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It's GRAMMAR TIME



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It's Grammar Time 1



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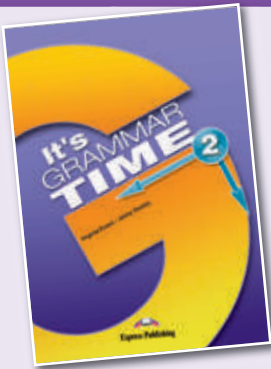


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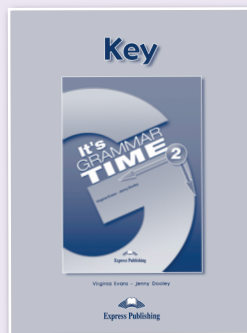


Test Booklet
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It's Grammar Time 2



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Test Booklet



Test Booklet
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It's Grammar Time 3



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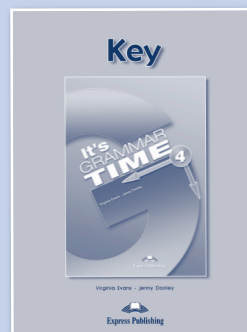


Test Booklet
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It's Grammar Time 4



Student's Book (with DigiBook)



Key



Test Booklet



Test Booklet
CD-ROM

It's GRAMMAR TIME

1

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing

Adjectives



	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Irregular Forms		
				Positive	Comparative	Superlative
short adjectives	tall long	taller longer	the tallest the longest			
adjectives ending in -y	busy happy	busier happier	the busiest the happiest	little much/many/a lot of good bad far	less more better worse farther/further	the least the most the best the worst the farthest/furthest
longer adjectives	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful			

Form

- With **one-syllable** and **two-syllable** adjectives, we form the **comparative** by adding **-er**, and the **superlative** by adding **-est**. *quick – quicker – quickest*
- With **adjectives of more than two syllables**, we form the **comparative** with **more**, and the **superlative** with **the most**. *beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful*
- With some **two-syllable adjectives**, such as *friendly, clever, narrow, gentle* etc we form the **comparative** either with **-er** or with **more**, and the **superlative** either with **-est** or with **most**. *clever – cleverer – cleverest* or *clever – more clever – most clever*

Spelling

- To **one-syllable** adjectives ending in **-e**, we add **-r** in the **comparative**, and **-st** in the **superlative**. *large – larger – largest*
- To **one-syllable** adjectives ending in a **vowel + consonant**, we **double the last consonant** and add **-er/-est**. *big – bigger – biggest*
- To **two-syllable** adjectives ending in **-y**, we **drop the -y** and add **-ier/-iest**. *heavy – heavier – heaviest*

Use

- We use the **comparative** to compare one person, animal, thing, place, etc with another. We normally use **than** with the comparative. *A squirrel is smaller than a tiger.*
- We use the **superlative** to compare one person, animal, thing, place, etc with more than one person, animal, thing, place etc in the same group. *A mouse is the smallest of all.*
- We use **the ... of/in** with the superlative. *Lee is the smartest of all. Bob is the smartest boy in the class.* We use **in** with the superlative when we talk about places. *Mt Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.* (NOT: ~~of the world~~)

Note:

- **very + adjective** *The dolphins are very clever.*
- **much + comparative form of adjective** *A horse is much taller than a parrot.*
- **(not) as + adjective + as** *A lion is not as fast as a cheetah.*

Adverbs

Adverbs	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ending in -ly	slowly	more slowly	the most slowly
the same form as adjectives	fast late early	faster later earlier	the fastest the latest the earliest
irregular forms	little well badly far	less better worse farther/further	the least the best the worst the farthest/furthest

- Adverbs which have the same form as the adjective, take **-er** in the comparative and **-est** in the superlative.
hard – harder – hardest
- Adverbs formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective, take **more** in the comparative and **most** in the superlative.
carefully – more carefully – most carefully

1 Look at the jokes and the words in bold above. a) What part of speech are they? b) What form are they? c) How do we form the *comparative* and *superlative* form of adjectives/adverbs? Give examples.

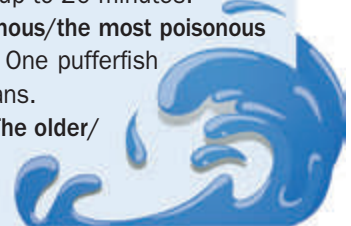
2 Write the *comparative* and *superlative* form of the following adjectives.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 long | <i>longer</i> | <i>longest</i> |
| 2 thick | ..... | ..... |
| 3 thin | ..... | ..... |
| 4 bad | ..... | ..... |
| 5 sharp | ..... | ..... |
| 6 small | ..... | ..... |
| 7 happy | ..... | ..... |
| 8 careful | ..... | ..... |
| 9 intelligent | ..... | ..... |
| 10 good | ..... | ..... |
| 11 far | ..... | ..... |
| 12 friendly | ..... | ..... |

4 Choose the correct item.

SEALIFE FACTFILE

- The black marlin is **1) the fastest/faster** fish in the sea. It can swim 80 miles per hour.
- The whale shark is **2) the largest/larger** than the great white shark. It can get as large as 18 metres.
- The great white shark has **3) sharper/the sharpest** teeth of all sharks.
- Humpback whales sing **4) the longest/the most long** whale songs. They can last up to 20 minutes.
- Pufferfish are **5) more poisonous/the most poisonous** than stonefish and lionfish. One pufferfish can easily kill 30 adult humans.
- Lobsters live long lives. **6) The older/The oldest** lobster ever caught was 70 years old!



3 Write the *comparative* and *superlative* form of the following adverbs.


- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 heavily | <i>more heavily</i> | <i>most heavily</i> |
| 2 quickly | ..... | ..... |
| 3 early | ..... | ..... |
| 4 bravely | ..... | ..... |
| 5 hard | ..... | ..... |
| 6 clearly | ..... | ..... |
| 7 fast | ..... | ..... |
| 8 angrily | ..... | ..... |
| 9 well | ..... | ..... |
| 10 little | ..... | ..... |

5 Fill in: *of*, *in*, or *than*.


AMAZING FACTS

- 1 Elephants are the heaviest *of* all land animals.
- 2 Athens is one of the oldest cities the world.
- 3 There are many oceans in the world, but the Pacific Ocean is the largest all.
- 4 Johannesburg has more trees any other city in the world.
- 5 The giant huntsman spider has the longest legs all spiders.
- 6 We know more about space we do about life in the deep sea.

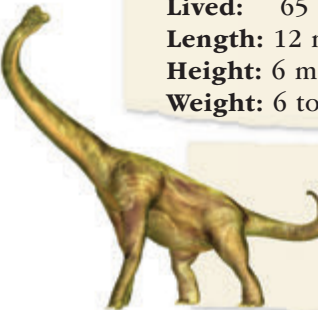
6 Use the information below to complete sentences 1-6 with the *comparative/superlative* forms of the adjectives in brackets, adding any necessary words.



ALLOSAURUS
Lived: 150 million years ago
Length: 11 metres
Height: 5 metres
Weight: 4 tons



T-REX
Lived: 65 million years ago
Length: 12 metres
Height: 6 metres
Weight: 6 tons



BRACHIOSAURUS
Lived: 154 million years ago
Length: 26 metres
Height: 16 metres
Weight: 40 tons

- 1 Brachiosaurus was *the oldest of* (old) all three dinosaurs.
- 2 Allosaurus was (small) and (light) T-Rex.
- 3 Brachiosaurus was (tall) all three.
- 4 Allosaurus weighed (little) T-Rex.
- 5 Brachiosaurus was (heavy) all three.
- 6 Allosaurus was not as (tall) the other two dinosaurs.

7 Put the words in the correct order.

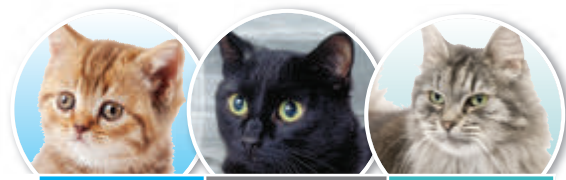
Did you know?

- 1 blue/are/whales/heaviest/the/creatures/world/in/the
Blue whales are the heaviest creatures in the world.
- 2 african grey parrots/more/learn/words/can/than/other parrot species

- 3 loggerhead turtles/bigger/are/sea turtles/than/other/all the

- 4 giraffes/animals/tallest/Earth/are/on/the

8 Toby is thinking of getting a cat. Look at the table and make sentences to help him decide.



	Tabby kitten	Black cat	Siberian cat
young	xxx	xx	x
sweet	xx	x	xxx
noisy	x	xxx	xx
quick	x	xx	xxx
friendly	xxx	xx	x

- 1 *The black cat is younger than the Siberian cat.But the tabby kitten is the youngest of all.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

9 Complete the sentences using *as* or *than* and the word in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 I don't spend *as much* as you do on clothes. (much)
- 2 Ricky is my friend James. (funny)
- 3 Please be as you can; the baby's sleeping. (quiet)
- 4 Blue Whales are more tigers. (endangered)
- 5 Using a tablet is as using a desktop computer. (easy)
- 6 Sarah is her sister Michelle. (slim)
- 7 Kevin doesn't study as his brother. (hard)
- 8 Larry's truck is Eric's. (fast)
- 9 This box is the others; can you help me carry it? (heavy)
- 10 This dictionary is that one. (good)

10 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Lewis is person in my office.
A tall B the tallest C taller
- 2 That's song I've ever heard.
A the horrible B more horrible
C the most horrible
- 3 Scotland is very in the winter.
A cold B colder C coldest
- 4 I think History is subject of all!
A the most interesting B interesting
C more interesting
- 5 My bag isn't heavy as yours.
A very B as C much
- 6 You walk than a turtle! Hurry up!
A slower B more slowly C slowly
- 7 Frank cooked a meal last night.
A most delicious B delicious
C more delicious
- 8 Helen lives away than any of us.
A further B the furthest C far

11 Complete the sentences. Use the *comparative* or *superlative* form of the adjectives/adverbs adding any necessary words.

DRAGONS:
Lords of the skies

Many myths, legends and stories talk about a large monster **1) more terrible (terrible)** than other monsters, and **2) (wild)** than any wild animal that lives today. This frightening beast was the dragon, **3) (scary)** creature in the ancient world. People believed that dragons were much **4) (old)** than giants or unicorns, and that they were **5) (intelligent)** animals of all. Some could talk and were much **6) (smart)** than humans! Dragons fought **7) (aggressively)** than any other monster, and they could even breathe fire! They also had large wings that let them fly **8) (quickly)** than other beasts, and carried them **9) (high)** into the clouds than any bird. We now know that dragons aren't real animals, but to ancient people these huge lizards were the lords of the skies!



12 Fill in *very* or *much*.

- 1 A: This house is *very* nice. We should buy it!
B: Yes, but it is also more expensive than we can afford.
- 2 A: Debbie is a good secretary.
B: Yes, I know. She's more hardworking than the other girls in the office.
- 3 A: It was sunnier yesterday than today.
B: You're right, but it's still warm today.
- 4 A: Table tennis is a enjoyable sport to play.
B: Yes, but I think tennis is more exciting!

Speaking

In pairs, look at the pictures and make *comparisons* using the *adjectives* in the box.

- heavy • big • small
- dangerous • strong • cute



Bear



Wolf



Monkey



Squirrel

- A: A wolf is bigger than a monkey.
B: Yes! And a monkey is much bigger than a squirrel. The bear is the biggest of all. etc.

Writing

Find pictures of animals and make *comparisons*. Use the *Speaking* activity and/or your own ideas.

A monkey is smarter than a panda. ...

Past simple (irregular verbs)

1 Read the text below. Circle all the verbs in the *past simple*. Which are *regular*? Which are *irregular*? List them under the headings.

Trodon

Trodonts were amazing creatures that became extinct 65 million years ago. Trodon was a small bird-like dinosaur only 2.4 metres long and weighed up to 50 kgs. It was shorter than humans! Trodon was a meat-eating dinosaur that used its sharp claws and teeth to kill other animals. It had strong legs and ran very fast. Trodon had the best vision of all other dinosaurs. It had large eyes and it could spot its prey more easily than any other dinosaur. It also had a big brain for its size and was one of the smartest dinosaurs. Like most dinosaurs, Trodonts laid eggs and sat on them to keep them warm, just like birds do today. However, the young Trodon left the nest very quickly like crocodiles. Trodonts were very dangerous dinosaurs and excellent hunters. The reason they disappeared is still a mystery.

Regular	Irregular
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 a) How do we form the interrogative and negative forms of the *past simple*? How do we form short answers?

b) Read the text. Use the words to form questions. Then answer them using short answers.

- Trodonts/weigh/up to 50 kgs
.....
.....
- they/have/strong legs
.....
.....
- they/have/small eyes
.....
.....
.....
- they/be/dangerous dinosaurs
.....
.....

Adverbs

3 a) Highlight the *adverbs* in the text in Ex. 1. How are *adverbs* formed? What do *adverbs* and *adjectives* describe?

b) Choose the correct item.

- He is a **slow/slowly** runner.
- Helen is very **happily/happy** today.
- Cross the road **carefully/careful**.
- Get ready for work **quickly/quick**.
- Laura sings **bad/badly**.
- The maths test was very **easy/easily**.

Comparatives – Superlatives

4 a) Underline the *comparative* and *superlative adjectives* in the text and write them in the appropriate column below. Complete the missing forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
.....
.....
.....

b) Find a comparative form of an adverb. How do we form *comparative* and *superlative* forms of adverbs?

c) Put the adjectives/adverbs in brackets into the *comparative* and *superlative*.

- Hippos are (**big**) than sheep.
- Sarah dances (**beautifully**) of all.
- A lion is (**dangerous**) than a cat.
- Giraffes have got (**long**) necks of all animals.
- My mum talks (**politely**) than anyone I know.
- The cheetah is (**fast**) animal in the world.

d) Complete the sentences using *as ... as*, *very* or *much*.

- Helen can't speak French (**well**) Elizabeth.
- England is (**cold**) in winter.
- It's (**hot**) in here.
- Jack isn't (**strong**) as I am.
- London is (**big**) than York.



1 Circle the correct item.

- 1 you wash the dishes last night?
A Do B Did C Were
- 2 I think *the Guardian* is the newspaper in the UK.
A good B better C best
- 3 Are the ready to leave?
A womans B women C woman
- 4 Today is hotter yesterday.
A from B of C than
- 5 Peter at his desk now?
A Does, work B Is, working C Did, work
- 6 They the bus to work every day.
A are taking B take C takes
- 7 got a daughter?
A Has Tom B Tom hasn't C Tom has
- 8 How is your house from the airport?
A much B far C long
- 9 Are there onions in the cupboard?
A any B some C a
- 10 Mike eats out; he says it isn't healthy.
A always B usually C never
- 11 Jake stood the bank and waited for Ted.
A among B in front of C between
- 12 George and Ben forgot skateboards at home.
A their B they're C them
- 13 This is flat.
A Helen and Ken's
B Helen's and Ken
C Helen's and Ken's
- 14 Whose magazines are over there?
A these B those C they
- 15 Nile river is in Egypt.
A The B - C A
- 16 That isn't Terry's coat. is in the wardrobe.
A He B Him C His
- 17 any curtains on the window.
A There isn't B There is
C There aren't
- 18 you and Andy at the theatre last night?
A Did B Were C Was
- 19 My birthday is July.
A on B at C in
- 20 Emily can iron clothes but she cook.
A can B can't C can not
- 21 Would you like crisps?
A any B some C a
- 22 Kelly loves books in the evening.
A reading b to reading C read
- 23 There is bakery next to the cinema.
A a B - C the
- 24 Jane isn't as as her sister.
A tallest B taller C tall
- 25 This building is really beautiful. a picture of it.
A Take B Don't take
C Not take

▶ Grammar in Focus

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets, choose the correct word or fill in the gap.

- A Dinosaurs **1)** (**live**) on the Earth millions of years **2)** However, not all dinosaurs **3)** (**look**) the same. There were more **4)** 5000 kinds. The Brontosaurus, **5)** example, was twenty metres long and **6)** (**eat**) only plants. The T-Rex was one of the **7)** **biggest/bigger** meat eaters. It **8)** (**have**) a huge head and long back legs. It **9)** (**can**) run very **10)** (**quick**)!
- B Fota Wildlife Park is the biggest wildlife park **1)** Ireland. It is **2)** an island near Cork City. It **3)** (**have got**) over 30 mammal and bird species. Many of **4)** animals walk around **5)** (**free**). **6)** is also an education centre in the park where visitors can learn about **7)** environment.
- C The dodo is **1)** extinct bird. It disappeared **2)** the 16th century. The dodo **3)** (**be**) around 1 metre tall. It **4)** (**can/not**) fly and it made **5)** nest in fields. The dodos became extinct when Dutch sailors arrived on the island and killed **6)** for food.



Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct item.

- 1 Alex can run fast. He's athlete.
A a B an C -
- 2 American flag has stars and stripes.
A - B The C An
- 3 touch that knife, please!
A Do B Don't C Does
- 4 Can I have glass of water, please?
A some B - C a
- 5 My brother play the piano but he can sing.
A can't B isn't C hasn't
- 6 History a difficult subject.
A are B is C aren't
- 7 They American. They're Spanish.
A aren't B are C isn't
- 8 My sister is tall. is a model.
A She B Her C Hers
- 9 George and I are Greek. are from Greece.
A Us B We C You
- 10 Look at He's my son.
A he B him C his
- 11 Mary, are these binoculars?
A your B you C yours
- 12 does he go to the cinema?
A How much B How often
C How old
- 13 "..... is his shop?" "It's next to my house."
A Where B When C How
- 14 "..... is this jumper?" "It's Susan's."
A What B Which C Whose
- 15 I need two to put the books inside.
A box B boxes C boxies
- 16 I love my aunts. They're nice
A ladies B ladys C lades
- 17 This is my car. blue.
A It's B It C Its
- 18 Would you like orange juice?
A little B some C any
- 19 Are there apples left?
A some B any C much
- 20 There aren't students in the class.
A many B some C much
- 21 Could you pass me book, please?
A this B that C those
- 22 souvenirs are from Crete.
A These B This C That
- 23 John's cat is the tree.
A between B under C above
- 24 My brother lives Paris.
A at B to C in
- 25 This sandwich is I made it a few minutes ago.
A my B me C mine
- 26 your mum got blue eyes?
A Have B Has C Haven't
- 27 This is house.
A Bens' B Ben C Ben's
- 28 My dad books.
A reads often B often reads
C doesn't read often
- 29 She late for work.
A always is B are always
C is always
- 30 He reading books but he loves watching films.
A didn't like B doesn't like
C not likes
- 31 She jogging in the morning.
A always goes B is always going
C always is going
- 32 They an exam in two hours.
A sit B are sitting C sits
- 33 accordion is a difficult instrument.
A - B An C The
- 34 He has piano lessons Saturdays.
A on B at C in
- 35 Sue starts work 8 o'clock.
A on B at C in
- 36 His favourite song is playing
A every day B last night
C at the moment
- 37 he fair hair when he was young?
A Does ... have B Did ... have
C Is ... having
- 38 you and Tom at the cinema last night?
A Were B Did C Was
- 39 She can't talk now. She dinner.
A cooked B is cooking C cooks
- 40 When did you that jacket?
A buying B bought C buy

It's GRAMMAR TIME

2

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley




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1

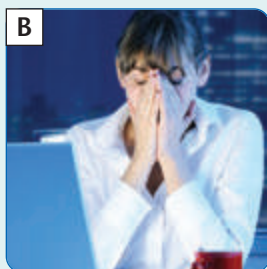
Present continuous

A *What are you doing at the moment? Are you studying?*




No, I'm not. I'm listening to music.

B



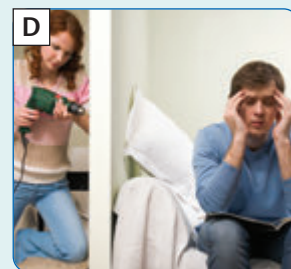
Sue is working very hard these days.

C



She is travelling to Rome in an hour.

D



You're always making noise late at night!

Affirmative	I'm reading, He's/She's/It's reading, We're/You're/They're reading.		
Negative	I'm not reading, He/She/It isn't reading, We/You/They aren't reading.		
Interrogative	Am I reading?, Is he/she/it reading?, Are we/you/they reading?		
Short Answers	Yes, I am.	Yes, he/she/it is.	Yes, we/you/they are.
	No, I'm not.	No, he/she/it isn't.	No, we/you/they aren't.

Spelling

- Most verbs add **-ing** to the base form of the main verb.
talk – talking, watch – watching, look – looking
- Verbs ending in **-e**, drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.
ride – riding, make – making
- Verbs ending in a **vowel and a consonant**, double the consonant and add **-ing**.
swim – swimming, get – getting
- Verbs ending in **-ie**, change the **-ie** to **-y** and add **-ing**. *lie – lying*
- Verbs ending in **-l**, double the **-l** and add **-ing**.
travel – travelling

Time words/phrases used with the **present continuous**: *now, at the moment, at present, these days, tomorrow, tonight, next week, etc*

Use

We use the **present continuous**:

- for actions happening **now**, **at the moment of speaking**, or actions happening **around the time of speaking**. (**temporary situations**)
He is reading a book now. (action happening now).
She is practising for a concert these days. (around the time of speaking).
- for **fixed arrangements** in the near future.
He is meeting his friends at the cinema. (He has to be at the cinema in an hour.)
- with **always** to express our **annoyance** at actions happening too often.
You're always leaving your clothes on the floor.

15 Look at the pictures (A-D). Underline all the verbs. What tense is this?

a) How do we form the affirmative, negative and interrogative of this tense?

b) Which of the uses of the tense does each verb show?

16 Add **-ing** to the verbs below and put them in the correct box.

- talk • bake • die • quarrel • type • shake • run • try
- hope • forget • tie • write • cook • stop • sleep • have

+ing	<i>talking,</i>
-e → ing	<i>baking,</i>
-ie → y + ing	<i>dying,</i>
double consonant + ing	<i>quarrelling,</i>

17 Fill in the correct verb from the list in the *present continuous*. Which sentences refer to actions happening now (N), temporary situations (T), fixed arrangements in the near future (F) and annoyance about actions happening too often (A)?

- take • read • shop • meet
- work • stay • move • study

- 1 Sue and Emma *are shopping* for some new shoes. N
- 2 I Joanna at the shopping centre in an hour.
- 3 Joe in his father's company these days.
- 4 We into our new house at the weekend.
- 5 You always my things without asking!
- 6 Karl for his exams right now.
- 7 I a really interesting book at the moment.
- 8 I with my aunt and uncle this week.

18 Look at the pictures and use the phrases to ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- watch television • read a book • wash dishes
- ride a bike

1 Julie/listen/music
A: Is Julie listening to music?
B: No, she isn't. She's reading a book.



2 Brian/have/dinner
 A:
 B:

3 they/surf/Net
 A:
 B:



4 he/play/football
 A:
 B:

19 It is Bob and Alice's wedding anniversary. Put the words in the correct order to find out what they are doing.

- 1 anniversary/today/their/celebrating/Bob and Alice/are
Bob and Alice are celebrating their anniversary today.
- 2 are/with/friends/later tonight/having/they/dinner/their

- 3 the/a/Bob/moment/is/at/table/booking

- 4 dinner/is/Alice/dress/for/the/new/for/shopping/a

- 5 flying/Madrid/weekend/they/at/to/the/are

- 6 trip/friend/the/paying/present/a/their/as/for/best/is

- 7 weather/hoping/for/they/the/nice/are/stays/it

20 Fill in the gaps with the *present continuous*.

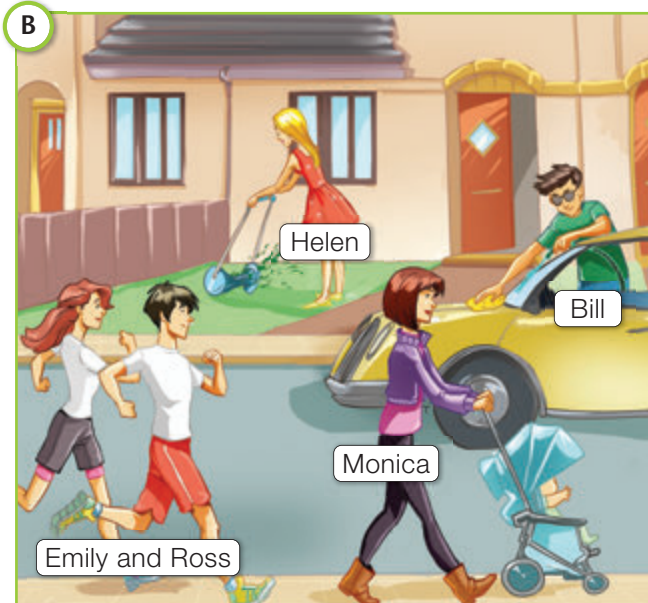
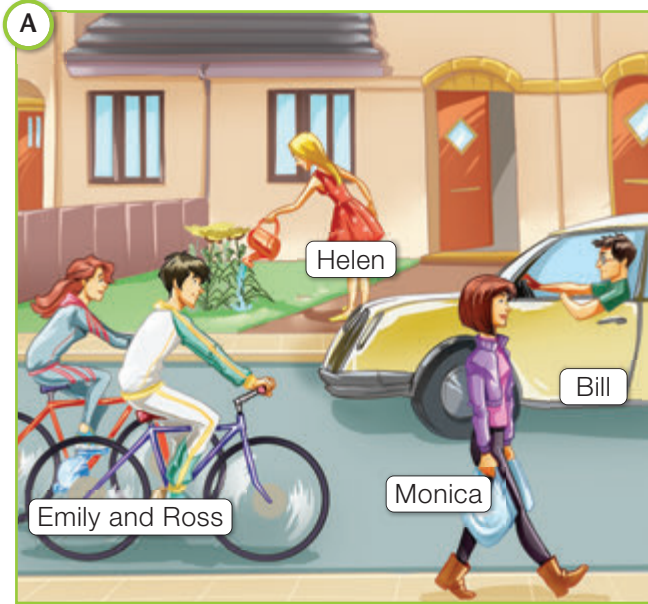
- 1 We *are going* (go) to the theatre at the weekend.
- 2 I (take) my driving test on Friday.
- 3 What book (you/read) at present?
- 4 Billy (not/work) on the computer now.
- 5 Toby (study) engineering at university at the moment.
- 6 Jenny (pack) her suitcase now.
- 7 We (use) public transport this week because our car is in the garage.
- 8 Please be quiet! The baby (sleep).
- 9 You (always/interrupt) me when I'm talking!
- 10 Darren (not/wear) a jacket because it's so hot outside.
- 11 What (you/have) for dinner tonight?

1

Present continuous

21 Look at the pictures and find the differences. Write sentences using the verbs from the list.

- water • cut • jog • carry • wash
- push • ride • drive • wear



In picture A, Helen is watering the flowers. In picture B, Helen isn't watering the flowers. She's cutting the grass.

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.....

.....

22 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 Are you learning a foreign language?
Yes, I am. I'm learning French and English.
- 2 Is your best friend going on holiday this year?
.....
- 3 Is your mother cooking right now?
.....
- 4 Are you doing anything at the weekend?
.....
- 5 Are you listening to music at the moment?
.....
- 6 Is your father working now?
.....
- 7 Are you studying for your exams at present?
.....

23 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

Dear Christine,
Greetings from Edinburgh! I 1) *'m spending* (spend) the holidays with my aunt and uncle here. The city is really beautiful in winter, but can you believe that it 2) (snow) right now! Everyone 3) (wear) hats and gloves because it's so cold. I 4) (not/enjoy) the cold weather. I 5) (sit) in a café waiting for my cousins. I 6) (drink) hot chocolate to keep warm while they 7) (shop). Later, tonight we 8) (watch) the firework display at Edinburgh Castle. I 9) (come) home next week, so I can show you my photos then. 10) (you/have) a nice time at the moment?
See you soon,
Mary

Speaking

Work in pairs. Find a picture in a magazine and describe it to your partner. Say what is happening, what the people in the picture are doing, what they are wearing, etc.

In this picture, there is/are ...

Writing

Write a short text describing your picture.



A

It's Saturday and they're playing golf. They usually play golf on Saturdays.



B

Margaret lives in Madrid, but this summer she is visiting her sister in Paris.



C

The plane to Stockholm leaves at 4 o'clock, so Rob is flying in 30 minutes.



D

The Earth orbits around the sun.

Why are you always interrupting me?



E

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- **daily routines, habits, repeated actions usually with adverbs of frequency** (usually, always, etc).
Sharon usually goes to work at 9 am.
- **permanent states.**
She lives in Paris. She is a teacher.
- **timetables and programmes** (buses, trains, etc).
The concert starts at 7 o'clock.
- **general truths and laws of nature.**
The sun rises in the east. (law of nature)

We use the **present continuous** for:

- **actions happening at the moment of speaking.**
She is making dinner at the moment.
- **temporary actions happening around the time of speaking.** *David is studying for his exams these days.*
- **fixed arrangements in the near future.**
They are taking the train to Rome in 30 minutes.
- With **always** to express our **annoyance** at actions happening too often.
You're always using the computer! Let me have a turn!

Time words/phrases used with the present simple:
every hour/day/week/month/summer/year, etc, usually, always, every morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at midday, at night, etc

Time words/phrases used with the present continuous: *now, at the moment, at present, these days, tomorrow, etc*

Stative Verbs

Some verbs don't have continuous forms because they describe a state, not an action. Some of these are: **like, love, hate, want, know, need, believe, understand, remember, forget, sound, cost.** *I like your new friend.* (NOT: ~~I'm liking~~ your new friend.) *I believe the play starts at 8.* (NOT: ~~I'm believing~~ the play starts at 8.) *I need a piece of paper.* (NOT: ~~I'm needing~~ a piece of paper.) *Do you remember Kevin?* (NOT: ~~Are you remembering~~ Kevin?).

24 Look at pictures (A-E) and underline all the verbs. a) Identify the tense of each verb. b) Which use of the tense does each verb show?

25 Clara is on holiday. Her daily routine is different. Look at the pictures and use the prompts to tell your partner what Clara usually does and what she is doing now.

A

in the morning

- get up at 7:00
- sleep till 10:00

B

in the afternoon

- go to lessons
- hang out with friends

C

in the evening

- do her homework
- play computer games

D

at night

- go to bed early
- stay up late

Clara usually gets up at 7:00 in the morning, but today she is sleeping till 10:00.

1

Present simple vs Present continuous

26 Underline the correct form of the verb.

- 1 We go/are going shopping every Saturday.
- 2 Andrew washes/is washing the car at the moment.
- 3 I cut/am cutting the grass every week.
- 4 I am cooking/cook dinner at the moment.
- 5 They pay/are paying a cleaner to tidy the house.
- 6 We paint/are painting the spare room tomorrow afternoon.
- 7 I'm watering/water Carol's plants while she is in Australia this month.
- 8 Susan redecorates/is redecorating her house because she wants to sell it.
- 9 Adam is hanging/hangs out the washing right now.
- 10 We always are cleaning/clean the house together.

27 Underline the correct item.

- 1 Be quiet! The students are taking/take an exam at the moment.
- 2 Donald and Eleanor get/are getting married at the weekend.
- 3 The café opens/is opening at 7:30 every morning.
- 4 I usually am studying/study in the library after class.
- 5 What time do we have/are we having dinner tonight?
- 6 How often are you going/do you go to the gym?
- 7 We look/are looking for a new house these days.
- 8 Emma sometimes cries/is crying at sad films.
- 9 What time is your class beginning/does your class begin?
- 10 We are renting/rent a lovely little cottage for our holiday this year.
- 11 The River Danube flows/is flowing through ten different countries.
- 12 I don't play/am not playing football today because I have a terrible headache.

28 Complete the exchanges with the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

- 1 A: *Are you going* (you/go) on holiday this summer?
B: Yes, I (fly) to Barbados on Saturday.
- 2 A: What (you/look) for?
B: I (need) some sugar for this recipe.
- 3 A: Excuse me! How much (this T-shirt/cost)?
B: It's £10.
- 4 A: What (you/do) right now?
B: I (type) up my report.
- 5 A: (you/like) action films?
B No, I (hate) them!

29 Choose the correct item.

- 1 He his dog every morning.
A walks B is walking C walk
- 2 What time outside the theatre tomorrow?
A are we meeting B do we meet
C we are meeting
- 3 My best friend to Spain next month.
A moves B is moving C move
- 4 I usually work at 6 o'clock in the evening.
A am finishing B finish C finishes
- 5 Do you the instructions?
A understand B understanding
C understands
- 6 They a wonderful time at the beach right now.
A are having B has C have
- 7 What time in the morning?
A is the train leaving B the train leaves
C does the train leave
- 8 Julie to watch this film. It's really interesting.
A is wanting B wants C want
- 9 It seven years of studying to become a doctor.
A take B is taking C takes
- 10 She joining us for dinner tonight.
A doesn't B aren't C isn't

30 Underline the correct item.

- 1 How often/never do you order a takeaway?
- 2 We are going grocery shopping in the morning/every morning.
- 3 Nathan is eating more healthily these days/sometimes.
- 4 Doctors suggest eating fruit and vegetables every day/at the moment.
- 5 I rarely/always have time to cook because I work so many hours.
- 6 Barbara is shopping at the market at the weekend/at the moment.
- 7 Janet and Kevin sometimes/at present go out to eat on Friday night.
- 8 She has breakfast at 8 o'clock every day/these days.

31 Complete the text with the *present simple* or *present continuous*.

From: Naomi@mail.com
To: rose05@server.co.uk

Hi Rose,

How **1** *are (be)* you? **2** *(you/like)* your new college? I **3** *(love)* mine! All the students in my class are really nice, but my best friends are Julia and Elly. We always **4** *(have)* lunch together and after our lessons we usually **5** *(do)* our homework at Julia's house because she **6** *(live)* next to the college. Tomorrow is Saturday and I **7** *(go)* ice-skating with Elly. Julia **8** *(not/come)* because she **9** *(visit)* her cousins in London. I **10** *(not/go out)* on Sunday mornings because I always **11** *(help)* Mum with the chores, but in the afternoons, I **12** *(play)* basketball with my college team. Practice **13** *(start)* at 3 o'clock and **14** *(finish)* at 5. I have to go now-Mum **15** *(call)* me. She **16** *(always/ask)* me to do something when I'm using the computer! **17** *(you/still/come)* to see me next weekend? I can't wait!

Naomi

32 Write sentences about yourself. Use the following time expressions: *on Saturdays, always, in the morning, often, at the moment, these days.*

- 1 *I go horse riding on Saturdays.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Speaking

Look at the pictures and the prompts. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.



- waiter
- serve food
- take an order

A: *What's his job?*
B: *He's a waiter.*
A: *What does he usually do at work?*
B: *He serves food.*
A: *Is he serving food right now?*
B: *No, he's taking an order.*

- shop assistant
- help customers
- talk on the phone



- nurse
- examine patients
- wash hands

- cook
- cook food
- put the food on a plate



Writing

Write an email to your English speaking friend about your daily routine and what you are doing this weekend. Use ex. 31 as a model.



Exploring Grammar (Starter – Unit 1)

be/have got, Possessive adjectives & pronouns

1 a) Read the dialogue. Circle all forms of the verbs *to be* and *have got*. How do we form the negative and interrogative of the verbs?

b) Read the dialogue again and highlight two *possessive adjectives*. What are their equivalent *possessive pronouns*? Where do we put the *possessive adjectives*: before or after the noun? How do we use *possessive pronouns*? Give examples.

A: Good morning sports fans! Today I am talking to football player Josh Jackson, who plays for Silvertown FC. Josh, welcome!

B: Hi, I'm excited to be on the show.

A: So, Josh. Where are you from?

B: I'm from Seattle, in the United States. But I've got a family in England, and I love the football here. It's great that I'm playing in the English league now.

A: Which English teams are your favourite?

B: Well, of course Silvertown FC! But England has got amazing teams and players. I'm often amazed at the level here, so I always train hard for every game.

A: So, what do you do when you aren't playing?

B: Well, I have got a family. So I usually spend time with my children. My wife takes them to the stadium, and her parents watch my games on TV too, back in America.

A: When's your next game?

B: We're playing Riverview Rovers next week.

A: Great! Good luck Josh, and thank you for your time.

B: Thank you!

2 Fill in: *am/is/are* or *have/has*.

- 1 Tim and his brother members of the college basketball team.
- 2 Stephen got a new car.
- 3 I a student at Leeds University.
- 4 "..... Bob a friend of yours?"
"Yes, I know him very well."
- 5 Jeff and his wife got three children.
- 6 your neighbours at home right now?
- 7 Caroline got long wavy hair.
- 8 I got a computer in my room.

Present simple vs Present continuous

3 a) Read the dialogue again. Underline all the verbs in the *present simple* and the *present continuous*. How do we form the negative and the interrogative of these tenses?

b) Match the underlined verb forms to their uses:

- daily routines/habits/repeated actions
- permanent states
- actions happening at/around the time of speaking

c) What is a *stative verb*? Find an example in the text. Give three more examples of *stative verbs*.

d) Highlight all the *adverbs of frequency* in the dialogue. Where do we use them in a sentence?

e) Find a sentence in the dialogue where the *present continuous* is used with future meaning. Can the *present simple* be used with future meaning? Give an example.

Subject/Object pronouns

4 a) Which *subject/object pronouns* can you find in the dialogue in Ex. 1? Write *S* for subject and *O* for object pronouns.

b) Look at the dialogue again and complete the sentences.

- a We use pronouns before verbs.
- b We use pronouns after a verb or a preposition.

Question words/Plurals

5 a) Find all the *question words* in the dialogue. What are they used to ask about? Give examples of question words which are used to ask about people, age, place and reason.

b) Find all the *plural* forms in the dialogue. How do we form the plural of regular nouns? Give examples.



1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Caroline going out today because she's ill.
A 'm not B isn't C aren't
- 2 She got a brand new car.
A 've got B 've C 's
- 3 a lot of ingredients in this recipe.
A They are B There are
C These are
- 4 There's sugar in the cupboard so I can't make a cake.
A no B any C some
- 5 Make sure you brush your before you go to bed.
A tooth B teeth C tooths
- 6 Bob doesn't use mobile phone at work.
A he B his C him
- 7 I my new neighbourhood. There are so many things to do there.
A love B loves C am loving
- 8 It's my sister's birthday and she a party today!
A have B is having C has
- 9 bike is that outside your house?
A Who B Whose C Who's
- 10 It is too late to learn a new language.
A always B usually C never
- 11 She stay up late during the week because she gets up early in the mornings.
A hasn't B doesn't C isn't
- 12 Jerry is studying hard for his exams
A usually B these days
C always
- 13 Walk along Archer Avenue and the post office is the right.
A on B at C in
- 14 The cinema is to the supermarket.
A next B near C beside
- 15 I know a shortcut the park.
A over B across C through
- 16 Give me six, please.
A tomatoes B tomatos C tomato
- 17 We a flight to Toronto in the morning.
A catch B catches
C are catching
- 18 The bird is making a nest so it can lay eggs.
A it's B its C it
- 19 season do you like better, summer or spring?
A What B Which C Who
- 20 The train to London at 2:30 in the afternoon.
A leave B is leaving C leaves
- 21 Terry to go on holiday to Portugal.
A is wanting B wants C want
- 22 The bus stop is not far; it's from here.
A ten minutes' walk
B ten minute walk
C ten minute's walk
- 23 The news agent's is the bank and the baker's.
A among B between C in
- 24 "Whose keys are these?"
"They're"
A Tom B Toms' C Tom's
- 25 Julie never cola or sports drinks.
A drinks B drink
C doesn't drink

▶ Grammar in Focus

Complete the gaps with the correct word, choose the correct word or put the words in brackets into the correct form.

Graham Hendry **1)** (**enjoy**) the same things that boys **2)** age like to do, but he **3)** (**not/be**) your average 16 year old boy. That's because he **4)** (**work**) in a circus! He **5)** (**perform**) with his family as they fly through the air **6)** **on/in** the trapeze. Every day he goes **7)** **to/from** his school lessons and **8)** (**do**) his homework, but then **9)** begins his training. At the moment, his family **10)** (**practise**) for a big show **11)** the weekend. **12)** are planning a new trick for the show. Graham **13)** (**love**) his job. He says **14)** **it's/its** very tiring but he **15)** (**not/want**) to do anything else!



Multiple choice questions

1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 A writer book won an award is speaking to our class today.
A who B whose C which
- 2 Tanya didn't work at the weekends.
A used to B use to C use
- 3 You be over 18 to vote.
A should B need C must
- 4 Can you get a of milk please?
A can B carton C packet
- 5 I was sleeping the phone rang.
A while B when C as
- 6 My new flat is to the town centre than my old flat.
A closer B the closest C close
- 7 If we recycle more, we decrease the amount of rubbish in the city.
A will B must C would
- 8 We'd like the afternoon tour, please.
A taking B take C to take
- 9 Nelly is popular in her class.
A too B enough C very
- 10 Not liked the concert.
A anyone B everyone C someone
- 11 You're late. The show has started.
A already B since C yet
- 12 Can we have ice cream for dessert?
A few B a few C some
- 13 Let's take a walk,?
A will we B won't we C shall we
- 14 The curtains were made silk.
A by B with C in
- 15 This isn't my ticket. It's
A your B yours C you're
- 16 George to become a pilot.
A has wanted B is wanting C wants
- 17 The students enjoyed on the school trip.
A themselves B ourselves C itself
- 18 The dog bit me belongs to my neighbour.
A who B that C whose
- 19 Karen swam in the race.
A good B well C best
- 20 I left my wallet the table.
A on B at C in
- 21 Charles hasn't played the piano years.
A since B for C -
- 22 There is food left over from the party.
A many B a few C a lot of
- 23 Our teacher let us class early today.
A to leave B leave C leaving
- 24 We to the grand opening of the gallery.
A are invited B invited C invite
- 25 Linda is the person I know.
A caring B more caring C most caring
- 26 There aren't vegetarian dishes on the menu.
A some B any C much
- 27 She on a cruise last Saturday.
A was going B had gone C went
- 28 This is the best restaurant town.
A at B of C in
- 29 Kate has visited the museum twice
A already B yet C ever
- 30 I don't like this jacket. I prefer that
A one B ones C -
- 31 If I had the money, I a laptop.
A will buy B would buy C buy
- 32 They to London three times so far.
A have been B have gone C went
- 33 It was raining we were walking home.
A just B while C until
- 34 He usually his laundry on Saturdays.
A is doing B has done C does
- 35 David be a policeman.
A would B used to C use to
- 36 She dances than the other students in the class.
A gracefully B most gracefully C more gracefully
- 37 We will go hiking it rains.
A unless B since C if
- 38 You cook dinner; I brought takeaway.
A mustn't B can't C needn't

Multiple choice questions



- 39 Melanie watching documentaries on TV.
A loves B is loving C love
- 40 He suggested the tickets online for a better price.
A booking B to book C book
- 41 Have you seen an opera before?
A ever B already C yet
- 42 I can't find my wallet
A nowhere B anywhere
C somewhere
- 43 They at an animal shelter this summer. That's their plan.
A volunteer B will volunteer
C are going to volunteer
- 44 You are young to drive.
A really B enough C too
- 45 We Janice since last week.
A don't see B didn't see
C haven't seen
- 46 They decided on a boat tour of the lake.
A go B to go C going
- 47 My friend Jessica is 20 years old and I nineteen.
A am B are C is
- 48 Carol introduced to the group.
A themselves B herself C -
- 49 The trip is shorter by train than by car.
A less B very C much
- 50 When I nuts, I get sick.
A will eat B eat C ate
- 51 They go to a school uses solar energy.
A that B where C who
- 52 They be at the cinema but I'm not sure.
A must B can C might
- 53 There's salt in the soup.
A nothing B no C no one
- 54 I on the beach when it started to rain.
A relaxed B have relaxed
C was relaxing
- 55 We were asked the teacher to clean up the classroom.
A by B with C from
- 56 I don't know when the show
A will start B is starting C starts
- 57 I'm older than you, I?
A am B aren't C am not
- 58 You can ask me you want.
A everything B something
C anything
- 59 The jeweller's is the bank and the newsagent's.
A between B next C across
- 60 Jeff and can't talk right now.
A drives B is driving C drive
- 61 Julia is the youngest her class.
A of B from C in
- 62 "..... mobile is this?"
"It's mine."
A What B Who's C Whose
- 63 We haven't got flour to make a cake.
A some B enough C many
- 64 Jack with us for a few days.
A stays B is staying
C has stayed
- 65 Look at all the traffic! We late.
A are being B will be
C are going to be
- 66 Jessica isn't as as her sister.
A friendlier B friendly
C friendliest
- 67 I don't know she's angry with me.
A what B when C why
- 68 "Do you read the news online?"
"Yes, I do."
A already B sometimes C ever
- 69 It's cold outside.
A much B a lot C very
- 70 It's worth that film.
A seeing B to see C see
- 71 She walked to the bus stop.
A slow B slowly C slower
- 72 Did you repair your laptop?
A yourself B itself C you
- 73 On Saturdays, I basketball with my friends.
A am playing B use to play C play
- 74 Did Max live in the countryside?
A used to B use to C used
- 75 Anna is the artist I've ever met.
A more talented
B very talented
C most talented

It's GRAMMAR TIME

3

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing

A



Annie was riding her bike when she fell and cut her knee.

B



On Sunday, Maria was preparing lunch for her friends all morning. After cooking, she tidied the house and then she had a rest.

C



Yesterday morning, Oliver went to the beach. He was sunbathing while he was checking his emails.

D



It was a lovely spring day. The sun was setting and a gentle breeze was blowing when Anna went for a walk.

E



Monet created many famous paintings.

F



Martin rode to school when he was a child.

Past simple

Form: regular verb + -ed

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They watched .
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't watch .
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they watch ?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did .
	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

Time words/phrases used with the **past simple**: *yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/month/year, two hours/days/weeks/months/years ago, when, then, in 2003, etc.*

Past continuous

Form: was/were + main verb + -ing

AFFIRMATIVE	I/He/She/It was walking . We/You/They were walking .
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It wasn't walking . We/You/They weren't walking .
INTERROGATIVE	Was I/he/she/it walking ? Were we/you/they walking ?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it was . Yes, we/you/they were .
	No, I/he/she/it wasn't . No, we/you/they weren't .

Time words/phrases used with the **past continuous**: *while, when, as, all day/ night/morning, all day yesterday, etc.*

Spelling rules

- Verbs ending in -e take only -d. *phone – phoned*
- Verbs ending in a consonant + y, drop the -y and take -ied. *study – studied*
- Verbs ending in a vowel + y, take -ed. *play – played*
- Verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant before the -ed. *stop – stopped* BUT *open – opened, fix – fixed*
- Verbs ending in -l, double the l before they take -ed. *cancel – cancelled*
- Irregular verbs do not form the past simple by adding -ed. *break – broke, give – gave*

Pronunciation

The suffix -ed is pronounced:

- /ɪd/ when the verbs end in a /t/ or /d/ sound. *shifted, landed, afforded*
- /t/ when the verbs end in a /k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /f/ or /p/ sounds. *booked, kissed, matched, brushed, laughed, stopped*
- /d/ when the verb ends in any other sound. *changed, cared, glowed*

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

Use

We use the **past simple** for:

- an action that happened at a **definite time** (stated or implied) in the **past**.
Tom moved to Glasgow a year ago. (time stated)
He got a job in a big law firm there. (time implied)
- actions that happened **immediately one after the other**. *Tim woke up, had his breakfast and got ready for work.*
- **habits and states** which are **finished**.
Sam spent his summer holidays in Greece when he was younger.
- a past action which **won't take place again**.
Shakespeare wrote many plays. (He's now dead. He won't be writing any more.)

We use the **past continuous**:

- for an action which was **in progress at a stated time** in the past. We don't mention when the action started or finished. *Jon was studying for his Maths exam on Sunday evening.*
- for two or more **simultaneous actions** in the past.
Sam was surfing the Net while he was talking on the phone.
- for an action which was **in progress when another action interrupted it**. We use the past continuous for the action in progress (the longer action) and the past simple for the action which interrupted it (the shorter action). *Alex was having a bath when the phone rang.*
- to describe the **atmosphere, setting, etc** and to **give background information to a story**. *It was a cold winter's day. The children were sitting by the fire, while their mum was reading a story.*

when/while/as + past continuous

(longer action in progress)

When/While/As she was watching TV, the power went out.
(was watching TV is a longer action than went out.)

when + past simple

(shorter action which interrupts the action in progress)

Bob was surfing the Net when the lights went off.
(went off is a shorter action than was surfing.)

1 Look at the pictures (A-F) and underline all the verbs.

- What tense are they? How do we form the affirmative, negative and interrogative of these tenses?
- Which of the uses of these tenses does each verb show?

2 Write the *past simple* of the verbs in the list in the correct box.

- move • try • travel • stay • stop • plan
- rescue • cry • destroy • worry • play
- control • survive • slip • model • enjoy
- quarrel • change • chop • carry

-e + d	<i>moved,</i>
double consonant + -ed	.....
consonant + y → -ied	.....
vowel + -y + -ed	.....
verbs ending in -l → -led	.....

3 Put the verbs in the *past simple* and write them under the correct heading. Then read them aloud.

- sound • watch • recover • miss • enjoy
- damage • erupt • want • walk • demand
- wash • finish • warn • cause • save • help
- shout • relax • dance • appear • accept
- move • count • clean

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
<i>sounded</i>	<i>watched</i>	<i>recovered</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple*, as in the example.

- A: *Did you see* (you/see) the news yesterday?
B: Yes, a wildfire (break out) in California. It was awful.
- A: Susan (not/come) to band practice last week.
B: I know. She (have) a lot of homework to do.
- A: (you/travel) abroad on holiday when you were younger?
B: No, but we (drive) to Scotland every summer.
A: Really? My great-grandparents (live) in Scotland in the 1970s.
- A: I (not/sleep) well last night.
B: Neither did I. The storm (wake) me up at midnight and I (not/go) back to sleep until 3 am!

5 Timothy is a college student. Look at his diary and the things he did yesterday. Complete the sentences about what Timothy was doing at the stated times, as in the example.

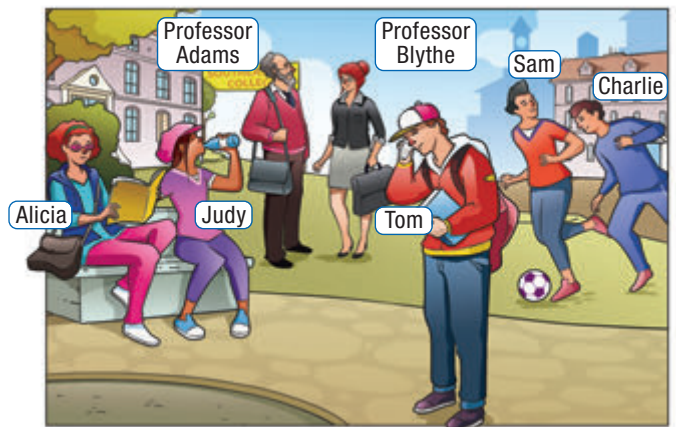
7:30 – 7:45	have a shower
7:45 – 8:00	eat breakfast
8:00 – 8:30	drive to college
9:00 – 1:30	attend lessons
2:00 – 3:30	study in the library
4:00 – 5:30	work out at the gym
7:00 – 8:30	write an essay
8:30 – 10:30	surf the Net

- Timothy *was having a shower* at 7:40.
- Timothy at 7:55.
- Timothy at 8:15.
- Timothy at 11:00.
- Timothy at 2:30.
- Timothy at 4:20.
- Timothy at 7:50.
- Timothy at 9:15.

6 Make sentences in the affirmative (✓), negative (X) or interrogative (?) form of the *past continuous*.

- Peter/study/all yesterday evening (✓)
Peter was studying all yesterday evening.
- I/have lunch/1 o'clock yesterday afternoon (X)
.....
- Jim/watch/TV/while/Amy/talk/on/phone (✓)
.....
- the children/play/outside/all day (?)
.....
- Greg and I/wait for the bus/7 o'clock/yesterday morning (X)
.....
- the baby/sleep/all last night (?)
.....

7 Look at the picture. What was happening on the college lawn yesterday at 3 o'clock? Write questions and answers.



- Judy/have/cup of coffee?
Was Judy having a cup of coffee?
No, she wasn't. She was drinking a bottle of water.
- Professor Adams and Professor Blythe/chat/to each other?
.....
.....
- Alicia/listen/to music?
.....
.....
- Tom/send/text messages?
.....
.....
- Charlie and Sam/play/football?
.....
.....

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

used to – would

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They used to drive .
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't use to drive .
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they use to drive ?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did .
	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .



Centuries ago, people **didn't use to have** phones. They **used to communicate** by writing letters.

Form

- **Used to** is always a past form. It has no present form. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural, in the affirmative. *I **used to play** golf. Tom and Pete **used to live** in Spain.*
- The interrogative form is **did + subject + use to**. ***Did** Jane **use to go** jogging?*
- The negative form is **subject + didn't use to**. *Paul **didn't use to travel** at all.*

Use

- **Used to** is used to talk about **past habits, repeated actions and routines** in the **past**, which **no longer** happen. *She **used to go** sailing a lot when she was younger.* (She doesn't go sailing any more.)
- We use **used to** for things that **were true**, but they are not true any more. *She **used to read** many comic books when she was a little girl.* (Now, she doesn't read many comic books.)
- We can use the **past simple** instead of **used to** with no difference in meaning. *She **used to work** as an accountant./She **worked** as an accountant.*
- We use the **past simple**, and not **used to**, in the following cases:
 - a) to refer to an action which happened at a definite time in the past. *She **cooked** a lovely meal yesterday.* (NOT: She ~~used to cook~~ ... – the action happened at a definite time in the past)
 - b) to say how many times an action happened at a definite time in the past. *They **went** football training twice last weekend.* (NOT: They ~~used to go~~ ...)

would

We use **would/used to** for **repeated actions and routines** in the **past**. We do not use **would** with stative verbs, because they describe states and not actions. *They **would/used to visit** their cousins every week.* (They don't visit their cousins anymore.) **BUT** *She **used to have** long blonde hair.* (NOT: She ~~would have~~ long blonde hair.)

8 Look at the picture and the words in bold. How are the affirmative, negative and interrogative of **used to** formed? Can you replace **used to** with **would** or the **past simple** in the example? Why/why not?

9 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of **used to** and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We **used to visit** (**visit**) our relatives in Wales once a year when we were children.
- 2 (**Shelley/wear**) glasses when she was young?
- 3 Dad (**play**) football when he was a teenager.
- 4 I (**not/enjoy**) flying, but now I love it.
- 5 (**you/be**) frightened of thunderstorms?
- 6 Max (**ride**) his bike to college before he passed his driving test.

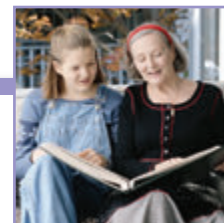
10 Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the correct form of **used to** and the verbs in brackets.

A: Grandma, **1** **did you use to live** (**you/live**) in Italy when you were young?

B: Yes, we **2** (**have**) a house in Naples, I **3** (**speak**) Italian every day, but now I don't remember much.

A: What **4** (**you/do**) there?

B: Well, I **5** (**go**) to school just like you, but I **6** (**not/watch**) TV or play computer games.



4

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

11 Put a (✓) next to the sentences where *used to* + main verb can replace the past simple.

- Hayley **read** a lot of books when she was a child. ✓ (*used to read*)
- An avalanche **occurred** in the Alps last night.
- They **went** skiing every winter when they were younger.
- The river **flooded** in 2011.
- I **emailed** Ben three times last week.
- We **had** a caravan ten years ago.

12 Three years ago, Georgina was at school. Now she goes to college. Use the phrases to write and answer questions about her, as in the example.

NOW

- live with friends
- drive a car
- have a laptop
- play piano in free time
- work in a shop at the weekends



THEN

- live with parents
- ride a bike
- have a desktop computer
- play computer games in free time
- go shopping at the weekends

- Did Georgina use to live with her friends? No, she didn't. She used to live with her parents.*
-
-
-
-

13 Choose the correct item.

- Emma **was tidying/tidied** the house while her husband **fixed/was fixing** the car.
- We **didn't still do/weren't still doing** our test when the fire alarm **went off/was going off**.
- It was a lovely day. The sun **shone/was shining** and we **sat/were sitting** in the garden.
- Did you live/Were you living** in Spain when you were a child?
- Frank **kissed/was kissing** his children goodnight, **was closing/closed** the bedroom door and **went/was going** downstairs.
- They **didn't travel/weren't travelling** abroad last summer.

14 Fill in the gaps using the verb in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous.

- A: Who *was playing* (play) music at midnight last night?
B: It was Alex. He (wake) me up!
- A: (you/hear) the sirens yesterday evening?
B Yes, I (take) the rubbish out at about 7:30 when I (notice) a police car arrive at the Masons' house.
- A: I (not/see) Alison and Jo in Science class this morning. Do you know where they are?
B: Yes, Jo (call) me five minutes ago. They (come) to college on the 93 bus when the car in front of them (crash). When I (speak) to Jo, they (drive) to the police station to describe what happened.
- A: (Steve/do) his homework while you (make) dinner?
B: No, he (help) me. He (do) his homework afterwards.
- A: Why (you/be) late for class today?
B: Well, I (leave) home at 8:15, but I (forget) my phone, so I (go) back to get it and I (miss) my bus.

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

- 15** Read the radio interview and put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

Reporter: Yesterday, Bailey Franks **1** *noticed* (**notice**) a wildfire outside the town of Kinglake. Bailey, tell us what **2** (**happen**).

Bailey: Well, it **3** (**be**) a hot day, but the wind **4** (**blow**) pretty hard. While I **5** (**drive**) through the forest, I suddenly **6** (**smell**) smoke, so I **7** (**lock**) my truck and **8** (**go**) to investigate.

Reporter: And what **9** (**you/find**)?

Bailey: A fire **10** (**burn**) in the forest, and it **11** (**grow**) larger by the minute because of the strong wind.

Reporter: What **12** (**you/do**) next?

Bailey: I **13** (**call**) the fire service immediately. They **14** (**arrive**) quickly and **15** (**manage**) to put out the fire before it **16** (**get**) out of control.

Reporter: It's a good thing you **17** (**see**) the fire before it spread. You **18** (**save**) the people of Kinglake a lot of trouble!

- 17** Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

Mark's

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Blog

Hi bloggers!

1 *Did you feel* (**you/feel**) the earthquake last Thursday night? I **2** (**be**) at home with my flatmates, Simon and Mike. We **3** (**eat**) dinner, **4** (**wash**) the dishes and then **5** (**go**) into the living room. At about 9 o'clock, I **6** (**watch**) TV and Simon **7** (**read**) a magazine while Mike **8** (**sleep**) on the sofa. Suddenly, the ground **9** (**start**) to shake. I **10** (**not/know**) what to do. "It's an earthquake!" Simon **11** (**shout**). "We have to go outside!" But then, just as suddenly, the earthquake **12** (**stop**). What a relief! Afterwards, Simon and I **13** (**check**) that nothing was broken when we **14** (**realise**) that Mike **15** (**still/sleep**)! Not even an earthquake can wake him up! So what about you? What **16** (**you/do**) when the earthquake **17** (**hit**)?

- 16** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple* or the *past continuous*. Then, answer the questions about yourself.

1 *Did you eat* (**you/eat**) breakfast yesterday morning?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

2 (**you/do**) housework all day yesterday?

3 (**you/watch**) TV at 10 o'clock last night?

4 (**your best friend/go**) on holiday last summer?

5 (**your parents/have**) dinner with you last night?

- 18** Use the prompts to form questions based on the text in Ex. 17. Then, answer the questions.

1 When/earthquake/occur?

When did the earthquake occur?

On Thursday night.

2 Where/be/Mark?

3 What/Simon and Mark/do/at 9 o'clock?

4 Where/Mike/sleep?

5 What/Simon and Mark/do/after the earthquake?

19 Choose the correct item.

- Jack was washing up when he a glass.
A breaks **B** broke
C was breaking
- When we lived in Bristol, we the zoo every month.
A use to visit **B** visit
C would visit
- The cat on my lap while I was reading my book.
A is sitting **B** sat
C was sitting
- to Ken's party last weekend?
A Did you go **B** Are you going
C Were you going
- The Smiths a car, but now they do.
A didn't use to have
B don't have
C weren't having
- I woke up, had a shower and breakfast.
A make **B** was making
C made
- Tracey was cycling to college she fell off her bike.
A while **B** as
C when
- We the news at 9:30 last night.
A were watching **B** watched
C watch
- Diane the violin when she was younger.
A plays **B** played
C was playing
- It was a cold, dark morning. The wind hard and the children were walking to school through the snow.
A blows **B** blew
C was blowing
- John was checking his emails when his computer
A crashed **B** is crashing
C was crashing
- I broke my favourite mug I was doing the dishes last night.
A when **B** while
C then

20 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- I started painting my room at 9am and finished at 2pm.
I *was painting* my room from 9am until 2pm.
- While Max was running to the bus stop, he dropped his keys.
Max was running to the bus stop his keys.
- How long is it since you started college?
When college?
- Penny was cleaning when Lucy called.
As, Lucy called.
- Sharon was dancing and Peter was singing.
Peter was singing dancing.

Speaking

Look at the pictures. In pairs, continue the story. Use these ideas to help you:

- be/freezing cold day • the sun/shine
- Luke and Charlie/hike/hike/Alps
- walk/along mountain path/when/hear noise
- look up/see avalanche
- hide/in cave/while snow/crash down
- when/avalanche stop/crawl out/from cave
- feel relieved to be safe



A: It was a freezing cold day. The sun was shining.

B: Luke and Charlie were hiking in the Alps ...

Writing

Imagine you are Luke. Use the information from the Speaking activity to write your story.

It was a freezing cold day. The sun was shining. My friend Charlie and I ...

Subject/Object questions

- **Subject questions** are questions we ask when we want to know the subject of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words **who, whose, what** and **which**. The verb is in the **affirmative form**. *Who called you at 8 o'clock in the morning?*
- **Object questions** are questions we ask when we want to know the object of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words **who, whom, whose, what** and **which**. The verb is in the **interrogative form**. *Who did you invite at your party?*

Note: In object questions, if a verb is followed by a preposition, the preposition comes at the end of the questions. *What are you afraid of? Who did you send the letter to?*



Jo called Beverly to wish her 'Happy Birthday!'
Who called Beverly? Jo.
Who did Jo call? Beverly.

1 Look at the questions about the photo above. Which question asks about the subject of the sentence and which one asks about the object of the sentence?

2 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answer.

- Daniel** is watching the news.
Who is watching the news?
 Daniel is watching **the news**.
What is Daniel watching?
- Beth bought a **new car**.

Beth bought a new car.

- Charlie lives in **Pete's** flat.

Charlie lives in Pete's flat.

- The Jenkins family** are painting their house.

 The Jenkins family are painting **their house**.

- Philippa** won the 100 metres race.

 Philippa won **the 100 metres** race.

- Tom** was repairing his bike all morning.

 Tom was repairing **his bike** all morning.

3 Complete the questions.

- Chris borrowed Robin's bike yesterday.
 a) What *did Chris borrow?*
 Robin's bike.
 b) Who *borrowed Robin's bike?*
 Chris.
- Cathy writes short stories.
 a) Who ?
 Cathy.
 b) What ?
 Short stories.
- Ben used to take the number 19 bus to college.
 a) Which ?
 The number 19.
 b) Who ?
 Ben.
- Ella was writing her essay all day yesterday.
 a) Who ?
 Ella.
 b) What ?
 Her essay.
- Adam played hockey last Thursday.
 a) What ?
 Hockey.
 b) Who ?
 Adam.



Exploring Grammar (Units 4 – 5)

Past simple – Past continuous – used to – would

1 a) Read the email below. Circle the verbs in the *past simple* and underline the verbs in the *past continuous*. Then, match the verbs with their uses below.

- a actions that happened immediately one after the other
- b an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it
- c to describe the atmosphere, setting, etc and to give background information to a story
- d an action that happened at a definite time (stated or implied) in the past
- e an action that was in progress at a stated time in the past (we don't mention when the action started and finished)
- f two or more simultaneous actions in the past

To: lucy@mail.co.uk
From: amy98@server.co.uk
Subject: Avalanche!
Received: 10th January

Hi Lucy!

How are you? Did you hear what happened to me in the winter holidays? Three weeks ago, I travelled to the French Alps with my college friends, Julie and Sarah. We rented a ski chalet high up in the mountains where Julie used to stay when she was a child. It was beautiful, but the day after we arrived the weather was really bad. Snow was falling heavily all day and an icy wind was blowing, so we didn't go outside.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Sarah was making hot chocolate in the kitchen. I was reading in the living room while Julie was watching TV. Suddenly, the room went dark and half the roof collapsed! It was an avalanche!

At first, Julie and I panicked, but then we calmed down and went into the kitchen with Sarah, where it was safer. Our mobile phones didn't have any signal, so we just tried to keep warm and waited for help. Eventually, hours later, we were talking when we heard voices outside. The rescue team dug us out and took us to the hospital for checks. We were so happy to be safe at last! I hope you had a more relaxing winter holiday than I did!

Love,
 Amy

b) Which time expressions do we use with the *past simple* and the *past continuous*?

c) Find an example of *used to* in the email. When do we use *used to*? When can we use *would*?

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- 1 Gary (whistle) while he (wash) the car.
- 2 Antonio Canova was an Italian artist who (create) many beautiful sculptures.
- 3 At 6:30 yesterday evening, I (still/wait) for the bus.
- 4 Jake (move) to Venice in 2013.
- 5 We (get) home, (make) some popcorn and (sit) down to watch *Brave* on television.
- 6 Annie (write) a text message when she (drop) her phone.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Terry didn't **use/used** to like rock music.
- 2 I **used to/would** have a mountain bike.
- 3 Did you **use to visit/visit** France in 2012?
- 4 When we were children, we **would/use to** camp by the lake all summer.
- 5 Did Ellen and Claire **used/use** to live in the USA?
- 6 Brian **didn't go/didn't use to go** swimming last week.

Subject/Object questions

4 Look at the two underlined questions in the dialogue below. Which is the *subject question* and which is the *object question*? How are *subject* and *object questions* different?

- A: Hi, Ben. How are you?
 B: Oh, hi, Rob! I'm fine. I just got back from an amazing concert!
 A: Really? Who did you see?
 B: We saw Maroon 5.
 A: Who went with you?
 B: Josh and Anna. They loved it too.



1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 This dress like real silk.
A feels B is feeling C feel
- 2 In 2014, Emily college.
A started B used to start
C would start
- 3 Lee was mopping the floor while Jenny the washing up.
A did B was doing
C used to do
- 4 They live in Wales, but they with us in London at present.
A are staying B stayed C stay
- 5 Martin Freeman Bilbo in *The Hobbit*.
A would play B is playing C plays
- 6 Joe a banker before he became a teacher.
A used to be B would be C is
- 7 “..... does the new shopping centre open?”
“On 23rd September.”
A Where B When C Why
- 8 There are students in my Biology class.
A very few B little C a little
- 9 I was revising for my Physics exam Lisa walked into the library.
A as B while C when
- 10 Tracey got out of the taxi, ran up the garden path and the front door.
A opened B was opening
C opens
- 11 It was a dark winter evening and the snow heavier by the minute.
A was getting B got C gets
- 12 I lunch when Vernon arrived.
A am preparing
B was preparing
C used to prepare
- 13 Irene her favourite TV series at 9:30 last night.
A was watching B watched
C would watch
- 14 When Sam was younger, he in a band.
A sang B was singing
C would sing
- 15 I'm meeting Hayley and Faye noon.
A in B on C at
- 16 Charles thinks History is interesting than Science.
A little B less C the least
- 17 We found a(n) wardrobe in the attic when we moved in.
A beautiful, big, old
B beautiful, old, big
C old, beautiful, big
- 18 Have you seen Beth?
A late B lately C later
- 19 Mount Vesuvius, is in Italy, is a volcano.
A who B which C that
- 20 The furniture belongs to Mel and Chris, and the flat is too.
A them B their C theirs
- 21 Shakespeare Macbeth.
A would write B was writing C wrote
- 22 We to the park every afternoon when we were children.
A were going B would go C go
- 23 The weekly meeting at 10.
A is beginning B begins
C was beginning.
- 24 You your coat on the floor!
A always leaves
B leave always
C are always leaving
- 25 Anna at the library.
A work B is working C works

▶ Grammar in Focus

Fill in the correct form of the word in brackets, choose the correct word or fill in the gaps.

- A 1) 26th November 1703, a terrible storm 2) (**strike**) Britain. In those days, people didn't 3) **use/used** to have weather forecasts, so they 4) (**not/know**) the storm was coming.
- B A strong wind 1) (**begin**) in the afternoon, and by 11 o'clock that night, it 2) (**blow**) at over 100 km. The storm, 3) **which/that** is now called the Great Storm of 1703, turned out to be 4) (**bad**) in British history. Between 8,000 and 15,000 people 5) (**die**) and winds also destroyed 6) **much/many** buildings and ships.
- C These days, we 1) predict the weather 2) (**easily**) than in the past, but weather 3) (**also/become**) more and more extreme due to climate change. 4) knows when 5) next "great storm" might happen?



Phrasal Verbs

call for = require; demand *This project **calls for** a great deal of patience.*

call in = visit sb briefly *I'll **call in** tomorrow and see if you're feeling any better.*

call off = cancel *The concert was **called off** because the lead singer was sick.*

call out = 1) utter (esp. loudly) *Just **call out** my name if you need a hand with those boxes.*

2) summon/ask to come *I **called out** the fire brigade after my kitchen caught fire.*

call over = ask sb who is not nearby to come closer *He **called over** the waitress when he was ready to order.*

carry on (with) = continue ***Carry on with** your good work.*

carry out = do, complete sth *The scientists **carried out** more experiments in the lab.*

fall behind (with) = fail to keep up (with) *He **fell behind with** his training after breaking his leg.*

fall for = 1) be deceived by sth *Mike **fell for** the magician's trick.*

2) feel love for/be in love with *Stuart **fell for** his wife while they were on holiday at the same resort.*

fall in with = agree with (a plan/decision, etc) *Bob didn't argue and **fell in with** our plan right away.*

fall through = fail to happen *Tom's plans to start his own business **fell through** at the last minute.*

fall out with = quarrel *I often **fall out with** my sister, but we always make up in the end.*

1 Choose the correct particle.

- Matt usually calls **in/out** at his friend's house after football practice on Sundays.
- Tom's new job calls **of/for** a lot of creativity.
- Carry **on/out** running round the track until you've done 6 laps.
- I'm in the office next door so if anyone needs me, just call **out/over** my name.
- The match was called **off/for** because the pitch was flooded.
- The police were called **out/off** to investigate a break-in at the museum.
- The doctor wanted to carry **off/out** some more tests on Mrs Billson.
- The professor called Maria **on/over** to his desk to discuss her presentation.

2 Fill in the correct particle.

- for (x2) • behind • out • in with • through
- I hope his dream of becoming a professional footballer doesn't fall
 - I always fall Paul's tricks!
 - Alison is working hard not to fall with her studies.
 - Don't argue - it's only a small problem and it's not worth falling over it.
 - Richard fell Mary the first time they met.
 - The reason I fell Fred's plan is because I think it will work.

3 Match the phrasal verbs to the pictures and write a sentence describing them.

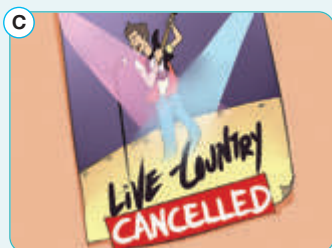
- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | a | fall out |
| 2 | | fall in with |
| 3 | | call off |
| 4 | | call in |
| 5 | | fall for |



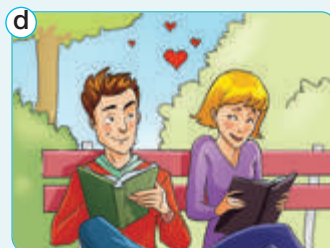
They are falling out.



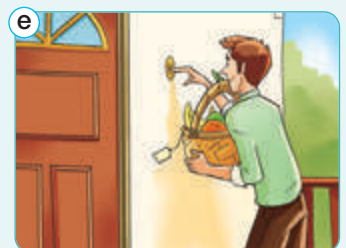
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C	<p>(in)capable of doing sth (adj)</p> <p>care about sb/sth (v)</p> <p>care for sb/sth (= look after/like) (v)</p> <p>take care of (= look after) (exp)</p> <p>cause of (n)</p> <p>change sth for sth else (= exchange one thing for another) (v)</p> <p>charge sb for (= ask sb to pay) (v)</p> <p>charge sb with (= formally accuse sb of) (v)</p> <p>cheque for (n)</p>	<p>clever at sth (BUT clever of sb to do sth) (adj)</p> <p>come from (v)</p> <p>compare sth/sb to sth/sb else (= show the likeness between) (v)</p> <p>compare sth/sb with sth/sb else (= examine people or things to find similarities and differences) (v)</p> <p>nothing can compare with (= nothing is as good as sth) (exp)</p> <p>complain to sb about sth/sb (v)</p> <p>concentrate on sth (v)</p> <p>congratulate sb on (doing) sth (v)</p> <p>in connection with sb/sth (exp)</p>	<p>a connection between two things (n)</p> <p>conscious of sth (adj)</p> <p>consist of sth (v)</p> <p>contact with sb/sth (BUT contact between two things) (n)</p> <p>convert into/to (v)</p> <p>crash into sb/sth (v)</p> <p>crowded with (people, etc) (adj)</p> <p>cruel to sb/sth (adj)</p> <p>cruelty towards/to (n)</p>
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1 Choose the correct preposition.

- Despite being very famous, she never forgets where she comes **from/of/about**.
- I can't understand people who are cruel **at/to/with** animals.
- Jane was driving on a slippery road when she crashed **on/in/into** a tree.
- The thief was caught and charged **with/of/from** shoplifting.
- Irene is really clever **in/with/at** creating handmade gifts.
- Despite being 95 years old, he is perfectly capable **of/for/ to** living on his own.
- The main menu consists **of/from/for** different meat dishes and seafood.
- Joan asked her neighbour to take care **at/with/of** her kitten while she was on holiday.
- I only told her to go on a diet because I care **about/at/of** her health.
- Georgina sent her friend a card to congratulate her **at/on/over** her graduation.
- Their boss is conscious **from/of/with** how difficult it is to meet the deadline.
- The lady complained to the shop manager **for/about/of** the poor customer service.
- Kat turned off the TV in order to concentrate **in/on/at** her essay.

2 Fill in the correct preposition.

- for (x2) • of • towards • to (x2) • about • with
 - between • into
- You can't compare Jeff Mike; they are totally different people.
 - The cause the fire was an electrical fault.
 - Cruelty animals is against the law.
 - I'd like to change this watch another model, please.
 - Don't be cruel your little sister.
 - The first session was free, so I didn't charge you it.
 - There's a strong connection the two sports.
 - Helen converted her money Euros.
 - The police wanted to talk to him in connection the burglary.
 - Sandra cares the environment and wants to help stop climate change.

Word Formation

3 Complete the sentences with the nouns derived from the words in bold.

- Tim's is always excellent during games; he's a great sportsman. **(BEHAVE)**
- The hotel is in a great, close to the beach. **(LOCATE)**
- Mary has an important netball this weekend. **(COMPETE)**
- Ian's birthday party was a lovely; all his friends and family were there. **(CELEBRATE)**
- The train's time is at 7 o'clock. **(DEPART)**
- We wish Kevin and Diane lots of in their new life together. **(HAPPY)**
- Susan is a model and takes good care of her **(APPEAR)**
- Mitch has been in the of the company for five years. **(EMPLOY)**



Revision of tenses

Present simple vs Present continuous

1 Choose the correct item.

- Sophie **drinks/is drinking** a cup of tea every morning.
- Do you play/Are you playing** tennis after school on Fridays?
- We **don't watch/aren't watching** TV now.
- Water **is boiling/boils** at 100°C.
- Is Alex volunteering/Does Alex volunteer** at an animal shelter this summer?
- More and more people **use/are using** social networking sites.
- Koala bears **don't live/aren't living** in the USA.
- They **study/are studying** hard these days.

Past simple vs Past continuous

2 Choose the correct item.

- Who **were you talking/did you talk** to 10 minutes ago? Your line was busy.
- Tom was driving while I **was giving/gave** directions.
- Angie parked her car, got out and **was locking/locked** the doors.
- I **didn't see/wasn't seeing** Kevin at basketball practice last week.
- It was a typical autumn day. It was drizzling and a cold wind **blew/was blowing**.
- I **didn't do/wasn't doing** my homework when you called.
- Did Henry VIII rule/Was Henry the VIII ruling** England in the 16th century?
- We were listening to music when the doorbell **rang/was ringing**.

Present perfect vs Past simple

3 Put the verbs into the correct tense.

-
(**you/ever/eat**) snails?
- James
(**finish**) university two years ago.
- Julie
(**go**) shopping. She'll be back in an hour.
-
(**you/send**) me an email yesterday?
- Rob
(**never/travel**) by plane before.
- They
(**not/visit**) their village last winter.

Present perfect, Present perfect continuous, Past perfect and Past perfect continuous

4 Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense.

- A:
(**you/visit**) Rachel's art exhibition yet?
B: No, I
(**revise**) all week for my exams.
- A: Did you see Tony skiing yesterday? I can't believe he
..... (**never/try**) it before!
B: I know! He was so good – I thought he
(**have**) lessons for years!
- A: Ryan was still sleeping at lunchtime yesterday!
B: Well, he
(**drive**) all night the day before to get here in time for the wedding.
- A: I didn't see you last night. You
.....
(**go**) to bed by the time I got home.
B: Yes, sorry, but I was so tired! I
..... (**work**) since 6 am.
- A:
(**watch**) TV all day today?
B: Of course not! I
(**clean**) the house. Didn't you notice?
- A:
(**Emma/use**) my computer again?
B: Don't be angry. I'm sure she
..... (**not/delete**) anything.
- A: Did you have fun at the cinema last night?
B: I didn't go because I
..... (**see**) the film the week before.
- A: Why
(**stand**) by the window for the last 20 minutes?
B: I'm waiting for a parcel. The courier was supposed to deliver it at 10 am, but it
..... (**not/arrive**) yet.
- A: I
(**already/buy**) Marion a birthday present.
B: Have you? I
(**not/decide**) what to get her yet.
- A: How long
(**you/wait**) before you got a table at the restaurant last night?
B: We didn't have to wait at all. I
..... (**make**) reservations before we went there.



Sentence transformations

Look at the sentences. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 My friend said I looked tired.
My friend said, "..... tired."
- 2 The supermarket accepts credit cards.
At the supermarket you
by credit card.
- 3 Agatha Christie wrote some great crime fiction books.
Some great crime fiction books
..... by Agatha Christie.
- 4 My cousin is three and doesn't go anywhere without his teddy bear.
My cousin is three and goes
..... with his teddy bear.
- 5 Let's see if there is homemade ice cream at Mario's Café.
Let's see if Mario's Café
..... homemade ice cream.
- 6 Simon walks to college in fifteen minutes.
It
Simon fifteen minutes to walk to college.
- 7 I was sure the film would be funny.
I was sure the film was
..... to be funny.
- 8 The cruise is much more expensive than the package holiday.
The package holiday is much
..... than the cruise.
- 9 My tutor asked me if I worked at the weekend.
My tutor asked me, ".....
..... you work at the weekend?"
- 10 Louise started teaching geography eight years ago.
Louise has been teaching geography
..... eight years.
- 11 Stacey eats very little chocolate.
Stacey doesn't
..... chocolate.
- 12 We were told to fasten our seatbelts by the flight attendant.
The flight attendant
..... to fasten our seatbelts.
- 13 Emma borrowed Valerie's costume for the carnival.
Valerie
..... Emma her costume for the carnival.
- 14 Harry hadn't tried mussels before.
It was the
..... that Harry had tried mussels.
- 15 We assembled the bookcase easily.
We found the bookcase
..... to assemble.
- 16 Paul is a keen cyclist who loves going for bike rides in the mountains.
Paul is keen on and
loves going for bike rides in the mountains.
- 17 The jeep can be driven by anyone with a valid UK driving license.
Anyone with a valid UK driving license
..... the jeep.
- 18 You might search for a better deal for weeks.
You might spend weeks
..... for a better deal.
- 19 My flatmate often asks me to do the washing up.
My flatmate often says, ".....
..... mind doing the washing up?"
- 20 Working after 10 pm is not allowed by our boss.
Our boss won't allow us
..... after 10 pm.
- 21 All children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.
An adult
all children under 12.
- 22 My phone is very similar to Angela's.
My phone is nearly the same
Angela's.
- 23 Eric likes playing rugby more than football.
Eric
playing rugby to playing football.
- 24 I hope Tom returns the DVD to me soon.
I hope Tom
.....the DVD soon.
- 25 It doesn't cost anything to subscribe to the website.
It costs
to subscribe to the website.
- 26 Luke doesn't have an MP3 player anymore.
Luke
got an MP3 player anymore.
- 27 I'll probably call you during my lunch break.
I'll probably call you
I'm having my lunch break.
- 28 Marcia is better at netball than any other sport.
Netball is Marcia's
sport.

Sentence transformations



Look at the sentences. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

A

- 1 Daniel loves dogs and so does his wife Sophie.
Daniel and his wife Sophie dogs.
- 2 They were given their first puppy by a friend called Polly in 2004.
It was a friend called Polly them their first puppy in 2004.
- 3 By 2014, they had five dogs and their flat was too small for all of them.
By 2014, they had five dogs and their flat wasn't for all of them.
- 4 They moved to a large house quite close to the lake.
They moved to a large house not from the lake.
- 5 "I can't imagine my life without the dogs," said Sophie.
Sophie said that she her life without the dogs.

B

- 1 Laura first became interested in the solar system when she was a child.
Laura in the solar system since she was a child.
- 2 She has always wondered if other planets have life on them.
She has always wondered if life on other planets.
- 3 At university, Laura designed a space exploration robot.
At university, a space exploration robot by Laura.
- 4 Her first test of the robot succeeded and NASA bought the design.
Her first test of the robot was a and NASA bought the design.
- 5 She was asked by the head of the Physics Department to become a lecturer.
The head of the Physics Department her to become a lecturer.

C

- 1 James moved to Paris six years ago.
It is six years James moved to Paris.
- 2 When he first arrived, he couldn't speak French.
When he first arrived, he was to speak French.
- 3 James was taught French by a student called Pierre.
A student called Pierre James French.
- 4 It was easier than he had expected.
It was not as he had expected.
- 5 Now, James' accent is so good that people think he's French!
Now, James has a good accent that people think he's French!

D

- 1 My friend told me that a video game competition would take place in Henley the following week.
My friend told me, "A video games competition in Henley next week."
- 2 It's the first time a video game competition has happened in the town.
A video game competition has in the town before.
- 3 If you're under 16, you can't enter the competition.
You can't enter the competition you're over 16.
- 4 It isn't necessary to bring your own games console.
You to bring your own games console.
- 5 The organisers of the competition will award £500 to the winner.
The winner £500 by the organisers of the competition.

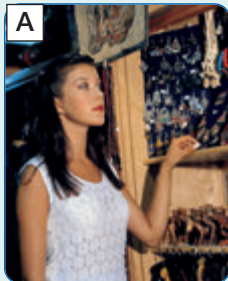
It's GRAMMAR TIME

4

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley



Express Publishing



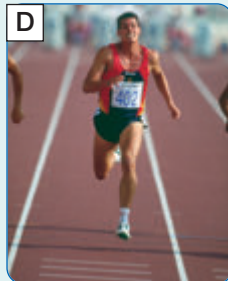
A
I think my sister won't like any of this jewellery. I'll look for something else.



B
Will you read my essay when I finish it?



C
He isn't going to eat out with his friends tonight. He's going to eat dinner at home.



D
He is going to win the race.



E
Her flight takes off in an hour, so she's boarding the plane in 30 minutes.

Future simple

Form: will + main verb

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will/'ll travel
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not/won't travel
INTERROGATIVE	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they travel?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

Time expressions we use with the future simple and be going to: later, tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week/month, etc., in a week/year, etc.

Be going to

Form: be + going to + main verb

AFFIRMATIVE	I am/'m He/She/It is/'s We/You/They are/'re	} going to try
NEGATIVE	I am not/'m not He/She/It is not/isn't We/You/They are not/aren't	} going to try
INTERROGATIVE	Am I Is he/she/it Are we/you/they	} going to try?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.	

Use

1 Match each use of the *future simple* (a-d) to its corresponding example (1-4).

- 1 d It will be summer soon.
- 2 Susan will probably get the promotion.
- 3 The phone's ringing. I'll pick it up.
- 4 I hope you'll forgive me for losing your camera.

- a an on-the-spot decision
- b a prediction based on what we think, believe or imagine
- c a promise, threat, warning, request, hope or offer
- d an action or event that will definitely happen in the future and that we cannot control

2 Match each use of *be going to* (a-b) to its corresponding example (1-2).

- 1 Remove the pot from the fire! The milk is going to boil over.
- 2 Nathan has an early meeting tomorrow so he's going to leave his house at 7:00 instead of 8:00.

- a an action that we have already decided to do in the near future; a plan
- b a prediction based on evidence showing that something will happen in the near future

Notes:

- Present Simple is used with a future meaning for **timetables/programmes**.
- Present Continuous is used with a future meaning for **fixed arrangements in the near future**.
- We never use future forms after: **time words (as long as, after, until, by the time, etc)**, **if (conditional)**, **unless, in case, suppose/supposing, on condition that, etc**. After such words and expressions we use the present simple or the present perfect when we want to refer to the future. *Back up your files in case something goes wrong with your computer.* (NOT: ... ~~in case something will go wrong~~ ...)
- If meaning 'whether' especially after **I don't know, I doubt, I wonder, I'm not sure**, etc. can be used with future forms. *I wonder if we'll make it to the station on time.*
- We use future forms with **when** when it is used as a question word. *When will dinner be ready?* (Compare: *I'll let you know when dinner is ready.* (time word))
- **Will you ...?** is used to give an order or make a request. *Will you be quiet?* (= Please, be quiet.)
- **Shall I/we ...?** is used:
 - a) to make an offer. *Shall I do the dishes tonight?* (= Do you want me to do the dishes tonight?)
 - b) to make a suggestion. *Shall we take a taxi home?* (= Why don't we take a taxi home?)
 - c) to ask for suggestions or instructions. *"What shall I wear to the wedding?" "Your blue dress."*
"Who shall I write out the cheque to?" "Croydon Children's Charity."

3 a) Look at the first four pictures and examples on p. 62. Underline and identify the two ways of expressing the future. How do we form the affirmative, negative and interrogative of these forms? Which uses of these forms does each verb show?

b) Look at the last picture and example on p. 62. How are the *present simple* and the *present continuous* used to express the future?

4 Match the tenses in bold to the correct description (a-h).

- 1 **d** Shall I help you put the groceries away?
- 2 She **is going to hand in** her letter of resignation tomorrow.
- 3 The library **closes** at 9:00 pm.
- 4 My grandfather **will turn** 96 next month.
- 5 This cheese has gone off; I'll **throw** it away.
- 6 Peter hopes his boss **won't ask** him to work late tonight.
- 7 We're **not going to get in** the exhibition any time soon; the queue's very long.
- 8 Jason believes we'll **win** tomorrow's game.

- a an action or event that will definitely happen in the future and that we cannot control
- b a promise, threat, warning, request, hope or offer
- c a timetable or programme
- d an offer
- e an on-the-spot decision
- f an action that we have already decided to do
- g a prediction based on evidence showing that something will happen in the near future
- h a prediction based on what we think, believe or imagine

5 Choose the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Beth wonders if she'll get/'s going to get the job she's applied for. 2 I'm thirsty. I'm going to get/'ll get some water. 3 It's a clear sunny day; it's not going to rain/won't rain. 4 Shall you take/Will you take these papers to the recycling bin for me? 5 Please leave the premises quietly or I'll call/'m going to call security. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Perhaps Sandra will come/is going to come to the theatre with you. 7 David thinks the charity event is going to be/will be a great success. 8 Are they going to deliver/Shall they deliver our stove on Friday as planned? 9 Be careful! You'll trip/'re going to trip over that cable on the floor. 10 Brooke is afraid she'll fail/'s going to fail her driving test. |
|--|--|



A *I won't be working this time next Monday – I'll be skiing in Switzerland.*



B *Will you be seeing Jane later? Could you give her these documents?*



C *She will be meeting her friends at the cinema tonight.*



D *We'll have been walking for three hours. And, don't worry, we'll have ended our hike long before it gets dark.*

Future continuous

Form: will + be + main verb + -ing

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will/ 'll be meeting
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not/ won't be meeting
INTERROGATIVE	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they be meeting?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/ you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

Time expressions we use with the **future continuous**: *this time tomorrow, next week/month etc., at 7:00 am tomorrow, two hours from now, later etc.*

Future perfect

Form: will + have + p.p. of the main verb

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will/'ll have started
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not/ won't have started
INTERROGATIVE	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they have started?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/ you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

We use the **future perfect** for actions that **will have finished** before a stated time in the future.
Jenny will have arrived in London by 9:00 am.

Use

6 Match each use of the **future continuous** (a-c) to its corresponding example (1-3).

- 1** **b** Will you be going to the supermarket later? I'd like you to bring me some milk.
- 2** The local gallery will be hosting the annual charity art show next month.
- 3** We can't go to the pool at noon tomorrow. They'll be performing maintenance work.

- a** an action which will be in progress at a stated future time
- b** asking someone politely about their plans or arrangements
- c** an action that will definitely happen in the future as a result of a routine or arrangement

Future perfect continuous

Form: will + have been + main verb + -ing

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will/ 'll have been sitting
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not/ won't have been sitting
INTERROGATIVE	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they have been sitting?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/ you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

We use the **future perfect continuous** to emphasise the duration of an action of up to a certain point in the future. The **future perfect continuous** is often used with: **by ... for**.

By the end of the year, he will have been working here for 20 years.

Time expressions we use with the **future perfect** and the **future perfect continuous**: *before, by, by then, by the time, until/till* (only in negative sentences), etc.

7 Look at the pictures and the examples on p. 64. Underline all the future tenses and identify them. How do we form the affirmative, negative and interrogative of these tenses? Which uses of these tenses are seen in the examples?

8 Match the tenses in bold to the correct description (a-e).

- 1 **c** By 30th March, we **will have been living** in our new house for exactly one year.
- 2 Tara **will be having** her piano lesson at 6:00 this evening so you'll have to come later.
- 3 **Will you be ordering** books this month? Perhaps you can place an order for me as well.
- 4 I'll **be meeting** James and Lily for lunch in an hour, do you want to join us?
- 5 Patrick **will have come back** from the gym by dinnertime.

- a an action which will be in progress at a stated future time
- b asking someone politely about their plans or arrangements
- c emphasis on the duration of an action up to a certain point in the future.
- d an action that will have finished before a stated time in the future
- e an action that will definitely happen in the future as a result of a routine or arrangement.

9 Choose the correct item.

- 1 I **won't be finishing/won't have finished** reading the book until this afternoon.
- 2 How long **will you have been travelling/will you be travelling** by the time you reach Singapore?
- 3 You'll **be seeing/'ll have seen** Kate later, won't you? Can you tell her about dinner on Saturday night?
- 4 I promise I **will be picking/will pick** you up at the train station.
- 5 Jeremy **is meeting/meets** with investors for lunch tomorrow.
- 6 I got my acceptance letter today. I **am going to start/will have started** my course after the summer.
- 7 The garage **is opening/opens** at 8:00 am tomorrow.
- 8 You can call them now. They **won't have been sleeping/won't be sleeping**.
- 9 In two weeks, Jim **will have been teaching/will be teaching** for a year.
- 10 Sandra **is taking/will take** her dog to the vet's tomorrow morning. She's just made an appointment.
- 11 We **will have watched/are going to watch** the match at the weekend. Do you want to come?
- 12 Do you think you **will finish/are finishing** in time to help me with dinner?
- 13 It's 7 o'clock. Mum **will have been doing/will have done** the shopping by now and be on her way home.

10 Choose the correct item.

- 1 A: What time **is Dad coming/will Dad have come** home tonight?
B: Well, he **will be leaving/will have left** the office at 5:00, as usual, so I'm sure he'll be here by 6:00.
- 2 A: **Will you have been working/Will you be working** on your computer tonight?
B: No, you can use it.
- 3 A: **Are we going to watch/Will we have watched** the DVD tonight?
B: We need to meet Jo at 10:00 pm. We **won't be finishing/won't have finished** watching it by then.
- 4 A: This time next week, you'll **have been swimming/'ll be swimming** in Fiji.
B: I know! It'll be my best holiday ever!
- 5 A: By the time we get to Manchester, we'll **be driving/'ll have been driving** for five hours. And then it's four more hours to Glasgow.
B: I know. We'll have a couple of rest stops along the way.
- 6 A: **Will Mark have completed/Will Mark have been completing** the report by Wednesday?
B: I hope so, or he'll miss the deadline.
- 7 A: His train **arrives/will have arrived** at 6 o'clock.
B: Do you think you **will be/are** able to pick him up?
- 8 A: I heard Professor Betts is retiring.
B: Well, by the end of this school year, he'll **be teaching/'ll have been teaching** here for thirty-five years.



Future tenses

11 Choose the correct item.

- By the time I **retire/will retire** I will have been working for forty years.
- She'll send us a text when she **will arrive/arrives** at the airport.
- When **will Joe move/does Joe move** into his new flat?
- The manager will see you as soon as he **will come/comes** out of the meeting.
- Robert and Sam will do their homework after they **will have/have had** dinner.
- I will wait until you **have finished/will finish** your meeting.
- I wonder if Mary **will make/makes** it to the airport on time.
- If our team **wins/will win** tomorrow, they will be champions.
- Take an umbrella with you in case it **will rain/rains**.
- What **shall I wear/do I wear** to the concert tonight?

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the future simple, future continuous or the future perfect.

- a By Friday afternoon, Diane *will have prepared* (prepare) all the dishes for the dinner party.

b Diane can't go out on Friday morning because she (prepare) the dishes for the dinner party.
- a This time next month, we (travel) around Africa.

b Perhaps we (travel) around Africa next summer if we take time off work.
- a Don't buy a new jumper. I (knit) one for you.

b I (knit) three jumpers for Jennifer by her birthday.
- a Tina (buy) gifts in the city centre all day tomorrow.

b Tina (buy) gifts for all her friends and relatives before she leaves for England.
- a Janet believes that the carpenter (not/complete) the bedroom closets on time.

b Janet believes that the carpenter (not/complete) the bedroom closets by the time she's ready to move into her new house.

13 Complete the dialogue with the correct future form.

- A:** Hi, Annabeth. Have you decided if you **1) are coming** (come) tomorrow?
- B:** What **2)** (happen) tomorrow?
- A:** I **3)** (have) my graduation ceremony tomorrow. I told you about it.
- B:** Oh, my goodness! I'm sorry I forgot. What time **4)** (the ceremony/start)?
- A:** It **5)** (begin) at 2 o'clock, but if you want to get a good seat, you should probably get there before half past one.
- B:** Well, I **6)** (meet) my mother at 12 o'clock so I hope I **7)** (be) there by one thirty. Do I need to bring anything?
- A:** No, there **8)** (be) a reception after the ceremony and my parents **9)** (take) me for a meal afterwards if you would like to join us.
- B:** Thanks, that would be lovely. So I guess I **10)** (see) you there.
- A:** Yeah, I'm sure we **11)** (have) a great time!

14 Choose the correct verb form.



Hey Rodney!

Great news! I've been to a job interview with a major ad agency. It went well so, hopefully, I **1) 'll get/m going to get** the job.

The job sounds great. It **2) 's starting/starts** immediately and the pay is based on experience. Well, by the end of this year, I **3) 'll be working/'ll have been working** in advertising for ten years, so that should mean a good salary.

The company **4) is going to hold/will have held** another round of interviews in ten days, this time with the shortlisted applicants. Fingers crossed, I'm one of them! I **5) 'm going/go** to another interview tomorrow but I really want this job.

Let's hope that by the time you get back from Rome, I **6) 'll start/ 'll have started** my new job!

Take care,

Chris

15 Choose the correct item.

- This time next week, we around the islands.
 A 're sailing C 'll have sailed
 B 'll have been sailing **D 'll be sailing**
- Tim to London this evening.
 A will have been flying C flies
 B is flying D will have flown
- Beth fears she cooking by the time her guests arrive.
 A won't have finished C won't finish
 B won't be finishing D isn't finishing
- On Saturdays we to the farmers' market.
 A are going C will go
 B will be going D go
- Little Tommy five next month.
 A will be C is going to be
 B is D will have been
- your work by 5 pm?
 A Are you going to finish
 B Will you have been finishing
 C Will you have finished
 D Are you finishing
- Neil to the opera. He's already booked the tickets.
 A will have gone C is going
 B will have been going D goes
- I'm not sure if George tomorrow's staff meeting as he may take the day off.
 A attends
 B will attend
 C will have been attending
 D will have attended
- By December, Mr Peterson for us for ten years.
 A is working C will be working
 B will have been working D works
- At 9 am tomorrow, they with their new office manager.
 A will be meeting C will have met
 B will have been meeting D meet
- My head hurts. I some aspirin.
 A take C 'll be taking
 B 'll take D 'll have taken
- Look out! You !
 A are falling C are going to fall
 B will fall D will be falling

16 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to five words, including the word in bold.

- Jenny has arranged to have a June wedding. **GOING**
 Jenny *is going to get* married in June.
- The teacher will not tolerate any noise in class. **PUT**
 The teacher any noise in class.
- The game starts at 11:00 but we can't get to the stadium before 11:30. **HAVE**
 The game by the time we get to the stadium.
- Next month, Nick will be celebrating ten years in the field of journalism. **WORKING**
 By next month, Nick as a journalist for ten years.
- Jessica has turned down Lisa's invitation to her birthday party. **NOT**
 Jessica Lisa's birthday party.

Speaking

Look at the pictures. Imagine what will happen in the future in the situations below. Use the following time phrases to make sentences about the pictures.

- I think • She/They ... until ...
- By 5:00 pm she/they ...
- They/She hope(s) ... as soon as ...
- By the time they/she ... • At noon she/they
- They/She ... in a week
- This time next year/week/Saturday ... they/she ...



A: I think the students in picture A will probably have a graduation party later on.

B: By 5:00 pm the woman in picture B will have finished work.

Writing

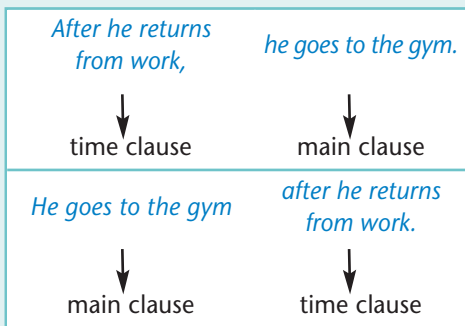
Use the time words/phrases from the Speaking activity to write a short paragraph about your future.

There are lots of things I hope to do. This time next...

Time clauses

We use the following time words to introduce time clauses: **when, as, while, before, after, since, until/till, whenever, as long as, by the time, as soon as, the moment (that), once, the first/last/next time, every time, during, just as, by**, etc.

- When the time clause precedes the main clause, a comma is used.



Notes:

- will/would** are never used in **time clauses**.
*I'll do the dishes **before** I go to bed.*
(NOT: ... ~~before I will go ...~~)
- when (time conjunction) + present/past**
*Say hi to Joe **when** you see him.*
(NOT: ... ~~when you will see ...~~)
- when (question word) + will/would**
***When** will you see Joe again?*



Jenna and Neil are about to start their project. Jenna will do research online once Neil has checked the reference books.



Nadia went on her morning jog before she left for work this morning.

Sequence of Tenses

The **time clauses** follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. That is, when the verb of the **main clause** is in a **present** or **future form**, the verb of the **time clause** is in a **present form**. When the verb of the **main clause** is in a **past form**, the verb of the **time clause** is in a **past form** too.

Main clause	Time clause
present simple/present continuous/future/imperative	present simple/present continuous/present perfect

*He paints **when** he has free time.*
*She's painting her nails **while** she's watching TV.*
*He'll stay in bed **until** he has fully recovered*
*They'll have left **by the time** you get here.*
*Call me **once** you land in Paris.*

Main clause	Time clause
past simple/past perfect	past simple/past continuous/past perfect

*She **had** dinner **after** she finished her work.*
*She **got** to the theatre **just as** the play was starting.*
*She **had** booked the tickets **before** she went to the theatre.*

1 Look at the pictures and the examples. Find the words introducing the clauses of time. What do you observe about the sequence of tenses in clauses of time?

2 Choose the correct item.

- Whenever/As** I decide to go on a diet, I end up eating more than before!
- They went to Disneyland **while/during** their summer break.
- Give me a call **the next time/before** you need me to babysit your daughter.
- You can talk on the phone for **as soon as/as long as** you want. It's free!
- Wait **until/when** the number comes up on your screen, and then press the green button.
- Once/Before** he finishes high school, he'll take a gap year to travel around Europe.
- The students had finished their project **until/by the time** the teacher returned to the classroom.
- Her car alarm went off **just as/after** she was getting ready for bed.

3 Fill in: *during, while, the moment, since, by the time, before, after.*

- Make sure you replace the ink cartridge **before** you use the printer.
- The students are not allowed to talk the examination.
- He always does the dishes he has dinner.
- Judy likes munching on popcorn she's watching a film.
- Maria knew exactly where to go on holiday she set eyes on the photos of Fiji in the brochure.
- Hurry up, will you? All the good seats will have been taken we get to the stadium.
- Damian's been ill he came back from his trip.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: Have a safe journey back home!
B: Thanks Brad! I'll *visit* (**visit**) you again the next time I (**take**) time off work.
- A: Has Keith prepared everything for the surprise party?
B: No, but he (**do**) so by the time his sister (**return**) home.
- A: How did you break your leg?
B: I (**fall**) from a tree as I (**pick**) apples.
- A: When (**Lucy/take**) the dog to the vet? It's time for his yearly shots.
B: I don't know. I (**ask**) her when she (**come**) home.
- A: Can I use your mobile phone for just a second?
B: Sorry, I (**switch**) it off before we (**board**) the plane.

5 Choose the correct item.

- "Have you received your booking confirmation?"
"Yes, the travel agent let me know the moment she the email from the hotel."
A would have got C would get
B got D had got
- "Your trainers are in an awful state!"
"I know! I'll buy a new pair when I to the shops on Friday."
A go C 've gone
B will go D 'm going
- "Why don't you have a snack before lunch?"
"Employees are not allowed to eat at their desks they are working."
A while B once C during D by
- "When to the dentist?"
"Tomorrow morning! My tooth is killing me!"
A do you go C would you go
B did you go D will you go
- "How long has the baby been sleeping?"
"He fell asleep we got in the car."
A as long as C till
B the moment D while

6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to five words, including the word in bold.

- He can't go home yet because his tutor wants to talk to him. **UNTIL**
He can't go home *until he has* talked with his tutor.
- Joanne hopes her assistant will finish his report before leaving for the day. **TIME**
Joanne hopes her assistant will have finished his report for the day.
- Interrupting me during a conversation with my professor was very rude. **WHILE**
It was very rude of you to interrupt me to my professor.
- James started laughing right after seeing his friend's fancy dress costume. **SOON**
James started laughing his friend's fancy dress costume.
- I'm sure the tickets will be available online soon; we'll buy them then. **WHEN**
We'll buy the tickets available online.

Speaking

In pairs use the time conjunctions to talk about the people and situations in the photographs, as in the example.

- while • before • since • after
- the moment • as soon as • until
- by the time



- A: *The band has been practising for the concert **since** last month.*
B: *The crowd are singing along **while** the band is performing...*



Exploring Grammar (Units 11-12)

Future Tenses

1 Read the emails and underline all the future verb forms. Which expresses:

- emphasis on the duration of an action up to a certain point in the future?
- a hope for the future?
- a definite future action which is the result of a routine or an arrangement?
- a fixed arrangement in the near future?
- a timetable or schedule?
- an action that will be in progress at a stated future time?
- an action that will have finished before a stated future time?

Dear Mr Brown,

I am writing to apply for the position of office assistant which was advertised in Coburg News on Monday 18th May, 2014.

I am in my last year of Business Studies at Monash University. My final examinations end next week and I will be graduating the following month. I have also been taking language courses. By the end of this month, I will have been studying German and French for two years and I am starting Japanese night classes in two weeks. I will have completed this course by February 2015.

Currently, I am working part-time as a secretary, and I also worked as a receptionist at a law firm two years ago. I hope I will have the chance to be a valuable part of your company as soon as I graduate.

I have attached a copy of my CV and references from my professors and previous employer. I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely,
Jane Luca

Dear Ms Luca,

Thank you for your interest in joining our company.

We will be holding interviews this Friday morning, between 9:00 am and 12:00 pm. Your interview starts at 8:30 am. When you arrive, please report to the reception desk in the James Wallace building.

Regards,
Thomas Brown

2 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 Hurry up! The bus **is going to leave/leaves** in ten minutes.
- 2 They'**ll have been sailing/re sailing** for two days before they reach their first port of call.
- 3 I'm afraid my broken leg **won't mend/won't have mended** by the time we go on the ski trip.
- 4 It's too dark in here. I'**ll turn on/turn on** the lights.
- 5 Nina **is coming/will have come** over for a visit later.

3 Fill in *will* or the correct form of *be going to* and the verb in brackets.

- 1 A: I feel a bit cold.
B: I (**bring**) you a jumper to put on.
- 2 A: I (**see**) U2 live next month.
B: That's great!
- 3 A: (**you/help**) me carry these bags, please?
B: Sure.
- 4 A: Be careful! You (**step**) on the dog's tail!
B: Oops! I didn't see him.

Time Clauses

4 a) Find two time clauses in the emails. What time conjunctions are used to introduce them? Think of more examples of time conjunctions.

b) Study the two sentences below. What tenses do we use in time clauses? When do we use a comma in time clauses?

- 1 Bob will call you back as soon as he gets in.
- 2 Before he got a desk job, he worked as a freelancer.

c) In which case is *when* followed by *will/would*? When can we not use *will/would* after *when*? Give examples.

5 Choose the correct time conjunction/word.

- 1 Will you have repaired my PC **after/by** tomorrow?
- 2 **When/Since** Terry was a teen, he played hockey.
- 3 It started raining **as soon as/just as** I was leaving my house.
- 4 Pete is reading **while/when** Claire is watching TV.
- 5 **The moment/As long as** I have any news, I'll let you know.



1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Ted the shops and he'll be back soon.
 A has been in C has gone to
 B has been to D had gone in
- 2 What's really annoying about our neighbours is that their dog in the middle of the night.
 A has always barked C would always bark
 B is always barking D always barked
- 3 Don weights at the gym before he hurt his back.
 A used to lift C would be lifting
 B would have lifted D has got used to lifting
- 4 Chris his homework by the time his favourite TV show starts.
 A will do C will be doing
 B is doing D will have done
- 5 Hugh skydiving before so he was nervous.
 A would never try C had never tried
 B has never tried D had never been trying
- 6 Five in the morning is too early for us to set off. Can't we leave at 7:00?
 A rather C fairly
 B very much D pretty
- 7 useful information this website has!
 A So B Such a C How D What
- 8 Lela chicken for dinner last night.
 A has cooked C cooked
 B used to cook D would cook
- 9 Ron is participating in a marathon and by noon he for an hour.
 A will run C is going to run
 B will have been running D is running
- 10 Your cough terrible. You need to see a doctor.
 A is sounding C has sounded
 B sounded D sounds
- 11 Courtney to her friend on the phone when the line went dead.
 A was talking C had talked
 B talked D would talk
- 12 She failed to get into the college she wanted her poor grades.
 A as a result C because of
 B because D due to the fact
- 13 Watch out! You yourself with those scissors.
 A 're cutting C 'll have cut
 B 're going to cut D 'll be cutting
- 14 I pay my bills the moment I my salary.
 A 'll get C 'll be getting
 B get D 'd get
- 15 The Burj Khalifa skyscraper is one of the tallest buildings the world.
 A of B than
 C from D in
- 16 The train to Edinburgh at noon.
 A is departing C departs
 B has departed D will have departed
- 17 I to get this stain off the carpet for an hour but it won't come out.
 A 've been trying C try
 B was trying D 'd been trying
- 18 Why so much rubbish on the beach?
 A are there C is there
 B there is D there are
- 19 Richard time off work to go on holiday.
 A takes rarely C is rarely taking
 B rarely is taking D rarely takes
- 20 He's just retired and having so much free time.
 A hasn't got used to C wouldn't use to
 B didn't use to D wasn't used to

▶ Grammar in Focus

Complete the gaps with the correct word. Then put the words in brackets into the correct form.

- A Are you ready for the adventure
 1) a lifetime? Do you want to view 2) (**amaze**) tornados and jaw-dropping thunderstorms 3) a safe distance? Then, visit Silver Storm Tours and hunt down nature's 4) (**much**) thrilling storms in America!
- B 1) (**you/ever/want**) to see beautiful and historic places? More and 2) people are choosing to go on our river cruises - a special holiday 3) takes you to interesting ports along Egyptian waterways. It's an experience 4) to be missed so call us now to book your holiday!
- C Are you hardworking and 1) (**enthusiasm**)? Do you want a full-time job or just to make 2) extra money? A new café is opening soon and we 3) (**look**) for experienced staff to join our team. We intend to hold interviews 4) Sunday 10th April so don't delay - apply today!



Phrasal Verbs III

come across = (tr) find/meet by chance
*I **came across** an old friend at the theatre.*

come by = (tr) obtain (usu sth rare or difficult to get)
*Ian **came by** a rare model car for his collection in a car boot sale.*

come down with = (tr) become ill; go down with
*He's **come/gone down with** a bad cold.*

come into = (tr) inherit
*Sam **came into** a large amount of money after his grandmother's death.*

come out = 1) (int) (of flowers) begin to blossom
*The parks look lovely when the flowers **come out**.*
 2) (int) be published
*The magazine she writes for **comes out** every month.*
 3) (int) (of stains) be able to be removed
*How will that greasy stain **come out**?*

come round = 1) (int) visit casually
*Why don't you **come round** for lunch tomorrow noon?*
 2) (int) recover consciousness
*It took Pam several minutes to **come round** after fainting in the street.*

come up = 1) (int) be mentioned
*The issue of low sales **came up** in the meeting.*
 2) (int) arise; occur
*Tony can successfully handle any problem that **comes up**.*

come up to = (tr) approach
*A man **came up to** Luke in the park and asked for directions.*

come up with = (tr) find (an answer, solution, etc)
*We still haven't **come up with** an answer to our problem.*

cut across = (tr) take a shorter way
*If we **cut across** the park, we'll get home in ten minutes.*

cut back on = (tr) reduce (expenses, production, consumption, etc); cut down on
*Her doctor advised her to **cut back/down on** sugary foods.*

cut off = 1) (tr) disconnect
*When we moved out, the company **cut off** our Internet connection.*
 2) (tr) isolate (usu places)
*Many villages were **cut off** during last night's heavy floods.*

be cut out for/to be = (tr) be suited for (a profession)
*Amanda **isn't cut out for/to be** a teacher. She doesn't have any patience.*

do away with = (tr) stop using or get rid of sth
*The local council **did away with** the old car park and built an entertainment centre in its place.*

do up = (tr) fasten; tie
***Do up** your shoelaces or you'll trip and fall.*

could do with = (tr) want
*Ben is tired and **could do with** a short nap.*

do without = (tr) live or continue without having sth/sb
*Abby can't **do without** her smartphone; she takes it everywhere she goes.*

draw back = (int) move away
*Mae **drew back** in fear when the lion started roaring inside its cage.*

draw out = (tr) take money out of a bank account
*Megan didn't have enough money on her and so she **drew some out**.*

1 Choose the correct particle.

- Valerie came **across/round** her old boss at a business conference.
- Don't cut **by/across** the parking lot at night as it's quite dangerous.
- If you don't pay your bill soon, the power company will cut **out/off** your electricity.
- A fan came **up with/up to** the celebrity and asked for her autograph.
- Online chatting has enabled us to do **away/off** with long distance phone calls.
- Ben came **by/up** a rare first edition copy of his favourite novel.

2 Fill in the correct particle.

- into • round • back • out • up • without
- Helen can't do coffee in the morning; she always has a cup.
 - Dave became really wealthy after he came his aunt's large fortune.
 - The young author felt very proud when his first novel came
 - Erin's granddaughters usually come for dinner on Sunday evening.
 - Tim was very upset when a work problem came
 - If your blood pressure is too high, you need to cut on your salt intake.

3 Match the phrasal verbs to the pictures and write a sentence describing them.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | a | draw out |
| 2 | | come down with |
| 3 | | draw back |
| 4 | | do up |



He drew out money from the cash machine.



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D	(in)capable of sth (adj) damage to (n) deal with (v) decide on/against (v) (take) delight in doing sth (n) delighted with sth (adj) demand for (n) depart from (v) departure from (n) depend on sb/sth (v)	describe sb/sth to sb else (v) description of (n) die of/from (an illness) (v) die in an accident (v) difference between two things (n) different from/to sb/sth (adj) disadvantage of (n) disagree with (v) disappointed with sth (adj)	discuss sth with sb (v) discussion about/on (n) dissatisfied with (adj) divide sth into (v) dream about sb/sth (v) dream of being/doing sth (= imagine) (v) dressed in (adj) drive into sb/sth (v)
E	engaged to sb (adj) enthusiastic about (adj) envious of (adj) escape from (v)	excellent at sth (adj) exchange sth for sth else (v) excited about (adj) excuse for (n)	experienced in (adj) explain sth to sb (v)
F	fail to do sth (v) failure in an exam (n) fall in (n) familiar to sb (adj) (= known to sb) familiar with sth (adj) (= have knowledge of sth)	famous for sth (adj) fed up with sth (adj) fond of sb/sth (adj) forget about (v) forgive sb for sth (v) (un)friendly to sb (adj)	frightened of sb/sth (adj) full of sth (adj) furious with sb about/at sth (adj) furious with sb for doing sth (adj)
G	generous to sb (BUT generous of sb to do sth) (adj) good at sth (adj)	good to sb (BUT good of sb to do sth) (adj) grateful to sb for sth (adj)	guilty of/about doing sth (adj)

Word formation

1 Choose the correct preposition.

- The students felt excited **about/for** going on a field trip.
- Maria depends **on/at** her parents to pay her house bills.
- Ruth has always had a dream **of/about** becoming a doctor and helping children in underdeveloped countries.
- Alice was fed up **of/with** commuting all the way to the centre of London every morning.
- The professor explained **at/to** the students the importance of being on time for lectures.
- Joy felt guilty **about/for** not going to her best friend's wedding.

2 Fill in the correct preposition.

• for • of • to • from • in • with

- We were dissatisfied the service at that restaurant.
- Karen was very grateful to Paul helping her move house.
- The train to Leicester departs platform 5 at 7:00 pm.
- He's very fond going on ski trips.
- Sally managed to get the job as she was very experienced school nursing.
- Jenny failed get an A in the exam.

3 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold forming nouns referring to people.

- George is so funny he could be a professional **COMEDY**
- The two monkeys' aggressive behaviour worried the **ZOOLOGY**
- After years of acting, he decided to try his luck as a film **DIRECT**
- A team of discovered some important ancient artefacts during excavations in the Arabian Desert. **ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Damian was selected to be a(n) in a popular TV quiz show. **PARTICIPATE**
- The interviewer was kind and relaxed and made all feel comfortable. **INTERVIEW**
- The young children looked in amazement when the pulled a rabbit out of his hat. **MAGIC**
- The of Fairview were upset when the local council went back on its promise to build another park. **RESIDE**
- The young boy felt sorry for the in the street and bought him a loaf of warm bread. **BEG**
- Ed's advised him to lose weight and practise harder. **TRAIN**



Open cloze sentences

Fill in with the word which best fits the gap. Use only one word in each gap.

- 1 The Smiths are flying Australia next week.
- 2 She had to postpone date of her wedding due to serious health problems.
- 3 Is your career just where you want to be?
- 4 Exercise is of the best ways of keeping your mind and body healthy.
- 5 People in my town first started playing this game two hundred years
- 6 The castle is one of the oldest in world.
- 7 Malta may be a country very small size, but with a rich history.
- 8 I agree with you, I don't believe the others will feel the same way.
- 9 What you change about your life if you were given the chance?
- 10 is only one question I'm not so sure about on this application form.
- 11 It wasn't late in the 1920s that the company established their second shop.
- 12 This is the biology lab, forms part of the Science Department.
- 13 Anna's boss claimed that she was perfect the position.
- 14 There will be people at the festival share a true passion for art.
- 15 I asked Joanne to tell me her trip to Hawaii was like.
- 16 You to do the job properly if you want to gain more clients in the future.
- 17 This is the second popular ice-cream in the shop.
- 18 Lots of people go to the zoo to see unusual animals as giraffes and rhinoceroses.
- 19 Catherine has read more books than other student in her class.
- 20 She's far young to be staying out this late, don't you think?
- 21 I couldn't seem to find books that interested me.
- 22 you spent more time studying, you might be surprised with the end result.
- 23 Concorde could fly at than 2,000 kilometres an hour.
- 24 The price of the holiday includes not only the cost of the accommodation, also meals and transport.
- 25 She has seven pairs of trainers; for every day of the week.
- 26 Mary does not take her car to work she doesn't have to.
- 27 The students worked better a team when they did their science project together.
- 28 I was shocked to hear badly the musicians played during the concert.
- 29 Basketball players are not allowed to make physical contact with each during the game.
- 30 A number of zoos have difficulty breeding animals captivity.
- 31 We have a high chance finding a parking space if we leave home early enough.
- 32 The event on the 11th of next month. I hope you can be there!
- 33 Some of the students may want to play basketball, while may prefer to play baseball.
- 34 There is a general lack awareness about health and safety regulations.
- 35 While the plane is in the air, you should keep your seat belt fastened all times.
- 36 A doctor monitors the diet health of his patients.
- 37 matter what we tell her, she just doesn't seem to listen!
- 38 It's hot in here! Why won't you turn on the air conditioner?
- 39 It's completely to you whether you decide to come to the cinema tonight or not.
- 40 Their main concern was about the project would finish on time.
- 41 When Joel misbehaved in class, he was sent sit in the hallway.
- 42 The cleaning staff at the hotel are responsible carrying out room checks after a guest has left.
- 43 When you had enough of the hectic city lifestyle, a small getaway to the countryside is just what you may need.



Sentence transformations

Look at the sentences. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 Before Maria succeeded as an actress, she worked at an Italian restaurant.
Before her as an actress, Maria worked at an Italian restaurant.
- 2 I knew the rock concert at the local stadium would be amazing.
I knew the rock concert at the local stadium was to be amazing.
- 3 James moved to Italy five years ago.
James has lived in Italy five years.
- 4 The missing wallet had a large amount of money in it.
There a large amount of money in the missing wallet.
- 5 My cousin John is five years older than me.
I'm five years than my cousin John.
- 6 I first met my friend Sarah when I started high school.
I've known my friend Sarah I started high school.
- 7 I come from the island of Santa Maria.
The island I come fromcalled Santa Maria.
- 8 My teacher is called Mr Jones.
My teacher's is Mr Jones.
- 9 I play the trumpet for the school band.
I'm one of the trumpet in the school band.
- 10 There is a swimming pool at the local gym.
We a swimming pool at the local gym.
- 11 I was taken on a three-day trip to Disneyland by my parents.
My parents on a three-day trip to Disneyland.
- 12 It's not hot enough to go for a swim today.
It's cold to go for a swim today.
- 13 The students had not used such an advanced computer system before.
It was the that the students had used such an advanced computer system.
- 14 The meal was so delicious that everyone wanted a second serving.
It was delicious meal that everyone wanted a second serving.
- 15 My house is quite close to the train station.
My house isn't very the train station.
- 16 Helen usually finds holidays with her family boring.
Helen usually gets goes on holiday with her family.
- 17 Pamela has two dogs and a cat.
As as having three dogs, Pamela has a cat.
- 18 It's not a good idea for you to go out in the rain without an umbrella.
It's not a good idea to go out in the rain if have an umbrella.
- 19 I'm looking forward to my friend's birthday party this weekend.
I wait until my friend's birthday party this weekend.



Word formation

Use the word given in capitals at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the gap.

- 1 Steve is very; you can never trust him. **RELIABLE**
- 2 The silver sports car drove away from the scene and then **APPEAR**
- 3 It was very of you to leave the house unlocked. **RESPONSIBLE**
- 4 I like tea but coffee. **LIKE**
- 5 To join the police force there are several **REQUIRE**
- 6 You've been helpful with the project. I couldn't have done it without you. **EXTREME**
- 7 The interior has done a fantastic job doing up our living room. **DECORATE**
- 8 I was a little bit late, but the meeting hadn't started when I got to the office. **LUCKY**
- 9 The company has over 300 **EMPLOY**
- 10 The skirt was too long, so I had to it. **SHORT**
- 11 You should have informed me of the incident. I was completely of what had happened. **AWARE**
- 12 I didn't see her. I just spoke to her over the phone. **ACTUAL**
- 13 I have breakfast at about 8 o'clock in the morning and then leave for work. **USUAL**
- 14 The Caribbean, Central America, and South America are considered to be regions. **TROPIC**
- 15 The festival is held in California, every July. **ANNUAL**
- 16 Sadly, Jack is very sick and cannot have any **VISIT**
- 17 A rock band provided the for John's graduation party. **ENTERTAIN**
- 18 All shops in my area have major sales twice **YEAR**
- 19 The most violent volcanic in the United States was that of Mount St. Helens in 1980. **ERUPT**
- 20 The Battle of Britain is a historical event of great for the British people. **SIGNIFICANT**
- 21 You need to get from your supervisor before you can take the day off on Friday. **PERMIT**
- 22 The fire was thought to have been caused by a gas **EXPLODE**
- 23 The young boy was saved from the burning building thanks to the actions of a brave fire fighter. **HERO**
- 24 It's important for people to receive a good **EDUCATE**
- 25 She has a very good with her cousins. **RELATION**
- 26 The story follows the adventures of a young wizard and his friends. **AMAZE**
- 27 The gripping plotline will leave all gasping for more. **READ**
- 28 The final match on Saturday night will surely have millions of **VIEW**
- 29 Jason had the to watch a private screening of *The Amazing Spiderman*. **OPPORTUNE**
- 30 The buffet included local as well as dishes. **NATIONAL**
- 31 Smartphones and tablet PCs seem to be increasing in among young people. **POPULAR**
- 32 His decision on whether to accept the job offer or not was influenced by what his parents thought. **GREAT**



- 33 The country's economy is suffering and the citizens are facing serious problems. **FINANCE**
- 34 A meeting of world will be taking place in Geneva next month. **LEAD**
- 35 It's an story which is sure to keep you on the edge of your seat. **EXCITE**
- 36 She lives in New York, but is from Alabama. **ORIGINAL**
- 37 The Parthenon is one of the most sights in the world. **IMPRESS**
- 38 Sally is an young lady with a great sense of humour. **ATTRACT**
- 39 Sweden, Denmark and Finland are countries located in Europe. **NORTH**
- 40 It was an interesting play with a ending. **DRAMA**
- 41, I don't have time to drive you to your appointment. **FORTUNATE**
- 42 Doing jigsaw puzzles is Jessica's pastime. **FAVOUR**
- 43 They keep having arguments about who will win the football match. **END**
- 44 A large-scale rescue took place after the devastating earthquake. **OPERATE**
- 45 It will take us four hours to drive to Perth. **APPROXIMATE**
- 46 Solar panels convert sunlight into **ELECTRIC**
- 47 The cost of building the new spaceship is to be around 100 billion dollars. **LIKE**
- 48 The children took part in activities at the funfair. **VARY**
- 49 The station is still under **CONSTRUCT**
- 50 The date for the new museum is scheduled for 2018. **COMPLETE**
- 51 Niagara Falls is one of the most beautiful wonders of the world. **NATURE**
- 52 Adam did well in his final exams. **EXCEPTION**
- 53 He is a very man with a lot of money and a large number of connections. **POWER**
- 54 The sun is a source of renewable energy for the planet. **VALUE**
- 55 Big Ben is one of London's most popular tourist **ATTRACT**
- 56 The *Mona Lisa* is one of the most paintings in the world. **FAME**
- 57 The police are currently investigating the disappearance of a young man. **MYSTERY**
- 58 Many have tried to solve the mystery of the curse of the pharaohs. **HISTORY**
- 59, he's had enough of America and is going back to the UK. **APPARENT**
- 60 The businessman made a big donation to the children's charity. **WEALTH**
- 61 We have discussed these issues on occasions. **NUMBER**
- 62 Many people claim to have experienced a burning when stung by a jellyfish. **SENSE**
- 63 You need to that she is going through a very difficult time at the moment, so please be patient with her. **REAL**
- 64 I stepped on my dog's tail as he was lying in the garden. **ACCIDENT**
- 65 The venom of a black mamba snake can kill a human within hours. **DEAD**

6 reasons to choose

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