

3ème

Summer Homework 2017

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

Summer Homework 2025

Below are some links to help you to understand the grammar

Video Links

[Present tenses Video Tutorial](#)

[Past Simple Video](#)

[Past Simple and continuous Video tutorial](#)

[Question Formation Video Tutorial](#)

List of exercises to be completed from each PDF file:

Present tenses

- ☐ Page 14 - Read carefully the explanation of how to form the present continuous
- ☐ Page 15 - Exercise A, Exercise B & Exercise C -
- ☐ Page 20 Exercise A & C

Present simple or present continuous

- ☐ Page 21 Exercise D
- ☐ Page 22 - Read the explanation of past simple **was and were**
- ☐ Page 23 - Exercise C and "My Test"
- ☐ Page 24 - Read the explanation of the **regular past forms**
- ☐ Page 25 - Exercises A, B and C
- ☐ Page 26 - Irregular past form explanation
- ☐ Page 27 - Exercise B and "My Test"
- ☐ Page 28 - Past continuous explanation
- ☐ Page 29 - Exercises A & B

Present Perfect

- ☐ Page 32 - Present Perfect explanation
- ☐ Page 33 - Exercise B & D
- ☐ Page 34 - Read explanation of the uses of the present perfect.
- ☐ Page 35 - Exercise C & D

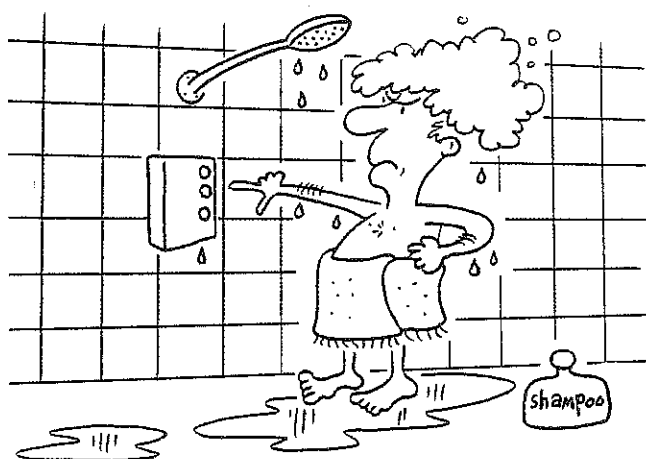
Question Formation

- ☐ Page 66 - Read explanation of question words question formation
- ☐ Page 67 - Exercises A & D
- ☐ Page 68 - Read explanation of Question formation
- ☐ Page 69 - Exercise A & "My Test"
- ☐ OPTIONAL - Modal_Verbs.pdf

Circle the correct answer, a, b, or c.

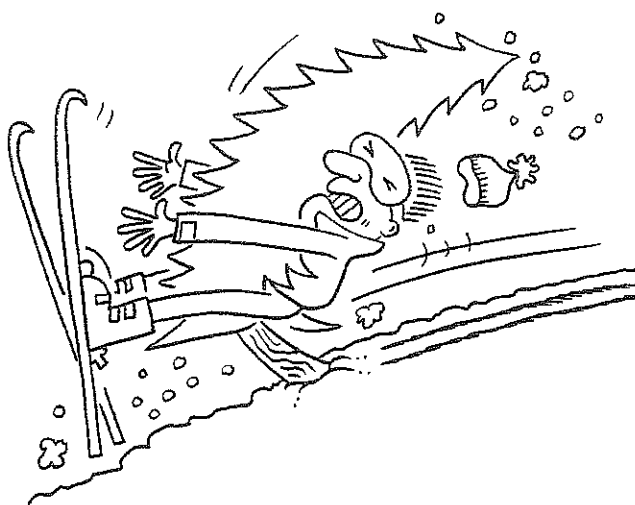


- 1 My brother _____ a job at the moment.
a hasn't b don't have **c doesn't have**
- 2 _____ Mr S Roberts live here?
a Does b Is c Do
- 3 My dad _____ at the university.
a teaches b teaches c teach
- 4 I _____ to the cinema with Katie tonight. I've bought the tickets.
a go b will go c 'm going
- 5 I _____ back from New York this morning.
a flied b flown c flew
- 6 He didn't _____ the holiday very much.
a like b liked c likes



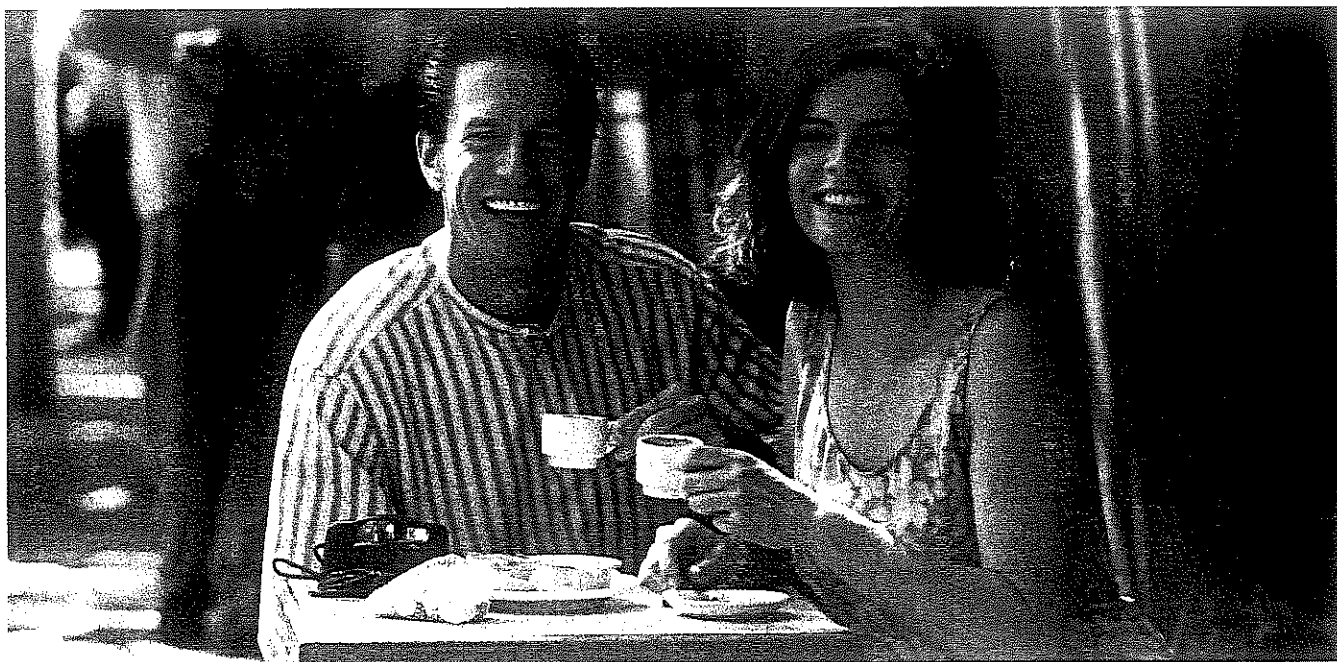
- 7 I _____ a shower when the water stopped working.
a had b was having c were having
- 8 A I'm thirsty.
B _____ get you a drink?
a Will I b Am I going to c Shall I

- 9 A I have a new mobile.
B I'm sure you _____ it, just like your last one.
a 'll lose b 're losing c lose
- 10 A Would you like something to eat?
B No, thanks, _____ lunch.
a I've already had b I already have had c I've had already
- 11 Have you ever _____ to Paris?
a been b gone c went
- 12 The traffic is _____ than it used to be.
a badder b worse c more bad



- 13 Cycling isn't as dangerous _____ skiing.
a as b than c that
- 14 What _____ you do if there was a snake in your room?
a will b would c did
- 15 I'll come to your party if I _____ work early enough.
a finish b will finish c finished
- 16 You drive much _____ than me.
a slowly b slower c more slowly
- 17 If I _____ you, I'd look for a new job.
a was b am c were
- 18 My bike _____ last week.
a is stolen b was stolen c stole
- 19 We were too late. When we arrived at the station, the train _____.
a already left b had already left c has already left
- 20 'I love you.' He said he _____ her.
a loved b love c is loving

- a Read about Maria José. Then look at the **bold** phrases. Tick (✓) the sentences that are right and correct the wrong ones.



My name's Maria José. I'm 26 and I'm from Brazil.
I am born in São Paulo and **I live** there all my life.
 I'm married. **My husband name's** Pedro. He's from São Paulo, too.
We don't have some children. We live with Pedro's parents in
 their flat, **and I get on with them** very well, but
we'd like having our own place. **We are looking a flat for** at
 the moment. **I work for** a bank and **Pedro is** engineer.
 We both **work very hardly**, but **we don't have do** the housework.
 Pedro's parents are retired, so **they look after** the house.
 I don't have **many free time**, but when I have the chance
I enjoy listening to music. **I used to play** the piano,
 but now **I don't have time enough**. I'm learning English because
 I need it for my job. My speaking is OK, but **I want be**
 better at writing. **I have to write** letters and emails in English
 and **I make often mistakes**.
 Next summer **I'm going to go to** the USA **for do** a finance course.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | ✓ | |
| 2 | <u>I was born</u> | 3 _____ |
| 4 | _____ | |
| 5 | _____ | |
| 6 | _____ | |
| 7 | _____ | 8 _____ |
| 9 | _____ | 10 _____ |
| 11 | _____ | 12 _____ |
| 13 | _____ | |
| 14 | _____ | |
| 15 | _____ | 16 _____ |
| 17 | _____ | |
| 18 | _____ | |
| 19 | _____ | |
| 20 | _____ | |
| 21 | _____ | 22 _____ |

- b Write a similar paragraph about yourself, where you live, your work and / or studies, your hobbies, and why you are learning English.

a Circle the correct form of the verbs.

- NOEMI ¹What **do you study** / are you studying ?
 VICTOR Political Science.
 NOEMI ²I **do** / I'm **doing** Social Anthropology. Where
³**do you come** / **are you coming** from?
 VICTOR I'm from Coimbra, in Portugal.
 NOEMI How many hours of classes ⁴**do you have** / **are you**
having a day?
 VICTOR ⁵**It depends** / **It's depending** on the day, but usually
 four. ⁶**Do you go** / **Are you going** to the party tonight?
 NOEMI ⁷**Do you mean** / **Are you meaning** the one for new
 students? I can't, because ⁸**I need** / I'm **needing** to get
 organized tonight. ⁹**I move** / I'm **moving** to a rented
 flat tomorrow.
 VICTOR Where ¹⁰**do you live** / **are you living** at the moment?
 NOEMI ¹¹**I stay** / I'm **staying** in a bed and breakfast.
 VICTOR What ¹²**do you do** / **are you doing** on Sunday
 afternoon? If you ¹³**want** / **are wanting**, we could meet
 and look around the city.
 NOEMI ¹⁴**I meet** / I'm **meeting** some friends in the afternoon.
 What about Sunday morning?
 VICTOR Fine. Where shall we meet?

**b** Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs:
present simple or present continuous.

- DRIVER So, What ¹ are you doing (do) here in Chicago, mister?
 MAN I ² _____ (visit) some clients.
 DRIVER Where are you from? You ³ _____ (not mind) me
 asking, do you?
 MAN Not at all. From Incheon, in Korea.
 DRIVER Good place to be! Me, I'm from Idaho. How long
⁴ _____ (stay) here?
 MAN Three days. I ⁵ _____ (go) home on Saturday.
 DRIVER OK. Hey, ⁶ _____ (like) steak? ⁷ _____
 (know) where the best steak in all of America
⁸ _____ (come) from? That's right – Idaho!



- POLICEMAN What ⁹ _____ (do) here?
 JOSH Nothing. Why?
 POLICEMAN We ask the questions here.
 JOSH We ¹⁰ _____ (wait) for someone.
 POLICEMAN Where ¹¹ _____ (live)?
 JOSH 151 Churchill Road.
 POLICEMAN What are your names?
 JOSH I'm Josh and he's my brother, Wayne. We
¹² _____ (not do) anything illegal, are we?
 POLICEMAN ¹³ _____ (carry) any form of identification?
 JOSH Yes. I ¹⁴ _____ (have) my driving licence.
¹⁵ _____ (want) to see it? Here!
 POLICEMAN It ¹⁶ _____ (say) Dean Allen on this licence.
 JOSH Does it? Oh yes, it's my dad's.



- a** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous, or past perfect.

My exam **nightmare**

I ¹ woke up (wake up) on the morning of the maths exam with a horrible feeling in my stomach. I knew that I ² _____ (not study) enough the night before and that I was going to fail.

When I left home it ³ _____ (rain) and there was a lot of traffic. I ⁴ _____ (arrive) five minutes late and the exam ⁵ _____ (already / start). I sat down quickly and looked at the questions. I ⁶ _____ (not can) answer any of them! It was the most difficult exam the teacher ⁷ _____ (ever / give) us.

I ⁸ _____ (sit) next to one of my friends called Sophie and I could see that she ⁹ _____ (write) very quickly. She was great at maths. Suddenly I had an idea. I ¹⁰ _____ (look) at the teacher, Mr Everitt. He ¹¹ _____ (stand) by the window and he ¹² _____ (not look) at us. I wrote a message on a piece of paper and ¹³ _____ (throw) it to Sophie. It said 'I need help.' Sophie ¹⁴ _____ (already / finish) the exam. She copied the answers on a piece of paper and quickly passed it to me.



The following day Mr Everitt ¹⁵ _____ (call) us both to his room. We saw that he ¹⁶ _____ (hold) my exam paper, and Sophie's, too. He told us that we ¹⁷ _____ (both / fail) the exam. We ¹⁸ _____ (write) exactly the same answers for every question, including several wrong answers.

- b** Cover the text and try to remember the story.

- Circle the best answer. Sometimes two answers are possible.

- 1 A _____?
B Tomorrow. My flight is in the morning.
a When will you leave
b When are you leaving
c When are you going to leave
- 2 A You must bring the money tomorrow.
B Don't worry, _____.
a I'm not forgetting
b I'm not going to forget
c I won't forget
- 3 A Do you have any plans for tonight?
B Yes, _____.
a I'll meet some friends
b I'm going to meet some friends
c I'm meeting some friends
- 4 A The interviews for the new manager were yesterday.
B I think _____.
a Bob is getting the job
b Bob is going to get the job
c Bob will get the job
- 5 A This suitcase is too heavy for me.
B _____.
a I'll carry it for you
b I'm carrying it for you
c I'm going to carry it for you
- 6 A What would you like to drink?
B _____.
a I'll have a cappuccino, please
b I'm going to have a cappuccino, please
c I'm having a cappuccino, please

- 7 A Here's my email address.
B Thanks. _____ tomorrow.
a I'm going to send you the photos
b I'm sending you the photos
c I'll send you the photos
- 8 A _____ this weekend?
B No, I have to work on Saturday.
a Are you going to go away
b Will you go away
c Are you going away
- 9 A England are playing Brazil tomorrow.
B I'm sure _____.
a they'll lose
b they're losing
c they're going to lose
- 10 A My train arrives at 2.15.
B OK, _____ by the information desk.
a I'll meet you
b I'm going to meet you
c I'm meeting you
- 11 A What time does the film start?
B I don't know. _____ phone the cinema and check?
a Will I
b Am I going to
c Shall I
- 12 A Do I need to bring an umbrella?
B No, I don't think _____.
a it rains
b it'll rain
c it's going to rain



- 11-12 **Excellent.** You can use different future forms very well.
- 7-10 **Quite good,** but check the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.130) for any questions that you got wrong.
- 0-6 **This is difficult for you.** Read the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.130). Then ask your teacher for another photocopy and do the exercise again at home.

a Circle the correct verbs.

STEVE So, where shall we go for our honeymoon?

NATALIE I don't know. ¹Have you ever **been** / gone to Thailand?

STEVE Yes, ²I've **been** / I went there twice.

NATALIE I didn't know that. When ³have you **been** / **did you go** there?

STEVE The year after I ⁴have **finished** / finished university.

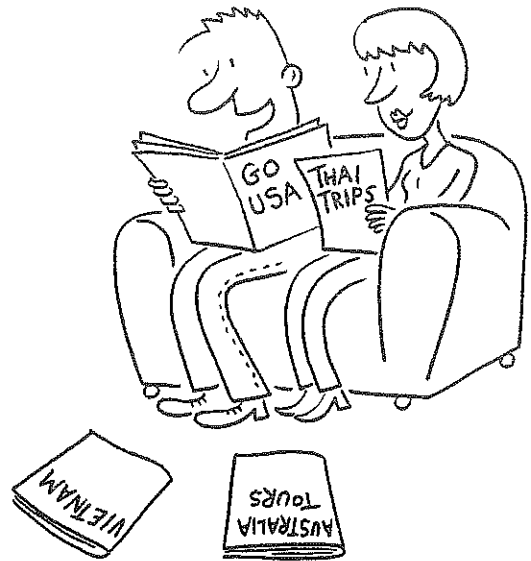
NATALIE What about Vietnam?

STEVE ⁵I've **already been** / I already went there, too.

NATALIE Yes? Who ⁶have you **been** / **did you go** with?

STEVE With an ex-girlfriend. But we only ⁷have **been** / **went** to Hanoi. Let's go there.

NATALIE No, let's go somewhere else.

**b** Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: past simple or present perfect.

A ¹ Have you taught (you / teach) English abroad before, Mr Cooper?

B Yes, I ² _____ (teach) from 2001 to 2003 in Saudi Arabia, and I ³ _____ (just / come back) from a six-month job in Bahrain.

A How long ⁴ _____ (you / be) a language teacher?

B For eight years. Before that I ⁵ _____ (be) a state school teacher for two years.

A Do you have any post-graduate qualifications?

B I ⁶ _____ (start) a part-time MA at Aston University two years ago, but I ⁷ _____ (not finish) it yet.



A How long ⁸ _____ (you / be) married, Dave?

B Ten years. Anna and I ⁹ _____ (have) our anniversary last month.

A Where ¹⁰ _____ (you / meet) Anna? At work?

B No, we ¹¹ _____ (go) to the same school. We ¹² _____ (know) each other since we were five years old. What about you?

A I'm divorced. I ¹³ _____ (get) divorced last year.

B How long ¹⁴ _____ (you / be) married?

A Only three years.

B So you're on your own now?

A Yes, but I ¹⁵ _____ (just / meet) someone new. We're going out this weekend.

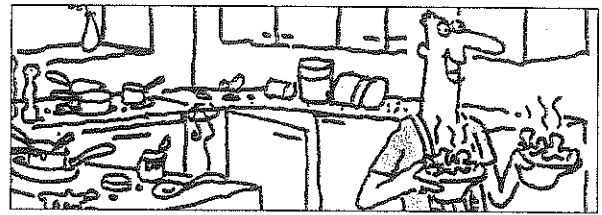


- a Complete the questions and answers with the present perfect continuous or present perfect simple and *for* or *since*.



- 1 A How long have they been playing together?
(they / play together)
B They 've been playing together since
1985.
- 2 A How long _____?
(it / rain)
B It _____
yesterday morning.
- 3 A How long _____?
(you / have that jacket)
B Let me think. I _____
_____ ten years.
- 4 A How long _____?
(he / work here)
B He _____ he left
school.
- 5 A How long _____?
(they / be married)
B They _____
60 years.
- 6 A How long _____?
(you / learn Russian)
B I _____ three
years.

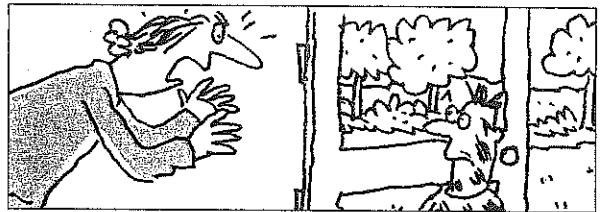
- b Look at the pictures. What have they been doing?
Write present perfect continuous sentences.



- 1 He's been cooking.



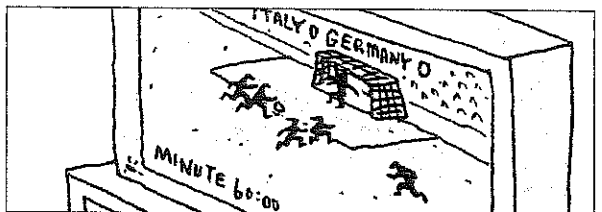
- 2 Sorry I'm late. _____ for a
long time?



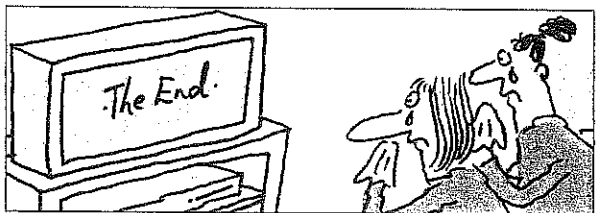
- 3 You're filthy. What _____?



- 4 I'm exhausted. _____ all
morning.



- 5 They _____ for an hour.

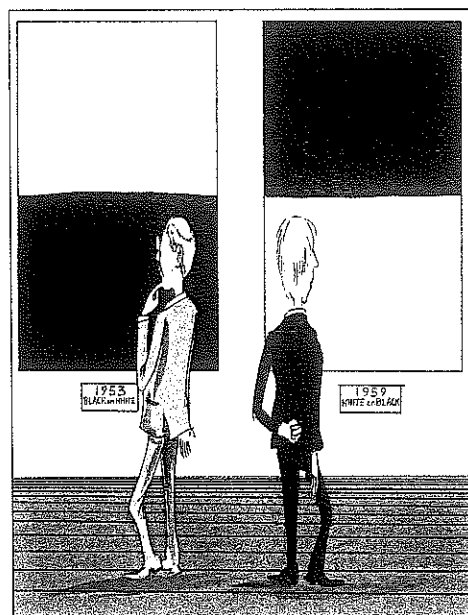


- 6 They _____.

- c Cover the sentences. Look at the pictures and
remember the sentences.

- Tick (✓) the sentences that are right and correct the wrong ones.

- 1 This painting looks ^{the same as} ~~the same than~~ the other one.
- 2 Coffee makes you **nervouser** ~~than~~ tea.
- 3 Chile is **the most beautiful country** I've ever been to.
- 4 He doesn't speak English **as well as** his wife.
- 5 Are those jeans new? They're **more nice than** your other ones.
- 6 Her last novel was **the worse** one she has written.
- 7 Rugby players earn **less money than** footballers.
- 8 This club is very expensive. Shall we go somewhere **a bit cheaper?**
- 9 Do you think Americans **work harder than** British people?
- 10 Madison is **more lazy than** her sister.
- 11 The USA has **the highest divorce rate of the world.**
- 12 Can you speak **slowlier** please? I can't understand you.
- 13 That was delicious. It's **the better chocolate cake** I've ever eaten.
- 14 Which athlete has won **the most Olympic medals?**
- 15 I hope this winter isn't **as cold than** the last one!
- 16 Ben is **most affectionate** of all my nieces and nephews.
- 17 July is usually **hoter than** June here.
- 18 Do girls learn languages **more easily than** boys?
- 19 I go to **the same school that** your sister.
- 20 Driving is **much more dangerous than** flying.

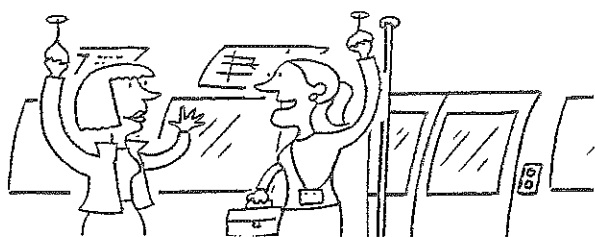


18–20 **Excellent.** You can use comparatives and superlatives very well.

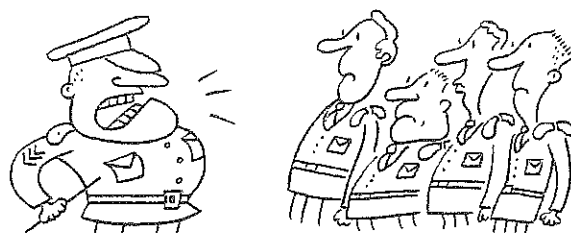
13–17 **Quite good,** but check the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.132) for any questions that you got wrong.

0–12 **This is difficult for you.** Read the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.132). Then ask your teacher for another photocopy and do the exercise again at home.

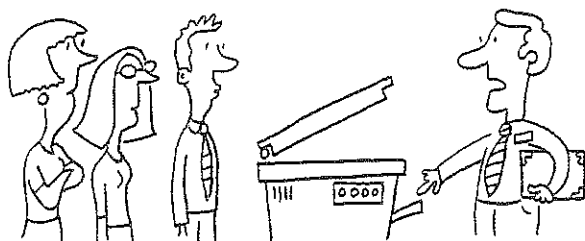
a Circle the correct verb. Tick (✓) if both are possible.



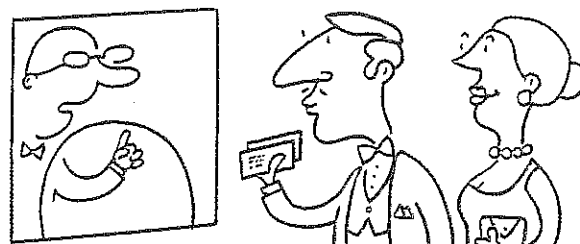
- 1 A Did you see that film last night?
B Yes, it was brilliant. You **must** / **should** go and see it. ✓



- 4 Until the early 1960s, in Britain, young men **must** / **had to** do military service.



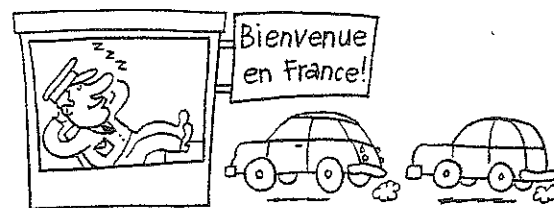
- 2 When you open the photocopier, you **mustn't** / **don't have to** touch this part here; it's very hot.



- 5 You **mustn't** / **shouldn't** be late. Once the concert has started, you can't go in.



- 3 You **must** / **have to** get a visa if you want to go to Russia.



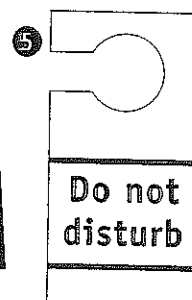
- 6 When you drive across many European Union borders, you **mustn't** / **don't have to** show your passport.

b Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't*, *have to*, *don't have to*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

- 1 You have to pay for food and drinks separately.
- 2 You should leave a tip in this restaurant.
- 3 You should fasten your seat belt now.
- 4 You should drink this wine at between 14 and 16°C.
- 5 Hotel staff mustn't go into this room.
- 6 If you're in transit, you should go to the Alitalia desk.
- 7 You shouldn't eat this after March 4th.
- 8 You should have any experience to work here.

1 Please pay for food and drink separately

2 Service included.
Tip optional



6 Transit passengers please report to British Airways desk

7 Best consumed before March 4th

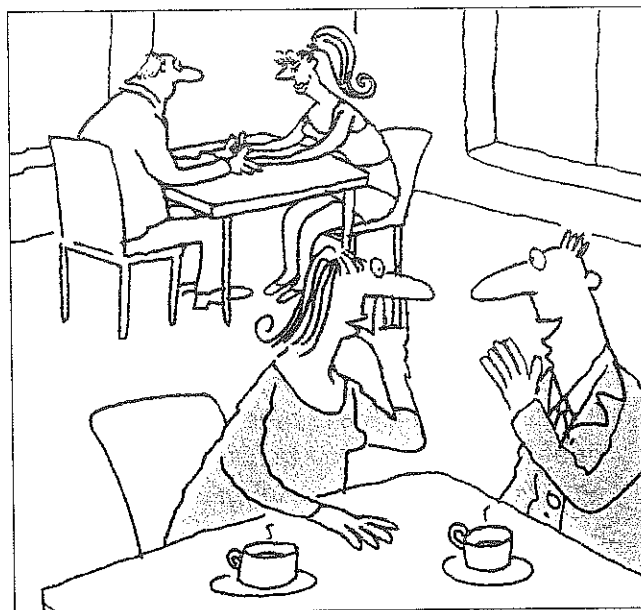
8 Sales assistants required.
No experience necessary

a Circle the correct verbs.

A Isn't that Grant Duncan, over there?

B No, it ¹can't / must be. He lives in New York now.

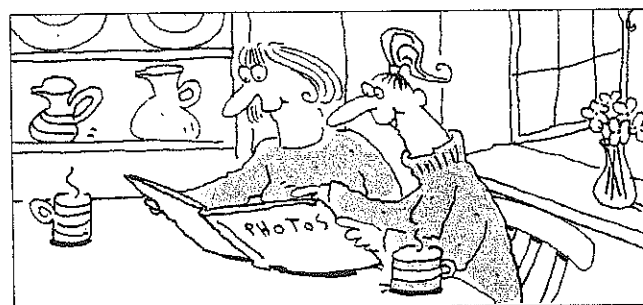
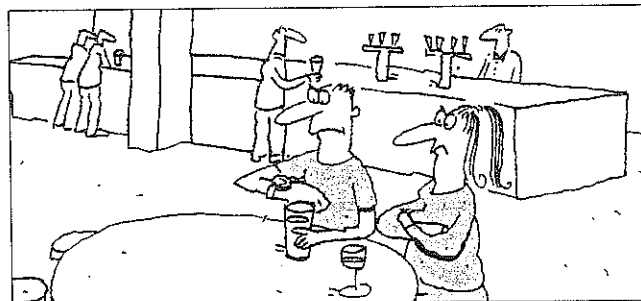
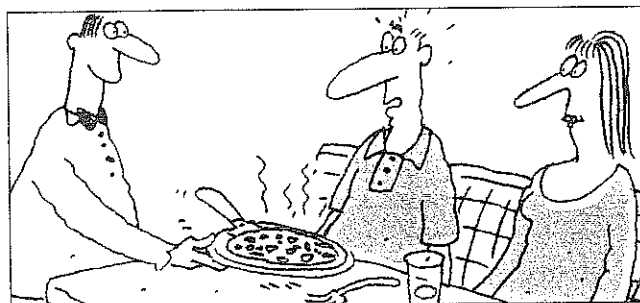
A I'm sure it's Grant.

B Well, I suppose it ²can't / might be him. But his hair is very grey. Grant doesn't have grey hair.A But it ³must / can't be three years since we last saw him. A man's hair can go grey in three years.B Who's the woman he's with? She ⁴can't / mightn't be his wife, can she?A No, I'm sure it isn't his wife. I think it ⁵may / can't be his daughter. She looks just like him. Shall we go and say hello?b Complete the dialogues with *must, might, might not, or can't*.1 A This pizza can't be for me. It looks like a Margherita and I ordered a Four Seasons.B It must be mine, then. I ordered a Margherita.

2 A What time is Jane coming?

B She wasn't sure. She's working late. She said she might be here until 8.30 or 9.00.A She must be very busy, then.

3 A Which city is this?

B I'm not sure. It might be Rome.A No, it can't be Italy. The street sign is in French.B It must be Paris, then. That's the only place I've been to in France.

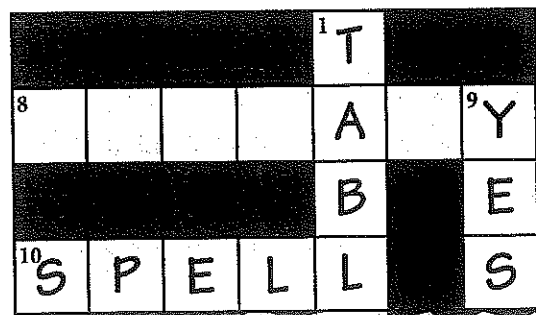
4 A Can you help me finish this crossword?

I can't do eight across.

B Let's see. An animal found in Australia.

It must be kangaroo or maybe crocodile.B It can't be kangaroo. It ends in a y. I know!It must be wallaby.

A That's right. Well done!



- a Circle the correct verbs. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

Tango dancing

I decided to try to learn tango about six months ago. I've never ¹(been able to) / could dance well, though both my parents are good dancers. I thought: well, if they ²could / were able to do it, I should ³can / be able to learn, too. But the tango's not an easy dance to learn, because the steps aren't fixed, and every eight steps the man has to decide what move he's going to make, and he has to ⁴can / be able to transmit that to his partner. My first partner and I ⁵weren't able to / couldn't understand each other at all, so she changed partner. I think my new partner understands me better, so I hope we ⁶will can / will be able to dance well soon.



Irish

As my family's Irish, I thought I should learn to speak the language. I found a school and started going to classes, but the first problem was that I ⁷couldn't / wasn't able to go to class every week, and the second was that it's a very difficult language. Also I ⁸wasn't able to / couldn't find the time to do much homework, and trying to learn a language without ⁹can / being able to study between classes is almost impossible. If ¹⁰I can / I'm able to find time to go to Ireland in the summer, I'll definitely try again.



- b Complete the sentences where possible with *can / can't* or *could / couldn't*.
If neither is possible, complete with a form of *be able to*.

- I started reading *War and Peace*, but I couldn't finish it. It was too long.
- I've invited Mark to the party, but I don't think he'll _____ come.
- You _____ park there. There's not enough room.
- I want to buy a new car next year, but I haven't _____ save much money yet.
- He _____ play the piano when he was only four years old.
- If that car was a bit cheaper, I'd _____ buy it.
- I like _____ do what I want when I'm on holiday.
- We don't have to buy the tickets now – we _____ get them on the train.
- I didn't enjoy the film because I _____ understand what was going on.
- Excuse me, do you think you _____ help me with my cases?
- We won't _____ meet tonight, I'm working.

- Complete the emails with the verbs in the correct form: present simple, imperative, or *will* + infinitive.

Time: 23.05
Sender: Corinne
Subject: Final exams!

Hi Elena,

How's it going? I'm studying hard, but I need a break. We could meet tomorrow night for dinner. I ¹ 'll call
(call) you when I ² _____ (finish) class tomorrow, OK?

Love, Corinne

Time: 23.07
Sender: Elena
Subject: RE: Final exams!

Hi Corinne,

I'm studying too. My first exam is tomorrow afternoon. I'm really worried about it. OK for tomorrow night, but not too early. I ³ _____ (text) you when the exam ⁴ _____ (finish).

Love, Elena

Time: 23.08
Sender: Corinne
Subject: RE: Final exams!

OK. ⁵ _____ (come) to my place as soon as you ⁶ _____ (can). We can phone for a takeaway pizza or something.

Time: 23.09
Sender: Elena
Subject: RE: Final exams!

OK, but ⁷ _____ (not phone) until I ⁸ _____ (get) there. I might be late. I've been thinking, if you ⁹ _____ (be) free when all our exams ¹⁰ _____ (be) over in June, why don't we go away for a few days?

Time: 23.10
Sender: Corinne
Subject: RE: Final exams!

Great idea! But I ¹¹ _____ (not be able to) go away unless I ¹² _____ (pass) all the exams! We can talk about it when we ¹³ _____ (meet) here tomorrow night.

Time: 23.11
Sender: Elena
Subject: RE: Final exams!

OK. Time to go back to work. If I ¹⁴ _____ (not study) a bit more tonight, I ¹⁵ _____ (not have) any chance of passing biology tomorrow. See you tomorrow, and wish me luck!

- a Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to make second conditional sentences.

- 1 I wouldn't be (not be) so broke if I spent (spend) a bit less on going out.
- 2 If I _____ (have) more money, I _____ (can) travel next summer.
- 3 My parents _____ (be) happier if I _____ (not go out) so much.
- 4 Maybe if I _____ (share) a flat with friends, I _____ (get on) better with my parents.
- 5 If I _____ (go) to bed earlier, I _____ (not be) so tired all the time.
- 6 If I _____ (paint) my room white, then it _____ (not look) so depressing.
- 7 I _____ (feel) a lot better if I _____ (go) to the gym more.
- 8 I _____ (not argue) with my brother if he _____ (not borrow) my things all the time.
- 9 If my girlfriend _____ (not have to) work so hard, we _____ (can) see each other more often.
- 10 If I _____ (do) something with my life instead of just thinking about it, maybe things _____ (improve).



- b First or second conditional? Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct form.

can be catch not drive not eat not have look have not reduce see

- 1 If we hurry, we'll catch the earlier train. It leaves in three minutes.
- 2 If it wasn't so windy, we _____ have lunch in the garden.
- 3 They'll never sell their house if they _____ the price.
- 4 If you _____ James, tell him to phone me. I need to speak to him urgently.
- 5 If I _____ you, I'd buy the black dress. It's much more 'you'.
- 6 He won't pass his driving test if he _____ a few more lessons.
- 7 If I _____ more time, I'd do it myself.
- 8 I _____ to work if public transport was better in this town.
- 9 Gavin _____ that soup if it has meat in it. He's a strict vegetarian.
- 10 Your sister _____ much better if she cut her hair a bit shorter.



Nacho and Luciana as students



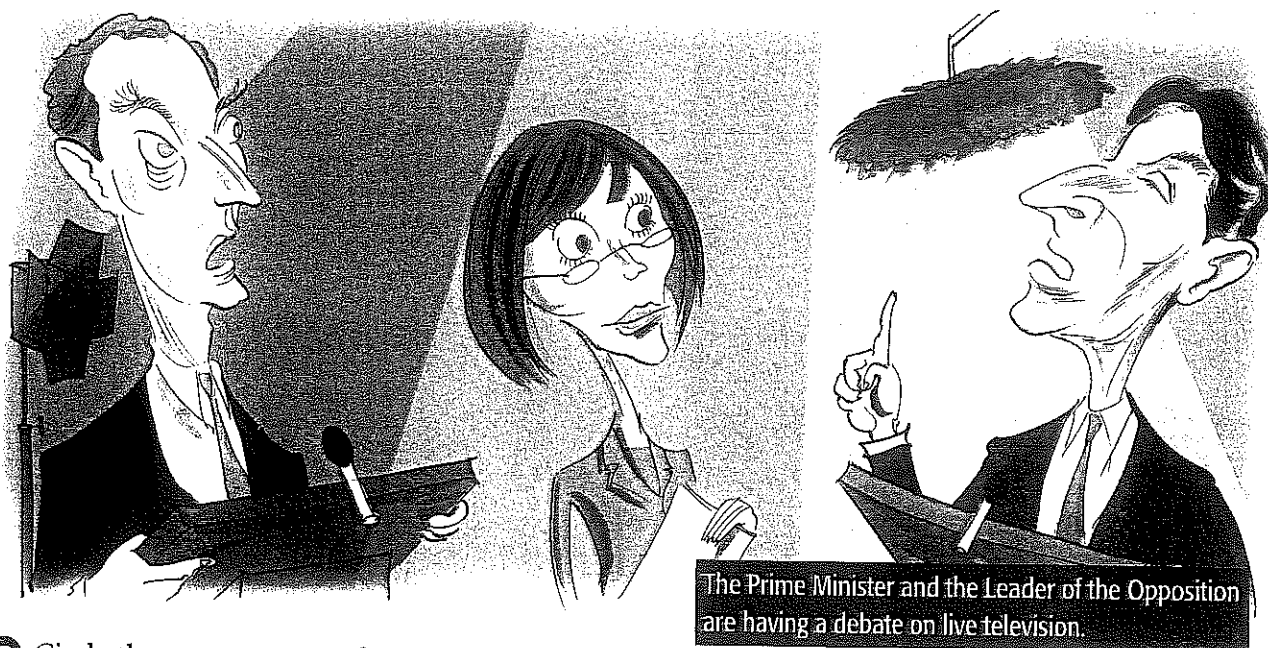
Nacho and Luciana today

Look at the table and complete the sentences with a correct form of *used to* or the present simple.

	then	now
Occupation	university students	Nacho: journalist, Luciana: psychologist
Residence	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Barcelona, Spain
Hopes and dreams	go into politics	that their son is happy and successful
Personality	relaxed, quite lazy	very worried about work; hard-working
House	shared a flat with other students	apartment, with 18-year-old son
Holidays	hitchhiking	go to small apartment on the Costa Brava
Musical tastes	pop and rock; Luciana: disco	jazz, classical, tango
Vehicle	bikes; Nacho: an old scooter	cars; son has motorbike
Clothes	informal	similar, but more expensive taste
Body type	slim	getting a bit overweight
Food	vegetarians	omnivores
Friends	lots of friends	just a few close friends

- Nacho works as a journalist.
- They _____ in Argentina any more.
- They _____ of going into politics.
- They _____ quite lazy.
- They _____ about work.
- They _____ a flat with other students.
- They _____ hitchhiking any more.
- Luciana _____ listening to jazz.
- They _____ bikes any more.
- Nacho _____ an old scooter.
- They _____ more on clothes than before.
- Luciana _____ overweight.
- They _____ meat, but they do now.
- They _____ lots of friends.

work
not live
dream
be
not worry
share
not go
not like
not ride
ride
spend
not be
eat
have



a Circle the correct answer for each gap.

A After four years in government, what have you done? Look at the state of the country: there isn't money for pensions, there's unemployment, and children are failing at school.

B Our problem is that we have had very time to repair the damage that your government did before us. people were happy with the Education system when you were in government? !

A Nonsense! You don't know what you're doing! And people in your own party are now saying that, too. You say you haven't had ? I say you don't have ideas!

B We have of ideas, and they're working! years ago our economy was getting worse; not any more. We have very unemployment now, compared to when you were in government. The people of this country are intelligent to believe your ideas again.

A Really? Well, I think very of them will be convinced by your arguments.

B The problem is that your party spends time insulting the government, and not time thinking of new ideas.

C Thank you very much, gentlemen I'm afraid we have more time today...

1 no / enough

2 too many / too much

3 a lot of / a lot

4 few / little

5 How much / How many

6 Any / None

7 much / a lot of

8 enough time / time enough

9 any / no

10 plenty / many

11 A few / A little

12 few / little

13 enough / too

14 few / little

15 too much / too

16 many / enough

17 any / no

b Now cover the words and look at the conversation. Try to remember the missing words.

● Complete the texts with *a, an, the*, or – (no article).

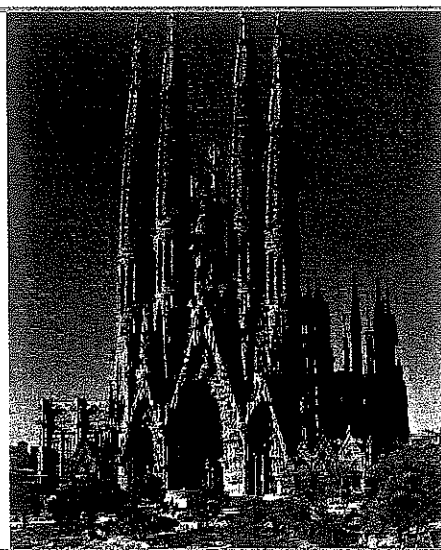
a

Flat to rent

Located close to Gaudí's masterpiece, ¹ the Sagrada Familia, this apartment was built in 1993 and is ideal for three people.

There are two bedrooms, one with ² _____ double bed and one with ³ _____ single bed. ⁴ _____ windows of ⁵ _____ large bedroom look onto ⁶ _____ small terrace. ⁷ _____ living room also has ⁸ _____ terrace, with ⁹ _____ table and ¹⁰ _____ chairs so you can have ¹¹ _____ breakfast in ¹² _____ sun.

¹³ _____ apartment has ¹⁴ _____ air conditioning and central heating.



b

Move your account to **24/7**

24/7 is ¹ _____ one of Europe's leading 24-hour personal banks. You can take care of all your banking needs by ² _____ telephone or online, at ³ _____ time and place that is convenient for you, 24 hours ⁴ _____ day, 365 days ⁵ _____ year. We haven't closed since ⁶ _____ day we opened in 2004. Our friendly and professional staff are always here to help you. You can call or just click to check your account, pay ⁷ _____ bill, or arrange ⁸ _____ personal loan.

Why not do it today? Just complete ⁹ _____ application form below and return it to: **24/7**, FREEPOST, Manchester MA98 2AJ.

c

Hi Marian,

Hope all is well. Here ¹ _____ life is a bit hectic. Jim and I are really busy at ² _____ work – we hardly ever have time to talk to each other. ³ _____ children are all busy too. Mark has his driving test ⁴ _____ next Thursday. He should pass, because he has lessons three times ⁵ _____ week. Tom is working hard at ⁶ _____ school – he has suddenly decided he wants to be ⁷ _____ doctor! What ⁸ _____ surprise! Anna is fine – she's just finished ⁹ _____ primary school. I must say she is definitely ¹⁰ _____ easiest of the three. I suppose that's because she's ¹¹ _____ girl. There's no question that ¹² _____ girls are less work than ¹³ _____ boys.

Can't write more just now, I've got to go to ¹⁴ _____ shops before they close.

Love, Sue

a Circle the correct form.

JENNY So how's it going with Luke?

EMILY Well, not bad. He's given up ¹smoking / to smoke , so that's good.

JENNY What about his friends?

EMILY They're OK. I don't mind ²to spend / spending time with them. They're quite nice really.

JENNY But?

EMILY The thing is, although he says I'm easy ³to talk / talking to, we don't seem ⁴to be able / being able to communicate very well.

JENNY For example?

EMILY Well, it's difficult ⁵to explain / explaining. But for example, when I suggested ⁶to go / going away together, he was very enthusiastic, but when my family invited us ⁷spending / to spend a week in France with them, he said 'no', but he didn't say why. I need ⁸knowing / to know where this relationship is going.JENNY Well, you need ⁹to ask / asking him. Don't expect him ¹⁰to read / reading your mind. Men aren't very good at ¹¹to guess / guessing what other people are thinking.EMILY Well, I tried ¹²to do / doing that last Saturday oh, there's my phone. Oh, it's him. Hi, Luke...

b Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the gerund or infinitive with to.

ALEX So, have you decided ¹to ask (ask) her, Luke?LUKE Well, I was planning ²to do (do) it yesterday, but then I didn't. What if she says 'no'? ³to get (get) engaged is such a big step. She might think it's too soon. I'm worried about ⁴to lose (lose) her.ALEX You can't afford ⁵to wait (wait) for ever. You love her, don't you?LUKE Er, yes, of course. And I love ⁶to be (be) with her, I can't stop ⁷to think (think) about her.

ALEX Then do it. Phone her now. Invite her out for meal, somewhere really romantic.

LUKE You're right. I'll phone her now. ...Hi, Emily. I just called ⁸to ask (ask) you if you're doing anything on Friday night. Would you like ⁹to go (go) out for a meal?...At Café du Marché...OK. Great. I'll pick you up at 8.00...No, I won't forget ¹⁰to book (book) a table...

c Complete with to go or go.

- 1 I really should go now. It's getting late.
- 2 I have to go to the bank before it closes.
- 3 When I was a child I used to go to the beach every summer.
- 4 Shall I go to the supermarket, or will you?
- 5 My dad won't let me go to the Halloween party tonight.
- 6 Will you be able to go to the party next weekend?
- 7 My parents always made me go to bed early.

- a** Read the journalist's interview. Then complete her report with the **bold** verbs in the correct tense.

JOURNALIST Dr Makele, now you said recently in New York that big changes are necessary if we want to avoid a global catastrophe. What changes were you thinking of?

DR MAKELE Well, firstly, we ¹**cannot** continue to use up the world's natural resources at the present rate. Secondly, the richer countries ²**will have to** allow developing countries to export more. And thirdly, we ³**are going to** have to devote more resources to fighting diseases such as AIDS.

JOURNALIST And how ⁴**can this** be done, Dr Makele?

DR MAKELE Well, ⁵**I've just come** from a top-level meeting in Mexico City and there we ⁶**agreed** on a series of proposals to take to next month's G8 meeting in Berlin. I ⁷**hope** the richer nations ⁸**will agree** to help eliminate poverty in the next 20 years. At the same time, we ⁹**must** promote responsible government in the developing world.



'Dr Paul Makele of the United Nations told me that we ¹ could not continue to use up the world's natural resources. He said that rich countries ² _____ allow developing countries to export more. He added that we ³ _____ have to devote more resources to fighting AIDS.

When I asked him how ⁴ _____ be done, he said that he ⁵ _____ from a top-level meeting in Mexico City where they ⁶ _____ on a series of proposals to take to next month's G8 summit in Berlin. Dr Makele said that he ⁷ _____ the richer nations ⁸ _____ to help eliminate poverty in the next 20 years. He said that we ⁹ _____ promote responsible government in the developing world.

- b** Write some other questions journalists asked Dr Makele in reported speech.

BBC Who do you think will be the next President of the UN?

1 The BBC asked Dr Makele _____.

FOX Will more countries be present at the next meeting?

2 Fox News asked him _____.

RTVE Have you discussed this with the US president?

3 RTVE asked him _____.

RAI What should the rich countries do to eliminate world poverty?

4 RAI asked him _____.

- c** Complete the reported imperatives / requests using *asked* or *told*.

Can you put your seatbelts on, please?

1 The pilot _____ us _____.

Don't worry, Toni. Alex is only a friend.

2 She _____ her boyfriend _____ because Alex was only a friend.

Don't cheat!

3 The teacher _____ us _____.

Can you slow down, please?

4 He _____ his friend _____.

Please don't tell anybody.

5 My friend _____ me _____ anybody.

- a Complete the sentences by putting the verbs into the correct passive tense.

DID YOU KNOW...?

- 1 The country with the smallest film industry is Iceland, where only three films are made every year. (make)
- 2 More than 26,000 costumes were used in the 1963 film *Cleopatra*. (use)
- 3 In the near future more films will be shown on computers than at the cinema. (see)
- 4 The most filmed character is Sherlock Holmes. Until now, more than 200 different films have been made about him. (make)
- 5 Spielberg's film *The Color Purple* was nominated for 11 Oscars in 1985, but didn't win any. (nominate)
- 6 Macaulay Culkin was paid \$4.5 million dollars for his role in *Home Alone* in 1990. (pay) This was a record for a child at the time.
- 7 The director Stanley Kubrick died while his film *Artificial Intelligence* was being made. Spielberg was asked to finish the film. (ask)
- 8 When the actress Marilyn Monroe died of a drugs overdose in 1962, many people believed that she was murdered by the CIA. (murder)
- 9 Over 300,000 extras were used for the crowd scenes in the film *Gandhi*. (use)
- 10 At this very moment, thousands of films are being made all over the world. (make)



- b Active or passive? Circle the correct form.

Films to collect on DVD: *The Piano*

The Piano ¹**won** / **was won** the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival in 1993. It ²**directed** / **was directed** by Jane Campion, and it starred Holly Hunter and Harvey Keitel. It ³**set** / **is set** in New Zealand in the 19th century, and is about a Scottish woman, Ada, who ⁴**sends** / **is sent** there by her parents to marry a local man. She only ⁵**takes** / **is taken** two things with her: her daughter and her piano. Ada never ⁶**speaks** / **is spoken**, and has a very unhappy time with her new husband, who is a violent man. Ada ⁷**falls** / **is fallen** in love with a neighbour and finally she ⁸**rescues** / **is rescued** by him from her husband, and in her new life she ⁹**learns** / **is learned** to speak again. The unforgettable soundtrack ¹⁰**wrote** / **was written** by Michael Nyman, and millions of copies of the CD ¹¹**have sold** / **have been sold** all over the world.



- a** Complete the text with *who*, *which*, *where*, or *whose*.

A place? A song? A number? An object? A person? An animal? A shop? A photo?

We ask readers to tell us about things which have a special meaning for them. This week, the TV actor Gavin Jones.

'Well, I've chosen Paris because it's the place ¹ where I lived for the first ten years of my life. A song? Well, that has to be Eurythmics singing *Sweet dreams are made of this* because it was the song ² _____ was playing in the background in the pub at the exact moment when I met my girlfriend. My number is 13. It's a number ³ _____ some people think is unlucky, but it's my date of birth and it's lucky for me. For the object in my house I have chosen an antique camera ⁴ _____ was a present from my parents. The person is Kenneth Branagh. He's the actor ⁵ _____ inspired me when I was a student. My animal is a cat, because they are the animals ⁶ _____ I like most in the world. A shop? That was easy – one called Blackwell's, in Oxford Street in London, because it's the place ⁷ _____ I worked for a year after finishing university. And the last thing is a photo, a photo of someone ⁸ _____ is very important in my life but ⁹ _____ name I'm not going to tell you.'



- b** In which sentences could you also use *that*?
- c** In which sentences could you leave out *who*, *which*, etc.?
- d** Combine the two sentences using a non-defining relative clause.
- Our neighbours are both chemists. They work for the same pharmaceutical company.
Our neighbours, who are both chemists, work for the same pharmaceutical company.
 - Pablo Picasso's best-known painting is *Guernica*. He was born in Málaga in 1881.
Pablo Picasso, _____, was born in Málaga in 1881.
 - Canberra is the capital of Australia. It's smaller than Sydney and Melbourne.
Canberra, _____, is smaller than Sydney and Melbourne.
 - Our local post office has closed down. I used to work there.
Our local post office, _____, has closed down.
 - Mrs Bradbury is my mother's best friend. Her daughter is the local doctor.
Mrs Bradbury, _____, is my mother's best friend.
 - George Best was possibly the most talented British footballer of his generation. He died in 2005.
George Best, _____, was possibly the most talented British footballer of his generation.
 - The hurricane caused millions of dollars' worth of damage. It was the worst for over 75 years.
The hurricane, _____, caused millions of dollars' worth of damage.
 - My sister is a clothes designer. She's opening her own company next month.
My sister, _____, is opening her own company next month.

Modals for requests: *can, could, may*

Could we go on a safari?

Write to **Jim** and tell him your dreams. For one lucky winner, your dream will come true!

Dear Jim,
Could we go on a safari in South Africa? We'd really like to see some real lions. **Can** our friends come too?
Best wishes, Claudia and Elena (13 years old)

Dear Jim,
Can you send me a model Ferrari? I emailed you last month but you didn't send it. **Could** you answer 'yes' or 'no'? (I hope 'yes'.)
Best wishes, Charles (11 years old)

Dear Jim,
May I have a baby sister, please? I have two brothers but I really want a sister to play with.
Best wishes, Rita (10 years old)
P.S. Please **could** she have brown hair and brown eyes like me?

Dear Jim,
Could I work in the circus? I'm still at school but all my teachers say I am a clown. **May** I send you a video clip of myself?
Best wishes, John (12³/₈ years old)



Match each person to their request:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 Claudia | a a sister |
| 2 Charles | b a holiday |
| 3 John | c a car |
| 4 Rita | d a job |

Answers: 1b 2c 3d 4a

Modals for requests: *can, could, may*

- Use *can, could* and *may* to ask for something politely; *can* and *could* are more common than *may*.
Can you send me a model Ferrari?
Could I have a cake?
May I have a baby sister?
- Use *can* and *could*, but not *may*, to ask people to do things.
Could she phone me when she's free?
Can you come here?

- We can use *can, could* and *may* with the first person to ask for permission. *Could* is more polite than *can*. *May* is formal. We usually give permission with *can*, or we can just say *Of course* or *Sure*.
A: *Can I leave the room?* B: Yes, you *can*.
A: *Could we have some more?* B: No, you *can't*!
A: *May I start?* B: *Of course*.

TIP

Please + imperative is not very polite.
Please + can / could / may + the infinitive without to is polite.
Don't say *Please do it!*, say *Please can you do it?*

Practice

A Match each request to the correct reply.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 May I come in? | a I'm not sure. I'll ask her. |
| 2 Could you ring back later? | b No, the shop is closed. |
| 3 Can we meet on Saturday? | c Sorry, I don't know Italian. |
| 4 May I take your number? | d Sure, I'll phone again in an hour. |
| 5 Can your sister come? | e Yes, take some. It's very good. |
| 6 Could they buy some bread on the way home? | f No, I'm busy at the weekend. |
| 7 Can I see your homework? | g I haven't done it yet. |
| 8 Could we try the cake? | h One moment, I'll open the door. |
| 9 Can you translate it? | i Sure. 737 - 52 - 25. |

B Write sentences asking for permission.

- 1 I want to go out.



Can I go out, please?



3



C In your notebook, write a request for each situation using *can, could, may* and the words in brackets. Use *may* when you need to be very polite.

- You are in a very expensive cafe. You want a coffee. (I / have)
May I have a coffee?
- You are lost. You see an old man with a mobile phone. (I / use)
- Your computer won't work. Your friend is good with computers. (you / help)
- You are late for class. You want to go into the room. (I / come in)
- You want to see your friend after school. (we / meet)
- You have invited your friend to a party. You like his CD. (you / bring)
- It is cold. Your friend is in front of an open window. (you / close)
- You are going to play tennis with a friend. You have the ball. (we / start)

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- Dear Jim. Can you my friend? a be b being c to be
- A: Excuse me. your toilet, please? B: Yes, of course. a May I use b May I using c May I to use
- for my sixteenth birthday? a May you give me a car b Could give you me a car c Could you give me a car
- Dear Jim. Please a new mobile phone? a could have my sister b could my sister has c could my sister have
- A: Mum? Can we have a dog? B: No, we a don't b haven't c can't

My Test answers: 1a 2a 3c 4c 5c

D These emails to Jim are not polite. In your notebook, write polite versions of them using *can, could, may* and *please*.

- 1 Give me a Sony PlayStation ?

Could you please give me a Sony PlayStation? / Can you give me a Sony PlayStation, please?

- 2 Buy me a new bike ?

- 3 I want to visit London. ?

- 4 Translate this email from my friend in Mongolia. ?

- 5 Do my Geography homework. ?

- 6 Send my sister a birthday present. ?

- 7 I want to go into space. ?

- 8 I want to be in the next Spider-Man film. ?

MY TURN!

In your notebook, write emails to Jim. Make them polite with *can, could, may* and *please*.

Examples: *Could I meet Roger Federer?*

Must, have to and can't

I have to stay here.

1 I love the first bit of the morning,
The bit of the day that no one has used yet,
The part that is so clean
You **must** wipe your feet before you walk
out into it.

Coral Rumble

3

People tell you all the time,
Poems **do not have to** rhyme.
It's often better if they don't
And I'm **determined** this one won't.
Oh dear.

Wendy Cope

2

I have a fairy by my side
Which says I **must not** sleep,
When once in pain I loudly cried
It said 'You **must not** weep'.

Lewis Carroll



4

There's a bird that comes flying,
settles down on my knee,
and he carries a letter
from my mother to me.
Little bird, take the greeting,
take a kiss and a tear,
for I **cannot** go with you,
as I **have to** stay here.

German folk song, translated by Gerda Mayer



Which poem is about being far away from someone you love?

Answer: Poem 4

Must, have to and can't

1 Use must

- to talk about rules and laws
All passengers **must** wear a seat belt. (This is the rule.)
- to talk about something the speaker feels is necessary.
You **must** phone me. (The speaker feels that this is important.)

2 The negative form is must not. The short form is mustn't.

Use must not or mustn't to talk about things we are not allowed to do.

You **mustn't** smoke in the restaurant.

3 We can use can't instead of mustn't to talk about things we are not allowed to do.

I **can't** / **cannot** go with you.
I **couldn't** have sweets when I was a girl.

4 Use have to

- to talk about rules and laws (a similar use to must)
All passengers **have to** wear a seat belt. (This is the rule.)
- to talk about obligation imposed on the speaker by others or circumstance.
I **have to** stay here. (The speaker can't change the situation.)

5 Use don't have to or doesn't have to to talk about something which is not necessary.

Poems **do not have to** rhyme. (The speaker doesn't think this is necessary.)

TIP

Don't have to is not the same as mustn't.

You **mustn't** walk on the grass.NOT You **don't have to** walk on the grass.

6 The past of have to is had to.

I **had to** show my passport at the airport.

The past of don't / doesn't have to is didn't have to.

I **didn't have to** get up early yesterday.

7 There are no past or future forms of must. Use forms of have to to talk about obligation in the past or future.

I **had to** show my passport at the airport.
I **will have to** leave early.

8 Must does not change. It is the same with all subjects.

I **must** go. He **must** go. They **must** go.

9 Must is a modal verb, and is followed by a second verb in the infinitive without to.

You **must not** weep.

10 Questions are more common with have to than must. Make questions and short answers as follows:

question ?	short answer ✓/X
Do I / you / we / they have to stay?	Yes, we do. No, we don't.
Does he / she / it have to stay?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

▶ See Units 20, 21, 23 and 24 for more modal verbs.

Practice

A Complete the sentences with have to or don't have to. Make them true for you.

If you want to be my friend, ...

- you be rich.
- you be good-looking.
- you be kind.
- you like the same things as me.
- you talk about your feelings.
- you remember my birthday.

Example:

1 you **don't have to** be rich.

B Complete the sentences using must, mustn't or can't and a verb from the box.

be drink drive ride your bike stop talk



- Drivers **must stop**.
- You on your mobile phone.
- You here.
- Cars under 60 km per hour.
- You the water.
- You quiet here.

C Follow the instructions to complete the poem.

Think of something you need to buy. (Write the verb in 1 and the object in 2.) Think of someone you need to talk to. (Write the verb in 3 and the person in 4.) Think of something you want to eat. (Write the verb in 5 and the food in 6.)
Now read your poem.

I must	1	2
	buy	
and	3	4
and	5	6
I must not	1	4
	buy	
or	3	6
or	5	2

MY TURN!

You are going on a camping holiday in the summer. In your notebook, write two things you **have to** do at the campsite, two things you **mustn't** do and two things you **don't have to** do. Choose from the verbs in the box.

arrive early bring a tent get up early have parties
keep the campsite clean make a lot of noise
pay in advance wear a uniform

Example: I **don't have to** get up early.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- I remember it's my mum's birthday next week. a must to b has c must
- write poems at school? a Have you b Do you have to c Do you must
- Please don't tell my parents I had a hamburger. They know. a mustn't b have not to c doesn't must
- I my poem to the class yesterday. a had to read b must read c must to read
- travel a lot when you were a pop singer? a Had you to b Must you c Did you have to

My Test answers: 1c 2b 3a 4a 5c

Should, ought to

You should take off your shoes.

Here are some things you should remember if you go to different countries.

If you go to a restaurant in South Korea, you **should** take off your shoes. This is polite.



Guests in Mexico **should** always leave a little bit of food on their plate. This shows they are not hungry.

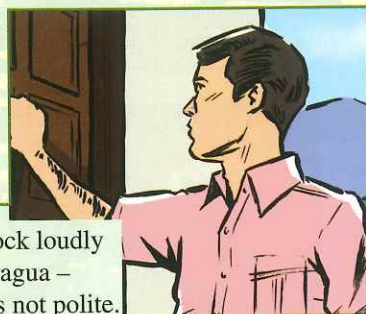
You **should not** touch somebody on the head in Thailand. The head is a special part of the body in Thai culture.



In Russia, you **shouldn't** whistle inside a house. (No one knows why!)



You **ought to** knock loudly on doors in Nicaragua – knocking softly is not polite.



In Taiwan, you **shouldn't** give somebody an umbrella as a present. An umbrella will bring people bad luck.



True or False? It is a bad idea to wear shoes in a restaurant in South Korea.

Answer: True

Should, ought to

- Should** has a similar meaning to **must**, but is not so strong.
You **should** eat healthy food.
In Taiwan, you **shouldn't** give somebody an umbrella as a present.
- Use **should** to ask for and give advice.
What **should** I do now?
A: I don't feel well. B: You **should** go home.
- Should** is a modal verb so it has no -s in the third person singular. It is followed by the infinitive without **to**.
Simon **should come** with us.
NOT *Simon should to come with us.*

- We make questions by putting **should** before the subject.
Should we buy a **guidebook**?
What **should** I do?
- We make negatives with **not**. The short form of **should not** is **shouldn't**.
You **should not** touch somebody on the head in Thailand.
Children **shouldn't** play here.
- Ought to** = **should** but it is much less common. **Ought to** is very rare in questions and negatives.
You **ought to** be polite.

Practice

A Match the correct advice to each sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 It's raining. | a You shouldn't think about it. |
| 2 I'm tired. | b You should remember it. |
| 3 It's my birthday. | c You should take an umbrella. |
| 4 I'm worried about this test. | d You ought to see a dentist. |
| 5 My tooth hurts. | e You should answer it. |
| 6 My phone is ringing. | f You shouldn't eat it. |
| 7 It's important information. | g You should not work so hard. |
| 8 It smells strange. | h You should buy a nice cake. |

B Complete the sentences using **should** and the verbs in the box.

buy come eat give kiss meet open say

- Guests should come late to parties in Switzerland.
- You should flowers for women on 8 March in Romania.
- In Ukraine, you should guests with bread and salt.
- If you get a present in Thailand, you should it at home.
- When you answer the phone in Germany, you should your name.
- In Belgium, friends should three times when they meet.
- Guests should everything on their plate in Bolivia.
- If you have a house party in New Zealand, you should a key to guests.

C Tick ✓ the correct option.

- You should not wear in wet weather

 - It is necessary to wear the hat if it's raining.
 - You can wear the hat if it's raining.
 - It isn't a good idea to wear the hat if it's raining. ✓

- You should clean your teeth with Maxwash twice a day.

 - It is a good idea to clean your teeth.
 - This toothpaste is the best for cleaning your teeth.
 - It is a good idea to use the toothpaste two times a day.

- You should not open the back of the computer.

 - It is necessary to open the back of the computer.
 - It is impossible to open the back of the computer.
 - It is a bad idea to open the back of the computer.

- | Subject | Remarks |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|
| English | Mike ought to spend more time on grammar. |

 - Mike is not interested in grammar.
 - Mike should do more grammar.
 - Mike has no time for grammar.

- Geoff, Should I buy flowers? Liz.

 - Liz doesn't know if she needs to buy flowers.
 - Liz wants Geoff to buy flowers.
 - Liz thinks it is necessary to buy some flowers.

- TEST SHEET PAGE 1
You should not begin before you read the instructions.

 - You ought to begin reading the test.
 - Read the instructions first.
 - This is not a test for beginner students.

D Give advice in the following situations using **should** or **ought to**.

- You are always tired in the mornings.
You should go to bed early.
- Your neighbour plays loud music at night.
- You have nothing nice to wear to a party.
- You don't know what to buy your father for his birthday.
- You are waiting for a friend but he is very late.
- There are mice in your house.
- You want to be a pop star.
- Your mum says you can't go to the party.

MY TURN!

What advice would you give to tourists coming to your country? In your notebook, write six sentences using **should**, **shouldn't** or **ought to**.

Example: You **ought to** come in summer.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- Children **should** in the bus, so that older people can sit down.
a stand up b standing up c to stand up
- You wear a hat in somebody's house.
a don't should b shouldn't c not should
- take off my shoes in the house?
a Should I b Do I should c I should
- When a man meets another man, he his hand.
a should shakes b should shake c should to shake
- You a thank-you email for the present.
a should to write b ought to wrote c ought to write

My Test answers: 1a 2b 3a 4b 5c

Past simple 3: irregular past forms

They spoke Celtic languages.



Where did English come from?

Old English	he on þa duru eode
Modern English	he went to the door

The **ancient Britons** spoke Celtic languages like Welsh. The Romans **made** Britain a **colony** in 43 AD but Latin **didn't** become the language of the common people. Not many of the ancient Britons **knew** Latin and they **didn't** feel happy with a new language.

In the 5th century AD, the Romans left Britain because they had problems at home. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes then went to England from Denmark and Germany. They brought their own Germanic languages. These languages became Old English. The story of English began.

? True or False? English is a Latin language.

Answer: False

Past simple 3: irregular past forms

- 1 Many past simple verbs do not end in **-ed**. They have irregular forms. For negative and question forms, use **did** and the infinitive without **to**.

The Romans **made** Britain a colony.

They **didn't** feel happy.

Did they **speak** Latin?

statement ✓	negative ✗
You sang .	You did not (didn't) sing.
She told her brother.	She did not (didn't) tell her brother.
The army went home.	The army did not (didn't) go home.

question ?	short answer ✓ ✗
Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they sing ?	Yes, (I) did . No, (I) did not (didn't) .

present	past
be	was / were
become	became
begin	began
bring	brought
buy	bought
come	came
do	did
eat	ate
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard

present	past
know	knew
leave	left
make	made
mean	meant
pay	paid
put	put
say	said
see	saw
speak	spoke
take	took
tell	told
think	thought

► See page 181 for a list of irregular verbs.

Practice

- A Circle the 12 past simple forms in the wordsearch puzzle, then write their infinitive-without-to forms.

h	e	a	r	d	t	y	r	t	u	1	come
i	o	p	a	w	s	q	d	o	k	2	
s	a	w	t	s	f	g	h	o	n	3	
j	k	l	h	x	b	r	o	k	e	4	
z	s	p	o	k	e	w	e	c	w	5	
l	m	b	u	s	f	u	d	n	j	6	
m	e	e	g	d	a	y	g	m	l	7	
g	a	f	h	i	e	m	a	d	e	8	
o	n	h	t	k	c	g	k	l	f	9	
t	t	j	k	c	a	m	e	i	t	10	
										11	
										12	

- B The most famous poem in Old English is *Beowulf*. Complete the text using the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Beowulf ¹ was (be) a great fighter 1,000 years ago. He ² (win) many **battles** against **monsters** and dragons. Grendel was a terrible monster from Denmark. He ³ (have) big teeth and he was very strong. Grendel ⁴ (not sleep) and ⁵ (not eat). He ⁶ (drink) blood. King Hrothgar of Denmark ⁷ (pay) Beowulf to kill Grendel. Beowulf ⁸ (go) to Denmark, ⁹ (fight) the monster and killed it. King Hrothgar ¹⁰ (give) Beowulf a lot of money. Beowulf ¹¹ (leave) Denmark and ¹² (not come) back. He ¹³ (become) a King. Finally, Beowulf died because a dragon killed him.

- C Read the notes about a typical teenager's day in 1000 AD. Write full sentences in the past simple. Some are statements (✓) and some are negatives (✗).

A teenager in 1000 AD
 ✓ get up: 5.30
 ✓ breakfast (bread and water)
 ✗ go to school ✓ go to work
 ✓ work begin: 6.30
 ✓ lunch (meat)
 ✓ get home: 5.00
 ✓ make clothes: evening
 ✓ before bed: tell story to sister
 ✗ sleep in a bed ✓ sleep on the floor



She got up at 5.30 and

MY TURN!

What did you do yesterday? Answer the questions in your notebook using past simple short answers and sentences. Then write three more questions and answer them in the same way.

- Did you get up early?
No, I didn't. I got up at 10 o'clock.
- Did you speak English?
Yes, I did. I said 'Hello' to my English teacher.
- Did you buy anything?
- Did you go anywhere in the evening?
- Did you forget anything?
- Did you see any friends?

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- A: Did they feel happy? B: No, they very angry. a feled b fell c felt
- Where from? a did the Saxons come b the Saxons came c did the Saxons came
- A: Did Beowulf speak Old English? B: Yes, he . a did b spoke c does
- The Ancient Britons pens and pencils. a hadn't b didn't have c didn't had
- Beowulf sorry to the King. a sayed b said c saw

My Test answers: 1c 2a 3a 4b 5b

Past continuous

Everyone was talking about the alligators.



Urban legends are stories about strange things that happen in everyday life. But they are probably not true. Or are they?

Years ago in Florida and Georgia, you could buy baby alligators. But they are difficult **pets**, so people set them free.

Where did these alligators go?

While we **were studying** English, my wife and I **were living** in New York. At that time everyone **was talking** about the alligators in the sewers.

A friend told me that one day a man **was working** in the sewers.

It was five o'clock and he **was just finishing** for the day. His friends **were waiting** for him in the street. They heard a **scream**. When they pulled the man out of the sewer, he was scared and he **was shaking**.

There was an alligator in the sewer!



What do you think? Is this story true?

Past continuous

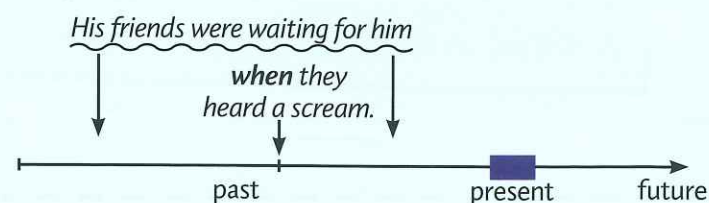
- 1 Use the past continuous to talk about events which were in progress at a particular time in the past.

At that time everyone **was talking** about the alligators in the sewers.

- 2 Use the past continuous to set the background to a story – to talk about what was going on when an event happened. The main events are usually in the past simple.

His friends **were waiting** for him in the street. They heard a scream.

- 3 Use **when** or **while** to link past simple and past continuous. We can use **when** before the past simple or the past continuous.



When his friends were waiting for him, they heard a scream.

We can also use **while** before the past continuous.

While his friends were waiting for him, they heard a scream.

- 4 Use **while** with the past continuous in both parts of a sentence to talk about two situations going on at the same time.

While we **were studying** English, my wife and I **were living** in New York.

TIP

When **when** and **while** come at the beginning of a sentence, put a comma in the middle of the sentence.

While I **was falling**, I **closed** my eyes.

- 5 Use the past continuous to give the reason for a past event.

I **forgot** about the bath because I **was talking** on the telephone.

She **shouted** at me because I **was driving** fast.

- 6 Make the past continuous using the verb **was / were + verb + -ing form**.

	statement ✓	negative X
You / We / They	were working	were not (weren't) working
I / He / She / It	was working	was not (wasn't) working

question ?	short answer ✓ X
Were you / we / they working ?	Yes, (you) were . No, (you) weren't .
Was I / he / she / it working ?	Yes, (I) was . No, (I) wasn't .

► See page 182 for spelling rules.

Practice

- A What was Grace doing this time last week? Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the correct past continuous forms of the verbs in the box.

drink feel read shine sit wear

'Can you believe it? This time last week I was on holiday ...



- 1 I **was sitting** in a café. 2 The sun
3 I my sunglasses. 4 I my book.
5 I lemonade. 6 I relaxed.'

- B Write full sentences using the words in the same order. Change the verbs to the past continuous or past simple. One or both verbs should be in the past continuous.

- 1 He / sit / in the kitchen / when / the fire / start
He was sitting in the kitchen when the fire started.
2 It / get late / and / the man / work / quickly.
3 The pencil / break / while / I / writing down / her phone number.
4 It / snow / but we / not wear / warm clothes.
5 A cat / run / in front of the car / when / I / drive / home.
6 The lights / change / while / she / still cross / the road.
7 You / still sleep / when / I / get up.
8 They / not build / the stadium / when / I / live / in the city.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 He was working in the sewer he saw the alligator. a then b when c while
2 They television when they saw a cow in their garden. a are watching b watching c were watching
3 I was wearing sunglasses because the sun very brightly. a was shining b is shining c shone
4 A: raining when you arrived? B: No. It was very sunny. a Was it b It was c It is
5 A: Were you wearing a **helmet** when you fell off your bike? B: a No, I weren't b No, I wasn't c No, I'm not

My Test answers: 1b 2c 3a 4a 5b

- C Complete this urban legend. Use past continuous or past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

A TV team in Alaska ¹ **was making** (make) a film about the life of salmon. They ² (catch) a salmon in the sea and very carefully ³ (put) a radio transmitter on it. The radio transmitter ⁴ (send) messages to the TV team. They ⁵ (follow) the salmon's journey for two months. One day the cameramen ⁶ (camp) at the side of the river and they ⁷ (follow) the salmon as usual. Suddenly the fish ⁸ (leave) the river and ⁹ (go) through a forest. The team ¹⁰ (take) their cameras and followed. In the forest a group of boys ¹¹ (camp). When the TV team ¹² (find) the boys, they ¹³ (sit) around a fire. They ¹⁴ (cook) the salmon on the fire.

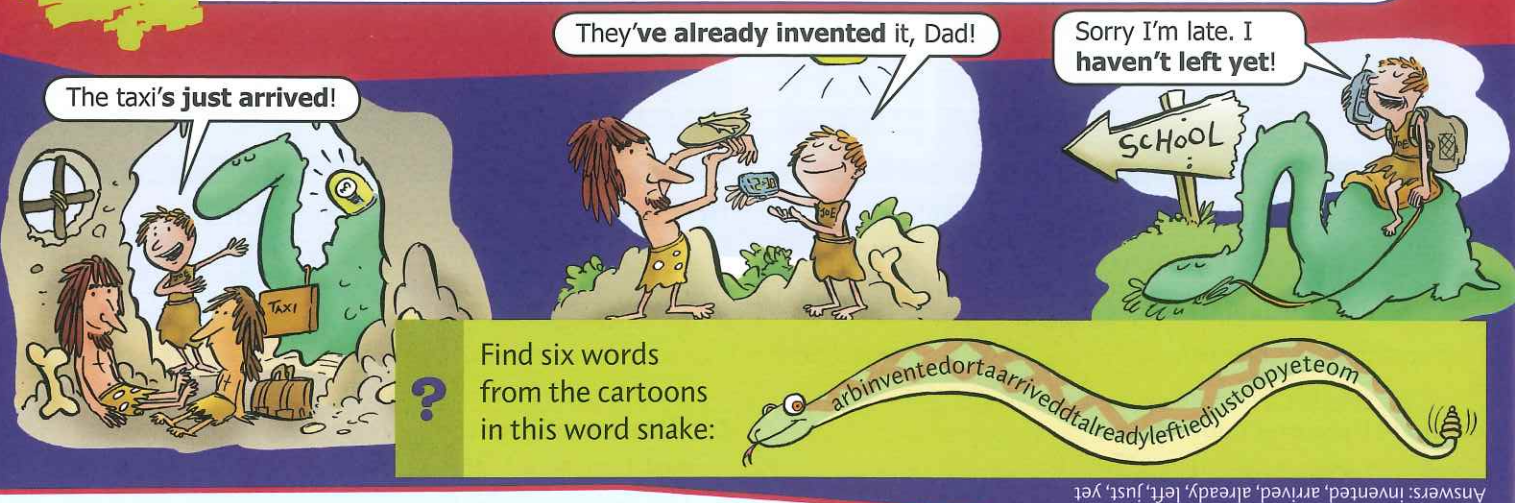
MY TURN!

In your notebook, copy and complete the replies with your own ideas using the past continuous.

- 1 A: Did you hear the phone?
B: *No, I was listening to music.*
2 A: Someone just knocked at the door.
B: Who was it?
A: I don't know
3 A: What was the weather like when you left home?
B: Terrible!
4 A: Did you catch a cold yesterday?
B: Yes, I did
5 A: Were you at school on Monday?
B: No, I wasn't
6 A: Did you hear me?
B: No, sorry,

12 Present perfect 1

They've already invented it!



Find six words from the cartoons in this word snake:

Answers: invented, arrived, already, left, yet, yet

Present perfect 1

- 1 Use the present perfect for a past event which the speaker feels is connected with the present.

The taxi's arrived. (The taxi is here now.)

- 2 We often use the present perfect to talk about a recent event. Use the adverb *just* to emphasise that the event is recent.

The taxi's just arrived.

- 3 We can use the present perfect with *already* and *yet*. *Already* and *yet* mean 'before now'. We use *yet* in questions and negatives. *Already* comes after *has* / *have* and before the main verb. *Yet* comes at the end of the sentence or question.

They've already invented it.

I haven't left yet.

Have the boys arrived yet?

- 4 *Still* with the present perfect negative stresses that the situation is continuing now.

I still haven't left home.

- 5 Make the present perfect using the verb *have* + past participle.

I've just seen her.

I haven't visited the museum yet.

	statement ✓	negative ✗
I / You / We / They	have ('ve) visited	have not (haven't) visited
He / She / It	has ('s) visited	has not (hasn't) visited

question ?	short answer ✓ ✗
Have I / you / we / they visited ...?	Yes, (I) have. No, (I) haven't.
Has he / she / it visited ...?	Yes, (he) it has. No, (he) hasn't.

- 6 Add *-ed* to form the past participle of regular verbs, e.g. *visited*, *arrived*, *tried*. (These are the same as the past simple verb forms.)

TIP

's = *is* and *has*

he's visited = *he has visited*

he's cold = *he is cold*

- See page 182 for spelling rules.

However, there are many irregular forms.

<i>be</i> → <i>been</i>	<i>go</i> → <i>gone</i>	<i>see</i> → <i>seen</i>
<i>break</i> → <i>broken</i>	<i>give</i> → <i>given</i>	<i>speak</i> → <i>spoken</i>
<i>come</i> → <i>come</i>	<i>steal</i> → <i>stolen</i>	<i>wake up</i> → <i>woken up</i>
<i>do</i> → <i>done</i>		

TIP

Some irregular past participles are the same as the past simple form.

<i>find</i> → <i>found</i> → <i>found</i>	<i>read</i> → <i>read</i> → <i>read</i>
<i>have</i> → <i>had</i> → <i>had</i>	<i>say</i> → <i>said</i> → <i>said</i>
<i>leave</i> → <i>left</i> → <i>left</i>	<i>spend</i> → <i>spent</i> → <i>spent</i>
<i>lose</i> → <i>lost</i> → <i>lost</i>	<i>tell</i> → <i>told</i> → <i>told</i>
<i>make</i> → <i>made</i> → <i>made</i>	<i>win</i> → <i>won</i> → <i>won</i>

- See page 181 for a list of irregular verbs.

Practice

- A Match the pairs of sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 She can't do sports. | a She's lost her bag. |
| 2 He's still not feeling well. | b He's just had flu. |
| 3 She's crying. | c She's broken her arm. |
| 4 I'm very happy. | d I haven't had a shower yet. |
| 5 The car won't start. | e I've spent it on CDs. |
| 6 I have no money. | f I haven't left yet. |
| 7 You're looking worried. | g The taxi has just arrived. |
| 8 We can go now. | h My football team has just won. |
| 9 I'm not ready to go. | i What has happened? |

- B Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form and position.

- He can't find his keys. I think he's lost them. (lose)
- Haven't you done your homework yet?
I haven't finished it. (finish / already)
- It's midnight and she isn't home yet. (not / come)
- Have you had lunch yet? (you / have?)
- This is terrible. Someone stole my bike. (steal)
- We just bought a really cheap car! (just / buy)
- Take your boots off before you come in. I haven't cleaned the carpets. (just / clean)
- Have you seen the doctor yet? (you / phone?)
- They have already seen the film. (see / already)

- C It's Sunday night and Dad is asking Joe whether he is ready for school in the morning. Write Dad's questions and Joe's replies in your notebook

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 pack school bag [✓] | 2 tidy your <u>cave</u> [✗] |
| 3 do your science homework [✓] | 4 have a bath [✗] |
| 5 wash the dinosaur [✗] | 6 make your sandwiches [✓] |
| 7 buy the dinosaur food [✗] | |

- 1 D: Have you packed your school bag yet? J: Yes, I have.

What four things hasn't Joe done yet? Write sentences.

Example: He hasn't tidied his cave yet.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- The taxi hasn't arrived a already b just c yet
- He's his new watch. a broke b broke c broken
- He left home four hours ago and he to say he's arrived. a still hasn't phoned b haven't phoned yet c hasn't just phoned
- yet? a Have you eaten your vegetables b You have eaten your vegetables c Have you your vegetables eaten
- A: Is Alex there? B: Oh sorry. He's a gone already home b just gone home c gone home yet

My Test! answers: 1c 2c 3a 4a 5b

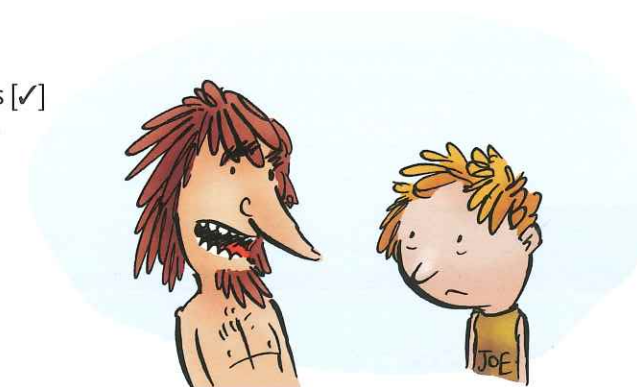
- D Write reasons for each of these situations. Use the words in brackets and the correct form of the verb.

- I don't have my glasses.
I still haven't found them. (find / still)
- He's still asleep.
..... (wake up / yet)
- The book looks very new.
..... (I / read / still)
- She isn't here any more.
..... (go / just)
- I don't have my old phone any more.
..... (give it to my dad)
- She doesn't know.
..... (they / tell her / still)
- I still haven't received the letter.
..... (postman / come / yet)
- There's no more milk.
..... (I / finish / just)

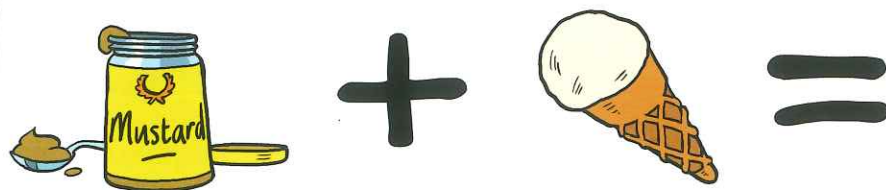
MY TURN!

Imagine it's Sunday evening. In your notebook, write three things you have done and three things you haven't done.

Example: *I've cleaned my bike.*



Ingredients food magazine



Have you ever tried mustard ice cream?

Or chocolate on your vegetables? These are just some of the things you can eat at The Fat Duck restaurant near London. Some people **have called** The Fat Duck the best restaurant in the world. The chef, Heston Blumenthal, **has become** famous and **has been** on many TV shows.

John Willoughby of the New York magazine *Gourmet* says that The Fat Duck is possibly 'the most fun restaurant I've ever eaten in'. But what do you think?

'I've **never had** mustard ice cream and I don't want to. Just give me strawberry!'
— John, a shop **assistant**

'I **haven't visited** the restaurant. It's too expensive for me!'
— Chris, a nurse



Underline the answer which is **not** true: The Fat Duck restaurant is *famous / cheap / fun*.

Answer: cheap

Present perfect 2

- 1 Use the present perfect when you do not know exactly when the past event took place, or it is not important.

He **has been** on many TV shows.
He **has become** famous.

- 2 We often use the present perfect with *ever*, *never* and *before*. *Never* and *ever* come after *has* / *have* and before the main verb. *Before* comes at the end of the sentence.

Have you **ever** tried mustard ice cream?
It was the most fun restaurant I've **ever** eaten in.
I've **never** had chocolate on my vegetables.
I **haven't been** to the restaurant **before**.

TIP

gone or been?

My brother **has gone** to Croatia.

(= My brother is travelling to Croatia or is there now.)

My brother **has been** to Croatia.

(= My brother went to Croatia but he is back home now.)

► See Unit 12 for the forms of the present perfect.

Practice

- A Answer the questions with present perfect short answers.

- Have you ever tried **raw** fish?
No, I **haven't**.
- Have you ever used **chopsticks**?
- Have you ever seen a banana tree?
- Have you ever put sugar in a sandwich?
- Have you ever made ice cream?
- Have you ever eaten chips with sugar?
- Have you ever drunk coconut milk?
- Have you ever cooked a meal for your family?

- B Which of these things have you done or not done? Complete the sentences using the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- I **haven't won** a competition. (win)
- to Cuba. (be)
- a book in one day. (read)
- rugby. (play)
- an elephant. (see)
- a famous person. (meet)
- a leg. (break)
- in a restaurant. (work)
- ten kilometres. (run)

Do you know people who have done these things?

Write true sentences about people you know.

Example: My brother has met a famous person.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- My sister sushi three or four times, but she doesn't like it. a tries b has tried c is tried
- I've tried most things, but an insect. a I've ever eaten b I haven't never eaten c I've never eaten
- A: on TV? B: Yes, he has. a Has Heston ever been b Has Heston been ever c Heston ever has been
- It's our favourite restaurant. there many times. a We's been b We've gone c We've been
- A: Have you ever been to The Fat Duck? B: a Yes, we've b Yes, we been c No, we haven't

My Test answers: 1b 2c 3a 4c 5c

- C Complete the sentences using the present perfect of the verbs in the box.

break ever forget go ever have not meet
not play see not speak never spend write

- I've **broken** my nose before.
- He plays the guitar but he in a band before.
- They Christmas away from home.
- We our new neighbours.
- My friends aren't here now, they home.
- My sister an article for the local newspaper.
- I to my parents about my exam results.
- your teacher to give you homework?
- We the new James Bond film.
- She's the best friend I

- D Complete the sentences with *gone* or *been*.

- My grandparents have **gone** to Australia. They'll arrive tomorrow – the journey takes 22 hours.
- They've visited the UK, but they haven't to Scotland.
- My family loves travelling. We've to 10 different countries together.
- They've out and left the lights on.
- A: Where have you?
B: To post a letter.

MY TURN!

In your notebook, write three interesting things you have done in the past.

Example: I've been to Australia.

Now write three questions to ask a friend using *Have you (ever) ...?*

Example: Have you ever been to Australia?

Write about your friend.

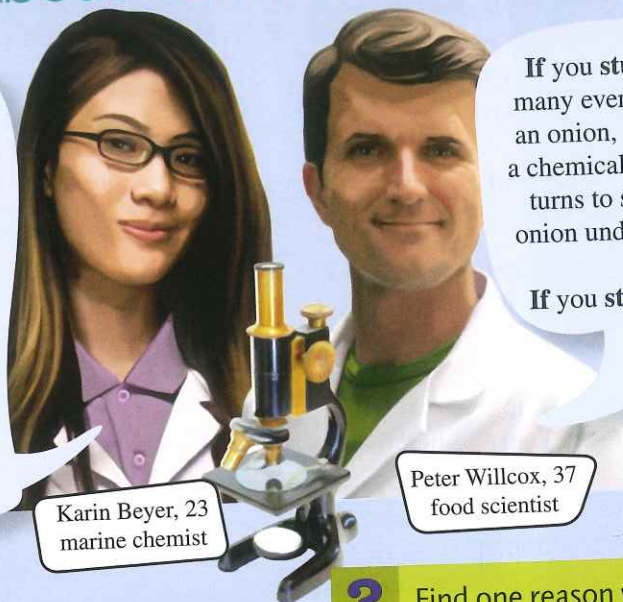
Example: Betty has never been to Australia.

Zero and first conditionals

If you study chemistry, you'll never stop learning.

Thinking About Your Future – Why Study Chemistry?

Chemistry is a good subject to study **if** you **are thinking** about your future. **You'll be able to** choose from a lot of different jobs **if** you **have** a **qualification** in chemistry. Maybe you want to find some new medicine, or solutions to pollution ...



Karin Beyer, 23
marine chemist

Peter Willcox, 37
food scientist

If you **study** chemistry, you **will understand** how many everyday things work. For example, **if** you **cut** an onion, it **makes** you cry. But did you know this is a chemical reaction? There is sulphur in onions which turns to sulphuric acid in your eyes. **If** you **cut** the onion under water, the sulphur **reacts** with the water and not your eyes.

If you **study** chemistry, you'll never **stop** learning.



? Find one reason why it is a good idea to study chemistry.

Answer: You'll be able to get a lot of different jobs. You will understand how many everyday things work. You'll never stop learning.

Zero and first conditionals

- Use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true.
If you cut an onion, it makes you cry.
- In zero conditional sentences, use **if + present tense ... present tense**.
If you cut the onion under water, the sulphur reacts with the water.
- Use the first conditional to talk about something that we think is possible in the future, and its result.
If I see Jack tomorrow, I'll talk to him about the problem.
- The basic pattern for first conditional sentences is: **if + present tense ... will + infinitive without to**.
If you study chemistry, you'll never stop learning.

TIP

Both parts of a first conditional sentence talk about the future, even though a present tense is used after **if**. We do not usually use **will** after **if**.

If you study chemistry next year, you will learn how lots of things work. NOT If you will study chemistry next year, ...

- Use **might** or **could** in the main part of the sentence to indicate that something is possible and not certain.
If you have a qualification in chemistry, you might get a good job.
You could work with antibiotics if you are interested in this.

► See Units 20, 21 and 24 for more information on **could** and **might**.

- When **if** comes at the beginning of the sentence, we need a comma in the middle.
If you cut an onion, it makes you cry.
Chemistry is a good subject to study if you are thinking about your future.
- We can use **unless** to mean **if ... not**.
I run every morning if it isn't cold.
OR I run every morning unless it's cold.
That plant will die if you don't water it.
OR That plant will die unless you water it.

Practice

- A Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

eat keep kill make melt not mix

- Ice cream melts unless you keep it in the fridge.
- If you put sulphur in water, it reacts sulphuric acid.
- Ice melts quickly if you put salt on it.
- Chillies burn your mouth if you eat them.
- If you put chlorine in water, it kills bacteria.
- If you put water and oil together, they don't mix.

- B Match the two parts of each sentence and make them into one whole sentence using **if**. Decide whether to put **if** at the beginning or in the middle.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I see Alice | a the army will attack |
| 2 you'll get cold | b the shop is closed? |
| 3 we study hard | c I feel better |
| 4 the men do not leave | d we will do well in our exams |
| 5 What will you do | e you don't put your coat on |
| 6 I don't work very well | f the TV is on |
| 7 I might go to school tomorrow | g will you pay for the tickets? |
| 8 I give you some money | h I'll tell her to ring you |

1 If I see Alice, I'll tell her to ring you.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- If you put lemon juice on a banana it doesn't go black. a banana it doesn't b banana, it doesn't c banana, it don't
- Water boils faster if you put salt in it. a doesn't put b won't put c don't put
- If I pass my exams, I might study chemistry at university. a might study b might be study c might to study
- The chemicals in cola will be bad for your teeth unless you clean them carefully. a you don't clean b you won't clean c you clean
- Be careful! If you put those sweets in your cola, the bottle might explode. a you put b you might put c you'll put

- C Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

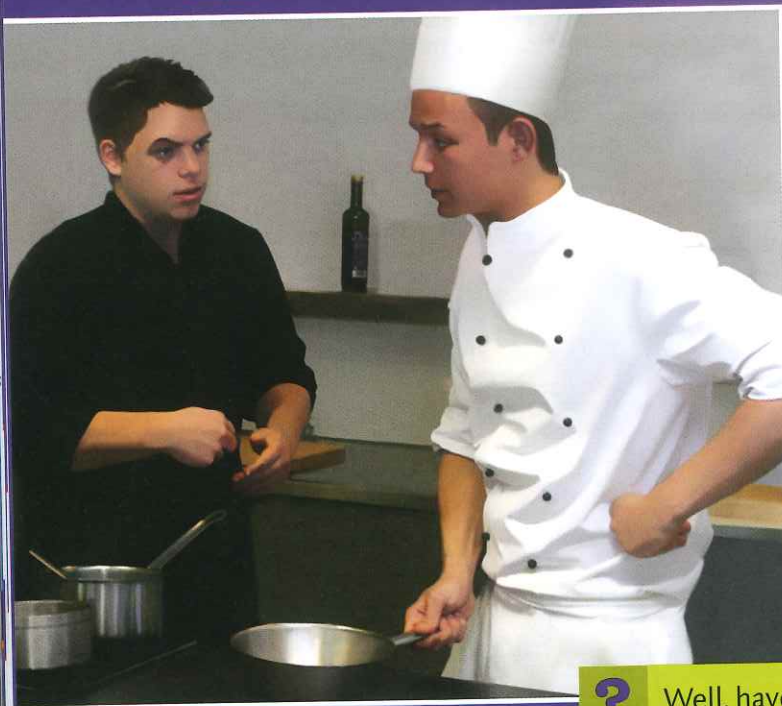
- If you push this button, water comes out. (push / come)
- If the weather is bad this year, food prices will go up. (be / go up)
- I phone my mum every evening. If I am her, she is worried. (not phone / get)
- If I drive to the airport, I will be there on time. (drive / get)
- You can go to bed if you are tired. (go / feel)
- If he practises he will be in the team. (not practise / not be)
- Why don't you leave now? If you leave there early, you will be more relaxed. (get / be)
- You will be very tired tomorrow unless you stop working now. (be / stop)

MY TURN!

You are planning to go to the beach for the day with your cousin. Copy and complete the sentences in your notebook.

- If I arrive late, he'll be angry.
- If the sun's shining, we'll go.
- We'll stay at home if it rains.
- If my cousin's ill, he won't go.
- We'll walk if it's sunny.
- If we're tired, we'll go home.

I'd throw a cake at him if he didn't stop.



Tim wants a job in a restaurant.
The chef interviews him.

Chef: Now Tim, some more difficult questions. Don't worry, these are not everyday situations. **What would you do if there was a fire in the kitchen?**

Tim: **I would run away if I saw a fire.**

Chef: I see. **If a waiter shouted at you, would you do anything?**

Tim: Yes, **I'd throw a cake at him if he didn't stop.**

Chef: Hmm. **If the shops were closed and you needed some eggs, where would you get some?**

Tim: **If I wanted some eggs, I'd look for a chicken.**



Well, have you decided? If you were the chef, would Tim get the job?

Answer: No

Second conditional

- 1 Use the second conditional for events and situations which are unlikely, imaginary or impossible in the present and future.

If I didn't like anything on the menu, I would go home. (Unlikely: there is usually something you like.)

I would run away if I saw a fire. (Imaginary: Tim is imagining a fire that might happen in the future.)

If I were the chef, I wouldn't give Tim the job. (Impossible: you are not the chef.)

- 2 In second conditional sentences, use *if* + past tense ... *would* + infinitive without *to*. We can use the short forms *'d* for *would* and *wouldn't* for *would not*.

If the customer complained, I'd tell the manager.

If Tim worked here, he wouldn't do a good job.

- 3 The short form answer is *Yes, I / you / etc. would* or *No, I / you / etc. would not / wouldn't*.

A: *If you were the chef, would Tim get the job?*

B: **No, he wouldn't.**

A: *Would you run outside if there was a fire in the kitchen?*

B: **Yes, I would.**

- 4 When the *if* comes at the beginning of the sentence, we need a comma in the middle.

If the food was bad, there wouldn't be many customers.
There wouldn't be many customers if the food was bad.

- 5 Use *might* or *could* in the main clause to indicate that something is possible and not certain.

If you ate Tim's cooking, you might get sick.
You could complain if you didn't like the food.
I could be a chef if I wanted.

- See Units 20, 21 and 24 for more information on *could* and *might*.

- 6 We often use *if* + *were* instead of *was* after the pronouns *I*, *she*, *he*, *it* and singular nouns. This is more common in formal language and American English.

If it were cheaper, I'd go to restaurants more often.

- 7 We often use *If I were you ... I would (not) ...* for advice and suggestions.

If I were you, I'd find another job.
I wouldn't eat here if I were you.

Practice

- A Complete the second conditional sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- If I lost my phone, I would buy a new one. (lose / buy)
- If you win the race, you become famous. (win / be)
- If I feel really bad, I see a doctor. (feel / see)
- My sister speaks to me if I break it. (not speak / break)
- We move to Mars if too many people live on this planet. (move / live)
- If you have more time, learn another language? (have / learn)
- If I like my name, I change it. (not like / change)
- Run you see away if you run a wolf? (run / see)

- B Circle the correct option.

Interviewer: You're a famous British chef but if you ¹ ... a chef, what would you do?

Chef: I would play football if I ² ... because I love it. But, I love cooking too. I ³ ... all day if my wife let me.

Interviewer: Where ⁴ ... to open a restaurant next?

Chef: If I ⁵ ... a restaurant in Paris, that would be fantastic. It would be great if I ⁶ ... shop in the markets there. If that restaurant was successful, I ⁷ ... more in France.

Interviewer: People think British food is not very good. Why?

Chef: I really don't know. If I ⁸ ... why, I would tell you. If you ⁹ ... my cooking, you would never say English food is bad. If I ¹⁰ ... you, I'd buy my new book.

- a were **b weren't** c would be d wouldn't be
- a could b can c will d would
- a cooked b would cook c didn't cook d wouldn't cook
- a do you like b did you like
c are you liking d would you like
- a had b did have c would have d might have
- a would b might c could d did
- a opened b might open c might opened d might to open
- a know b knew c would know d would knew
- a might taste b wouldn't taste c didn't taste d tasted
- a am b be c were d would

MY TEST!

- Circle the correct option.

- If I found an insect in my salad, I wouldn't it. a eat b ate c eating
- I'd be a chef if I better at cooking. a would be b were c am
- A: This soup tastes terrible. B: If I speak to the waiter. a were you, I'd b would be you, I'd c would be you I'd
- If the food in this restaurant were better, I eat here more often. a may b will c might
- A: If a waiter threw a cake at you, would you eat it? B: No, a I don't b he didn't c I wouldn't

My Test answers: 1a 2b 3a 4c 5c

- C Match the pairs, then make them into second conditional sentences using *could* and *might* (not) and write them in your notebook.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 watch too much TV | a become a pop star |
| 2 see a strange light in the sky | b make my family very angry |
| 3 have no friends | c my eyes get tired |
| 4 learn 700 new words today | d not want to read it |
| 5 find a book of magic | e visit Cleopatra |
| 6 travel back in time | f think it was a spaceship |
| 7 write a pop song | g join a sports club |
| 8 spend three hours in the bathroom every morning | h not remember them all |

- 1 *If I watched too much TV, my eyes might get tired.*

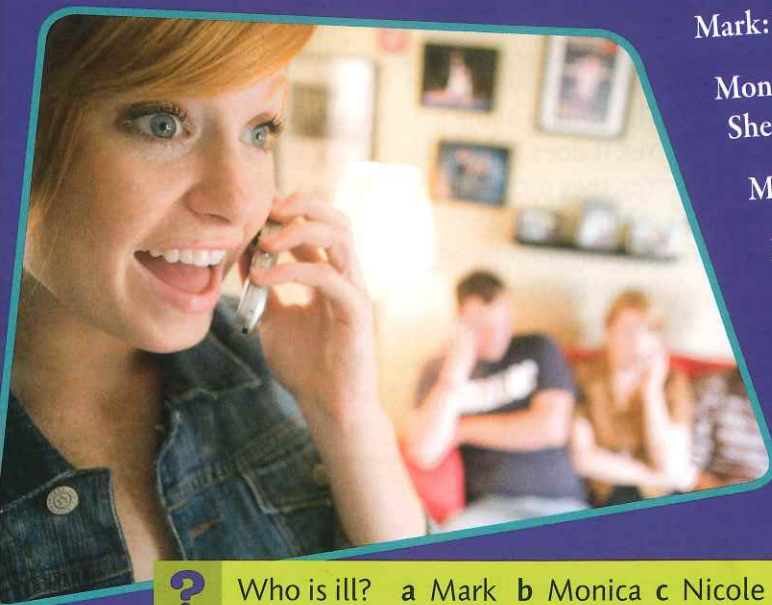
MY TURN!

In your notebook, copy and complete at least four of these sentences with *If* ..., using a comma if necessary.

- If I found some money on the street, I'd give it to a police officer.*
- I'd fly to Peru.
- I might jump out of the window.
- The world would be a happier place
- she wouldn't be very pleased.
- I would be really worried
- I'd invite all my friends to a big party.
- I couldn't get home.

Present continuous

She's wearing a bright yellow dress.



Mark: Hi, Monica. Are you looking for Nicole?

Monica: Mark, hi. Yes, we're waiting for her at the party. She isn't answering her mobile. Is she getting ready?

Mark: No, she isn't. She's lying on the sofa.

Monica: Are you serious? Everyone's arriving now.

Mark: She isn't feeling well.

Monica: That's a shame. We're having a great time. Diego's playing his new guitar and some people are dancing. That strange girl Bianca is here too. She's wearing a bright yellow dress and a green hat. She's ... Are you listening?

Mark: Wait a minute ... Nicole is coming now ...! See you there, Monica.

Who is ill? a Mark b Monica c Nicole

Answer: c

Present continuous

- 1 The present continuous describes a temporary activity in progress at or around now.

She is lying on the sofa now.

past present future

I'm reading this book at the moment.

Mark is speaking on the phone.
Are you listening?

- 2 Make present continuous statements with am / is / are + -ing form of the verb.

I am watching TV.

Monica is washing her hair.

We are drinking coffee.

- 3 Make negatives, questions and short forms like this:

I am not watching TV.

Is Monica washing her hair?

A: Are they drinking coffee?

B: Yes, they are.

statement ✓	negative ✗
I am ('m) working	I am not ('m not) working
You / We / They are ('re) working	You / We / They are not (aren't / 're not) working
He / She / It is ('s) working	He / She / It is not (isn't / 's not) working
question ?	short answer ✓✗
Am I working?	Yes, I am. No, I am not ('m not).
Are you / we / they working?	Yes, (you) are. No, (you) are not (aren't / 're not).
Is he / she / it working?	Yes, (he) is. No, (he) is not (isn't / 's not).

If a verb ends in -e, drop the -e.

dance → People are dancing. NOT ... danceing

If a verb ends in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant.

stop → The train is stopping. NOT ... stoping

▶ See page 182 for more spelling rules.

▶ See Units 6 and 18 for more information on the present continuous.

Practice

- A Underline the correct option.

- 1 She is walking / are walking down the street.
- 2 People is singing / are singing too loudly.
- 3 We isn't waiting / aren't waiting in the right place.
- 4 I am running / is running because I'm late.
- 5 Hello? Are I speaking / Am I speaking to Lucy?
- 6 The guests is not enjoying / are not enjoying the party much.
- 7 At the moment I am living / are living with my friend.
- 8 Is that boy smiling / Are that boy smiling at me?

- B Complete the sentences using the present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It's raining. (rain)
- 2 The baby is not crying now. (not cry)
- 3 We are planning our holiday. (plan)
- 4 I am walking to school. (walk)
- 5 They are running very fast. (not run)
- 6 The cat is drinking some milk. (drink)
- 7 I am not having a good time. (not have)
- 8 He is carrying a computer upstairs. (carry)
- 9 She isn't working hard today. (not work)

- C Complete the telephone conversation using the present continuous of the verbs in brackets. Some are negatives or questions.

'Hello, Dad. Yes, I'm still at the party. What's happening? Well, everyone ¹ 's dancing (dance) but I ² 'm sitting (sit) on the sofa. Geoff ³ 's telling (tell) some friends about his holiday and he ⁴ 's showing (show) them the pictures. Diego and Bianca ⁵ 're looking (look) at the pictures because they think they are boring. What? Oh, that's Helen. She ⁶ 's shouting (shout), she just speaks very loudly. I'm glad she ⁷ 's singing (sing) – she is a terrible singer! Wait ... Nicole ⁸ 's coming (come) in the door. She looks OK now. Everyone ⁹ 's smiling (smile). Anyway, what about you, Dad? ¹⁰ 're you doing (do) anything interesting? I see. Great, they ¹¹ 're bringing (bring) the food. I'm hungry! I'll phone later. Bye.'

MY TEST!

- Circle the correct option.

- 1 amn't well, so I want to stay in bed. a I amn't feeling b I aren't feeling c I'm not feeling
- 2 A: is the guitar? B: Yes, he is. a Is Diego playing b Diego is playing c Is playing Diego
- 3 Everyone at the party are dancing. a are danceing b dancing c is dancing
- 4 A: Is Bianca wearing a yellow dress? B: Yes, she wears. a she wears b she are c she is
- 5 Mark isn't listening to Monica. a isn't listening b not listening c don't listen

- D Complete the sentences using the present continuous of the verbs in the box. Some are negatives or questions.

carry feel play stay study
talk try watch wear write

- 1 Are you watching this film?
- 2 I am feeling very well.
- 3 A: Be quiet! We aren't listening to listen to the radio!
B: Sorry.
- 4 A: My team are losing again!
B: They are playing very well this season.
- 5 Sarah, are you wearing my red dress?
- 6 A: Where's Robert?
B: He isn't writing a letter.
- 7 A: Are you carrying anything dangerous with you, Sir?
B: No, there's nothing dangerous in my suitcase.
- 8 Everyone isn't talking about her purple hair.
- 9 Is Alice studying Economics at university?
- 10 A: Can I phone you at the hotel?
B: No, I amn't staying there.

MY TURN!

Answer the questions in your notebook using short answers.

- 1 Is it raining? Yes, it is.
- 2 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not.
- 3 Are you wearing jeans?
- 4 Are any of your friends sitting near you?
- 5 Are you feeling hungry?
- 6 Is your mobile phone ringing?
- 7 Are you writing this with a black pen?
- 8 Is your watch / the clock showing the right time?
- 9 Are you listening to any music?

My Test! answers: 1c 2a 3c 4a 5a

Review: present simple and present continuous

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. Be careful with spelling.

- My sister plays (play) tennis every week and always watches (watch) tennis matches on TV.
- Look at that cat! It runs (run) very fast. I think it tries (try) to catch that bird.
- My uncle works (work) in a factory. He fixes (fix) broken computers.
- The baby cries (cry) again. She always cries (cry) when she's hungry.
- Look! Everyone has (have) a great time at the party. Some people are dancing (dance), and some chat (chat).
- Mark usually studies (study) very hard for exams, but he doesn't study (not study) tonight. He makes (make) a model.
- Alice really doesn't want (not want) her yoga course to end. She says (say) it's great.
- Daniel has (have) an easy life. He just relaxes (relax) all day and goes (go) to parties at night.

B Underline the correct option.

Chris: Hello?

Sue: Hi Chris. It's Sue. 1 Are / Do you at home?

Chris: No, 2 I'm not / I don't. I'm at school. Why?

Sue: 3 Are / Do you have my Biology book?

Chris: Your Biology book? I think I have it but 4 I'm not / I don't remember where. Just a moment ... no, it 5 isn't / doesn't in my bag.

Sue: 6 Is / Does it on your desk at home?

Chris: Ah, yes. Sorry. 7 Are / Do you need it?

Sue: Yes, I do. We have a big Biology test tomorrow. 8 I'm not / I don't understand Biology, so I need to study.

Chris: No, you 9 aren't / don't. Mrs Williams 10 isn't / doesn't at school this week. She's ill.

Sue: Really?

Chris: Yes. So the test 11 isn't / doesn't tomorrow. It's next Thursday. You 12 aren't / don't need to study tonight.



C Change the statements into negatives and the negatives into statements.

- I'm very good at sports, but I don't like watching sport on TV.
I'm not very good at sports, but I like watching sport on TV.
- My brother plays the guitar, but he isn't very good at singing.
- We are very happy. Our team is winning.
- Ann and Robert like London and they're planning to stay there.
- Lucy is very good at dancing. We enjoy her shows.
- Marcus is playing a computer game at the moment. He plays computer games every night.
- That song is very good. I want to listen to it again.
- Tony doesn't eat hamburgers. He doesn't eat a lot of meat.
- Joanna has a swimming competition next week, so she is practising very hard today.
- I don't go to school by bus – I walk. So I don't have time to read magazines on the way.

D Complete the email with the present simple or the present continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Luis

Thanks for your email. I'm really pleased that you 1're enjoying (enjoy) your English course in the UK. 2 (your English / get) better?

We're all fine here – as always. I 3 (not / have) much free time at the moment. I 4 (practise) hard for the tennis competition – only three weeks to go and I'm really nervous about it. I really 5 (want) to win the competition this year. Brian 6 (think) I'm playing well, but I 7 (not think) I am.

8 (you / remember) my 'baby sister' Maria? Well, can you believe she's 13 now? We 9 (still / think) of her as a little child, but she's very grown-up now. She 10 (learn) to play the violin, and she's already quite good. She 11 (play) right now, while I 12 (write) this email.

Right, time to stop writing. I have loads of work to do! See you soon.

Angela

E Cross out all the wrong options.

- Carl work / works very hard most days, but he don't / doesn't work / works at the weekend. He relax / relaxes.
- My cat sleep / sleeps all day and go / goes out all night. She never catch / catches birds – she's too slow.
- A: Do / Does Caroline go / goes to your school?
B: No, she don't / doesn't. She go / goes to a private school in the city.
- Sam and Leo play / plays tennis every week, but Sam never win / wins. Leo always beat / beats him.
- A: Do / Does you know / knows Frances?
B: Maybe. Do / Does she have / has long blonde hair?
A: Yes, she do / does.
- We always visit / visits our grandmother in the winter. She live / lives on a farm.
- It don't / doesn't snow / snows very often here, but sometimes it rain / rains non-stop for weeks. I don't / doesn't like / likes it.
- A: Do / Does Stuart and Paula like / likes dancing?
B: Well, Stuart love / loves dancing, but Paula don't / doesn't enjoy / enjoys it.
- A: Do / Does your computer stop / stops very often?
B: Yes, it do / does. I want / wants to buy a new one.

F What do the people say in these situations? Complete the sentences with the imperative or negative imperative of the words in the box.

be late be quiet bring come drink go out look at touch wait wash

- It is lunchtime. What do you say to your young sister?
Wash your hands before you eat.
- Your young sister wants to help with the cooking. What do you say?
Bring the pot – it's hot!
- You are sitting in the exam room. Everyone is talking before the exam. What does the teacher say?
Please be quiet.
- A student is trying to see his friend's answers. What does the teacher say?
Don't look at your friend's work.
- You receive an invitation to a friend's party. What does the invitation say?
Don't be late to my party on Saturday.
- Your friend wants everyone at the party on time. What does the invitation say?
The party starts at 8 – be there!
- If you enter Australia, there are some things you can't have with you. What does the sign in the airport say?
Don't bring fresh fruit into the country.
- You need to show your passport at the airport. There are a lot of people there. What does the sign say?
Please look at here.
- You are ill. What does the doctor say?
Stay at home – don't go out.
- The doctor wants you to have more water. What does he say?
Drink three glasses of water every day.

ROBIN HOOD

is a famous **hero**. He is the subject of stories and films. But **was** he a real man?



Who was Robin Hood?

Nobody knows. In the film, *Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves*, Robin **was** rich – but this probably **wasn't** true. We know that he **was** a popular hero in the 13th century. It's possible the real man **was born** before then.

Who were the Merry Men?

Little John and Will Scarlet **were** famous Merry Men. Robin Hood **was** the leader of this group of men (and women).

Why were Robin Hood and his Merry Men famous?

They **were** famous for robbing rich people. But Robin Hood and his Merry Men **weren't** robbers – the money **was** for poor people.

? Complete this sentence: There are many about Robin Hood.

Answer: stories and films

Past simple 1: was / were

1 Was is the past of am and is.

He **was** the leader.

Was I asleep?

Who **was** Robin Hood?

2 Were is the past of are.

They **were** famous for robbing rich people.

Were you there?

Who **were** the Merry Men?

3 Use wasn't (was not) and weren't (were not) for the negative.

This **wasn't** true.

They **weren't** robbers.

4 Make questions and short answers as follows:

question ?	short answer ✓ X
Was I / he / she / it a robber?	Yes, (he) was . No, (he) wasn't .
Were you / we / they famous?	Yes, (they) were . No, (they) weren't .
Who was he?	
Where were you?	

TIP

was / were born

Shakespeare **was born** in 1564 and died in 1616.



Practice

A Complete the sentences using was, wasn't, were or weren't.

- Chiara and her sister **were** here a moment ago.
- It a holiday last week and we at my uncle's house. My cousins at home, so it was quiet.
- A: You're here at last! I worried about you.
B: The train late.
- A: it a good film?
B: No, it It the worst film of the summer!
- A: Ben at football practice on Monday?
B: No, he ! And where you?
- A: your parents angry?
B: No, they

B Robin Hood's **enemy**, the Sheriff of Nottingham, is asking him some questions.

Complete the questions and the short answers.

- Sheriff: Where ¹ **were you** born?
Robin: I'm not telling you!
Sheriff: Were you at home yesterday?
Robin: No, I ²
Sheriff: Were you with your friends?
Robin: The Merry Men? Yes, I ³
Sheriff: ⁴ in the forest?
Robin: No, we ⁵
Sheriff: Where ⁶ yesterday?
Robin: We ⁷ in your **castle**!
Sheriff: Where's my money?
Robin: I'm not telling you!

C Complete the sentences using wasn't or weren't and an appropriate adjective from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

afraid clean friendly hot hungry
in a hurry very big

- The town was pretty but it **wasn't very big**
- The restaurant was nice but I
.....
- The food was good but the waiters
.....
- The dog was very big, but the children
.....
- The weather was sunny but it
.....
- The beach was great but it
.....
- The hotel was nice but the rooms
.....
- The shop was busy but we
.....

D Complete the text with is, are, was, were, wasn't or weren't.

Sherwood Forest ¹ **was** home for Robin Hood and his Merry Men. In the 13th century the forest ² a safe place for most people, but Robin and his friends ³ happy there. Their home ⁴ a camp near a large tree. Today the forest ⁵ a popular place for tourists to visit, and the tree ⁶ still there. Some people say that Robin Hood and Maid Marian ⁷ lovers. In fact, Robin ⁸ already married! But do you prefer to believe the stories? Then you can still see St Mary's Church where they ⁹ married. St Mary's Church and Sherwood Forest ¹⁰ near the city of Nottingham in the centre of England.



MY TURN!

In your notebook, write sentences using **was, were, wasn't** and **weren't** about a place you have visited.

I we it the town the streets the shops
the weather the people

Example: We visited Bath. The town was beautiful.

MY TEST!

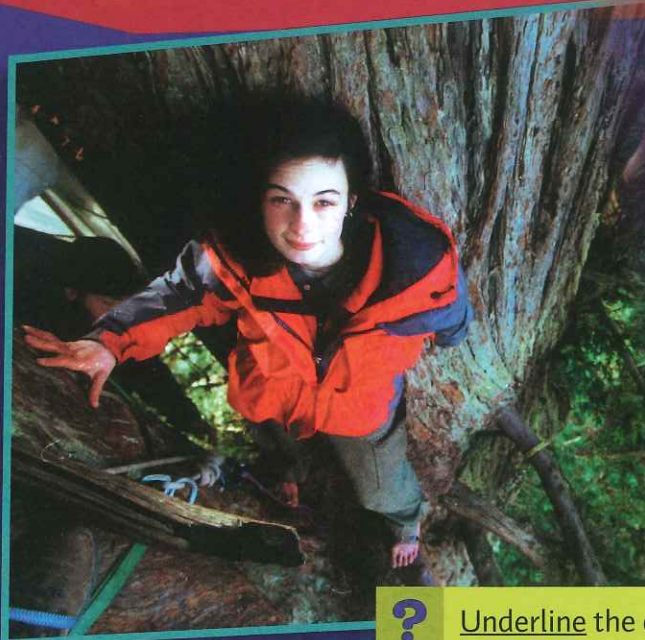
Circle the correct option.

- A: Where all yesterday evening?
B: At the cinema.
a were you **b** was you **c** you were
- The film very good, but Kevin Costner was excellent.
a wasn't **b** were not **c** weren't
- Both Shakespeare and Galileo in 1564.
a were born **b** was born **c** are born
- A: Mum, where born?
B: In Nottingham.
a I was **b** were I **c** was I
- A: Were the Merry Men very rich?
B: No,
a they weren't **b** were not **c** they wasn't

My Test answers: 1a 2a 3a 4c 5a

Past simple 2: regular past forms

She lived in a tree.



Julia Hill **lived** in a tree from December 1997 to December 1999. She **stayed** in the tree because she **didn't want** people to cut it down. Some people **liked** her. Some people **called** her a **criminal**. We **asked** Julia, 'Why **did you decide** to do it?' Julia **replied**, 'It **seemed** the right thing to do. They **didn't need** to cut the tree down. I told them not to do it but they **didn't listen** to me. I **believed** I was right.'

? Underline the correct option: Julia lives / doesn't live in a tree today.

Past simple 2: regular past forms

- 1 Use the past simple for past actions, states and general truths.

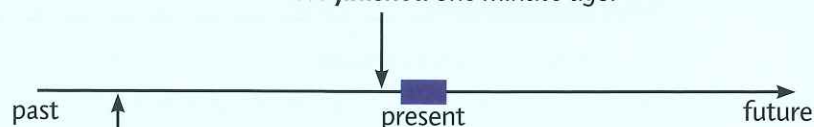
I **phoned** Julia yesterday.

Did you **stay** at the party long last night?

Once people **didn't believe** the world was round.

- 2 The past time could be recent or distant.

We **finished** one minute ago.



The Chinese **invented** paper.

- 3 Add -ed to make the past simple (regular) for all persons. Use **did not** and the infinitive without **to** to make the negative and use **did** to make a question. We usually say and write **didn't** instead of **did not** in informal situations, e.g. an email to a friend.

	statement ✓	negative ✗
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	started	did not (didn't) start

question ?	short answer ✓ ✗
Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they start?	Yes, (I) did. No, (I) did not (didn't).

- 4 Past time expressions, e.g. **yesterday**, **last (night / week / year)**, (**a few minutes / two months / 10 years**) **ago**, are sometimes used with the past simple.

She **didn't arrive** yesterday.

Did you **clean** the car last weekend?

Colombus **discovered** America 500 years ago.

Spelling

When a verb ends in -e, add -d.

die → died

love → loved

When a verb ends in a consonant (b, t, m, etc.) and -y, delete the -y and add -ied.

copy → copied

try → tried

When a verb ends in a single vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and a single consonant, double the last consonant.

stop → stopped

prefer → preferred

► See page 182 for more spelling rules.

Practice

- A What was Margaret's life like in 1970 when she was young? Write past simple statements (✓) and negatives (✗) using the information below.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 ✓ work in a shop | 1 <u>She worked in a shop.</u> |
| 2 ✗ like her job | 2 <u>She didn't like her job.</u> |
| 3 ✓ live in a flat | 3 _____ |
| 4 ✗ want a house | 4 _____ |
| 5 ✓ prefer flats | 5 _____ |
| 6 ✗ watch TV much | 6 _____ |
| 7 ✓ enjoy dancing | 7 _____ |
| 8 ✓ dance the Salsa | 8 _____ |
| 9 ✓ learn Spanish | 9 _____ |
| 10 ✗ stay at home much | 10 _____ |

- B Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb in the past simple. Some are negatives or questions.

- I was tired, so I didn't walk to work.
- _____ you w _____ the match last night on TV?
- Yesterday she w _____ all day in the factory.
- The rain s _____, so the tennis started.
- Tony was very quiet. He _____ t _____ to anyone.
- Last summer we t _____ around Europe by train.
- A: _____ Jane p _____ the test?
B: No, she **failed**.
- I l _____ to the concert as a podcast.
- A: _____ the children f _____ all their breakfast?
B: Yes, they were hungry.
- The party was terrible, I _____ l _____ it.

- C Complete the text using the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Travis Carter ¹ lived (live) in a fridge for 40 days from December 1998 to February 1999 – a world record. A reporter ² _____ (ask) Travis later, '3 _____ you _____ (celebrate) New Year in the fridge?' Travis ⁴ _____ (reply), 'No. I ⁵ _____ (not know) that it was New Year: my watch ⁶ _____ (not work) because it was so cold!' Two years ago, Travis ⁷ _____ (try) another world record – 60 hours in a freezer. This time he ⁸ _____ (fail). 'The freezer was just too cold. I ⁹ _____ (not like) it,' Travis said. 'I ¹⁰ _____ (prefer) the fridge.'



MY TURN!

A hundred British teenagers answered a questionnaire about technology. Change their answers into past simple sentences. Some are negative.

Question	Answer
Did you watch a DVD last Saturday night?	87 yes 13 no
Did you use the Internet yesterday?	70 yes 30 no
Did you download a song last week?	19 yes 81 no
Did you play a computer game yesterday?	35 yes 65 no
Did you email a friend last week?	58 yes 42 no
Did you like computers five years ago?	90 yes 10 no

- 87 teenagers watched a DVD last Saturday night.
- 13 teenagers didn't watch a DVD last Saturday night.
- 30 teenagers _____
- 19 teenagers _____
- 35 teenagers _____
- 58 teenagers _____
- 10 teenagers _____

Now answer the questionnaire in your notebook.

- I didn't watch a DVD last Saturday night. / I watched a DVD last Saturday night.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- She _____ in the tree for 737 days.
a stayed b was stayed c is stayed
- She _____ when she finished her **protest**.
a cried b cried c cry
- _____ to journalists?
a Did she talked b Talked she c Did she talk
- A: Did she save the tree? B: Yes, she _____.
a saved b save c did
- A: Julia, was it boring?
B: Yes, it was. I _____ TV for two years.
a didn't watched b don't watched c didn't watch

My Test! answers: 1a 2b 3c 4c 5c

Question words: *Where? When? Why? How? Whose?*

How did he die?

In 1984 a farmer found a body in a field in Lindow Moss near Manchester. The farmer called the police. Scientists found that the person died 2,000 years ago. It was a very important archaeological discovery. They called it 'The Lindow Man'. There were many interesting questions for scientists and archaeologists to ask and answer.



Whose body was it?

It was a man's body. He was about 30 years old.

When did the man die?

He died in about 55 BC (55 years Before Jesus Christ was born).

How did he die?

The Celts – the people of Britain at that time – killed him with an **axe**.

Why did they kill him?

We don't know!

Where is the body now?

It is in the British Museum.

? Underline the correct option: A farmer *found / killed* the Lindow Man.

Question words: *Where? When? Why? How? Whose?*

Where, When, Why, How and *Whose* are question words.

1 Use *Where ...?* to ask about place.

A: *Where is Lindow Moss?* B: *It's near Manchester.*

A: *Where are my shoes?* B: *Next to the door.*

2 Use *When ...?* to ask about time.

A: *When is your birthday?* B: *7 July.*

A: *When did you get home?* B: *Ten o'clock.*

3 Use *Why ...?* to ask about reason.

A: *Why are you wet?* B: *It's raining.*

A: *Why did you become a teacher?* B: *I like children.*

4 Use *How ...?* to ask about the way things are or the way people feel.

A: *How did you get home?* B: *By taxi.*

A: *How are you?* B: *I'm fine, thank you.*

5 Use *Whose ...?* to ask about who has something.

A: *Whose is this?* B: *It's hers.*

A: *Whose army invaded Russia in 1812?* B: *Napoleon's army.*

6 The word order is: question word + auxiliary (e.g. *is, did, will, etc.*) + subject + main verb.

question word	auxiliary	subject	main verb
<i>When</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>understand?</i>
<i>Where</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>going?</i>
<i>Why</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>Jane</i>	<i>cry?</i>

7 *Whose* can come before a singular or plural noun. *Whose* can refer to people, animals or things.

A: *Whose bag is it?* B: *It's Barry's.*

Whose streets are cleaner – London's or Manchester's?

► See Unit 50 for more information on *whose*.

► See Units 27 and 28 for *Who ...?* and *What ...?* questions and Unit 30 for more *How ...?* questions.

Practice

A Make questions by putting the words in the correct order.

- 1 did / he / live / where *Where did he live?*
- 2 is / why / he / famous ?
- 3 farmer / the / did / body / where / the / find ?
- 4 it / whose / farm / was ?
- 5 when / did / invade / the / Britain / Romans ?
- 6 did / the / Celts / why / him / kill ?
- 7 do / about / know / people / how / this ?
- 8 him / see / we / can / where ?

B Write *Where, When, Why, How* or *Whose*.

- 1 *How* was your trip?
- 2 is the British Museum?
- 3 do they know he died 2,000 years ago?
- 4 will the museum be open?
- 5 axe was it?
- 6 is the Lindow Man so famous?
- 7 did the farmer feel?
- 8 can you come with me to see the Lindow Man?

C Complete the questions with *Where, When, Why, How* or *Whose* and a form of *be* or *do*. Then choose the correct answers from the box.

An apple Brazil ~~Egypt~~ eleventh
George Washington Greece horse Microsoft

- 1 Question: *Where are* the Pyramids?
Answer: They are in *Egypt*.
- 2 Question: the Normans invade England?
Answer: They invaded in the century.
- 3 Question: picture
on an American \$1 note?
Answer: It's a picture of .
- 4 Question: the 1896 Olympics?
Answer: They were in .
- 5 Question: Newton discover **gravity**?
Answer: fell on his head.
- 6 Question: Bill Gates leave university?
Answer: Because he wanted to create the company.
- 7 Question: national dance
the *samba*?
Answer: It's the national dance of .
- 8 Question: the Greeks enter Troy?
Answer: They hid in a wooden .

D Write questions with *Where, When, Why, How*, and *Whose*.

- 1 *Whose birthday cake is it?*
It's my birthday cake.
- 2 *When is your birthday?*
It's tomorrow.
- 3 I usually celebrate it at home.
- 4 Because my family is there
- 5 Last year? Oh, I celebrated it with a big party!
- 6 That was my idea.
- 7 It started early, about 4 o'clock.
- 8 It started then because my gran goes to bed at 9.
- 9 I invited her because she's a great cook!

MY TURN!

Read the first paragraph of a detective story. In your notebook, write questions about it using all the question words *Where, When, Why, How* and *Whose* at least once.

Chapter 1

The man is alone. It is cold and wet but he isn't wearing a coat. He has been here a long time. He wants to leave but he can't. The police are not here yet. The man is afraid, very afraid. Suddenly, he hears a voice. He doesn't recognise the voice but he understands everything. The man runs back to his car. The car won't start. He sees a face in the mirror. He screams.

Examples: *Where is he? Why is he alone?*

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.



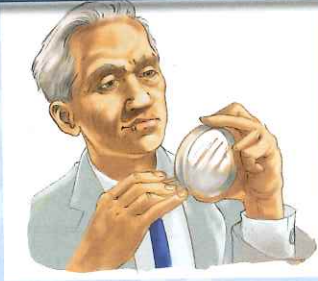
- 1 body did the farmer find?
a *Why* b *Whose* c *Where*
- 2 How more about Lindow Man?
a *I learn* b *I can learn* c *can I learn*
- 3 Why broken **bones**?
a *did the body have* b *had the body* c *the body had*
- 4 we going to the museum?
a *When do* b *Where do* c *When are*
- 5 A: I can't find my book. B: I'll help you. Where looked?
a *did you* b *you have* c *have you*

My Test! answers: 1b 2c 3a 4c 5c

Question words: *Where? When? Why? How? Whose?* 67

? Do you know the answers to any of these questions?

Facts Everyone Should Know

- 1 What happened on 24 August, 79 AD? 
- 2 Who did Romeo love?
- 3 Who studied at Hogwarts? 
- 4 What did Sir Alexander Fleming discover in 1928? 
- 5 Who lives at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington D.C.?
- 6 What happens in the ninth month of the Muslim calendar?

Answers: 1 Mount Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii. 2 Juliet. 3 Harry Potter. 4 He discovered penicillin. 5 The President of the United States. This is the official address for The White House. 6 Ramadan: Muslims do not eat during the day in Ramadan.

Object and subject questions

- 1 Object questions. In questions beginning with *who* or *what* and using the auxiliary verb *do*, *does* or *did*, the question word is the object.

A: *Who did John Lennon marry in 1969?*

B: *He married Yoko Ono.*
(*Who* / *Yoko Ono* = object)

A: *What does she want?*

B: *She wants a new car.*
(*What* / *a new car* = object)

- 2 Subject questions. If the question word is the subject, we don't use the auxiliary verb *do*, *does* or *did*.

A: *Who discovered penicillin?*

B: *Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.*
(*Who* / *Alexander Fleming* = subject)

A: *What happens in November in the USA?*
(*What* / *Thanksgiving* = subject)

B: *Thanksgiving.*

TIP

In a subject question, the verb after the question word is in the third person singular, even when the answer is plural, e.g.

A: *Who lives at number 42?* B: *Elena and Chris.*

Practice

- A Make questions by putting the words in the correct order.

- 1 Who / love / did / Scarlett O'Hara? *Who did Scarlett O'Hara love?* ☒
- 2 What / on 4 April 1968 / happened? ☐
- 3 Who / *Around the World in 80 Days* / wrote? ☐
- 4 landed on Mars / What / in 1976? ☐
- 5 Who / Will Smith / marry / in 1997 / did? ☐
- 6 invent / did / What / Frank Whittle? ☐
- 7 in 1969 / What / Neil Armstrong / do / did? ☐

Now match answers a–g to questions 1–7.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a Jules Verne | e Rhett Butler |
| b He walked on the moon. | f The jet engine |
| c Viking 1 | g The assassination of |
| d Jada Pinkett | Martin Luther King, Jr. |

- B Write complete questions using the present simple or the past simple of the verbs in the box.

destroy invent live love paint sing about write

- 1 What / Miguel de Cervantes? *What did Miguel de Cervantes write?* *Don Quixote*
- 2 Who / at 10 Downing Street? *Who was the British Prime Minister?*
- 3 What / most of San Francisco in 1906? *What happened?* *An earthquake*
- 4 Who / Mary Jane Watson? *Who was Spider-Man?*
- 5 Who / *Sunflowers*? *Who painted?* *Vincent Van Gogh*
- 6 What / Tim Berners-Lee? *What did he invent?* *The World Wide Web*
- 7 Who / Elton John in his song *Candle in the Wind*? *Who did he sing about?* *Marilyn Monroe*

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 A: Who? B: Tolstoy. a *did write War and Peace* b *did War and Peace write* c *wrote War and Peace*
- 2 A: What? B: The Harry Potter books. a *write J K Rowling* b *wrote J K Rowling* c *did J K Rowling write*
- 3 A: What on 31 August 1997? B: Princess Diana died in a car crash. a *happened* b *did happen* c *happens*
- 4 A: Who on the left side of the road? B: British and Japanese people. a *drive* b *drives* c *does drive*
- 5 A: What every February or March? B: The Carnival. a *happen in Rio* b *does happen in Rio* c *happens in Rio*

My Test! answers: 1c 2c 3a 4b 5c

- C Read the texts and write a question for each answer.

There was an accident in our road yesterday. A driver was going down the road too fast. A bird hit the car roof and surprised the driver. The driver came off the road and hit a tree.

- 1 *What did the car hit?* *A tree.*
- 2 *What hit the car?* *A bird.*

Matt likes cats but Kelly likes birds.

- 3? *Birds.*
- 4? *Matt.*

My mum told my neighbour that I didn't like school. And my neighbour told my teacher!

- 5? *My mum.*
- 6? *My teacher.*

The world makes money and money makes the world go round.

- 7? *Money.*
- 8? *Money.*

MY TURN!

You have the chance to go on a sports activity course, but you are not sure if you want to go. In your notebook, write questions to ask the organisers, using *who* or *what* and the words in the box.

teach happen can come wear bring contact

Example: *What do you teach on the course?*

Verb tenses

statement		negative	questions
Present simple			
I/you/we/they	work	do not work (I don't work)	Do I work?
he/she/it	works	does not work (he doesn't work)	Does he work?
Present continuous			
I	am working (I'm working)	am not working (I'm not working)	Am I working?
you/we/they	are working (you're working)	are not working (you're not / you aren't working)	Are you working?
he/she/it	is working (it's working)	is not working (it's not / it isn't working)	Is it working?
Past simple			
I/you/he/she/it/we/they	worked	did not work (you didn't work)	Did you work?
Present perfect			
I/you/we/they	have worked (they've worked)	have not worked (they haven't worked)	Have they worked?
he/she/it	has worked (she's worked)	has not worked (she hasn't worked)	Has she worked?

Irregular verbs

infinitive	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	caught	caught
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent

infinitive	past simple	past participle
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written