

Grammar Builder

IB Contrast: present simple and continuous

- 1 Complete the sentences with the present simple affirmative form of the verbs below. ➔ I.1, I.2

go have live miss play study visit watch

- 1 My aunt _____ in Scotland.
- 2 Carl _____ his grandparents every weekend.
- 3 Audrey _____ TV in her bedroom every evening.
- 4 My mum's a scientist: she _____ climate change.
- 5 Brooklyn _____ the piano really well.
- 6 My cousin _____ to school in Switzerland.
- 7 Now that she's at secondary school, she _____ her old teachers from primary school.
- 8 Grace _____ double maths every Tuesday.

- 2 Make the sentences negative. ➔ I.1

- 1 Sophie has a guitar lesson every Saturday.
Sophie doesn't have a guitar lesson every Saturday.
- 2 My cat likes cheese.
- 3 Jack and Ellie live near the city centre.
- 4 Maya goes bowling every weekend.
- 5 My next-door neighbours work in London.
- 6 Amelia wears sports clothes at home.



- 3 Look at the picture and correct the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets. ➔ I.3, I.4

- 1 The woman in a dress is cooking. (eat)
She isn't cooking. She's eating.
- 2 The old man is reading. (sleep)
- 3 The two girls are skateboarding. (read)
- 4 The dog is drinking water. (play)
- 5 The man with the hat is washing. (cook)
- 6 The two boys are playing volleyball. (chat)

- 4 Circle the correct tense. ➔ I.5, I.6, I.7

- 1 Cats **sleep** / **are sleeping** for about sixteen hours a day.
- 2 Mason **walks** / **is walking** to school every day.
- 3 Jack and Emily **don't belong** / **aren't belonging** to our sports club.
- 4 Don't forget your scarf – it **snows** / **it's snowing**.
- 5 I **meet** / **I'm meeting** Paul for a coffee this afternoon.
- 6 Why **do you wear** / **are you wearing** shorts? It's cold today!
- 7 He's laughing, but he **doesn't understand** / **isn't understanding** the joke.
- 8 Let's continue with the game. I **have** / **I'm having** fun!

- 5 Complete the dialogue. Use the correct present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

➔ I.5, I.6, I.7

- Ryan Hi, Ava. What ¹ _____ (you / do)?
Ava I ² _____ (look) for a present for Laura.
I ³ _____ (go) to her party tomorrow night.
Ryan Me too. But I ⁴ _____ usually _____
(not buy) her a birthday present.
Ava I ⁵ _____ (want) to get her something.
⁶ _____ (she / like) DVDs?
Ryan She ⁷ _____ (prefer) books, I think. She
⁸ _____ (read) the *Twilight* novels at the moment. Maybe she would like a new one.
Ava Great idea. Thanks!

ID Articles

- 6 Complete the sentences with *a* / *an*, *the* or no article.

➔ I.8, I.9, I.10, I.11

- 1 There's ___ zoo and ___ wildlife park near my home, but ___ wildlife park isn't open in the winter.
- 2 Don't use ___ DVD player, it's broken.
- 3 Can you pass me my sunglasses, please? They're on ___ table.
- 4 I've got ___ computer and ___ laptop, but I have to share ___ laptop with my brother.
- 5 My sister is at ___ home. She's playing ___ guitar.
- 6 My dad is ___ teacher and my mum is ___ doctor.
- 7 There's ___ CD player in my room so I can lie in ___ bed and listen to ___ music.
- 8 Do you want to go to ___ cinema this evening, or watch ___ TV at ___ home?

- 7 Complete the sentences with *the* or no article. Remember: we do not use *the* with generalisations. ➔ I.12

- 1 Children need ___ milk for healthy teeth and bones.
- 2 I love the UK, but I don't like ___ weather here.
- 3 On holiday, I prefer to stay in ___ nice hotels.
- 4 I'm not a sports fan, but ___ table tennis is fun.
- 5 It's freezing, but the children are enjoying ___ snow.
- 6 At school, students learn how to use ___ computers.
- 7 I'm not interested in ___ science fiction films.
- 8 These dancers are great but I don't really like ___ music.

Grammar Reference

Present simple

I.1

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I work	I don't work	Do I work? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
you work	you don't work	Do you work? Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
he / she / it works	he / she / it doesn't work	Does he / she / it work? Yes, he does. / No, it doesn't.
we / you / they work	we / you / they don't work	Do we / you / they work? Yes, we do. / No, you don't.

I.2 Spelling: 3rd person singular (he / she / it)

We add -s to the end of most verbs.

+ -s: start → starts play → plays

We add -es if the verb ends in -ch, -ss, -sh or -o.

+ -es: teach → teaches miss → misses
do → does go → goes

If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, we change -y to -i and add -es.

-y → -ies: study → studies carry → carries

The 3rd person singular form of *have* is *has*.

Present continuous

I.3 We form the present continuous with the present simple form of *be* and an -ing form:

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I'm playing	I'm not playing	Am I playing? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
you're playing	you aren't playing	Are you playing? Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
he's / she's / it's playing	he / she / it isn't playing	Is he / she / it playing? Yes, he is. / No, she isn't.
we're / you're / they're playing	we / you / they aren't playing	Are we / you / they playing? Yes, we are. / No, you aren't.

I.4 To form the -ing form, we add -ing to the end of most verbs.

+ -ing: work → working study → studying

With most verbs ending in -e, we drop the -e and add -ing.

-e → -ing: dance → dancing write → writing

But if the verb ends in -ee, we simply add -ing.

+ -ing: agree → agreeing see → seeing

And if the verb ends in -ie, we change the -ie to -y and add -ing.

-ie → -ying: die → dying lie → lying

If the verb ends in a short accented vowel + a consonant, we double the consonant and add -ing.

-p → -pping: drop → dropping
-n → -nning: plan → planning
-t → -tting: chat → chatting

Contrast: present simple and present continuous

I.5 We use the present simple:

- for something that always happens or happens regularly (e.g. every week, often, sometimes).
Tamer cycles to school every day.
- for facts.
Cows eat grass.

I.6 We use the present continuous for:

- something happening at this exact moment or around this time.
Dan is wearing a T-shirt. (at this moment)
Dan is working hard this term. (around this time)
- for future arrangements.
We're playing volleyball tomorrow.

I.7 We don't use the present continuous with certain verbs.

Their meaning is usually connected with a state rather than an action. They include:

- hate, like, love, need, prefer, want, wish*
- believe, know, mean, realise, recognise, remember, suppose, understand*
- belong, contain, depend, matter, owe, possess*

I don't understand the task. ✓

NOT I'm not understanding the task. ✗

Articles

I.8 We use *a* when we talk about something for the first time. We use *the* if we mention it again.

I've got a cat and a dog. The cat is black and white.

I.9 We use *the* when it is clear what we are talking about, perhaps because there is only one of them.

Let's go to the park. (There's only one park near here.)
Pass me the cup. (I'm pointing to it.)
Look at the moon!

I.10 We use *a* to say what someone's job is.

My uncle is a taxi driver.

I.11 Some set expressions include *the*:

listen to the radio go to the cinema play the guitar
Some set expressions don't have an article:
watch TV listen to music go to bed go to school
be at home / at work / in hospital / at university

I.12 We don't use an article when we are making a generalisation.

I don't like spicy food. ✓

NOT I don't like the spicy food. ✗

Grammar Builder

1B Past simple (affirmative)

- 1 Write the past simple form of verbs 1–20. Verbs 1–10 are regular and verbs 11–20 are irregular. ➔ 1.2, 1.3

1 look _____	11 feel _____
2 study _____	12 leave _____
3 stop _____	13 spend _____
4 die _____	14 have _____
5 move _____	15 give _____
6 compare _____	16 win _____
7 agree _____	17 begin _____
8 enjoy _____	18 go _____
9 realise _____	19 get _____
10 drop _____	20 say _____

- 2 Write the correct past simple affirmative form of the verb *be*. ➔ 1.4, 1.5

- I _____ very relieved about my exam results.
- The sports centre _____ shut last weekend.
- You _____ cross with me for being late.
- There _____ five winners in last week's lottery.
- Nobody _____ at home this morning.
- My grandfather _____ a student at Harvard University.
- We _____ on holiday in China last August.
- Adam's party _____ amazing.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. All the verbs are regular. ➔ 1.1, 1.2, 1.5

- The train to Birmingham _____ (stop) at Oxford.
- My friends _____ (work) very hard for their exams.
- We _____ (try) some interesting dishes at the Lebanese restaurant.
- Last night, I _____ (plan) my summer holiday.
- You _____ (seem) very upset yesterday.
- I _____ (chat) with my cousin for hours last night.
- My uncle _____ (marry) his next-door neighbour.
- Theo _____ (move) house three times last year.

- 4 Complete the email. Use the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5

Dear Abby
✉

How are you? I ¹ _____ (see) Ryan yesterday and we ² _____ (chat) for hours about Zak's party. We both ³ _____ (have) a great time. We really ⁴ _____ (enjoy) the music and the food ⁵ _____ (be) good too. Ryan ⁶ _____ (leave) just before midnight, but I ⁷ _____ (stay) until 2 a.m.! I ⁸ _____ (feel) so tired the next day! I hope Ryan's parents ⁹ _____ (be) OK about the mess. They ¹⁰ _____ (go) out for the evening.

See you soon!

Ella

1D Past simple (negative and interrogative)

- 5 Complete the sentences with the past simple negative form of the verbs below. ➔ 1.5, 1.6, 1.7

be can enjoy feel leave spend study win

- I _____ the film. It was terrible!
- Ben _____ talk until he was three.
- We _____ the match. The score was 2–1 to the other team.
- The weather _____ very good yesterday.
- I _____ very well yesterday. I had a headache.
- Joe failed the exam because he _____ for it.
- We were late because we _____ early enough.
- Fred _____ all his pocket money. He saved some.

- 6 Complete the dialogue with the correct past simple form of the verbs *be* and *can*. ➔ 1.7

Sam You ¹ _____ (not be) at the party last night. Where ² _____ (you / be)?

Leah I ³ _____ (not can) go. My cousins ⁴ _____ (be) here, so I had to stay in.

Sam ⁵ _____ (it / be) fun?

Leah Yes, it ⁶ _____ (be) good. We watched a film.

It ⁷ _____ (be) a really funny comedy.

⁸ _____ (there / be) a lot of people at the party?

Sam No, not many. It ⁹ _____ (not be) much fun.

And the music ¹⁰ _____ (be) too loud! I

¹¹ _____ (not can) hear what people were saying. The film sounds better!

1D Question words

- 7 Complete the questions with the words below. ➔ 1.8

How How often What When Where Who

- _____ do you live?
- _____ did you do on Saturday evening?
- _____ did you get up this morning?
- _____ did you travel to school this morning?
- _____ do you go to the cinema?
- _____ do you sit next to in English lessons?

- 8 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7.

- 9 Read the answers and complete the questions. ➔ 1.8

- What *are you thinking about*?
I'm thinking about my next holiday.
- Who _____?
She danced with Tom.
- Who _____?
I'm looking for Zoe.
- Where _____?
They walked to the beach.
- What _____?
He's worried about his exams.

Grammar Reference

Past simple (affirmative)

1.1 The affirmative form of the past simple is the same for all persons, singular and plural (*I, you, he, we, etc.*).

I watched a football match last night.

She watched TV. They watched a DVD.

1.2 Spelling: past simple (affirmative) form of regular verbs
We form the past simple (affirmative) form of regular verbs by adding *-ed*.

+ *-ed*: work → worked play → played

If the verb ends in *-e*, we add *-d*.

+ *-d*: dance → danced die → died

If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, we change *-y* to *-i* and add *-ed*.

-y → *-ied*: study → studied cry → cried

If the verb ends in a short accented vowel + a consonant, we double the consonant and add *-ed*.

-p → *-pped*: drop → dropped

-n → *-nned*: plan → planned

-t → *-tted*: chat → chatted

1.3 Some verbs have irregular past simple (affirmative) forms. There are no spelling rules for these forms; you need to learn them by heart. See the list in the Workbook.

1.4 Past simple affirmative of *be*

The verb *be* has two past simple affirmative forms: *was* and *were*.

I	was	sad
you	were	
he / she / it	was	
we	were	
you		
they		

1.5 We use the past simple:

- for a completed action or event at a definite point in the past.
We played volleyball last Saturday.
- for actions or events that happened one after another.
Joanna got up, had a shower, got dressed and left the house.

Past simple (negative and interrogative)

1.6 In negative sentences and questions, we use *did / didn't* + the infinitive without *to* (NOT the past simple form) for regular and irregular verbs. The forms are the same for all persons, singular and plural (*I, you, he, we, etc.*).

Negative	Questions
I didn't watch	Did I watch?
he / she / it didn't watch	Did he / she / it watch?
we / you / they didn't watch	Did we / you / they watch?

Short form and full form	Short answers
didn't = did not	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

1.7 We don't use *did* or *didn't* for the past simple negative and question forms of *be* or *can*.

Negative	Questions and short answers
I / He / She / It wasn't happy.	Was I / he / she / it happy? Yes, I was. / No, she wasn't.
We / You / They weren't happy.	Were we / you / they happy? Yes, we were. / No, they weren't.

The forms of *could* are the same for all persons (*I, he, we, they, etc.*)

Negative	Questions and short answers
I / He / She / It / We / You / They couldn't see.	Could I / he / she / it / we / you / they see? Yes, I / he / we could. / No, she / you / they couldn't.

Question words

1.8 Examples of question words:

where who what which why when how what time how often how much / many how long / wide / tall

When a *Wh-* question includes a preposition, the preposition usually goes at the end.

Where are you from?

Who did you talk to?

What are you waiting for?

Grammar Builder

2B Past continuous

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

- At eight o'clock yesterday evening, Josh _____ (text) his girlfriend.
- 'Why _____ they _____ (laugh) at me?'
- You _____ (not pay) attention while I _____ (speak), were you?
- Dave _____ (walk) down the street, _____ (eat) a sandwich.
- Emma _____ (watch) TV and Lisa _____ (read) a magazine.
- At midnight, Wendy _____ still _____ (do) her homework.

- 2 Complete the text with the past continuous form of the verbs below. ➔ 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

get make put shine sing talk

It was a beautiful morning. The sun ¹ _____ and the birds ² _____. We ³ _____ ready to go to the beach. Dad ⁴ _____ our bags in the car and Mum and Tom ⁵ _____ sandwiches in the kitchen. I ⁶ _____ to my friend on the phone.

- 3 Complete the dialogue with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

- Policeman** What ¹ _____ (you / do) at 9 o'clock yesterday evening?
- Woman** I ² _____ (watch) TV in the living room.
- Policeman** What ³ _____ (you / watch)?
- Woman** Er ... I can't remember. I ⁴ _____ (not pay) attention. I was sleepy.
- Policeman** What ⁵ _____ (your husband / do) at that time?
- Woman** He ⁶ _____ (make) chicken pie in the kitchen.
- Policeman** How do you know?
- Woman** Because our dog ⁷ _____ (go crazy). He loves the smell of chicken!

- 4 What were you doing last Saturday at these times? Write sentences. ➔ 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 7 a.m. | 4 6 p.m. |
| 2 10 a.m. | 5 9 p.m. |
| 3 1 p.m. | 6 11.30 p.m. |

At 7 a.m., I was having a shower.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2D Contrast: past simple and past continuous

- 5 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 2.5, 2.6

- When Molly _____ (drop) her phone on the floor, it _____ (break).
- When my parents _____ (get) home, they _____ (find) a mouse in the kitchen.
- Martin _____ (not hear) the phone because he _____ (have) a shower.
- At 8 p.m. last night, I _____ (sit) at my desk but I _____ (not work).
- When I _____ (see) Ben and Tia, they _____ (sit) on a bench, _____ (laugh) and _____ (chat).
- It was a warm afternoon, but the sun _____ (not shine).
- While we _____ (take) my grandmother to hospital, our car _____ (break down).
- I _____ (lose) my watch while we _____ (play) volleyball in the park.

- 6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. ➔ 2.5, 2.6

- While we were having dinner, my dad arrived home.
We _____ when my dad _____.
- I was trying to sleep when the phone rang.
The _____ while I _____.
- She was climbing up some rocks when she fell.
As she _____, she _____.
- While you were shopping, I tidied your room.
You _____ when _____.
- The boat hit some rocks as it was sailing towards the shore.
The boat was _____ when it _____.

- 7 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 2.5, 2.6, 2.7

It was past midnight when Helen ¹ _____ (arrive) home. She ² _____ (close) the door quietly because her parents ³ _____ (sleep) upstairs. As she ⁴ _____ (take off) her coat, she ⁵ _____ (see) a letter on the floor with her name on it. She ⁶ _____ (open) the letter and ⁷ _____ (read) it. Then she ⁸ _____ (put) it in her pocket, ⁹ _____ (pick up) her coat and ¹⁰ _____ (go) out again. It ¹¹ _____ (be) a cold night but it ¹² _____ (not rain). A few people ¹³ _____ (walk) towards the High Street, so Helen ¹⁴ _____ (cross) the road and ¹⁵ _____ (follow) them. She ¹⁶ _____ (not know) where they ¹⁷ _____ (go) – but she ¹⁸ _____ (not want) to be alone.

Grammar Reference

Past continuous

2.1 We form the past continuous with *was* or *were* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I was playing	I wasn't playing	Was I playing?
you were playing	you weren't playing	Were you playing?
he / she / it was playing	he / she / it wasn't playing	Was he / she / it playing?
we / you / they were playing	we / you / they weren't playing	Were we / you / they playing?

2.2 To form the *-ing* form, we add *-ing* to the end of most verbs.
+ *-ing*: work → working study → studying

With most verbs ending in *-e*, we drop the *-e* and add *-ing*.
-e → *-ing*: dance → dancing write → writing

But if the verb ends in *-ee*, we simply add *-ing*.
+ *-ing*: agree → agreeing see → seeing

And if the verb ends in *-ie*, we change the *-ie* to *-y* and add *-ing*.
-ie → *-ying*: die → dying lie → lying

If the verb ends in a short accented vowel + a consonant, we double the consonant and add *-ing*.
-p → *-pping*: drop → dropping
-n → *-nning*: plan → planning
-t → *-tting*: chat → chatting

2.3 We often use the past continuous to set the scene.
The sun was shining brightly. Some tourists were standing in the square. A man was selling ice creams.

We use the past continuous to talk about an action that was in progress at a particular time.
At seven o'clock this morning, I was eating my breakfast.

2.4 When we use the past continuous with two or more actions, we do not need to repeat the subject (*I*, *we*, etc.) or *was* / *were* if the subject is the same.
We were sitting at a table, chatting and drinking coffee.

Contrast: past simple and past continuous

2.5 We use the past simple for a sequence of events in the past. The events happened one after another.
She walked into the room and sat down. Then she opened her bag and took out a letter.

We use the past continuous to describe a scene in the past. The events were in progress at the same time.
She was sitting in the room, reading a letter. A man was looking out of the window.

2.6 We use the past simple and the past continuous together for a single event that interrupted a longer event in the past. We use the past continuous for the longer event and the past simple for the interruption.

As she was reading the letter, the phone rang.
(longer event) (interruption)

We can use *as* or *while* with the past continuous. We usually put a comma between the longer action and the interruption.
While we were having lunch, my uncle arrived.
As we were having lunch, my uncle arrived.

If we don't use *as* or *while* with the past continuous, we use *when* with the past simple. In these sentences, we usually do not include a comma.
We were having lunch when my uncle arrived.

2.7 We do not use the past continuous – or any continuous tense – with certain verbs. The meaning of these verbs is usually connected with a state rather than an action. They include:

- hate, like, love, need, prefer, want, wish*
- believe, know, mean, realise, recognise, remember, suppose, understand*
- belong, contain, depend, matter, owe, possess*

They weren't dancing because they didn't like the music. ✓
NOT *They weren't dancing because they weren't liking the music. ✗*

Some verbs are not used in continuous tenses when they have a particular meaning, e.g. the verb *have* when it means 'to own or possess'.
He had dark hair and was wearing a white T-shirt. ✓
NOT *He was having dark hair and a white T-shirt. ✗*

Grammar Builder

3B Quantity

1 Complete the dialogue with *some* or *any*. ➔ 3.1, 3.2

- Aiden** There aren't ¹ _____ good programmes on TV. Have you got ² _____ DVDs?
- Emily** Yes. There are ³ _____ DVDs on the shelf behind the TV.
- Aiden** Let's see ... You've got ⁴ _____ great films here! What do you fancy watching?
- Emily** How about *Grown Ups 2*? My sister says there are ⁵ _____ funny scenes in that.
- Aiden** Really? I heard it wasn't very good. But there are ⁶ _____ good actors in it: Adam Sandler, Chris Rock ...
- Emily** Let's try it. Would you like ⁷ _____ popcorn?
- Aiden** Yes, please!
- Emily** Oh, actually, we haven't got ⁸ _____ popcorn. Sorry! But there are ⁹ _____ crisps.
- Aiden** Great. Can I have ¹⁰ _____ water too?
- Emily** Yes, of course.

2 Complete the recipe with *a little* or *a few*. ➔ 3.1, 3.3

Take your ready-made pizza base and add ¹ _____ cheese. Slice ² _____ mushrooms and ³ _____ ham and sprinkle on top. Cut ⁴ _____ small tomatoes in half and put them between the mushrooms. Finally, add ⁵ _____ more cheese and ⁶ _____ olives and cook the pizza in a hot oven. Ten minutes later, enjoy your pizza with ⁷ _____ salad on the side. Why not invite ⁸ _____ friends to join you?

3 Replace *a lot of* with *much* or *many*. ➔ 3.1, 3.4

- 1 Do you get a lot of tourists here in the summer?
- 2 I don't spend a lot of time in my bedroom.
- 3 There aren't a lot of people in our village.
- 4 Have you got a lot of information about university courses?
- 5 They never do a lot of homework.
- 6 Did a lot of people go to see your school show?

4 Complete the email with the words and phrases below. Use each word or phrase once only. ➔ 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5

a few a little any How many How much many much

Hi Hailey

How are you? I hope you enjoyed your trip to London.

¹ _____ money did you spend? Did you do ² _____ sightseeing? I'm inviting ³ _____

friends round for a film night next week. There won't be

⁴ _____ people – just four or five. Can you come?

⁵ _____ DVDs can you bring? We can spend

⁶ _____ time choosing the ones we want to watch.

Don't bring ⁷ _____ food or drink, though. My mum is making dinner for us!

See you soon!

Isabella

3D *must*, *mustn't* and *needn't* / *don't have to*

5 Circle the correct answers. ➔ 3.2, 3.3

- 1 You **must** / **mustn't** finish your breakfast or you'll be hungry later.
- 2 I **must** / **mustn't** leave before 8.30 or I'll be late for school.
- 3 You **must** / **mustn't** eat that bread. It's a week old!
- 4 In football, you **must** / **mustn't** touch the ball with your hand.
- 5 You **must** / **mustn't** visit Paris some time. It's a wonderful city.
- 6 You **must** / **mustn't** go near the edge of the cliff. It's very dangerous.

6 Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*.

➔ 3.2, 3.3, 3.4

- 1 You _____ take off your shoes if they are clean.
- 2 Students _____ turn off their mobiles during lessons or the teacher will take them away.
- 3 You _____ go to the check-in desk if you have checked in online.
- 4 In most Arab countries, you _____ eat with your left hand. You should use your right hand.
- 5 When you're driving, you _____ stop if someone steps onto the pedestrian crossing.
- 6 We _____ waste any more time.

7 Complete the sentences with *must* or *have to* and the verbs below. ➔ 3.5

drive eat get up phone stop take take wear

- 1 At school, we _____ a white shirt and a blue sweater.
- 2 We _____ at the new Chinese restaurant in town. I've heard it's really good.
- 3 In Britain, we _____ on the left.
- 4 Sue really _____ eating so many sweets – it's bad for her teeth!
- 5 You _____ your grandparents more often. You know how much they enjoy talking to you.
- 6 We _____ exams at the end of our final year at school.
- 7 You _____ your mobile with you so that I can call you.
- 8 Jason _____ early because he's got a doctor's appointment at eight in the morning.

Grammar Reference

Quantity

3.1 Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns can be singular or plural.
a car – three cars an island – lots of islands
a woman – two women

Uncountable nouns only have a singular form. We cannot use *a* or *an* with uncountable nouns.

food pollution money

Some nouns can be countable or uncountable depending on the meaning. Compare:

We haven't got much time for dinner. (uncountable)

I told him the answer three times. (countable)

Nothing can travel faster than light. (uncountable)

He turned on the lights in the kitchen. (countable)

3.2 some and any

We usually use *some* in affirmative sentences and *any* in negative sentences and questions. We use them with plural nouns and uncountable nouns.

There are some traffic lights at the end of the road.

There's some pasta on the table.

The dog doesn't want any biscuits.

They haven't got any money.

Are there any cinemas in your town?

Do you need any help?

We usually use *some* when we offer or ask for something, even if it is a question.

Would you like some tea? Can I borrow some money?

3.3 a little, a few

We use *a little* with uncountable nouns. We use *a few* with plural nouns. They mean 'a small quantity of'.

Julia ate a little rice. Mike ate a few chips.

3.4 much, many, a lot of

We use *much* with uncountable nouns. We use *many* with plural nouns. We use *a lot of* with uncountable or plural nouns. *Much, many* and *a lot of* all mean 'a large quantity of'.

French people don't drink much tea.

Are there many pedestrian crossings in the town centre?

Bill Gates has got a lot of money.

There are a lot of tall buildings in Tokyo.

We often use *much* and *many* in negative sentences and questions. We do not often use them in affirmative sentences, except in very formal writing.

Charlotte's got a lot of friends. ✓

NOT Charlotte's got many friends. ✗

3.5 How much ... ? and How many ... ?

We use *How much ... ?* and *How many ... ?* to ask about quantity.

We use *How much ... ?* with uncountable nouns and *How many ... ?* with plural nouns.

How much food did you eat? How many films did you watch?

must and mustn't

3.6 The form of *must* or *mustn't* is the same for all persons (*I, you, he, etc.*).

Affirmative	Negative
I must go home.	You mustn't tell anybody.
You must tell the truth.	They mustn't be late.
	(full form = <i>must not</i>)
Questions*	Short answers
Must you leave so early?	Yes, I must.
	No, I don't have to / needn't.

* We do not often make questions with *must*. It is more common to use *Do you have to ... ?*

3.7 We use *must* + infinitive without *to* to say that something is necessary, and it is very important to do it.

I've got a maths test tomorrow. I must revise for it this evening.

We use *mustn't* + infinitive without *to* to say that something is prohibited, and it is very important not to do it.

We mustn't be late for school.

You mustn't use a mobile phone in the cinema.

We often use *must* or *mustn't* to express rules and laws.

In the UK, you must be 17 to drive a car.

You mustn't smoke on aeroplanes.

needn't and don't have to

3.8 We use *needn't* or *don't have to* + infinitive without *to* to say that something is not necessary but isn't against the rules.

You don't have to bring a towel. There are towels at the swimming pool. (But you can bring one if you want.)

You needn't take sandwiches as lunch is provided. (But you can bring them if you want.)

must and have to

3.9 *Must* and *have to* have very similar meanings. However, *must* often expresses the feelings and wishes of the speaker.

You must read this book. It's brilliant!

I'm really tired. I must go home.

Have to often expresses an 'external obligation'.

You have to show your passport when leaving the country.

Mustn't and *don't have to* do NOT have the same meaning: *don't have to* means that something is not necessary.

We don't have to wear a school uniform.

Mustn't means 'it's prohibited'.

We mustn't wear jeans to school.

Grammar Builder

4B Comparison

1 Write the comparative form of the adjectives and quantifiers. ➤ 4.1

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 small _____ | 7 few _____ |
| 2 large _____ | 8 many _____ |
| 3 early _____ | 9 far _____ |
| 4 powerful _____ | 10 wet _____ |
| 5 much _____ | 11 pretty _____ |
| 6 bright _____ | 12 frightening _____ |

2 Complete the email with the comparative form of the adjectives and quantifiers in brackets. ➤ 4.1

Dear Aunt Polly,

I hope you're well. Jake seems ¹ _____ (happy) at his new school. It's ² _____ (small) and ³ _____ (friendly) than his old school. His grades are ⁴ _____ (good) than last year. He gets ⁵ _____ (a little) homework but the lessons at school are ⁶ _____ (difficult), he says. The only bad thing about his new school is that it's ⁷ _____ (far) from our house. At the moment he cycles there, but he's planning to go by bus when the weather gets ⁸ _____ (cold) and ⁹ _____ (wet).
I'm working hard for my exams but I'm not enjoying it. It's always ¹⁰ _____ (bad) at the weekend because I want to go out!

Write soon.

Eva

3 Write sentences comparing a and b. Include the correct form of the words in brackets. ➤ 4.1, 4.2

- 1 a Iceland b Egypt (far / cold)
Iceland is far colder than Egypt.
- 2 a the Earth b the sun (much / small)
- 3 a gold b silver (heavy)
- 4 a rock-climbing b hiking (dangerous)
- 5 a cycling b skiing (much / easy)
- 6 a the USA b the UK (far / big)
- 7 a Porsches b Skodas (expensive)
- 8 a ice storms b thunderstorms (far / rare)
- 9 a a broken ankle b a sprained ankle (bad)

4 Write sentences based on the information. Use (not) as ... as and the adjective in brackets. ➤ 4.3

- 1 Tom and Karen both weigh 72 kg. (heavy)
Tom is as heavy as Karen.
- 2 The pen costs £12.95 and the book costs £8.50. (expensive)
- 3 Darren is 154 cm tall and Lucy is 165 cm tall. (tall)
- 4 London is 150 km away and Leeds is 180 km away. (far)
- 5 The skiing holiday costs £500 and the beach holiday costs the same. (cheap)
- 6 About a hundred students choose to study Spanish each year and only fifty choose French. (popular)

4D (Part 1) Superlative adjectives

5 Write the superlative form of the adjectives. ➤ 4.4

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 big _____ | 4 far _____ |
| 2 scary _____ | 5 good _____ |
| 3 bad _____ | 6 intelligent _____ |

6 Complete the sentences with superlative adjectives. Add in or of before the final noun. ➤ 4.4, 4.5

- 1 Joe is _____ (intelligent) boy _____ the school.
- 2 Friday is _____ (good) day _____ the week.
- 3 This is _____ (bad) restaurant _____ London.
- 4 Lake Superior is _____ (big) _____ the five Great Lakes.
- 5 21 December is _____ (short) day _____ the year.
- 6 Ben Nevis is _____ (high) mountain _____ Britain.

7 Write the questions. Use the superlative form of the adjective, and add in or of where necessary. ➤ 4.4, 4.5

- 1 Who / intelligent / person / the class / ?
Who's the most intelligent person in the class?
- 2 What / good / day / the week / ?
- 3 What / bad / day / the week / ?
- 4 What / beautiful / city / your country / ?
- 5 Who / good-looking / actor on TV / ?

8 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 7. Give your opinions.

4D (Part 2) too and enough

9 Write sentences with words from the table below. Use too and the infinitive. ➤ 4.6, 4.8

James is too young to take his driving test.

James	cold	reach that shelf.
You	young	swim in the sea.
This pizza	cloudy	lift.
The sky's	short	eat.
It's	heavy	take his driving test.
This suitcase	hot	see the stars.

10 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 9 with the adjectives below and enough. ➤ 4.7, 4.8

clear cool light old tall warm

James isn't old enough to take his driving test.

4H Zero conditional

11 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. ➤ 4.9

- 1 If we _____ (use) public transport instead of cars, we _____ (reduce) our carbon footprint.
- 2 If we _____ (cut down) rainforests, we _____ (destroy) many animals' natural habitat.
- 3 We _____ (can) combat climate change if we _____ (conserve) energy.
- 4 You _____ (save) electricity if you _____ (not leave) the lights on.
- 5 If you _____ (burn) a fossil fuel, it _____ (give off) carbon dioxide.

Grammar Reference

Comparative adjectives

4.1 Forming the comparative

We add *-er* to all one-syllable adjectives.

+ *-er*: long → longer straight → straighter

If a one-syllable adjective ends in *-e*, we add *-r*.

+ *-r*: wide → wider large → larger

If a one-syllable adjective ends in a short vowel + a single consonant, we double the consonant and add *-er*.

-t → -tter: hot → hotter wet → wetter

-n → -nner: thin → thinner

If a two-syllable adjective ends in consonant + *-y*, we drop the *-y* and add *-ier*.

-y → -ier: friendly → friendlier sunny → sunnier

A few other two-syllable adjectives have comparative forms ending in *-er*:

quiet → quieter narrow → narrower gentle → gentler
simple → simpler

For most two-syllable adjectives and all adjectives with three or more syllables, we use the word *more* to form the comparative.

boring → more boring difficult → more difficult

A small number of adjectives have irregular comparative forms. They are:

good → better bad → worse far → further

Some quantifiers have irregular forms.

few → fewer much / many → more a little → less

than

4.2 We use *than* to compare two things or people.

Horror films are usually scarier than thrillers.

We usually use the object pronoun (*me, you, he, him, us, them*) after *than*, not a subject pronoun.

You're taller than me.

We can make a comparison stronger by using *far* or *much* before the comparative form.

Dolphins are far more intelligent than sharks.

Hungarian is much harder to learn than English.

(not) as ... as

4.3 We use *(not) as ... as* to compare two things or people.

Not as ... as means 'less ... than'.

Jack is twelve. Liam is fourteen. Jack isn't as old as Liam.

As ... as means 'equally ...'.

My brother and I both weigh 62 kg. I'm as heavy as my brother.

We usually use the object pronoun (*me, you, he, him, us, them*) after *(not) as ... as*, not a subject pronoun.

We aren't as rich as them.

She's as excited as me.

Superlative adjectives

4.4 Spelling

We put *the* in front of short (one-syllable and some two-syllable) adjectives and add *-est*.

+ *-est* long → the longest

If the short adjective ends in *-e*, we add *-st*.

+ *-st* wide → the widest

If the short adjective ends in a short vowel + a single consonant, we double the consonant and add *-est*.

-t → -ttest hot → the hottest

If the adjective ends in *-y*, we drop the *-y* and add *-iest*.

-y → -iest friendly → the friendliest

If the adjective is long (two syllables or more), we use the word *most*.

gripping → the most gripping

A small number of adjectives have irregular superlative forms. They are:

good → the best bad → the worst far → the furthest

4.5 We can use *of* after superlative adjectives.

the longest day of the year

We use *in*, not *of*, with nouns for groups or places.

the tallest man in the world the longest river in China

too and enough

4.6 *Too* comes before an adjective. *Enough* comes after an adjective.

This jacket is too small for him.

This jacket isn't big enough for him.

4.7 *Enough* comes before a noun.

He can't buy it. He hasn't got enough money.

4.8 We often use an infinitive with *to* after *too* + adjective or adjective + *enough*.

He's too young / old enough to join the army.

Zero conditional

4.9 We use the zero conditional to talk about a result which follows a particular action. We use the present to describe the action and the present simple to describe the result.

If I eat too much, I feel ill.

The *if* clause can come before or after the main clause. If it comes after, we don't use a comma.

If I drink a lot of coffee, I can't sleep.

I can't sleep if I drink a lot of coffee.

Grammar Builder

5B will and going to

1 Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative or negative form of *will*. ➔ 5.1

- 1 Don't worry. My dad _____ pay for our tickets.
- 2 '_____ Tamer be at the party?' 'No, he _____.'
- 3 Suzie's the best student in the class. She _____ pass all her exams easily.
- 4 '_____ your friends be at the beach?' 'Yes, they _____.'
- 5 Max is good at keeping secrets. He _____ tell anyone.
- 6 August is always very dry, so it _____ rain then.
- 7 '_____ you be in Year 5 next year?' 'No, I _____.'
- 8 Kyle wants to have a motorbike, but his parents _____ allow it.

2 Write offers or promises in reply to sentences 1–6. Use the verbs and object pronouns below. ➔ 5.1, 5.2

Verbs ask carry eat invite tell video

Pronouns her him it them you us

- 1 This bag is too heavy for me.
I'll carry it.
- 2 I don't really like these crisps.
- 3 I really want Emma to come to my party.
- 4 Let's send a video message to Grandma.
- 5 I want to know what happens at the end of the film.
- 6 Maybe we can borrow my dad's laptop.

3 Write decisions with *will* in reply to sentences 1–6. Use your own ideas. ➔ 5.1, 5.2

- 1 Somebody's knocking at the door.
I'll answer it.
- 2 Would you like the blue T-shirt or the red one?
- 3 There's chicken or fish for lunch.
- 4 It looks freezing outside.
- 5 The next bus into town is in an hour.
- 6 What would you like to drink?

4 Look at the pictures and write predictions with *going to* and the prompts. ➔ 5.3, 5.4

1 they / catch / the bus



2 the boat / sink



3 the rope / break



4 she / get / a shock

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *will* or *going to*. ➔ 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6

- Tara Hi, Matt. Where are you going?
 Matt Into town. I ¹ _____ buy some new trainers.
 Tara I ² _____ go with you. I can help you choose.
 Matt Thanks! Look, here's our bus.
 Tara It's going very fast. It ³ _____ stop!
 Matt That's strange. Maybe it's full.
 Tara I know. I ⁴ _____ phone my sister, Lucy.
 She usually drives into town on Saturdays. She ⁵ _____ probably give us a lift. And her car is OK now, after the accident.
 Matt Accident? Actually, I think I ⁶ _____ go by bike.

5D First conditional

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the present simple. ➔ 5.7, 5.8

become drop have not hurry up
not understand want

- 1 If you _____, you'll be late for school.
- 2 If I _____ time, I'll phone you later.
- 3 She'll earn a lot of money if she _____ a solicitor.
- 4 If you _____ your phone into water, it'll stop working.
- 5 I'll help you if you _____ the exercise.
- 6 She'll have to work very hard if she _____ to go to university.

7 Complete the sentences with the *will* form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 5.7, 5.8

- 1 If you text me, I _____ (reply) immediately.
- 2 We _____ (not go) skiing this winter if there isn't enough snow.
- 3 If you come home late, your parents _____ (worry).
- 4 You _____ (have) a great time if you come to the party.
- 5 If we leave before 10 o'clock, we _____ (not be) late.
- 6 I _____ (lend) you my phone if you can't find yours.

8 Match 1–6 with a–f below and write six first conditional sentences. For each sentence, write the *if* clause first, then second. ➔ 5.7, 5.8

- 1 you / study hard _____
 - 2 the weather / be bad _____
 - 3 you / not listen to the instructions _____
 - 4 she / not invite Joe to her party _____
 - 5 we / not leave now _____
 - 6 the match / be / on TV _____
- a you / not know what to do
 b we / miss the train
 c you / pass all your exams
 d I / watch it
 e he / be upset
 f we / not have a barbecue
- 1 If you study hard, you'll pass all your exams.
You'll pass all your exams if you study hard.

Grammar Reference

will and going to

5.1 We form sentences with *will* like this:

will + infinitive without *to*

I will go.

The form of *will* is the same for all persons (*I, you, he, she, etc.*). In the affirmative, we usually use the short form *'ll* with subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, etc.*). However, we never use the short form in an affirmative short answer. In the negative, we usually use the short form *won't*. We use *won't* in negative short answers too.

Affirmative	Negative
I'll see you later. She'll be angry. (full form = will)	I won't tell anybody. They won't listen. (full form = will not)
Questions	Short answers
Will you be at home? Will it work? When will we know?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.

5.2 We use *will*:

- to make factual statements about the future.
There will be a solar eclipse in 2026.
- to make predictions, especially when they are based on what we know or when they are just a guess. We often use *I think / don't think ...* to make these predictions.
I think you'll do well in your exams.
I don't think England will win the next World Cup.
- to make offers.
I'll carry your bags.
I'll lend you my phone.
- to make promises.
I'll always love you.
I won't forget.
- to make instant decisions (decisions that we make while we are speaking).
Look! There's Tommy. I'll go and say hello.

5.3 We form sentences with *going to* like this:

present simple of *be* + *going to* + infinitive without *to*

I'm going to take my driving test next year.
Djokovic isn't going to win this match.
Are you going to be at home this weekend?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

5.4 We use *going to*:

- to make predictions, especially when they are based on what we can see or hear.
Look at that man! He's going to jump in the river!
Listen to the thunder. There's going to be a storm.
- to talk about our plans and intentions.
I'm going to invite her to my party.

5.5

	<i>will</i>	<i>going to</i>
Predictions	based on our own knowledge and opinions: <i>Messi will score. He always scores in important games.</i>	based on the situation and what we can see or hear: <i>Messi's got the ball. He's going to score!</i>
Decisions	instant decisions that we make while speaking: <i>Show me the menu.</i> <i>Hmm. I'll have chicken.</i>	intentions – things that we have already decided: <i>I'm going to have chicken tonight. I bought it this morning.</i>

5.6 We can make predictions and plans with *will* or *going to* more certain or uncertain by adding *definitely* or *probably*. Pay attention to the position of the adverb.

I'll definitely / probably be at home this weekend.

I definitely / probably won't finish my homework.

I'm definitely / probably (not) going to invite friends round.

First conditional

5.7 We use the first conditional to predict the result of a future action. We use the present simple to describe the action and *will* + infinitive without *to* to describe the result.

If the weather's fine tomorrow, we'll play tennis.

(action) (result)

If you go to bed early, you won't be tired tomorrow.

(action) (result)

5.8 The *if* clause can come before or after the main clause. If it comes after, we do not use a comma.

If you work hard, you'll do well at school.

You'll do well at school if you work hard.

6B Present perfect

1 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

→ 6.1

- 1 exams / finished / hasn't / my / sister / her
- 2 you / new / game / played / computer / have / this / ?
- 3 dog / its / my / leg / has / broken
- 4 parents / New York / been / have / to / my
- 5 you / my / have / trainers / seen / ?
- 6 cousin / has / my / applied / job / new / for / a

2 Write the past participles of these regular and irregular verbs. → 6.2

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 visit <i>visited</i> | 7 do _____ |
| 2 ask _____ | 8 reach _____ |
| 3 take _____ | 9 stop _____ |
| 4 meet _____ | 10 put _____ |
| 5 use _____ | 11 be _____ |
| 6 see _____ | 12 spend _____ |

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. → 6.1, 6.2, 6.3

- 1 Oh no! You _____ (drop) my laptop!
- 2 My friends _____ (buy) lots of new clothes in the sale.
- 3 We _____ (be) on holiday for a week but we _____ (not spend) much money.
- 4 This train _____ (stop) at every town and village!
- 5 I _____ (have) a shower and I'm ready to go out.
- 6 _____ (you / met) my best friend from school?
- 7 How long _____ (he / have) that motorbike?
- 8 My grandparents _____ (live) in London since 2010.

4 Circle **for** or **since**. → 6.3

- 1 We've been in this queue **for** / **since** two hours!
- 2 I've known my best friend **for** / **since** we were at primary school.
- 3 Have you had that phone **for** / **since** a long time?
- 4 You've needed a new car **for** / **since** years.
- 5 I've had a headache **for** / **since** this morning.

5 Complete the sentences with **been** or **gone**. → 6.4

- 1 I'm sorry, Adam isn't here. He's _____ to the shops.
- 2 My parents have _____ on holiday. They'll be back next week.
- 3 My hair is wet because I've _____ to the swimming pool.
- 4 Bess was here earlier, but now she's _____.
- 5 I've _____ to Paris but I don't remember it very well.

6D Contrast: past simple and present perfect

6 Some of the sentences are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly. → 6.5

- 1 I've read six books last year. **x**
I read six books last year.
- 2 Jo washed her hair last night.
- 3 I had this watch since March.
- 4 Have you ever been to Spain?
- 5 'Tidy your room, please.' 'I already tidied it.'
- 6 We've eaten at that restaurant last Tuesday.
- 7 Peter has gone to the shops on Friday morning.
- 8 I've been kayaking twice in the last year.
- 9 'Did you do your homework yet?' 'No, not yet.'

7 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verb in one sentence, and the present perfect in the other. → 6.5, 6.6

- 1 **have**
 - a I _____ this laptop since my birthday.
 - b We _____ dinner in the garden last night.
- 2 **not buy**
 - a I _____ a new jacket in the sale last weekend.
 - b I _____ any new clothes for months.
- 3 **leave**
 - a I _____ home at seven and arrived at school at eight.
 - b I _____ your dinner in the fridge. You can heat it up later.
- 4 **not text**
 - a I _____ you last night because I don't have your number.
 - b Jim _____ his girlfriend since Monday. She's a bit upset about it.
- 5 **go**
 - a I _____ to Turkey three times. The last time was in 2011.
 - b Liam _____ to Morocco last summer.

8 Complete the dialogues with the verbs. Use the past simple or the present perfect. → 6.5, 6.6

go go never go not have stay visit

- Max** I ¹ _____ you _____ to Portugal?
Lucy Yes, I ² _____ there last summer.
Max ³ _____ you _____ Porto?
Lucy No, we ⁴ _____ time. We ⁵ _____ in Lisbon.
Max I'd like to see Lisbon. I ⁶ _____ there.
be be not go see see
Tom I ⁷ _____ the new *Iron Man* film last Saturday.
⁸ _____ you _____ it?
Sarah No, I haven't. I ⁹ _____ to the cinema for ages.
¹⁰ _____ it good?
Tom Yes, it ¹¹ _____ great. You should see it.

Grammar Reference

Present perfect

6.1 We form the present perfect with the present tense of the auxiliary verb *have* and the past participle.

Affirmative		Full forms
I've / you've / we've / they've	finished	've = have
he's / she's / it's		's = has
Negative		
I / you / we / they haven't	finished	haven't = have not
he / she / it hasn't		hasn't = has not
Questions		Short answers
Have I / you / we / they	finished?	Yes, I have. / No, you haven't.
Has he / she / it		Yes, he has. / No, she hasn't.

6.2 The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the past simple. It ends in *-ed*. (See 1.2 on page 125 for past simple spelling rules.)

play → played dance → danced
study → studied drop → dropped

With irregular verbs, sometimes the past participle is the same as the past simple, but sometimes it is different:

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
buy	bought	bought
put	put	put
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken

There is a list of irregular verbs in the Workbook.

6.3 We use the present perfect:

- to give news, when we do not say exactly when the event happened.

Guess what! I've passed my exam!

- to talk about events during a period of time (for example, a holiday) that is still continuing.

I'm in Paris. I've visited a museum but I haven't seen the Eiffel Tower.

- to ask how long a situation has existed.

How long have you been in Spain?

- with *for* or *since* to say how long a situation has existed. We use *for* with a period of time or *since* to say when it started.

We've been in Spain for a week / since Tuesday.

6.4 We use both *been* and *gone* as the past participle of the verb *go*. We use *been* when somebody has returned.

John has been shopping. (He went shopping but he's here now.)

We use *gone* when somebody has not returned.

John has gone shopping. (He is still at the shops.)

Past simple and present perfect contrast

6.5 We use both the past simple and the present perfect to talk about completed actions in the past.

I finished 'The Hobbit' last night. I really enjoyed it.

I've finished 'The Hobbit'. You can read it now.

- We use the past simple to talk about a specific occasion in the past, at a definite time.

I went to the cinema last Saturday night. I saw the new Spiderman film.

- We use the present perfect to talk about an experience at any time in the past. The exact time of the experience isn't stated.

I've been to Italy three times.

'Have you ever eaten Chinese food?' 'Yes, I have.'

- We can use finished-time expressions with the past simple, but not with the present perfect.

I visited my cousin yesterday / last Tuesday / on 1 May / in January, etc.

(NOT I've visited my cousin yesterday, etc.)

See point 6.3 for a list of the uses of the present perfect.

6.6 We often use the present perfect to ask and answer about an experience, and then the past simple to give specific information about it.

'Have you ever broken a bone?' 'Yes, I broke my leg when I was 12.'

Grammar Builder

7B Second conditional

1 Match the two halves of the conditional sentences. Which sentences are true for you? ➡ 7.1, 7.2, 7.3

- 1 If I won the lottery, ____
- 2 I'd feel bad ____
- 3 If I found a spider in my bed, ____
- 4 I would download a film illegally ____
- 5 If I went on holiday with my friends, ____
- a I'd be terrified.
- b if I couldn't afford to buy it.
- c I'd buy a new house for my parents.
- d we'd go camping.
- e if my best friend was cross with me.

2 Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. ➡ 7.1, 7.2, 7.3

- 1 I _____ (do) more homework if I _____ (spend) less time online.
- 2 If children _____ (not watch) TV so much, they _____ (be) healthier.
- 3 If a big rock _____ (hit) the Earth, it _____ (cause) a huge explosion.
- 4 Global warming _____ (slow) down if people _____ (change) their lifestyles.
- 5 If you _____ (apply) for a job at the hotel, I'm sure you _____ (get) it.
- 6 If you _____ (visit) Rome, you _____ (can) see the Trevi Fountain.
- 7 If I _____ (want) to become a millionaire, I _____ (start) my own business.

3 Rewrite these sentences using the second conditional. ➡ 7.1, 7.2, 7.3

- 1 My job is repetitive. That's why I don't enjoy it.
If my job wasn't repetitive, I'd enjoy it.
OR I'd enjoy my job if it wasn't repetitive.
- 2 She doesn't like swimming. That's why she doesn't go to the pool.
- 3 He doesn't earn a lot of money. That's why he doesn't rent an apartment on his own.
- 4 The Louvre Museum is crowded. That's why I don't like it.
- 5 We won't go on holiday this year. We can't afford it.
- 6 I don't understand my homework. That's why I can't finish it quickly.

4 Complete the second conditional questions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. ➡ 7.1, 7.2, 7.3

- 1 What _____ (you / do) if you _____ (be) outside in a thunderstorm?
- 2 If you _____ (can) meet one film star, who _____ (you / choose)?
- 3 _____ (you / behave) well on holiday if your parents _____ (not be) there?
- 4 How _____ (you / feel) if you _____ (win) the lottery?

- 5 If you _____ (can) visit any country, where _____ (you / go)?
- 6 If you _____ (have to) spend a month alone on a desert island, what _____ (you / take) with you?

5 **SPEAKING** In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 4. ➡ 7.1, 7.2, 7.3

7D Past perfect

6 Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets. ➡ 7.4, 7.5

- 1 I didn't have any chocolate because my sister _____ (eat) it.
- 2 I couldn't buy the magazine because I _____ (forget) to bring my wallet with me.
- 3 I didn't recognise my cousin. He _____ (grow) a beard.
- 4 We couldn't get home because we _____ (miss) the last bus.
- 5 After I _____ (write) the answer, I realised I _____ (make) a mistake.
- 6 I didn't watch the programme because I _____ (see) it before.

7 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past perfect form of the verbs in brackets. ➡ 7.4, 7.5

- 1 I _____ (can't) remember where I _____ (leave) my keys.
- 2 Last Saturday, I _____ (eat) at a Japanese restaurant. I _____ (never eat) Japanese food before that.
- 3 I _____ (find) a £10 note that I _____ (lose) last year.
- 4 Last weekend I _____ (meet) a girl who _____ (be born) in the same hospital as me.
- 5 I _____ (not play) volleyball because I _____ (hurt) my hand.
- 6 The pavement _____ (be) wet because it _____ (rain).

8 Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using the past simple and the past perfect. Start with the word given. ➡ 7.4, 7.5

- 1 I had dinner. I watched TV.
After I'd had dinner, I watched TV.
- 2 We bought a newspaper. We had a coffee.
After _____
- 3 We played tennis. We went home.
After _____
- 4 I went to sleep. My cousin phoned.
When _____
- 5 Messi scored two goals. We arrived at the match.
When _____
- 6 The children did the housework. Their mother got home.
When _____

Grammar Reference

Second conditional

7.1 We use the second conditional to describe an imaginary situation or event and its result.

If I lived near the sea, I would go to the beach a lot.
(imaginary situation) (result)

We use the past simple in the *if* clause and we use *would* + infinitive without *to* in the main clause. The short forms of *would* are *'d* and *wouldn't*.

If she had a car, she'd learn to drive.

If she learned to drive, she wouldn't use her bike.

7.2 We can put the main clause first and the *if* clause second.
I'd buy you a present if I had enough money.

When the main clause is first, we usually do not put a comma between the clauses.

7.3 In the main clause, we can use *could* to mean *would* + *can*. *Could* is also the past simple of *can*, so we can use it in the *if* clause too.

If I won the lottery, I could stop work.

If I could remember his number, I'd call him.

Past perfect

7.4 We form the past perfect like this:

Affirmative

I'd / you'd / he'd / she'd / it'd gone

Full form

'd = had

Negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they hadn't gone

Full form

hadn't = had not

Questions

Had I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they gone?

Short answers

Yes, I had. / No, she hadn't.

The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the past simple.

finished danced studied chatted

Sometimes irregular verbs have the same past participle as the past simple form, sometimes they are different.

go – went – been / gone

buy – bought – bought

see – saw – seen

For a list of irregular verbs, see the Workbook.

7.5 We use the past perfect to talk about an event in the past which happened before another event in the past.

past

future

they ran out of milk I arrived at the shop Now

When I arrived at the shop, they had run out of milk.

8B Reported speech (1)

1 Complete the reported speech. ➔ 8.1

- 'I'm wearing my sister's jacket,' she said.
She said she _____ her sister's jacket.
- 'I didn't arrive on time,' he told me.
He told me he _____ on time.
- 'The DIY store isn't open at the weekend,' he said.
He said the DIY store _____ open at the weekend.
- 'It's snowing heavily,' my dad said.
My dad said that it _____ heavily.
- 'I'm not enjoying the film,' Zak said.
Zak said he _____ the film.
- 'My grandma makes really good pizzas,' said Gino.
Gino said that his grandma _____ really good pizzas.
- 'I don't like horror films,' said Joel.
Joel said he _____ horror films.
- 'I went to Paris at New Year,' my cousin told me.
My cousin told me he _____ to Paris at New Year.
- 'I know all the answers,' my friend said.
My friend said she _____ all the answers.
- 'We didn't take many photos,' my parents said.
My parents said they _____ many photos.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns and possessive adjectives. ➔ 8.2

- 'I'm cleaning your brother's room,' my dad told me.
My dad told me he was cleaning my brother's room.
- 'I love your sunglasses,' my uncle said to me.
My uncle said that _____ loved _____ sunglasses.
- 'You need our help,' Anna told him.
Anna told him that _____ needed _____ help.
- 'Your sister has left her bike in our garage,' my friend's mum said to me.
My friend's mum told me that _____ sister had left _____ bike in _____ garage.
- 'You're hurting my finger,' Dan said to his brother.
Dan told _____ brother that _____ was hurting _____ finger.

3 Rewrite what Emma said using reported speech. ➔ 8.1, 8.2

- 'I'm on the High Street.'
She said she was on the High Street.
- 'It's raining quite hard here.'
- 'I need to buy a present for my sister.'
- 'It's her birthday soon.'
- 'I'm looking for a silver bracelet.'
- 'I saw a nice one yesterday in the jeweller's.'
- 'Unfortunately, it isn't there any more.'
- 'I think somebody bought it.'

8D Reported speech (2)

4 Complete the reported speech. Use the past perfect, *could / couldn't* and *would / wouldn't*. ➔ 8.3

- 'Burglars have broken into our house twice,' said Di.
Di said that burglars _____ into their house twice.
- 'I'll carry the bags for you,' said Ryan.
Ryan said that he _____ the bags for me.
- 'I've lost my glasses,' said my grandma.
My grandma said that she _____ her glasses.
- 'We can get some bread at the corner shop,' said Dad.
Dad said that we _____ some bread at the corner shop.
- 'I've never been to Spain,' Kelly said.
Kelly said that she _____ never _____ to Spain.
- 'You can't go out tonight,' said Mum.
Mum said I _____ go out that night.
- 'You haven't locked the door,' said George.
George said that I _____ the door.
- 'Barcelona will win the Champions League again,' said Harry.
Harry said that Barcelona _____ the Champions League again.

5 Change the direct speech to reported speech. Remember to change the pronouns and references to time where necessary. ➔ 8.2, 8.3

- 'I'll see you tomorrow,' said Sally.
Sally said that she would see me the next day.
- 'We haven't been to London since last January,' said Emma.
- 'Tom can't speak French,' said Wendy.
- 'I'll get a holiday job next summer,' said Kylie.
- 'We can play tennis tomorrow,' said Jake.
- 'Kate has decided to study medicine,' said her brother.
- 'I won't tell anyone what Josh has done,' said Andy.

8D Reported speech (2) *tell* and *say*6 Complete the reported speech with *said* or *told*. ➔ 8.4

- Kate _____ me that she wasn't feeling well.
- Sally _____ she wouldn't be late.
- Jordan _____ that he didn't like Vanessa.
- Amy _____ James that she'd text him later that day.
- Charlie _____ he wanted to go home.
- Beth _____ us she was going to the café.

Grammar Reference

8B Reported speech (1)

8.1 We use reported speech to report what somebody else said. We can use *that* to introduce reported speech, but we often omit it. The tense of the verb usually changes.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple	Past simple
'I don't like dogs,' Ben said.	Ben said (that) he didn't like dogs.
'My dad is at work,' Becky said.	Becky said (that) her dad was at work.
Present continuous	Past continuous
'He's wearing a blue top,' Michelle said.	Michelle said (that) he was wearing a blue top.
Past simple	Past perfect
'We moved to London in 2010,' Phil said.	Phil said (that) they had moved to London in 2010.

8.2 Pronouns and possessive adjectives usually change in reported speech, depending on the speaker and context.
'You're eating my chips,' he told us.
He told us we were eating his chips.
 References to time and place can change as well.

Direct speech	Reported speech
yesterday	the day before
'I sold my bike yesterday,' he told me.	He told me (that) he'd sold his bike the day before.
today	that day
'I'm revising today,' she said.	She said (that) she was revising that day.
here	there
'My grandparents live here too,' she told him.	She told him (that) her grandparents lived there too.

8D Reported speech (2)

8.3 See **8.1** and **8.2** above for general information about changes of tense and pronouns in reported speech.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present perfect	Past perfect
'I've finished,' he said.	He said (that) he had finished.
can / can't	could / couldn't
'He can't swim,' she said.	She said (that) he couldn't swim.
will / won't	would / wouldn't
'I'll phone later,' he said.	He said (that) he would phone later.

8.4 say and tell

If we want to mention who is spoken to, we usually use *tell*.
'Tom, I'm hungry,' said Mel. → Mel told Tom she was hungry.

We don't use *to* with *tell*.

~~*Mel told to Tom she was hungry.*~~ X

After *say*, we don't usually mention the person who is spoken to.

'Tom, I'm hungry,' said Mel. → Mel said she was hungry.

If we do mention the person who is spoken to, we use *to*.

Mel said to Tom that she was hungry. ✓

~~*NOT Mel said Tom that she was hungry.*~~ X

Grammar Builder

9B The passive (present simple and past simple)

1 Write the past participle of these verbs.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 break _____ | 6 fly _____ |
| 2 take _____ | 7 try _____ |
| 3 make _____ | 8 show _____ |
| 4 send _____ | 9 grow _____ |
| 5 spend _____ | 10 know _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *be*. ➔ 9.1

- I _____ mugged last summer in New York.
- The museum _____ renovated two years ago.
- Good food _____ served every night in our restaurant.
- Nowadays, most food _____ made in factories.
- The video clip _____ viewed over a million times that day.
- Most newspapers _____ published online these days.
- The first TV programmes _____ broadcast about 90 years ago.
- Every year, we _____ invited to my aunt's house for New Year, but we never go!

3 Complete the description using the present simple passive form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 9.1

Our pizzas ¹ _____ (make) freshly every evening from a recipe which ² _____ (know) by only a few people. Only the finest ingredients ³ _____ (use). The tomatoes ⁴ _____ (grow) in the south of Italy and the cheese ⁵ _____ (produce) using only the finest buffalo milk. The pizzas ⁶ _____ (prepare) by our skilled pizza chefs. Then they ⁷ _____ (cook) in our traditional pizza ovens. They ⁸ _____ (serve) with fresh salad.

4 Complete the broadcasting facts. Use the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 9.1, 9.2

- The first radio broadcast ¹ _____ (transmit) by KDKA in the USA.
- The first soap opera, *The Smith Family*, ² _____ (broadcast) on the radio.
- A television image ³ _____ (send) from England to the USA for the first time.
- The first television set ⁴ _____ (sell).
- The first BBC TV programmes ⁵ _____ (make) in the UK.
- Colour TV sets ⁶ _____ (demonstrate) by CBS in New York.
- Baseball games ⁷ _____ (televise) for the first time.
- More money ⁸ _____ (earn) by TV broadcasters than by radio broadcasters.
- Colour TV sets ⁹ _____ (buy) by families across the USA.

1983 The final episode of the comedy series *M*A*S*H* ¹⁰ _____ (watch) by more than 125 million viewers.

1990 The first episode of *The Simpsons* ¹¹ _____ (show) on Fox.

9D The passive (present perfect and future)

5 Complete the sentences. Use the correct affirmative, negative, or interrogative form of the present perfect passive. ➔ 9.4

- My watch *has been stolen* (steal).
- These socks _____ (not wash).
- _____ your ticket _____ (check)?
- A new road _____ (build) between Kingsbridge and Abbotsville.
- The latest *Avengers* film _____ (not show) in our local cinema yet.
- _____ your parcel _____ (deliver) yet?
- They're going to cancel the concert because not enough tickets _____ (sell).
- How many people _____ (invite) to Emily's party?
- My homework _____ (not mark) by the teacher.

6 Complete the advertisement. Use the future passive form (*will*) of the verbs in brackets. ➔ 9.5SuperCloud

FREE cloud storage for your computer data!

It's so easy! Simply select the files you want to store and they ¹ _____ (upload) to SuperCloud. They ² _____ (scan) for viruses and then ³ _____ (store) on our servers.

Your files and photos ⁴ _____ (back up) automatically, so they ⁵ _____ (not lose).

Remember, you ⁶ _____ (not charge) for the SuperCloud service. It's FREE!

Click here to sign up. Once you sign up, an email ⁷ _____ (send) to you with full instructions.

What are you waiting for?!

7 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present perfect or future passive. Use *by* where necessary.

➔ 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5

- Robots will build the cars in the new factory.
The cars will be built by robots in the new factory.
- The police have arrested three men.
- We probably won't need desktop computers ten years from now.
- Youths have vandalised the bus stop.
- Digital cameras have replaced celluloid film cameras.
- The police will study the CCTV footage.
- They haven't invented computers that can think like humans.

Grammar Reference

The passive (present simple and past simple)

9.1 We form the passive with the correct tense of the verb *be* and the past participle.

These cars are made in China. (present)

This computer was made in Japan. (past)

The passive can be affirmative, negative or interrogative.

Present simple	Past simple
Affirmative	
They are powered by electricity.	It was powered by steam.
Negative	
Cricket isn't played in many countries.	Basketball wasn't played in the 18th century.
Questions and short answers	
Are they grown in Europe? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.	Was it built by the Romans? Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.

9.2 We use the passive when either we do not know who or what performed the action, or we do not want to focus on who or what performed the action.

My laptop was stolen last weekend.

If we want to say who performed the action, we use *by*.

My house was designed by a famous architect.

9.3 When we use adverbs with the passive, we usually put them immediately before the past participle.

Phones are often used as video cameras.

It was probably discovered by the Ancient Greeks.

The passive (present perfect and future)

9.4 We form the present perfect passive like this:

present perfect of the verb *be* + past participle of the main verb

Affirmative
The room has been tidied.
Negative
The room hasn't been tidied.
Questions and short answers
Has the room been tidied? Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.

9.5 We form the future passive like this:

will / won't + be + past participle of the main verb

Affirmative
Teachers will be replaced by robots.
Negative
Teachers won't be replaced by robots.
Questions and short answers
Will teachers be replaced by robots? Yes, they will. / No, they won't.