When / start learning English?
*When **did you start** learning English?*
*I **started** learning English **four years ago**.*

1 When / learn to swim?

2 When / use a computer for the first time?

» FOR DETERMINERS AND PRONOUNS, SEE UNIT 6 PAGE 152

I	myself	it	itself
you	yourself	we	ourselves
he	himself	you	yourselves
she	herself	them	themselves

- We use *-self* when the subject and the object of the verb are the same person.
I hurt myself when I was playing football. (not ~~I hurt me.~~)
My friends enjoyed themselves at my party. (not ~~My friends enjoyed them.~~)
- We can use *by + myself, yourself, etc.* to mean 'alone' or 'without any help'.
I usually walk to school by myself. (= nobody walks with me)
They did their homework by themselves. (= nobody helped them)

1 Complete these sentences with *myself, yourself, herself, himself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*.

- My brother hurt _____ while he was climbing a tree.
- I've just cut _____ with this knife.
- Is it safe for those children to go swimming by _____?
- Do you and your friends need help or can you clean the kitchen by _____?
- If you're hungry, make _____ a sandwich!
- We really enjoyed _____ at the party.

2 Read the sentences and complete with *by* if you think you need to. If not, don't write anything.

- When Mum broke her ankle, she couldn't drive _____ herself to the station, so Dad took her.
- I waited for 40 minutes _____ myself.
- Please help _____ yourself!
- Alexa didn't have any brothers or sisters, so she was used to being _____ herself.
- The children are too young to go out _____ themselves.
- Ben always covers _____ himself in sun cream when he goes out in the sun.
- I really hope we enjoy _____ ourselves.

3 Complete the conversation with the correct reflexive pronouns. Add *by* if necessary.

Lara: Hi, Rosa. What are you doing standing there **(0)** *by yourself*?

Rosa: I can't get into my house. I just came out for a minute and the door closed **(1)** _____!

Lara: Oh, have you knocked on the door?

Rosa: There's nobody in at the moment. I was **(2)** _____.

Lara: Well, come in and wait in our house. We can have a chat and a sandwich and enjoy **(3)** _____! Oh, sorry. I've just remembered. Callum and Ed made **(4)** _____ lots of sandwiches earlier, so there isn't any bread left.

Rosa: Really? They made sandwiches **(5)** _____? They usually ask your mum or dad to do it for them!

Lara: I know. By the way, if you want to ring your mum, there's the phone.

Rosa: Oh, can I? Thanks.

Lara: No problem. Help **(6)** _____!

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 18

FIRST CONDITIONAL

If + present simple,	will / won't + infinitive
If you study a lot,	you will pass the exam.

will / won't + infinitive	if + present simple
You will pass the exam	if you study a lot.

- We use the first conditional to talk about things that will or won't happen in a situation.
If you talk about the problem (situation), *you'll feel better* (result).
If he isn't careful (situation), *he'll hurt himself* (result).
- We can use a negative verb in the *if* clause and the *will* clause.
If you don't finish the book, you *won't know* how the story ends.
- When the sentence begins with *If* we use a comma. When we use *if* in the middle of the sentence, we don't use a comma.
If you get to the shop before 10 am, you'll get a free book.
You'll get a free book if you get to the shop before 10 am.

1 Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

- If you write to the author, she *send* / *'ll send* a nice reply.
- You'll be late if you *won't* / *don't* hurry up.
- Sam *doesn't* / *won't* find out about his surprise party if we don't tell him.
- If you *won't* / *don't* like the book, we'll give you another one.
- We won't have a picnic if Leo *doesn't* / *won't* want one.

2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- We _____ (go) skiing if it _____ (snow) this weekend.
- If you _____ (not be) careful, you _____ (fall).
- He _____ (get) ill if he _____ (not stop) eating fast food.
- If my friends _____ (not leave) now, they _____ (not catch) the train.
- We _____ (not stay) at home if the weather _____ (be) nice on Saturday.
- If Dad _____ (not come) soon, he _____ (miss) dinner.

3 Read the questions and write answers that are true for you.

- What will your parents say if you're late home today?
If I'm late home, _____
- What will you wear tomorrow if it's cold?

- How will you feel if you pass all your exams?

- What will you buy if you go shopping on Saturday?

- Will you cook dinner if you get home before your parents tonight?

- Will you watch TV if you finish all your homework?

UNIT 19

PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

Present simple <i>be</i>	+ past participle
I'm (am) / 'm (am) not	given homework every day.
You / We / They 're (are) / aren't (are not)	taken to school by car.
He / She / It 's (is) / isn't (is not)	taught by Mrs Kingston.

- We use the passive to talk about what happens to something or someone.
Cereal is often covered in sugar or chocolate.
Packets of cereal are sold all over the world.
- We often don't know, or we aren't interested in, who or what does the action.
The grain is taken to the factory. (We aren't interested in who takes the grain.)
The cereal is eaten for breakfast. (We aren't interested in who eats the cereal.)
- We can use *by* if we think it is important to say who does the action.
We are taught maths by Mr Green. (= Mr Green teaches us maths.)
The grain is mixed by a special machine. (= A special machine mixes the grain.)

➤ **FOR PAST PARTICIPLES, SEE UNIT 13 PAGE 159 AND THE IRREGULAR VERB LIST PAGE 167**

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Bread *is sold / are sold* in that shop.
- We *is given / are given* a lot of homework on Fridays.
- My bag *isn't made / aren't made* of leather.
- The World Cup *is watched / are watched* all over the world.
- I'm *not paid / isn't paid* to help at home.
- My friends *isn't invited / aren't invited* to the party.

2 Complete the sentences with the present passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- My best friend _____ (call) Jon. It's short for Jonathan.
- Thousands of films _____ (download) every day.
- Walking boots _____ (not need) for the school trip.
- I _____ (give) money for my birthday by my parents.
- In my school, uniforms _____ (not wear).
- Cakes _____ (bake) in the oven.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the present passive.

- Someone cleans our classroom every day.
Our classroom *is cleaned* every day.
- People speak English all over the world.
English _____ all over the world.
- We don't use the computers in our classroom.
The computers in our classroom _____.
- They don't cook the food in our school.
The food _____ in our school.
- My friends send me a lot of messages.
A lot of messages _____ my friends.
- They don't grow bananas in England.
Bananas _____ in England.
- Special machines make the food into different shapes.
The food _____ special machines.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND PRACTICE

UNIT 20

PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

Past simple <i>be</i>	+ past participle
I / He / She / It was / wasn't (was not)	given a special award.
You / We / They were / weren't (were not)	taken to see a castle.

- We use the past passive to talk about what happened to something or someone.
*This museum **was built** 150 years ago.*
*Animals **were kept** in that building.*
*Was St Paul's Cathedral **built** by Christopher Wren?*

➤ **FOR THE PRESENT PASSIVE, SEE UNIT 19 PAGE 165**

➤ **FOR PAST PARTICIPLES, SEE UNIT 13 PAGE 159 AND THE IRREGULAR VERB LIST, SEE PAGE 167**

1 Write complete sentences in the past passive. Remember to use *by* if you say who did the action.

- This castle / build / a prince
*This castle **was built** by a prince.*
- This photo / take / my sister.
- The cakes / eat / my friends.
- The Summer Palace / make / into a public park / in 1924.
- We / not invite / to Megan's party last week.
- We / show / around the library / the tour guide.
- You / not give / a present / your brother.

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Our school *is built* / *was built* in 2005.
- I *am driven* / *was driven* to school because my dad's a teacher there.
- My mum's mobile *is stolen* / *was stolen* yesterday.
- London *is visited* / *was visited* by millions of people every year.
- These sandwiches *are made* / *were made* last night.
- That book *is written* / *was written* many years ago.

3 Read the questions and write answers that are true for you.

- What's your best friend called?
*My best friend **is called** Nick.*
- When were you born?
- What were you given for your last birthday?
- What fruit is grown in your country?
- When was your house built?
- How much homework are you given?
- How old were you when you were first taught how to read?