

The tense system

►► Grammar Reference 1.2 Student's Book p141

1 Identifying tenses

- 1 Write in the correct verb form, active or passive, using the verb in the box.

walk

- 1 A How did you get here?
B We **walked** _____. It didn't take long.
2 Our baby Jack _____ now. He's a year old.
3 I need to have a rest. We _____ non-stop for four hours.

take

- 4 It was a hard match. At half-time, one of the footballers _____ to hospital.
5 This shirt fits me. I _____ it.
6 My dog looked guilty. He _____ some food from the kitchen table.

have

- 7 We need a new car. We _____ this one for ages.
8 We _____ a lovely picnic until my wife was stung by a bee.
9 Don't phone at 8.00. We _____ dinner then.

make

- 10 Our sandwiches _____ freshly _____ daily.
11 Have you heard about Lenny? He _____ redundant.
12 By the time I'm forty I _____ enough money to retire.

wash

- 13 A Where are my jeans?
B They _____ at the moment.

- 14 My favourite white T-shirt went pink. It _____ with my daughter's red jumper.
15 Simon was all wet because _____ the car.
sell
16 My sister earns a good salary. She _____ computer software.
17 If no one offers to buy the house, it _____ by auction next month.
18 I wish I'd bought that antique chair I saw in the shop window. I'm sure it **will have been sold** by now.
teach
19 At the end of this term I _____ for six years.
20 The children _____ how to make cakes when one boy dropped his bowl on the teacher's foot.

- 2 Complete the tense chart with the verb forms from exercise 1.

Active	Simple	Continuous
Present		
Past	walked	
Future		
Present Perfect		
Past Perfect		
Future Perfect		
Passive	Simple	Continuous
Present		
Past		
Future		
Present Perfect		
Past Perfect		
Future Perfect	will have been sold	

Present Continuous	She is writing
Present Perfect	She has written
Present Perfect Continuous	She has been writing
Past Continuous	She was writing
Past Perfect	She had written
Past Perfect Continuous	She had been writing
Future Simple	She will write
Future Continuous	She will be writing
Future Perfect	She will have written
Future Perfect Continuous	She will have

Passive & Active Voice



Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	She delivers the letters.	The letters are delivered .
Past Simple	She delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered .
Future Simple	She will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered .
Present Continuous	She is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered .
Past Continuous	She was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered .
Going to	She is going to deliver the letters.	The letters are going to be delivered .
Present Perfect	She has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered .
Past Perfect	She had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered .
Infinitive	She has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered .
Modals	She must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered .

2 Correcting mistakes

Correct the sentences.

I'm working

- 1 I-work hard at the moment because I have exams next week.
- 2 It's really cold lately, so I've bought a new winter coat.
- 3 Arsenal play really well at the moment. Their new player has real talent.
- 4 I've heard you'll have a baby! Congratulations.
- 5 I was doing my homework when my friend was calling.
- 6 When I was a little girl, I've always spent my pocket money on sweets.
- 7 I went out with Paulo for two years now, and we're still crazy about each other.
- 8 I can't decide what to buy my brother for his birthday. Perhaps I'm going to get him a new shirt.
- 9 A one-day strike has called by London Underground workers for Friday this week.
- 10 The teacher said that Megan had been working hard and was deserved to pass all her exams.

Passives

► Grammar Reference 1.2 Student's Book p141

4 Active or passive?

1 These sentences sound unnatural in the active. Rewrite them using the passive.

1 They built our house in the 17th century.

2 Someone's decorating my flat at the moment.

3 Has someone fixed the coffee machine yet?

4 We ate in restaurants while they were building the new kitchen.
While the new kitchen _____

5 We arrived at work to find out that someone had burgled our office.

6 They won't recognize her in those dark glasses.
She _____

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense, active or passive.

1 The burglars _____ (catch) as they _____ (leave) the office.

2 The postbox _____ always _____ (empty) at 12 midday.

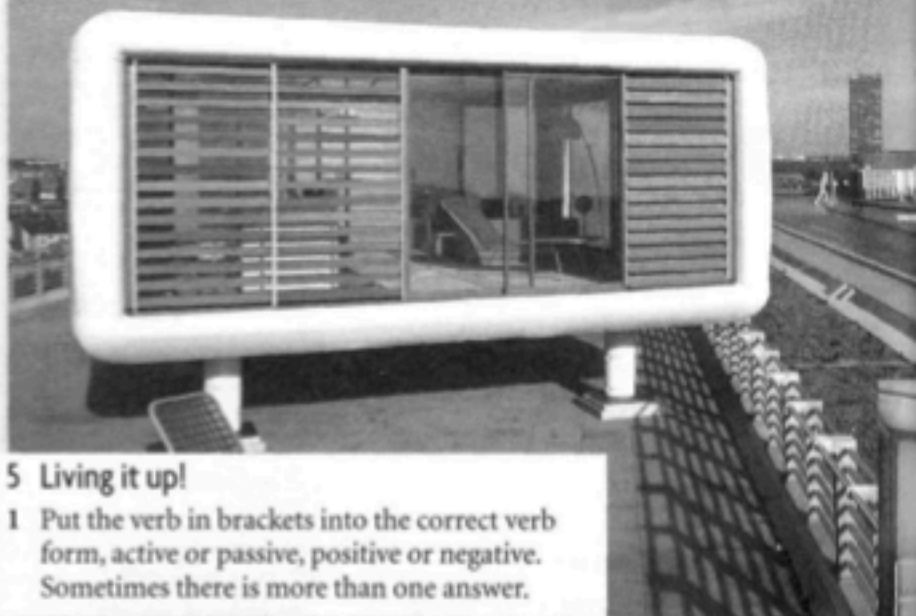
3 Aunt Mary is terribly upset. Her cat _____ (miss) for three days now.

4 We _____ (drive) down a quiet country lane when suddenly we _____ (overtake) by a police car.

5 When I woke up this morning, the world looked magical. It _____ (snow) all night.

6 When you _____ (arrive) in New York, you _____ (pick up) by one of our drivers and taken to the conference centre.

Living it up!



5 Living it up!

1 Put the verb in brackets into the correct verb form, active or passive, positive or negative. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

A German architect, Werner Aisslinger, thinks that he (1) _____ (find) the answer to our crowded cities. He (2) _____ (invent) a portable micro-apartment. These apartments (3) _____ (call) 'Loftcubes', and they can (4) _____ (lift) onto any empty, flat roof by helicopter!

Each Loftcube (5) _____ (design) with a kitchen and bathroom, as well as a large living area. They are extremely modern – they (6) _____ (build) using all the latest ideas, fabrics, and technology in interior design.

The Loftcube (7) _____ first _____ (show) at an exhibition in Berlin last year, but Berlin (8) _____ (be) the right place for them, because it (9) _____ (have) a housing shortage. These apartments (10) _____ (need) in busy, overcrowded cities, such as London and New York.

They (11) _____ (cost) very much – only £38,000. In the future, Aisslinger hopes that young professionals who often move from city to city (12) _____ (buy) them. When it (13) _____ (be) time to move, they (14) _____ just _____ (take) their home with them!

'Since the Berlin exhibition last year, we (15) _____ (speak) to a number of companies interested in building them, but no decisions (16) _____ (make) yet,' says Aisslinger.

He thinks that the homes (17) _____ (be) ready by the end of next year. Aisslinger's vision of the future is of many rooftop communities in each big city, and it is possible that this way of life (18) _____

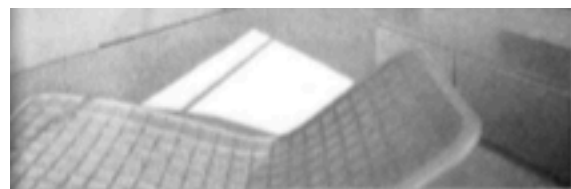
Auxiliary verbs

▶▶ Grammar Reference 1.1 Student's Book p140

6 *have, be, or do?*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have, be, or do*. Write **A** for an auxiliary verb and **F** for a full verb. Sometimes the auxiliary is negative.

- 1 **A** They had finished supper when we arrived.
- 2 **F** We had pizza for supper last night.
- 3 It _____ been a lovely day. Thank you.
- 4 I _____ my homework very quickly yesterday evening.
- 5 I always _____ a shower after work.
- 6 I _____ always had a passion for Indian food.
- 7 Grania overslept, so she _____ catch her train.
- 8 What have you _____ to your hair? You look awful!
- 9 What _____ your new boyfriend look like?
- 10 This self-portrait _____ painted by Van Gogh.
- 11 My car _____ being repaired at the moment.
- 12 I hate _____ the washing-up. I'd like a dishwasher.



2 Here are the answers to some questions about Werner Aisslinger and his Loftcube. Write the questions.

1 What _____?
A portable micro-apartment called a Loftcube.

2 Why _____ Loftcubes?
Because they can be lifted onto any roof by helicopter.

3 Where _____?
At an exhibition in Berlin last year.

4 _____?
In busy, overcrowded cities.

5 _____?
£38,000.

6 _____?
Young professionals who often move from city to city.

7 Who _____?
A number of companies interested in building Loftcubes.

8 _____?
By the end of next year.

have and have got

►► Grammar Reference 1.1 Student's Book p140

7 Forms of *have* and *have got*

Complete the conversations with a form of *have* or *have got*. Sometimes both forms are possible.

- 1 A Rebecca, _____ you _____ a headache?
B No, it's not that. I _____ a baby and I feel sick.
A Congratulations! Do you want a boy or a girl?
B Well, I _____ three boys, so it would be nice _____ a girl!
- 2 A _____ you _____ any pets?
B No, we _____ you?
A Oh yes. I _____ a dog all my life. At the moment I _____ a dog, two cats, and two mice.
B I'd love _____ a dog, but I'm not so sure about mice!
- 3 A Come on! We _____ hurry. We're late!
B But I _____ my passport. I can't find it anywhere!
A You _____ it yesterday. _____ a look in your bag.
B I _____ it! You were right.
- 4 A I'm looking forward to _____ a few days' holiday. I _____ so much work for the past couple of months, I _____ a break for ages.
B You're lucky! I _____ any holiday left!

Vocabulary

8 Compound nouns

Write one word to make three compound nouns.
Check the use of hyphens in your dictionary.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | <input type="text"/> | test
pressure
donor | 10 | <input type="text"/> | works
sign
map |
| 2 | <input type="text"/> | cover
case
shelf | 11 | <input type="text"/> | line
port
mail |
| 3 | <input type="text"/> | fall
melon
skiing | 12 | <input type="text"/> | light
break
dream |
| 4 | <input type="text"/> | house
grocer
salad | 13 | <input type="text"/> | shake
writing
bag |
| 5 | <input type="text"/> | club
mare
time | 14 | <input type="text"/> | cube
berg
rink |
| 6 | brief
suit
book | <input type="text"/> | 15 | birthday
credit
business | <input type="text"/> |
| 7 | tea
plastic
shopping | <input type="text"/> | 16 | <input type="text"/> | scape
lady
slide |
| 8 | <input type="text"/> | bow
coat
drop | 17 | <input type="text"/> | shop
centre
car |
| 9 | <input type="text"/> | shine
rise
set | 18 | note
address
visitors' | <input type="text"/> |

9 house and home idioms

1 Tick (✓) the correct definition for each idiom. Use your dictionary.

- They get on like a house on fire.*

a They have a very good relationship.

b They are always having arguments.
- Help yourself to tea or coffee – make yourself at home.*

a Make your own drinks.

b Please behave in my house as if it were yours.
- Lloyd Webber's new musical brought the house down.*

a The musical was a success.

b The musical wasn't a success.
- The news report really brought home to me the horrors of the famine.*

a The report made me realize fully the horrors of the famine.

b The report clearly showed the horrors of famine.
- His sarcastic comments really hit home.*

a He was sarcastic about my house.

b His comments really hurt my feelings.
- This shaky old bridge is actually (as) safe as houses.*

a Don't worry. The bridge is very safe.

b Be careful. The bridge isn't safe at all.

Phrasal verbs

10 Literal and idiomatic meanings

! Phrasal verbs sometimes have a literal meaning, and sometimes an idiomatic meaning:
I looked up the tree, but I couldn't see my cat. (literal)
I looked up the spelling in my dictionary. (idiomatic)

- 1 In this exercise the phrasal verbs are all used literally. Complete the sentences with a particle from the box. Some are used more than once.

away on off back out down in

- The dentist said my tooth was bad. He had to pull it _____.
- Don't run _____! Come here! I want to talk to you.
- My aunt fell _____ the stairs and broke her leg.
- And I fell _____ my horse!
- When the sun went _____ it was really cold.
- A button has come _____ my shirt. Could you sew it back _____ for me?
- I don't feel like cooking tonight. Shall we eat _____?
- I'm going to the library to take _____ the books I've finished.
- I've just hung the washing out, and it's starting to rain. Can you help me to bring it _____?
- Don't throw that empty box _____. I'm sure I can use it for something.

- 2 Complete the pairs of sentences with the same phrasal verb from the box in the correct form. Write L for a literal meaning and I for an idiomatic one.

take off fall out pick up sort out
put up stand up hold on

- After my operation, all my hair _____. It's growing back now, though.
 Jenny and Joe _____ again last night. I could hear them arguing.
- I'm coming to London for an interview next week – can you _____ me _____ for the night?
 _____ your hand if you know the answer.
- I _____ all my clothes drawers today, so now I know where everything is.
 We've got a problem here, but if we try hard I'm sure we can _____ it _____.
- When I was at school, we had to _____ when the teacher came in the room.
 You shouldn't let your sister tell you what to do all the time. You should _____ for yourself more, and say what you think.
- A Can I speak to Kate, please?
B _____ . I'll just get her.
 When you're riding on the back of a motorbike, you have to _____ tight.
- It's too warm to be wearing a jumper. Why don't you _____ it _____?
 After a slow start, my business finally started to _____.
- I was never taught how to cook. I just _____ it _____ from my mother.
 The baby's crying. Can you _____ him _____?



Passive

▶▶ Grammar reference 1.2 Student's Book p141

4 Present Perfect passive

1 Rewrite the sentences using the passive and omitting the subject.

1 The postman has already delivered the mail.

The mail _____.

2 Have the workmen repaired the street lights yet?

3 The government has just passed some new anti-smoking laws.

Some new anti-smoking laws _____

_____.

4 The local council hasn't built any new homes for twenty years.

No _____.

5 Nobody has watered the plants.

The plants _____.

Present Perfect

▶▶ Grammar Reference: Student's Book p141

1 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous?

1 Match the lines to make sentences.

A	B
1 I've written I've been writing	to Auntie Fay to wish her happy birthday. my essay all morning.
2 I've lost I've been losing	weight recently. my car keys.
3 They've missed They've been missing	you lots, so come home soon. the train.
4 She's been talking She's talked	on the phone for ages. about this subject before.
5 Paula's been leaving Paula's left	work early today to meet her uncle. work late all this week.
6 The cat's been going The cat's gone	to our neighbour's to have its dinner. upstairs.
7 He's had He's been having	a heart attack. second thoughts about accepting the job.
8 I've been saving up I've saved up	to buy a new television. about £200.
9 I've been swimming, I've swum	twenty lengths today. which is why my hair is wet.
10 I've been finding I've found	my cheque book at last. it difficult to concentrate recently.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- 1 I ve been playing (play) tennis all morning and I'm really tired.
- 2 Please drive carefully to work. It _____ (snow) and the roads are very dangerous.
- 3 How far _____ you _____ (travel) this morning?
- 4 Kay and Bruno _____ (live) in London for the past five years. Recently they _____ (try) to buy a house in the country, but they _____ (not manage) to sell their flat yet.
- 5 Jill and Andy _____ (argue) a lot recently, because Jill's always going out with her friends.
- 6 I _____ (eat) so much ice-cream, I feel sick!
- 7 The trains _____ (run) late all morning.
- 8 Cecilia _____ (cry) all day because she _____ (fail) all her exams.
- 9 I _____ (sunbathe) all morning, and now I've got sunburn.

Prepositions

8 Prepositions of movement

Complete the text with prepositions from the box.
Use each preposition at least once.

across	against	on	onto
along	in	off	into
up	out of	over	through
past	to	towards	at

Joe's journey across town



Joe's plane landed on time (1) _____

Heathrow airport. He had exactly one

hour to get (2) _____ the airport

and (3) _____ the centre of London

to catch his train (4) _____

Manchester. He hurried (5) _____

Customs and passport control and then

raced (6) _____ the taxi sign at the exit.

Unfortunately, at that moment, the strap on his rucksack

2 Past Simple or Past Continuous?

Choose the correct tense.

- 1 I *lived* / *was living* in Eastbourne when I *met* / *was meeting* my husband.
- 2 Our team *played* / *was playing* really well. We *won* / *were winning* at half time, but in the end we *lost* / *were losing* 3–2.
- 3 I *didn't think* / *wasn't thinking* of having a birthday party, but now I'm glad I *had* / *was having* one.
- 4 I'm so tired. The baby next door *was coughing* / *coughed* all night long and we *weren't getting* / *didn't get* any sleep.
- 5 Roger *sunbathed* / *was sunbathing* by the hotel pool when he *heard* / *was hearing* a strange sound. An enormous insect *appeared* / *was appearing* and *landed* / *was landing* on his leg.
- 6 It *was snowing* / *snowed* when I *got up* / *was getting up* this morning. The children next door *made* / *were making* a snowman, so I quickly *put* / *was putting* on some warm clothes and *raced* / *was racing* outside to help them.
- 7 Jack *was playing* / *played* happily in the snow when his big brother *hit* / *was hitting* him on the head and *made* / *was making* him cry.

Narrative tenses

►► Grammar Reference: Student's Book p142

1 Irregular verbs

2

- 1 Complete the sentences with the irregular verb in the box in either the Past Simple or the Past Perfect.

fall

- 1 Harry _____ in love with a Greek girl while he was working in Athens.
2 He _____ in love before, but this was different. He wanted to marry her.

tear

- 3 Johann saw Camilla's trousers and asked how she _____ them.
4 While she was hiking in the Alps, she _____ her trousers on a rock.

cost

- 5 It _____ an awful lot to have our car fixed.
6 Ted told me his new car _____ a fortune.

fly

- 7 When I went to Australia, I was nervous because I _____ (never) before.
8 The plane took off and _____ into the clouds.

catch

- 9 Suzy wondered how she _____ a cold in the middle of her summer holiday.
10 She _____ a taxi outside the restaurant, and went back to her hotel.

be

- 11 Talks _____ held in New York last week to discuss global warming.
12 When the politicians left the talks, no decisions _____ reached.

- 2 Tick the verbs in exercise 1 which have the same form for the Past Simple and the past participle.

4 Time expressions

1 Match the lines and time expressions. Use each expression once only.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e I've been working in the same bank | a <input type="checkbox"/> 10 years ago. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I started this job | b <input type="checkbox"/> before my first poem was published. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> I didn't want to get married | c <input type="checkbox"/> by the time I was 40. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> I had had two children | d <input type="checkbox"/> until I was 30. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd been writing poetry for many years | e <input type="checkbox"/> for years. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> I didn't stay in that job | f <input type="checkbox"/> since six o'clock. |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> I've been waiting here | g <input type="checkbox"/> until I arrived. |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> They didn't start ordering the meal | h <input type="checkbox"/> when he finally arrived. |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> The train pulled out of the station | i <input type="checkbox"/> for long. |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd been waiting over an hour | j <input type="checkbox"/> a minute ago. |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> I haven't been feeling well | k <input type="checkbox"/> until it was too late. |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> They got on the plane | l <input type="checkbox"/> until late. |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> I'd never seen him | m <input type="checkbox"/> lately. |
| 14 <input type="checkbox"/> I was watching TV | n <input type="checkbox"/> at the last minute. |
| 15 <input type="checkbox"/> He didn't hear the attacker | o <input type="checkbox"/> before. |

2 Complete the sentences, using past tenses only and the prompts in brackets.

- 1 Two years ago, while I _____ .
(work / Paris / grandfather / die)
- 2 As soon as I _____ .
(feed / cat / do / homework)
- 3 First I _____ .
(shower / then / dressed)
- 4 Since I was a child I _____ .
(always / want / visit / Australia / finally / go / last year)
- 5 As he _____ .
(post / letter / realize / not put / stamp)
- 6 By the time he'd _____ .
(finish / speak / most / audience / fall asleep)
- 7 Once I'd _____ .
(tell him / truth / feel better)
- 8 Until I _____ .
(find a flat / I / stay with friends / months)

Phrasal verbs

8 Type 1 phrasal verbs

! There are four types of phrasal verb. Types 2 and 3 are on p36 in Unit 5 and type 4 is on p48 in Unit 7. Type 1 phrasal verbs consist of a verb + adverb. There is no object. They can be both literal and metaphorical.

She stood up and walked out. (literal)

The bomb went off. (metaphorical)

1 Match the phrasal verbs and definitions.

1 find out	have a calmer, more stable life
2 break up	wait a minute
3 hold on	be quiet
4 speak up	discover
5 set off	be happier
6 stay in	not go out, stay at home
7 settle down	talk louder
8 turn up	arrive
9 cheer up	end a relationship
10 shut up	begin a journey

1 Negative auxiliaries

Complete the sentences with the negative auxiliaries in the box.

isn't	aren't	'm not	hasn't	didn't
doesn't	don't	hadn't	won't	haven't

- 1 Jackie speaks fluent French, but I _____ .
- 2 We wanted to leave the party, but Fred _____ .
- 3 I've been to America, but my parents _____ .
- 4 I thought Volvos were made in Austria, but they _____ .
- 5 They said she was getting better, but she _____ .
- 6 I'll be moving to London, but my girlfriend _____ .
- 7 My husband's going to the wedding, but I _____ .
- 8 Jo likes Indian food, but Andrew _____ .
- 9 Bill thought I'd forgotten our wedding anniversary, but I _____ .
- 10 The bedroom's been decorated, but the bathroom _____ .

2 *no, not, -n't, or none?*

Complete the sentences with *no, not, -n't, or none*.

- 1 I'll help you, but **not** tonight.
- 2 We have **no** onions left. Sorry.
- 3 **None** of us understood the lesson.
- 4 The teacher was **n't** very clear.
- 5 I asked you _____ to make a mess.
- 6 Why did _____ you do what I asked?
- 7 How do you manage _____ to put on any weight?
- 8 Bring Alessia to the party, but _____ Ben. He's too loud.
- 9 There's _____ meat in this dish, so it's suitable for vegetarians.
- 10 A Who likes algebra?
B _____ me.
- 11 A Where's the nearest swimming pool?
B There are _____ around here.
- 12 She has _____ idea of how to enjoy herself.

3 Opposite meanings

Rewrite the sentences to give them the opposite meaning. Make any necessary changes using negative forms and antonyms.

1 She's rich. She's got lots of money.

She's poor. She hasn't got any money at all.

2 I told you to go to work. Why are you in bed?

3 Tom was a successful businessman who achieved a lot in his life.

4 Our house is difficult to find. Everybody always gets lost.

5 We had a lovely time in Venice. There weren't many people there.

6 You must exercise your ankle. Try to move it as much as possible.

Frank Abagnale

was a brilliant conman for five years. Amazingly, he started at 16. Steven Spielberg made the film *Catch Me If You Can* about him, starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Tom Hanks.

In 1964, Frank ran away to New York, upset because his parents were divorced. He was tall and handsome with greying hair, so he decided to impersonate a pilot to get a job.

His first job was to forge bank cheques. When he was caught and sent to jail, he had already collected \$200,000. To change his identity, so he became Frank Abagnale Jr, a Pan Am Airways pilot. He conned his way into getting him a pilot's uniform, and he travelled around the world for two years he travelled round



1 How long was Frank Abagnale a con man for?

Five years.

2 _____ ?

Steven Spielberg.

3 _____ to New York?

Sixteen.

4 _____ ?

Because he was upset about his parents' divorce.

5 _____ ?

He was tall and handsome with greying hair.

7 Questions and prepositions

- 1 Complete the questions with the prepositions in the box.

in of by with to from at about for on

- 1 What is your home town famous for ?
- 2 Who was that book written _____ ?
- 3 Who does this dictionary belong _____ ?
- 4 What are you looking _____ ?
- 5 What did you spend all your money _____ ?
- 6 What sort of books are you interested _____ ?
- 7 What are you talking _____ ?
- 8 What are you so afraid _____ ?
- 9 A You've got a postcard.
B Oh. Who is it _____ ?
- 10 Who are you angry _____ ? James or me?

Vocabulary

10 Revision: antonyms and synonyms

- 1 For the words in A, write their opposites in B, using prefixes.

A Adjectives	B	C
truthful real credible plausible probable pleased normal professional important	<i>untruthful</i>	<i>dishonest</i>
Nouns		
honesty reality belief		
Verbs		
appear understand trust cover		

Unit 5

Future forms

▶▶ Grammar Reference: Student's Book p144

1 Question tags

Match a sentence in **A** with a question tag in **B**.

A	B
1 You're going to work harder from now on,	will we?
2 I'll see you next week,	doesn't it?
3 Kate's leaving soon,	won't we?
4 You'll ring when you get there,	are you?
5 Our plane takes off at 4 p.m.,	won't I?
6 The decorators will have finished by next week,	isn't she?
7 You aren't getting married next week,	won't you?
8 We won't need tickets to get in,	won't they?
9 We'll be millionaires one day,	will he?
10 Max won't be coming,	aren't you?

2 *will or going to?*

Complete the conversations with *will* or *going to* in the correct form. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

- 1 A I _____ make myself a sandwich. Do you want one?
B No thanks. I _____ have something later.
- 2 A Marco and Lia _____ Florida this year for their holidays.
B How wonderful! The boys _____ love it, especially Disneyland.
- 3 A Bye, Mum. I _____ meet Tom and Mel. I _____ be back at about ten o'clock.
B OK, but don't be late again or I _____ be really annoyed.
- 4 A Jo _____ be furious when she finds out I've crashed the car.
B She _____ understand if you explain that it wasn't your fault.
- 5 A I _____ not _____ work today, I feel awful.

4 Future Continuous or Future Perfect?

Tracey is a student at the moment. Look at her plans for things she thinks she will have done or she will be doing by the time she's forty. Write what she thinks using either the Future Continuous or Future Perfect.



- 1 move to the States
- 2 work hard in journalism
- 3 live in New York
- 4 pay off my student bank loan
- 5 earn at least \$100,000 a year



6 Correcting mistakes

In these conversations some of the future forms are wrong. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1 A Have you heard? Sue's going to have a baby.

I'll

B Really? ~~I'm going to~~ give her a ring this evening to congratulate her.

2 A What do you do this weekend?

B I don't know yet. Maybe I'll give Paul a ring and see what he's doing.

3 A I'll be honest with you, Matthew. I don't think you're going to pass this exam.

B Oh, no! What will I be doing?

4 A Is it true that Rachel will get married to that awful boyfriend of hers this weekend?

B I'm afraid so. And I'm going to the wedding. I've got to. I'm her bridesmaid!

5 A Our plane leaves at six o'clock on Saturday

Conjunctions in time clauses

7 Future time clauses



1 Notice that in clauses after *if*, *when*, *as soon as*, *until*, *before*, *after*, *once*, and *unless* present tenses are normally used to talk about the future. A future form is not used.

*I'll phone you **when I arrive**.* NOT when I'll arrive

*I won't marry you **unless you give up** smoking!*

NOT unless you'll give up

2 If it is important to show that the first action will be completed before the second action begins, the Present Perfect is used.

*I'll fax you the report **as soon as I've written** it.*

*They're going to emigrate to Australia **after the baby has been born**.*

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Present Simple, Present Perfect, or a future form.

- 1 Unless you _____ (eat) sensibly, you _____ (not get) better.
- 2 We _____ (not move) to Paris until we _____ (find) a flat there to rent.
- 3 You _____ (love) Adam when you _____ (meet) him. He's so funny.
- 4 _____ you _____ (learn) to drive as

9 Words commonly confused

Complete the sentences with the correct word. Put the verbs into the correct forms.

expect wait for look forward to

- 1 a We _____ the rain to stop so that we can play tennis.
- b The weather forecast says a lot of rain _____ over the next few days.
- c I'm very excited. I'm _____ starting my first job.

pass spend waste

- 2 a I _____ too much time with my mates and not enough time with my girlfriend.
- b I usually read the newspaper to _____ the time on train journeys.
- c I _____ my time at school. I wish I'd tried harder and studied more.

see watch look at

- 3 a _____ you _____ that new Spielberg film yet?
- b The police sat in their car. They _____ every move the men made.
- c _____ this picture little Amy has painted!

actually at the moment really

- 4 a **A** What a shame James lost the match.
B _____, he won.
- b The children are out playing in the garden.

Phrasal verbs

10 Types 2 and 3



1 Both type 2 and type 3 phrasal verbs have an object.

Type 2

*Take off **your coat**.*

*I put **the DVD** on.*

Type 3

*Look after **your sister**.*

*I'll look into **the problem**.*

2 In type 2, the particle can move.

*Take your coat **off**.*

*I put **on** the DVD.*

If the object is a pronoun (him, it, me, etc.) the particle comes after it.

*Take it **off**.* NOT *Take-off-it:*

*I put it **on**.* NOT *I-put-on-it:*

3 In type 3, the particle cannot move.

NOT *Look your sister after:*

Look her after:

I'll look the problem into:

I'll look it into:

4 Dictionaries usually tell you which type a phrasal verb is.

put sth on The particle is shown *after sth*. This is type 2.

look into sth The particle is shown *before sth*. This is type 3.

Put a pronoun in the correct place in these sentences.
First decide which type of phrasal verb is used.

- 1 Listen to this song. I'll put **it** on _____ for you.
- 2 I know you've got a lot of problems, but I'm sure you'll get _____ through **them**.
- 3 I can't remember the directions. I couldn't take _____ all in _____.
- 4 There's a problem with my computer. I'll sort _____ out _____ tomorrow.
- 5 We're having a meeting on the 25th. Put _____ in _____ your diary.

6

Countable and uncountable nouns
Expressing quantity
something, somebody, somewhere

Making it big

▶▶ **Grammar Reference: Student's Book p146**

1 Countable or uncountable?

Choose the noun in each group that is usually uncountable.

- 1 holiday journey flight luggage suitcase
- 2 meal dish food menu dessert
- 3 cheque coin cash salary bonus
- 4 job employee boss unemployment profession
- 5 pop group musical music opera concert
- 6 arrest violence accident crime criminal
- 7 motorway traffic traffic jam hold-up rush hour

Choose the noun in each group that is usually countable.

- 8 luck happiness opportunity fun help
- 9 ingredient cutlery fruit meat food
- 10 fresh air sleep fluid health energy

2 *some or any?*

Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 I did exercise 1 without _____ help.
- 2 Would you like _____ more fizzy mineral water?
I don't want _____ more.
- 3 _____ people don't have _____ problems learning foreign languages.
- 4 Why don't you ask your father to lend you _____ money? I haven't got _____ .
- 5 My teenage sister never has _____ difficulty learning the words of the latest pop songs. There are hardly _____ she doesn't know by heart.
- 6 I didn't realize that there was still _____ food left.
I've made _____ more.

3 *much or many?*

Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets and *much* or *many*. Make any other necessary changes.

1 I'm not sure how much drink to buy. (cans of beer)

I'm not sure how many cans of beer to buy.

2 Are there many jobs to be done in the garden? (work)

3 I didn't spend many hours on the homework. (time)

4 Did they do many experiments before they found a cure? (research)

5 They couldn't give me many details about the delay in our flight. (information)

6 I didn't have too much difficulty with this exercise. (problems)

7 I've got too many suitcases. I can't carry them all. (luggage)

8 There are too many cars and lorries on the streets of our town. (traffic)

5 *very little, a little, very few, a few, fewer, less*

Rewrite the sentences with *very little, a little, very few, a few, fewer, or less*. Change all the underlined words.

- 1 There was a lot of wine at the party, but hardly any was drunk. **very little**
- 2 I'm on a diet so I'll just have four or five chips.
- 3 Children don't have as much respect for their teachers as they used to.
- 4 Lots of people have tried to climb Everest, but not many have succeeded.
- 5 Dave can speak fluent Norwegian and some Swedish.
- 6 Not as many people smoke these days.
- 7 Not many people manage to become completely fluent in a language.
- 8 It's been three or four years since we last saw him.
- 9 There isn't very much I can do to help you.
- 10 There are lots of reasons why I don't want the job. Here are some of them.

Compounds with *some, any, no, every*

6 *something, anybody, nowhere, everyone ...*

! 1 *Any, anyone, anybody, anywhere, and anything* can mean it doesn't matter which/who/where/what.

*Put the picture **anywhere**, I don't mind.*

*You can say **anything** you want. I don't care.*

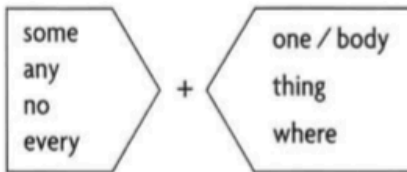
*Borrow **any** book you want.*

2 *Everybody and everything* are singular, not plural.

***Everybody** knows who did it.*

***Everything** is ready for the party.*

1 Complete the sentences with a combination of these words.



- I don't care where we go on holiday as long as it's _____ hot.
- Does _____ want a cup of tea?
- I've looked for my contact lens, but I can't find it _____.
- A What do you want for dinner, Harry?
B Oh, _____, I don't care!

2 Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
1 He told the police he knew	a anything.
2 He didn't tell the police	b nothing.
3 I think they live	c somewhere in London.
4 I don't mind. I'll live	d anywhere in London.
5 Anybody	e phoned you. Sorry.
6 Nobody	f can cook. It's easy.
7 I've searched	g anywhere.
8 I can't find it	h everywhere.
9 I thought I'd know	i somebody at the party.
10 I didn't know	j anyone at the party.
11 My parents never took me	k everywhere when I was young.
12 My parents took me	l anywhere when I was a kid.
13 Jane always got	m everything she wanted.
14 Jane didn't have	n anything to wear.
15 I've already had	o something to eat.
16 I've had	p nothing to eat.

Expressing quantity

7 Odonga uses his loaf

- 1 Read and complete the story of Odonga Bosko, using the words in the boxes.

Odonga uses his loaf*

much nobody a couple little few multi

Odonga Bosko hasn't had (1) _____ luck in his life - until now, that is. And (2) _____ could have predicted how completely his life would change.

(3) _____ of months ago, 20-year-old Odonga had (4) _____ chance of escaping the grinding poverty in his remote Ugandan village. Now the excited trainee printer is busily packing his (5) _____ belongings for his trip to Britain, because a (6) _____-millionaire is paying for him to study the latest printing techniques at college.

any hardly any more all a bit part enough

Remarkably, Odonga's extraordinary change in fortune is (7) _____ because of a loaf of bread. He explained: 'I was hungry, but there wasn't (8) _____ food in the house. I had (9) _____ money - only 600 shillings (4p), but it was just (10) _____ to buy (11) _____ of bread. The bread is usually wrapped in paper, and that day I saw it was (12) _____ of an English paper, so I took (13) _____ notice.

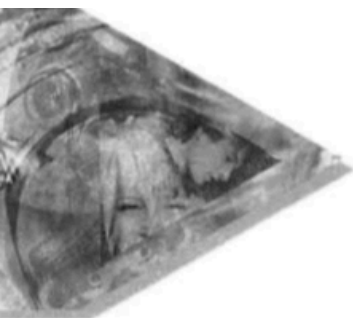
none piece more than any something no

On the (14) _____ of paper was an advert for a printing job in Bristol. (15) _____ of my friends have (16) _____ work here. I am training on a printing machine which is (17) _____ 40 years old, and I receive (18) _____ wages. I felt if I was going to make (19) _____ of my life, I had to apply for this job.'

over a lot all several some a great deal of

It took Odonga (20) _____ hours to write the letter and send it. But it turned out that the advert had been placed (21) _____ a year ago. 'The company kindly sent me (22) _____ of information about (23) _____ the hi-tech machines they used. I was even more determined to get a chance to work on them.'

In Britain, Odonga's story reached the ears of Conrad Millbank, a tycoon who had made (24) _____ money from publishing. He ordered his lawyers to find the enthusiastic young African. 'When I heard that a rich man wanted to pay for my training, I thought it must be a joke. Now I am so happy that I went to buy (25) _____ bread that day.'



7

Modal auxiliary verbs and related verbs *need*

Getting on together

Revision of all modals

▶▶ Grammar Reference: Student's Book p147

1 Meaning check

Choose the correct explanation for each of these modals.

- Amy may look for a new job.
 - Amy has permission to look for a new job.
 - It's possible Amy will look for a new job.
- I couldn't swim until I was 16.
 - I wasn't allowed to swim until I was 16.
 - I wasn't able to swim until I was 16.
- No one can smoke in the cinema.
 - No one is able to smoke in the cinema.
 - No one is allowed to smoke in the cinema.

2 Which modal?

- Complete the sentences with correct words from the box. Often there is more than one answer.

will	should	can	ought to	could
must	may	have to	might	

- You _____ get your hair cut. It's too long.
- _____ I ask you a question?
- Young children _____ be carried on this escalator.
- You _____ never get a seat on this train. It's always packed.
- I _____ be studying Mandarin Chinese next year.
- I _____ already speak five languages fluently.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the prompts.

- 1 It's Anna's birthday tomorrow, so I should buy her a card.
('d better) _____
- 2 Guests shouldn't leave valuables in their room.
(advised not) _____
- 3 You can only smoke in designated areas.
(Smoking ... permitted) _____
- 4 I'm sure he'll pass the exam. He's so clever.
(bound) _____
- 5 You can't use dictionaries in this exam. (The use of
dictionaries ... allowed) _____
- 6 People under 18 shouldn't drink alcohol.
(supposed) _____
- 7 Travellers to the States need a visa.
(required) _____
- 8 I expect you'll find it difficult to learn Chinese.
(likely) _____
- 9 I can't come out. I said I'd help Jane.
(promised) _____
- 10 I wasn't allowed to go out until I was eighteen.
(parents ... let) _____

3 Positive to negative

Rewrite the sentences to make them negative.

1 You must stop here.

2 We must learn the whole poem.

3 They had to take off their shoes.

4 He must be speaking Swedish.

5 We had to wear a uniform at school.

6 You'll have to help me do this exercise.

need

6 need



Need can work like a normal verb or a modal auxiliary verb.

- 1 It usually has the forms of an ordinary verb + infinitive with *to*.

She needs to go to bed.

Does she need to go to bed?

She doesn't need to go to bed.

- 2 It is used as a modal verb mainly in the negative.

She needn't go to bed yet.

But can sometimes be used as a question.

Need I go to bed?

- 3 *Need + -ing* = *need* + passive infinitive

The car needs fixing. = *The car needs to be fixed.*

- 1 Mark the sentences with **M** when *need* is used as a modal verb, and **V** when *need* is used as an ordinary verb.

- 1 I need to go home.
- 2 You needn't come if you don't want to.
- 3 Ian doesn't need to pass all his exams to get a place at university.
- 4 Money is desperately needed to protect the world's endangered species.
- 5 Need I pay now, or can I pay later?

Vocabulary

7 Money

- 1 Match the words or expressions in **B** with a word or expression in either **A** or **C**.

A	B	C
<p>I opened</p> <p>I changed</p> <p>He accumulated</p> <p>She contributes</p> <p>I earned £2,000</p>	<p>My deposit account a savings account.</p> <p>His debts debts of £2,000.</p> <p>Inflation to the household bills.</p> <p>in interest.</p> <p>My credit card some traveller's cheques.</p> <p>The exchange rate</p>	<p>will take ages to pay off.</p> <p>is good just now.</p> <p>is overdrawn.</p> <p>expires at the end of July.</p> <p>went up by 2%.</p>

Phrasal verbs

8 Type 4



- 1 Type 4 phrasal verbs have a verb + adverb + preposition. The preposition has an object.

*Do you **get on with** your neighbours?*

*We've **run out of** sugar.*

- 2 The word order cannot change.

*Do you **get on with** them?*

NOT *~~Do you get on them with?~~*

*We've **run out of** it.*

NOT *~~We've run out it of.~~*

- 3 Dictionaries show type 4 phrasal verbs by giving both the adverb and the preposition.

get away with sth

- 4 Sometimes a phrasal verb can be type 4 or type 1. Dictionaries show this.

break up (with sb)

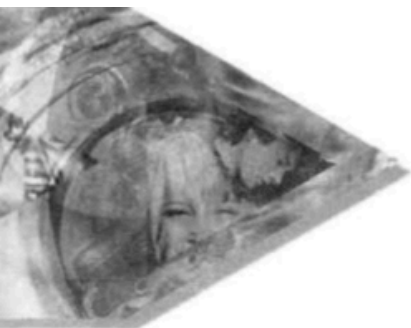
*They **broke up** after five years' marriage.*

*She's sad because she's just **broken up with** her boyfriend.*

Complete the sentences with the combinations in the box.

away with	off with (×2)	up for	up with	out of
on with (×2)	out with (×2)	up-to	down on	

- 1 Joey! You've got a very guilty look on your face! What naughty things have you been getting **up to** this time?
- 2 The burglar broke into the house and made _____ a lot of jewellery.
- 3 We must try to cut _____ the amount of money we spend a month. We spend more than we earn.
- 4 Don't let me disturb you. Carry _____ your work.
- 5 I'm sorry we didn't get into the cinema. I'll take you to a restaurant to make _____ it. Does that cheer you up?
- 6 There is a move in Britain to do _____ the monarchy completely, so that Britain would become a republic.
- 7 Sam's mean with money, and he's always trying to get _____ paying his fair share of the bills for the flat.



8

Relative clauses
Participles

Going to extremes

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

▶▶ Grammar Reference 8.1 Student's Book p149

1 General knowledge quiz

Test your general knowledge. Tick (✓) the correct answer.



DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

test-english.com



DEFINING

NO COMMAS

NECESSARY INFORMATION. Essential to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

*I called my brother **who lives in Ontario**.*

(=I have more than one brother and I called the one that lives in Ontario)

WE CAN USE THAT

We **CAN** use **THAT** instead of **WHO/WHICH**.

*That's the mug **WHICH/THAT** I bought in Paris.
I didn't know the man **WHO/THAT** was there.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CAN BE OMITTED

We **CAN** omit **WHO/WHICH/THAT** when they are followed by **SUBJECT + VERB**

*Do you like the song **(WHICH/THAT)** I wrote?
That's the man **(WHO/THAT)** I like.*

NON-DEFINING

BETWEEN COMMAS

EXTRA INFORMATION. Not necessary to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

*My brother, **who lives in Ontario**, is older.*

(=I have only one brother and I'm just mentioning that he lives in Ontario)

WE CANNOT USE THAT

We **CANNOT** use **THAT** instead of **WHO/WHICH**.

*These bikes, **WHICH** cost a fortune, are made in Japan. (NOT ~~that cost a fortune~~)*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CANNOT BE OMITTED

We **CANNOT** omit **WHO/WHICH**

*They introduced me to John, **who** I liked immediately. (NOT ~~John, I liked immediately~~)*

2 Defining or non-defining?

1 Decide if these sentences are best completed with a defining relative clause (D), or a non-defining relative clause (ND). Write **D** or **ND** in the boxes.

1 I'd love to meet someone _____
_____.

2 We're looking for a house _____
_____.

3 We went to see *Romeo and Juliet* _____
_____.

4 Do you know a shop _____
_____?

5 Marilyn Monroe _____
_____ died of a drug overdose.

6 I find people _____ difficult to
get on with.

7 My computer _____
is already out of date.

4 All relative pronouns

1 Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
1 Have I told you recently	when you expect to arrive.
2 I have to do	where my brother lives.
3 We were stuck in traffic for seven hours,	which came as a bit of a surprise.
4 We're emigrating to Australia,	whose hair came down to her waist.
5 I met a girl	how much I love you?
6 I passed all my exams,	whatever you want.
7 Let me know	which was a nightmare.
8 Being generous, I'll buy you	what I believe to be right.

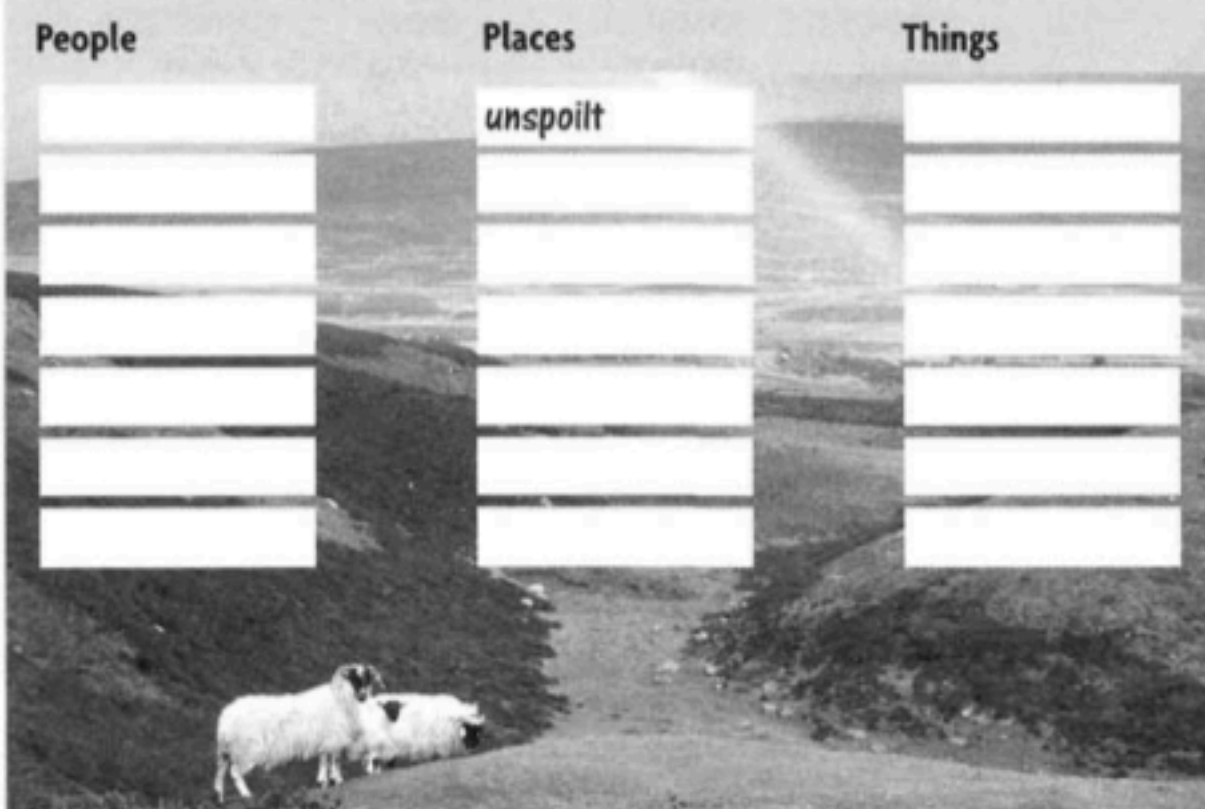
Vocabulary

9 People, places, and things

1 Complete the table with these descriptive adjectives. Put six in each group.

unspoilt	stubborn	breathtaking	thrilled	spoilt
aggressive	picturesque	automatic	hand-made	deserted
exhausted	accurate	waterproof	desolate	long-lasting
priceless	easy-going	overcrowded		

People	Places	Things
<input type="text"/>	unspoilt	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



2 Complete the sentences with an adjective from exercise 1.

- The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely _____ – fantastic scenery as far as the eye could see.
- These flowers are quite _____, if you keep the vase full of water and in the shade.
- The new car we bought is fully _____. I don't want to change gears when I'm driving any more.
- You're good to be on holiday with _____ You're very _____

Pronunciation

12 Silent consonants

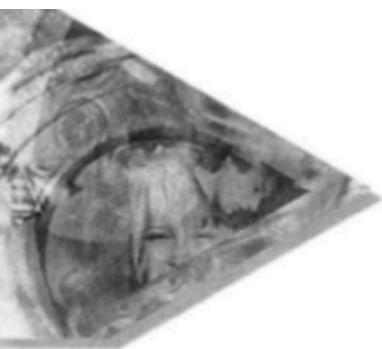
1 English words often have silent consonants:

~~k~~now ~~w~~riter wa~~k~~ clim~~b~~

T 8.3 Complete the table with these words. Cross out the silent consonants.

industry	executive	h onest	inhabitant
receipt	distinctly	rebuilt	fasten
eccentric	insect	lamp	sumptuous
exhausted	whistle	straight	anonymous
citizen	fascinating	delighted	documentary
landscape	temperature	business	debt

A all consonants pronounced	B some consonants not pronounced
industry	h onest



9

Expressing habit
get and *be*

Forever friends

Present and past habit

▶▶ Grammar Reference: Student's Book p150

1 Present habit

1 Match a sentence in **A** with a sentence in **B**.

A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> She's really generous.	a He's always applying for new jobs.
2 <input type="checkbox"/> He's so disorganized.	b She never thinks before she speaks.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> She's very fashionable.	c He won't ever change his mind.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> He's so dishonest.	d She's always buying me presents.
5 <input type="checkbox"/> She's so sensitive.	e He's always telling lies.
6 <input type="checkbox"/> He's really stubborn.	f She'll only wear designer clothes.
7 <input type="checkbox"/> She's so rude.	g He never finishes anything he starts.
8 <input type="checkbox"/> They're so spoilt.	h She'll start crying at the slightest thing.
9 <input type="checkbox"/> She's very energetic.	i They get everything they ask for.
10 <input type="checkbox"/> He's very ambitious.	j She jogs to work every day.

2 Past habit

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*: positive, question, or negative.
 - 1 There _____ be a beautiful old building where that car park is now.
 - 2 _____ have a Saturday job when you were at school?
 - 3 She _____ be so moody. It's only since she lost her job.
 - 4 _____ play cricket when you were at school?
 - 5 My grandfather never _____ get so out of breath when he climbed the stairs.
 - 6 Julie _____ be as slim as she is now. She's been dieting.
 - 7 Where _____ go out to eat when you lived in Madrid?

4 *get* and *be*



1 Compare these sentences.

*Don't worry. You'll soon **get used to** working such long hours.*

*I **am used to** working long hours, I've done it for years.*

*He eventually **got used to** the tropical climate, but it took a long time.*

*I was born in India so I'm **used to** a hot climate.*

Get used to means *become used to* and describes a change of state. *Be used to* describes a state.

2 *Get* can be used with other past participles and adjectives to describe changes of state.

*The sea's **getting rough**. Let's go back!*

*We **got lost** on the mountain.*

*We **got married** last week.*

3 *Get* can sometimes be used with an infinitive to talk about a gradual change.

*As I **got to know** Paris, I started to like it more and more.*

*I'm sure the kids will soon **get to like** each other.*

The change doesn't have to be gradual. It can be sudden.

*She'll be furious if she **gets to hear** about this.*

2 Complete the sentences with *get* or *be* in the correct form and a word or expression from the box.

better	ready (×2)	dressed	dark	tired	to like
to know	a pilot	lost	upset	divorced	

- 1 I often _____ when I watch the news.
Such awful things are happening in the world.
- 2 A How are you feeling?
B I _____ slowly, but I still feel weak.
- 3 My little nephew is determined _____
when he grows up.
- 4 A Come on, Helen! The play starts in half an hour.
B I _____ in two minutes. I _____
just _____ and putting my shoes on.
A I don't know why it takes you so long. I
_____ since 6.00.
- 5 A Do we turn right or left at the next junction?
B I've no idea! I think we _____.
- 6 A Did you hear that Sue and Chris _____ ?
B No! I always thought they were the perfect couple.
- 7 I didn't use to like Mick at all, but the more I
_____ him, the more I _____
him. Now he's my best friend!

Phrasal verbs

8 Phrasal verbs and nouns that go together

- 1 Some phrasal verbs have a strong association with certain objects: *set out on a journey*; *work out the solution to a problem*

Match a verb with an object. There may be more than one answer, but there is one that is best.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> come up with | a someone you respect |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> break into | b a naughty child |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> break off | c a problem, a complaint, a difficult customer |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> tell off | d the other people in the group |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> bring up | e a university course after one year |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> count on | f a solution to a problem |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> deal with | g your best friend to help you |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> drop out of | h children to be honest and hard-working |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> fit in with | i a house, a flat, to steal something |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> look up to | j a fact that someone might not be aware of |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> point out | k what I said – I didn't mean it |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> take back | l a relationship, an engagement |