

1. [8:30] KATHYDINNER WITHBOYFRIEND-BOB

Kathy: I.....(meet) Ann yesterday.

Bob: Really? I think I last(see).....at that boring lecture.....(take place)
2 months ago.

Kathy: Guess what? She.....married last month.

Bob: Ibelieve it!(she / marry)?

Kathy: She married that boy.....(work).....a reporter for the "Guardian".

Bob: I'm afraid I.....remember.....

Kathy: Come on, Bob! I'm sure you know..... It's the boy.....(study) at university
with.....sister.

Bob: Oh, that boy..... wear 5 earrings inleft ear and 10 in.....right.....
But,.....(they / live) here, in London?

Kathy: Yes, They.....near Camden Town.

Bob: Near the market?

Kathy: Yes, and I.....(like / visit).....one day.
.....(not / we / go) there next Sunday?

Bob: Good idea! We.....go to the market first and buy.....a present for.....

2. IT IS THURSDAY. ROBERT AND JAMES MEET IN THE STREET. THEY LAST SAW..... A
WEEK AGO.

Robert:last Saturday?

James:to a dance.

Robert:many people?

James: Yes, quite a lot.

Robert:(you / go).....?

James: No, I went on my own. But I was very lucky because I met a very nice girl.

Robert: What.....?

James: Well, she's not very tall, she.....green or blue eyes; in fact her
.....brown, but she is one of the..... (nice) girls I have ever

4. Janet(want / marry) Paul, but.....parents.....
.....(not / want / she / marry)because he is.....
.....Janet and they thinkdaughter.....not happy with.....

Paul is 35

Janet is 21

5. JOHN AND.....SISTER ZOE ARE AT A PARTY

John: It's quite late and you know that mum(want / we / be)
back home before it.....(get) dark. So I think we.....go home right now.

Zoe: But, I.....(prefer / stay) a bit longer.

John: Come on, Zoe. I.....(have).....of problems at home recently.
I.....(punish) last week and I.....
(not / want / daddy / punish).....again.

Zoe: Well, it's 10:00 and.....buses after 10:00.(we / go) home?

John: It's easy! We.....call for a taxi.

6. JEREMY IS TALKING TO A TRAVEL AGENT

Jeremy:flights.....HeathrowHong Kong today?

Travel agent: Yes,one.....11:30.

Jeremy:(the flight / last)?

Travel agent:some 11 hours.

Jeremy: So...(I / arrive).....Hong Kong?

Travel agent:about 22:45.

Jeremy: OK, then... I.....buy a return ticket.

Travel agent:(you / like / sit) on the aisle or by the window?

Jeremy: I'd rather.....by the window.

7. AT SCHOOL

8. SOME TOURISTS ARE VISITING AN ENGLISH CASTLE

Guide: Ladies and gentlemen, the tower on your right.....(add) in the 15th century,
and nowadays it.....(occupy).....the Duke of York,(live)
here with.....wife.
As you can see, the rest of the castle.....(restore) at the moment,
that's why it.....(not / open) to the public yet.

Tourist:(it / open) to the public?

Guide: In 2010. So if.....(you / want / see).....completely
restored, you.....to come back again.

9. HUGH SMITH AND HIS WIFE ARE VERY SAD BECAUSE.....DAUGHTER.....(KIDNAP) 2 DAYS AGO.

The Smiths.....(just / receive) a note from the kidnappers. The
note says that.....(daughter / kill) if.....(not / give)
.....£200,000 before the end of the week.

The first time Hugh.....(interview).....the police, he.....
.....(tell / the gardener) could be one of the kidnappers because nobody
.....(see).....since the kidnapping.

But now, 2 days after the event, the police are sure that the gardener.....
.....(not / do).....because he.....(just
/ find) dead in the greenhouse.

10. JOHN IS AN AMBULANCE DRIVER. HE WORKS AT ST MARY'S HOSPITAL IN YORK.. HE.....(WORK) THERE SINCE HE MOVED TO YORK IN 2002. HE.....(NOT / USUALLY / HAVE) MUCH WORK BECAUSE YORK IS ONE OF.....(QUIET) TOWNN.....ENGLAND.

Nurse: John,accident in the High St some minutes ago, so you.....

go there

11. WHILE MARY.....(TYPE).....LETTERS

YESTERDAY,

THE PHONE.....(RING); IT WAS JOHN.

John: Hi, Mary!lunch?

Mary: No, not..... I.....(still / work). What about you?

John: Well, I(already / finish / work) and I.....

.....(like / go)the Italian restaurant.....in Baker Street.

.....having lunch together?

Mary: I.....(never).....that restaurant. Is it good ?

John: Can't you remember? We.....there some 6 months ago. We.....

.....a romantic dinner with candles when suddenly a dog came in and everybody

.....(start / shout).

Mary: Oh, yes! I remember now. And I also remember the pizza! It was so tasteful! In fact I think it was the.....pizza I had ever eaten.

John: Then,(you / not / give up / work) and accept my invitation?

Mary: I can't. My boss.....(tell / dismiss) if the documents.....
.....(not / ready) before 16: 30.

12. LUCY IS TALKING TO HER MOTHER. LUCY ISN'T HAPPY BECAUSE HER MOTHER.....

.....(NOT / ALLOW / LIVE) IN A FLAT WITH HER FRIENDS.

Lucy: Mummy, please. Let me live in the flat.....(my friends / just /rent)

Mother: No! We.....(already / talk) about that! I can imagine what.....

.....(happen) if you.....in a flat with your friends; you.....

.....(play) guitar all night and you.....(miss) classes in the morning.

Lucy: This is only a hypothesis! You don't know it for sure!

Mother: No way! Last term I told.....(you / study / hard)

and, although you said.....you didn't do it, so I

Jane: Just because I.....(put).....weight.....last month and the
dress.....(not / fit) me any more.

Mother: Stop crying! We'll go shopping in the afternoon and I'm sure we'll find something for you

Jane: Thanks, mum!

14. THREE FRIENDS ARE TALKING.

Susan: Oh, look! Robin.....(bleed)!

Martin: Yes, he.....left thumb, but,(worry),
it's.....serious.

Susan: How.....thumb?

Anne: Everything happened when he.....(try / cut) a piece of frozen
meat and I pushed him accidentally.

Susan: Well, If I.....you, I(take).....to the GP.

Martin: But he.....(not / want / go) to the GP.

Susan: I think you.....take him to the GP or to the nearest hospital. He
.....(not / stop / bleed) since I arrived here- half an hour ago.

15. THE BICYCLE

Paul: The bicycle.....(you / keep) in the tool-shed looks very old.
.....(it / be) in your family?

Brad:in my family13 years. My father used it for the first 5 years

Paul:(he / give).....afterwards?

Brad: To a man.....(work) with him at that time.

Paul: And then?(happen) then?

Brad: When that man retired, he.....(give) the bicycle back to my father again.

Paul: And,(father / do) with it?

Brad: He.....(give / my brother). My brother.....(ride) it for the next 5
years. (from 2000 to 2005)

Paul: And now?(use).....now?

Brad: I am. I.....(use) it.....the last 3 years.

and we.....travel to Wales. We.....(not / be) there.....2 years
and I.....(like / visit) a friend of mine.....(live) in one of
.....beautiful cottages in Wales.

Rob: If I....., Iforget about your mother-in-law and I.....
.....take the children to Wales.

17. At 7 a.m. yesterday Charles.....(ring) Peter and.....(tell)....., " I am going
fishing, Peter.(you / like / come) with.....?"
"But, it's so early," replied Peter. "I.....breakfast yet. Why.....
(you / not / tell) me last night?"

18. Sam Smith, a dangerous criminal was trying to escape from the police and he jumped into a lake.
He.....(be).....frightened to remember that he.....swim. Sam.....
.....Isabel, a policewoman and Jasper,boyfriend. He.....(give
some dry clothes because(Sam) were wet. In the afternoon they'll travel to
Inverness and when they arrive there, Sam.....(lock up) in prison.

19. TWO NEIGHBOURS ARE TALKING ABOUT A FAMILY.....(LIVE)
NEARBY.

Sheila: I.....(just / hear) that Peter andsister Pauline are in
hospital.in hospital?

Jillian: Because they hurt.....while.....(climb) a mountain.
.....father.....carry.....to the foot of the mountain.

Sheila: Why?

Jillian: Because neither of them.....walk.

20. JENNY.....(JUST /ARRIVE) HOME FROM SCHOOL

Jenny: Sally! Sally!

.....garden! It.....(bad) garden in the neighbourhood!

Jenny: Mum!!! What.....(I / do) now?

Mother: If, I(get down) to work
immediately!

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

1. [8:30] KATHY IS HAVING DINNER WITH HER BOYFRIEND-BOB

Kathy: I MET Ann yesterday.

Bob: Really? I think I last SAW HER at that boring lecture WHICH / THAT TOOK PLACE 2 months ago.

Kathy: Guess what? She GOT married last month.

Bob: I CAN'T believe it! WHO DID SHE MARRY?

Kathy: She married that boy WHO / THAT WORKS / WHO / THAT IS WORKING AS a reporter for the "Guardian".

Bob: I'm afraid I CAN'T remember HIM

Kathy: Come on, Bob! I'm sure you know HIM It's the boy WHO STUDIES at university with YOUR sister.

Bob: Oh, that boy WHO / THAT WEARS 5 earrings in HIS left ear and 10 in HIS right ONE. But, ... DO THEY LIVE here, in London?

Kathy: Yes, THEY DO. They LIVE near Camden Town.

Bob: Near the market?

Kathy: Yes, and I WOULD LIKE TO VISIT THEM one day. WHY DON'T WE GO there next Sunday?

Bob: Good idea! We CAN / COULD go to the market first and buy a present for THEM

2. IT IS THURSDAY. ROBERT AND JAMES MEET IN THE STREET. THEY LAST SAW EACH OTHER A WEEK AGO.

Robert: WHAT DID YOU DO / WHERE DID YOU GO last Saturday?

James: I WENT to a dance.

Robert: WERE THERE many people?

James: Yes, quite a lot.

Robert: DID YOU GO WITH ANYBODY? DID YOU GO WITH A FRIEND OF YOURS...?

James: No, I went on my own. But I was very lucky because I met a very nice girl.

Robert: What IS SHE LIKE? / WHAT DOES SHE LOOK LIKE?

James: Well, she's not very tall. she DOESN'T HAVE green or blue eyes: in fact her

4. Janet WANTS TO MARRY Paul, but HER parents DO NOT WANT HER TO MARRY HIM.
because he is OLDER THAN / MUCH OLDER THAN Janet and they think [THAT] THEIR daughter
WON'T BE / WOULDN'T BE happy with HIM.

Paul is 35

Janet is 21

5. JOHN AND HIS SISTER ZOE ARE AT A PARTY

John: It's quite late and you know that mum WANTS US TO BE back home before it GETS dark. So I
think we SHOULD / MUST go home right now.

Zoe: But, I WOULD PREFER TO STAY a bit longer.

John: Come on, Zoe. I HAVE HAD A LOT of problems at home recently.

I WAS PUNISHED last week and I DON'T WANT DADDY TO PUNISH ME again.

Zoe: Well, it's 10:00 and THERE AREN'T ANY / THERE ARE NO buses after 10:00. HOW SHALL
WE GO home?

John: It's easy! We CAN / COULD / MIGHT...call for a taxi.

6. JEREMY IS TALKING TO A TRAVEL AGENT

Jeremy: ARE THERE ANY flights FROM Heathrow TO Hong Kong today?

Travel agent: Yes, THERE IS one AT 11:30.

Jeremy: HOW LONG DOES THE FLIGHT LAST?

Travel agent: IT LASTS FOR some 11 hours.

Jeremy: So... WHAT TIME WILL I ARRIVE IN Hong Kong?

Travel agent: AT about 22:45.

Jeremy: OK, then... I'LL buy a return ticket.

Travel agent: WOULD YOU LIKE TO SIT on the aisle or by the window?

Jeremy: I'd rather SIT by the window.

7. AT SCHOOL

Teacher: Did you know that the GREATEST explosion IN the world WAS CAUSED BY a volcano

8. SOME TOURISTS ARE VISITING AN ENGLISH CASTLE

Guide: Ladies and gentlemen, the tower on your right WAS ADDED in the 15th century, and nowadays it IS OCCUPIED BY the Duke of York, WHO LIVES here with HIS wife.

As you can see, the rest of the castle IS BEING RESTORED at the moment, that's why it HASN'T BEEN OPENED to the public yet.

Tourist: WHEN WILL IT BE OPENED to the public?

Guide: In 2010. So if YOU WANT TO SEE IT completely restored, you WILL HAVE to come back again.

9. HUGH SMITH AND HIS WIFE ARE VERY SAD BECAUSE THEIR DAUGHTER WAS KIDNAPPED 2 DAYS AGO.

The Smiths HAVE JUST RECEIVED a note from the kidnappers. The note says that THEIR DAUGHTER WILL BE KILLED if THEY DON'T GIVE THEM / THEY ARE NOT GIVEN £200,000 before the end of the week.

The first time Hugh WAS INTERVIEWED BY the police, he TOLD THEM [THAT] THE GARDENER could be one of the kidnappers because nobody HAD SEEN HIM since the kidnapping.

But now, 2 days after the event, the police are sure that the gardener DIDN'T DO IT .because he HAS JUST BEEN FOUND dead in the greenhouse.

10. JOHN IS AN AMBULANCE DRIVER. HE WORKS AT ST MARY'S HOSPITAL IN YORK. HE HAS WORKED THERE SINCE HE MOVED TO YORK IN 2002. HE DOESN'T USUALLY HAVE MUCH WORK BECAUSE YORK IS ONE OF THE QUIETEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND.

Nurse: John, THERE WAS AN accident in the High St some minutes ago , so you MUST / HAVE TO go there.

John: Was it serious?

Nurse: Well, nobody WAS KILLED, but 2 men WERE INJURED.

John: Oh, then I 'LL HAVE / I CAN HAVE a cup of coffee first!

Nurse: Doctor Smith WANTS YOU TO GO there right now!

11. WHILE MARY WAS TYPING SOME LETTERS YESTERDAY, THE PHONE RANG. IT WAS JOHN.

John: Hi, Mary! HAVE YOU HAD lunch?

Mary: No, not YET I AM STILL WORKING What about you?

John: Well, I HAVE ALREADY FINISHED WORKING and I WOULD LIKE TO GO TO
the Italian restaurant WHICH / THAT IS in Baker Street.
WHAT ABOUT / HOW ABOUT having lunch together?

Mary: I HAVE NEVER BEEN TO that restaurant. Is it good ?

John: Can't you remember? We WENT / WERE. there some 6 months ago. We WERE HAVING a
romantic dinner with candles when suddenly a dog came in and everybody
STARTED SHOUTING.

Mary: Oh, yes! I remember now. And I also remember the pizza! It was so tasteful! In fact I think it
was the MOST TASTEFUL / THE BEST pizza I had ever eaten.

John: Then, WHY DON'T YOU GIVE UP WORKING and accept my invitation?

Mary: I can't. My boss TOLD ME [THAT] HE WOULD DISMISS ME if the documents.....
WERE NOT / ARE NOT READY... before 16: 30.

12. LUCY IS TALKING TO HER MOTHER. LUCY ISN'T HAPPY BECAUSE HER MOTHER
DOESN'T ALLOW HER TO LIVE IN A FLAT WITH HER FRIENDS.

Lucy: Mummy, please. Let me live in the flat WHICH / THAT / O / MY FRIENDS HAVE JUST
RENTED.

Mother: No! We HAVE ALREADY TALKED about that! I can imagine what WOULD HAPPEN / MAY
HAPPEN / MIGHT HAPPEN / COULD HAPPEN ,... if you LIVED in a flat with your friends; you
WOULD PLAY guitar all night and you WOULD MISS classes
in the morning.

Lucy: This is only a hypothesis! You don't know it for sure!

Mother: No way! Last term I told YOU [THAT] YOU HAD TO STUDY HARD / I told you TO STUDY
HARD,...and, although you said [THAT] YOU WOULD / YOU WOULD DO IT, you didn't do it, so I
CAN'T BELIEVE you.

14. THREE FRIENDS ARE TALKING.

Susan: Oh, look! Robin IS BLEEDING!

Martin: Yes, he HAS HURT HIS left thumb, but, DO NOT WORRY,
it's NOT / NOTHING serious.

Susan: How DID HE HURT HIS thumb?

Anne: Everything happened when he WAS TRYING TO CUT a piece of frozen
meat and I pushed him accidentally.

Susan: Well, If I WERE you, I WOULD TAKE HIM to the GP.

Martin: But he DOESN'T WANT TO GO to the GP.

Susan: I think you SHOULD / HAVE TO take him to the GP or to the nearest hospital. He HAS
NOT STOPPED BLEEDING since I arrived here- half an hour ago.

15. THE BICYCLE

Paul: The bicycle WHICH / THAT / 0 YOU KEEP in the tool-shed looks very old.
HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN in your family?

Brad: IT HAS BEEN in my family FOR 13 years. My father used it for the first 5 years

Paul: WHO DID HE GIVE IT TO afterwards?

Brad: To a man WHO WAS WORKING with him at that time.

Paul: And then? WHAT HAPPENED then?

Brad: When that man retired, he GAVE the bicycle back to my father again.

Paul: And, WHAT DID YOUR FATHER DO with it?

Brad: He GAVE IT TO MY BROTHER. My brother RODE / USED (ride) it for the next 5
years. (from 2000 to 2005)

Paul: And now? WHO IS USING IT now?

Brad: I am. I HAVE USED it FOR the last 3 years.

16. IT IS THURSDAY AFTERNOON BOB AND HIS FRIEND ROB ARE AT WORK.

Bob: WHAT ARE YOU DOING this weekend?

Rob: I'm not sure. This morning Lisa told me [THAT] SHE WAS NOT FEELING VERY WELL. SO WE

17. At 7 a.m. yesterday Charles RANG Peter and TOLD HIM, " I am going fishing, Peter. WOULD YOU LIKE TO COME with ME?"

"But, it's so early," replied Peter. "I HAVEN'T HAD breakfast yet. Why DIDN'T YOU TELL me last night?"

18. Sam Smith, a dangerous criminal was trying to escape from the police and he jumped into a lake.

He WAS TOO frightened to remember that he COULD swim. Sam.WAS RESCUED BY Isabel, a policewoman and Jasper, HER boyfriend. He WAS GIVEN some dry clothes because SAM'S (CLOTHES) were wet. In the afternoon they'll travel to Inverness and when they arrive there, Sam WILL BE LOCKED UP in prison.

19. TWO NEIGHBOURS ARE TALKING ABOUT A FAMILY WHO / THAT LIVE NEARBY.

Sheila: I HAVE JUST HEARD that Peter and HIS sister Pauline are in hospital. WHY ARE THEY in hospital?

Jillian: Because they hurt.THEMSELVES while THEY WERE CLIMBING a mountain.

THEIR father HAD TO carry THEM to the foot of the mountain.

Sheila: Why?

Jillian: Because neither of them COULD walk.

20. JENNY HAS JUST ARRIVED HOME FROM SCHOOL

Jenny: Sally! Sally!

Mother: WHY ARE YOU CALLING YOUR SISTER sister?

Jenny: Because I WANT HER TOHELP ME with MY homework.

If she DOESN'T HELP ME, I WON'T BE ABLE TO DO IT.

Mother: YOUR sister IS busy at the moment.

Jenny: Why? WHAT IS SHE DOING?

Helen and Mary were two university students. They were very good..... sports and since the university(they / study) had a really good placetheytrain, theygo there in the evenings.

They(not) go back to their homes together because they were in different directions. The streets were a bit dangerous at that time of the evening so they usually(go/home/ bus).

But yesterday Mary missed the bus and , as the weather was.....nice, she(decide/go) back homefoot. On her way home, a thief(come up) behind.....,(steal) her necklace and tried to run away with it. But Mary,a very good runner,(run) after the man and(catch) a chain.....(he/wear) round his neck.

Mary(not/go)..... the police because she(not/want/have) her necklace back. Mary's necklace was a cheap one and it was not real silver. However, the chain..... (the thief/wear)(make) of real gold.

KEY.....

Helen and Mary were two university students. They were very good at sports and since the university where they studied / they studied at had a really good place where they could train , they used to go there in the evenings.

They couldn't go back to their homes together because they were in different directions. The streets were a bit dangerous at that time of the evening so they usually went home by bus.

But yesterday Mary missed the bus and , as the weather was so/very nice, she

Yesterday a man.....(cut) a branch off a tree in his garden. The man
.....(sit)..... the branch and cutting it at a place between
and the trunk of the tree. While he.....(saw) a boy happened to pass in
the street. The boy stopped and said, "Excuse me, but if.....(go on /saw)
that branch like that,(fall down) with it."

The man said nothing. He thought, "These boysnothing to do and go about
.....(tell) other people(do) and.....(not/do)."

So the man(go on/saw) the branch.

After a few minutes, the branch.....(fall) and the man..... (fall) with it.

"My God!"; he exclaimed. "That boy.....predict the future!"

The man,.....(worry) about death, rushed after the boy.....ask
him.....(he/live), but the boy.....
(already/go).

KEY.....

A man was cutting a branch off a tree in his garden. The man was sitting on the branch and cutting it at a place between himself and the trunk of the tree. While he was sawing a boy happened to pass in the street. The boy stopped and said, "Excuse me, but if you go on sawing that branch like that, you will fall down with it."

The man said nothing. He thought, "These boys have nothing to do and go about telling other people what to do and what not to do."

So the man went on sawing the branch.

After a few minutes, the branch fell and the man fell with it.

"My God!"; he exclaimed. "That boy can predict the future!"

The man, who was worried about death, rushed after the boy to ask him how long he was going to live, but the boy had already gone.

JULIET.....(JUST/WRITE) AN EMAIL TO ONE OF.....(GOOD)
FRIENDS - JENNY. JENNY MOVED TO MANCHESTER LAST YEAR.

Hi, Jenny,

The school year.....(finish) next week, but we've got.....of exams before then, so I
.....(work) really hard now! You know that I.....be good.....exams, but
I'm not now.

.....(receive) the postcard.....(I/send) from the *Museum of
Mankind*? I.....(go) there last week with the school. I.....(not/Ilike/visit)
museums, but this one is.....(good) most museums.so.....
fascinating things! In fact, I believe that it is one of.....(interesting) museums
.....(I/ever/visit).

Jenny, when we last talked to.....on the phone, you told.....(you/come)
in August.(you/know) when? Because if.....(you/know) the
exact date, I.....(organise) a welcome party. By the way, last weekend Sarah
(give) a party, but I was ill and I.....(not) go. She emailed me after the party and told.....
.....great fun, she also said.....(send) me some photos. If.....
.....(she/do), I.....(send) back to you.

Bye!

XXX

Juliet

KEY-SUGGESTED ANSWERS.....

JULIET HAS JUST WRITTEN AN EMAIL TO ONE OF HER BEST FRIENDS - JENNY. JENNY MOVED TO
MANCHESTER LAST YEAR.

Hi, Jenny,

The school year FINISHES next week, but we've got A LOT of exams before then, so I AM WORKING/
I HAVE TO WORK really hard now! You know that I USED TO be good AT exams, but I'm not now.

HAVE YOU RECEIVED/ the postcard [WHICH] I SENT YOU/ [THAT] I SENT YOU/I SENT YOU from the
Museum of Mankind? I WENT there last week with the school. I DON'T LIKE VISITING museums, but this

THE LIZARD MAN

The Mothman is not the only strange creature that.....
.....(appear) in the USA.

Some time ago, people also reported seeing a Lizard Man. This strange
creature.....to scare the people.....(live)

in a small village. People said that the creature.....3 fingers
on each hand and 3 toes on each feet, they also said that.....

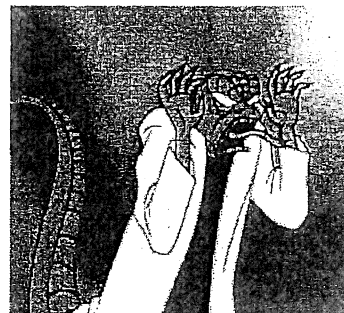
.....green skin and red eyes..

The first and.....(frightening) incident.....(take place) at
2 am on 29th June, 1988. Chris Davis.....(change) a wheel on his car when
suddenly he.....(hear)in the field across the road. He.....
(look back) and.....(see) a huge figure.....(run) towards him.

Chris jumped into his car and(start/drive) away as fast as he.....

The creature.....(see).....many more people that year.

However, since then, no one.....(see) the Lizard Man again



Suggested key-----

THE LIZARD MAN

The Mothman is not the only strange creature that **HAS APPEARED** in the
USA.

Some time ago, people also reported seeing a Lizard Man. This strange
creature **USED** to scare the people **WHO LIVED** in a small village . People
said that the creature **HAD** 3 fingers on each hand and 3 toes on each feet,
they also said that **IT HAD** green skin and red eyes..



IT IS JUNE, RIGHT NOW A TEACHER.....(ASK) ONE OF HIS STUDENTS SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE BOOK.....READ LAST MONTH.

Teacher:(*Treasure Island* / write) ?

Student:Robert Louis Stevenson.

Teacher: Good! ... Jim Hawkins?

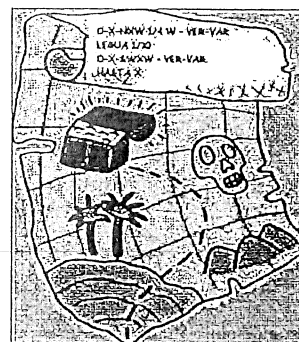
Student: He is the hero of the book. He is a young boy.....parents own a seaside inn.

Teacher: OK. else that you.....tellabout the plot?

Student: Sure! Well, one day , an old sailor came to.....
 (parents/inn). After some time that old sailor died and Jim(find) a map.....
 (show) an island.....a treasure.....(bury). Then a friend of
 Jim's(decide/hire) a ship.....look.....the treasure. While
 they.....(sail), Jim..... (realise) that the crew was full of pirates...

Teacher: Ok! I can see that you.....(read) the book.
(you/enjoy/read).....?

Student: Yes, sir. I think it is one of.....(enjoyable) books.....
(I / ever / read).



Suggested key-----

IT IS JUNE, RIGHT NOW A TEACHER IS ASKING ONE OF HIS STUDENTS SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE BOOK WHICH/THAT/0 HE HAD TO READ LAST MONTH.

Teacher: WHO WAS *TREASURE ISLAND* WRITTEN BY?

Student: IT WAS WRITTEN BY Robert Louis Stevenson.

Teacher: Good! WHO IS Jim Hawkins?

Student: He is the hero of the book. He is a young boy **WHOSE** parents own a seaside inn.



HELEN.....WORRIED BECAUSE LAST WEEK WHEN SHE(TRY /
FIND).....TO BUY FOR.....MOTHER,BIRTHDAY IS AT THE END OF THE
MONTH, SHE.....(SEE).....LITTLE BROTHER STEALING A CD.

Friend: You look worried.(happen)?

Helen: I..... terrible problem and I
(not / know / do). I think my little brother is a shoplifter.

Friend 1: Well, I think you.....talk

Friend 2: If I.....you, I.....(talk / parents)

Helen: Thanks you two for your advice. I think I.....(talk).....first because
I.....(not / want / he / punish), but if he.....
(not / take) notice of my advice, I.....(tell) my parents.

[2 days later]

Friend 1: Hi Helen. How are things going on?

Helen: Much better. Yesterday I told my brother.....(I / see).....at he music shop.
He blushed. Then I asked.....(he / steal) a CD, he answered that
.....(want / buy) mum a present for mum , but he.....money.



Suggested answer -----

HELEN IS WORRIED BECAUSE LAST WEEK WHEN SHE WAS TRYING TO FIND SOMETHING TO
BUY FOR HER MOTHER, WHOSE BIRTHDAY IS AT THE END OF THE
MONTH, SHE SAW HER LITTLE BROTHER STEALING A CD.

Friend: You look worried. WHAT HAPPENS?

Helen: I HAVE A terrible problem and I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO
I think my little brother is a shoplifter.

Friend 1: Well, I think you.....SHOULD.....TO HIM



EMMA.....(INVITE) TO A WEDDING.....(TAKE/
PLACE) NEXT WEEKEND.

Mum: Emma!(you/do) in my wardrobe?

Emma: Sorry mum, I.....(look) the black skirt.....(you/lend).....
last month. Hey! Look at this! I love this dress!(you/buy).....?

Mum : In the 80s. I.....wear it all the time, but I.....(wear) it any more.

Emma:(you/still/have) this dress?

Mum: Just for sentimental reasons. I.....(buy).....when I
(earn) my first salary, and I.....(wear).....when
I(meet).....dad.

Emma: Oh mum! It's one of.....(stylish) dresses.....
.....(I/ever/see).
If you.....(lend)....., I
.....(be) really happy!



Mum: Emma, you know that I(not/want/you/borrow) my clothes.

Emma: Please, please,...

SUGGESTED KEY-----

EMMA HAS BEEN INVITED TO A WEDDING WHICH / THAT IS TAKING PLACE / WILL TAKE PLACE
NEXT WEEKEND.

Mum: Emma! WHAT ARE YOU DOING in my wardrobe?

Emma: Sorry mum, I'M LOOKING FOR the black skirt WHICH YOU LENT ME/ YOU LENT ME
last month. Hey! Look at this! I love this dress! WHEN DID YOU BUY IT?

Mum : In the 80s. I USED TO wear it all the time, but I AM NOT WEARING it any more.

Emma: WHY DO YOU STILL HAVE this dress?

Mum: Just for sentimental reasons. I BOUGHT IT when I EARNED



YESTERDAY EVENING WHEN SONIA.....(WALK) HOME AFTER SCHOOL,
SHE.....(SEE) JOE,(SIT) ON A BENCH OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE.

Sonia: Hi Joe!(you/ do) here?.

.....(you/lose).....keys again?

Joe: No! My mum told.....(she/be) here when

I.....(get) back home from school, but she.....

.....(arrive) yet.

Sonia: She.....be in the back garden.

(you/already/look) there?

Joe: No, but when I got to the front door, I.....see.....(come) home yet

becausecar wasn't on the drive,she.....(always/park) it.

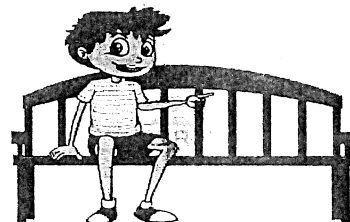
Sonia: OK. But if you.....(not/lose).....keys, why.....

(not/use).....?

Joe: Because this morning my sister asked.....(lend/keys)

Sonia: Well, I'm sure your mumbe back soon. She.....be in the supermarket.

So you.....wait for long.



SUGGESTED KEY-----

YESTERDAY EVENING WHEN SONIA WAS WALKING HOME AFTER SCHOOL, SHE SAW JOE, WHO
WAS SITTING ON A BENCH OUTSIDE HIS HOUSE.

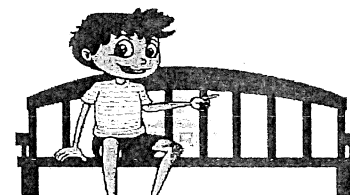
Sonia: Hi Joe! WHAT ARE YOU DOING here?.

HAVE YOU LOST YOUR keys again?

Joe: No! My mum told ME [THAT] SHE WOULD BE here when

I GOT back home from school, but she HASN'T ARRIVED yet.

Sonia: She MIGHT / COULD be in the back garden.



THE SKATEBOARD

Ryan: I.....(just/find) my old skateboard. I.....(not/use).....
for years.one?

Harry: Yes, I remember that I.....(give) a skateboard as
a present for my tenth birthday and I.....(use/play) on
it for hours. Then one day while I.....(skate),
a van.....(not/stop) at the red light and I.....
.....(run) over

Ryan: Oh My Goodness!!(happen) then?

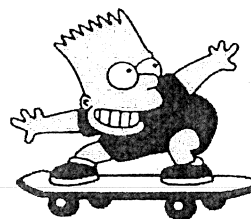
Harry: I.....(take) to a hospital.

Ryan:(you/ be) in hospital?

Harry: For 2 days. Then I.....(release).

Ryan:(you/spend) 2 days in hospital?

Harry: Because the doctor.....(be) on duty that day(want/make)
sure I didn't have a broken bone.



SUGGESTED KEY-----

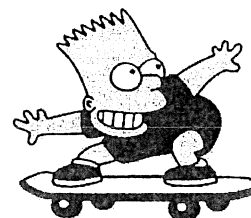
THE SKATEBOARD

Ryan: I.HAVE JUST FOUND my old skateboard. I HAVEN'T USED IT for years.
HAVE YOU GOT one?

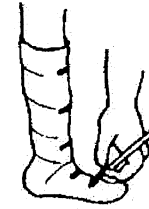
Harry: Yes, I remember that I WAS GIVEN a skateboard as a present for my
tenth birthday and I USED TO PLAY on it for hours. Then one day while I WAS
SKATING, a van DIDN'T STOP at the red light and I WAS RUN over

Ryan: Oh My Goodness!! WHAT HAPPENED then?

Harry: I WAS TAKEN to a hospital.



[MONDAY] MARGE AND GEORGE.....(JUST/MEET) IN
FRONT OF THE CAFÉ.....(THEY/USUALLY/HAVE) BREAKFAST
BEFORE(GO)WORK.



Marge: Oh, Your foot is in plaster! What.....(happen) ?

George: Well, I went for a bike trip last Saturday. I.....(ride) across a
field when suddenly the sun.....(come) out, so I.....put
glasses

Marge: Err.... I.....(not) understand.....(you/mean).

George: Well, a minute later, I was in the woods and the sun.....(already/go).
Everything happened so fast that Inot see the big stone.....
in front of....., so I bumped into it,(fall) off my bike and(break) my ankle.

Marge: Oh, poor you! If you.....(not / put on).....glasses, you.....
.....(fall off)bike. Bad luck!

George: Well, perhaps it was "good luck"

After all, if I.....(not/break)ankle, I.....(not/
meet) the boy..... (drive)hospital.

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY.....

[MONDAY] MARGE AND GEORGE HAVE JUST MET IN FRONT OF THE CAFÉ
WHERE THEY USUALLY HAVE BREAKFAST BEFORE GOING TO WORK.

Marge: Oh, Your foot is in plaster! What HAPPENED / HAS HAPPENED ?

George: Well, I went for a bike trip last Saturday..I **WAS RIDING** across a
field when suddenly the sun **CAME** out, so I **HAD TO** put **MY**
glasses **ON**.



Marge: Err... I **CANNOT / CAN'T** understand **WHAT YOU MEAN**.

BUG STINGS



Two days ago, the sun(shine) and temperatures
.....(rise). A little girl(walk) in
the park.....(decide/take/shoes)

As soon as the girl.....(step) on the grass, she(feel) a
sharp pain in.....foot. She realised that a bee.....(sting).....
Suddenly she(feel) that she.....hardly breathe and
.....(start/get) nervous.

She remembered then that she.....(read) an article in a magazine about a boy
.....(die) after a bug(sting).....

She immediately called.....parents; unfortunatelynobody at home. She
was really scared! She thought that she.....die.

Luckily, she.....(help).....man.....(sit) on a bench and
(see) everything. The man called for an ambulance and ten minutes later, the girl
(take) to a nearby hospitalshe..... stay for 72 hours.

Once at the hospital, the doctors asked.....(she / allergic) to bug
stings, the girl answered that.....(not/know). In the end, they managed to
contact the.....(parents/girl) who told.....that the girl.....
(never/have) any problems before.

"Anyway, if you.....(sting).....bug, such as a bee, and you
(not/know).....(you/ allergic), yougo to the doctor.
If this girl(know) that she was allergic to bug stings, she.....
(not/take).....shoes."

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

BUG STINGS

Two days ago, the sun WAS SHINING and temperatures
WERE RISING A little girl ,WHO WAS WALKING in the park, DECIDED TO TAKE HER SHOES
OFF / TAKE OFF HER SHOES.

As soon as the girl STEPPED / HAD STEPPED on the grass, she FELT a sharp pain in HER foot.

She realised that a bee HAD STUNG HER





A REALITY SHOW

Presenter 1: If you.....(just/join) us
after the break, welcome! A lot.....
.....(happen) since the last show
.....(broadcast) last week.

Presenter 2: Brad.....(only/be) in the jungle.....three days and he.....
.....(already/argue) with four other contestants. We are lucky, he.....
.....(not/argue) with yet... HaHa!!

Presenter 1:(the teammates/choose) next week's leader yet?

Presenter 2: No, not yet. But I don't think it.....(be) Brad! Marge.....
.....(already/win) two out of three competitions so far and she.....
(make).....friends since she.....(arrive) here 4 weeks ago. You know,
they.....all strangers a few days ago, but she.....make people feel as though
she.....(know).....for years. I think she.....(win).

Presenter 1: Look at her! She.....(come back) from.....daily walk.
.....(not/we/interview).....?

Presenter 2: Yes, good idea!

Suggested key answer -----

A REALITY SHOW

Presenter 1: If you HAVE JUST JOINED us after the break, welcome! A lot HAS HAPPENED since the
last show WHICH WAS BROADCAST / BROADCAST last week.

Presenter 2: Brad HAS ONLY BEEN in the jungle FOR three days and he HAS ALREADY ARGUED
with four other contestants. We are lucky, he HASN'T ALREADY ARGUED with US yet. Haha!!

Presenter 1: HAVE the TEAMMATES CHOSEN next week's leader yet?

BANK ROBBER



The police.....(still / look)bank robber,
(walk) away from the RSB bank with more..... 1 million pounds. The robber.....
(enter) the bank at 10:00 last Friday morning. The manager sounded the alarm, but the robber.....
.....(manage/escape) with the money.....
(he /rob) before the police arrived.

Four customers..... (be) in the bank at the time the robbery.....
.....(take place),now (help) the police with a description
of the robber.

The police think the robber.....(catch) soon.

Suggested answer-----

BANK ROBBER

The police ARE STILL LOOKING FOR A bank robber WHO WALKED from the RSB bank with more
THAN 1 million pounds. The robber ENTERED the bank at 10:00 last Friday morning. The manager
sounded the alarm, but the robber MANAGED TO ESCAPE with the money WHICH / THAT / HE HAD
ROBBED before the police arrived.

Four of the customers WHO WERE in the bank at the time the robbery WAS TAKING PLACE,
ARE now HELPING the police with a description of the robber.

The police think the robber WILL BE CAUGHT soon.

TWITTER—PROJECT 2009



IVAN.....(JUST / READ) AN ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE.

[this is the article]

Some time ago, a girl called Sam.....(brush)hair when the girl in the mirror put down her hairbrush and said, "We don't love you anymore."

That strange sentence.....(write).....a British writer
(post) it on Twitter afterwards. Then he(ask / people / continue)
the story.

Thousands of people.....(take part)project. The project.....
(run) by the BBC. Then the novel(record) as an audiobook and finally it.....
.....(make) available online.

More than 30,000 Twitter novels.....(already/ publish) since then.

Ivan: What an interesting article! What a pity!

If I.....(know) about this project, I.....(take part).

Suggested answer key

TWITTER—PROJECT 2009

IVAN HAS JUST READ AN ARTICLE IN A MAGAZINE.

[this is the article]

Some time ago, a girl called Sam WAS BRUSHING HER hair when the girl in the mirror put down her hairbrush and said, "We don't love you anymore."

That strange sentence WAS WRITTEN BY a British writer WHO POSTED it on Twitter afterwards. Then

TRANSFORMATIONS - 1

1. The shop assistant gave a receipt to the customer.

The customer.....

2. Could you lend me your dictionary? (borrow)

Could.....

3. A monkey is not as heavy as an elephant.

An elephant.....

4. It is many years since he last went to a disco.

He hasn't.....

5. Did the girl's father take her to hospital? [passive]

.....

6. This car is too expensive for me to buy. (enough)

I.....

7. Perhaps they don't understand my handwriting. [modal verb]

.....

8. You shouldn't lie to him. [advice]

If.....

9. Newspapers usually have many ads.

There.....

10. What's your job?

What.....

11. Let's go to the disco tomorrow. [suggestion]

How.....

12. I'll help you with your homework if you want.

Do you want.....

13. It is not necessary for her to buy all that amount of food.

She.....

She.....

She.....

.....is not necessary for her.

TRANSFORMATIONS - 2

1. Every time she arrives late, she is punished.

If.....?

2. It is not difficult to learn a foreign language.

.....is not difficult.

3. What's your height? (tall)

.....?

4. Would you like me to carry your suitcase? [offer]

.....

5. Children can't go on this ride. (allowed)

Children.....

6. This girl is so nice that everybody likes her. (such)

She.....

7. "We started our holiday last week".

The children said.....

8. I can't buy a new house because I don't have enough money. [hypoyhetical]

If.....

9. How much is that pair of jeans?

What.....?

10. He didn't buy the new CD by B.E.Ps. His friend didn't buy it either. (so/neither,nor)

He didn't buy the new CD by B.E.Ps.

11. My friend is an only child.

My friend hasn't got.....

12. You must send £25 with your application form. [passive]

.....

13. She was sad because she didn't have many friends.

She was sad because she had.....

14. "Don't worry, Carol", he said

He told.....

TRANSFORMATIONS - 3

1. We are obliged to be quiet during the lesson.

We have.....

2. Do you mind if I borrow your eraser? [modal]

.....

3. Irene talked to a woman. The woman is a teacher. [RELATIVE]

The woman.....

4. The teacher asked the students to open their workbooks.

.....?

5. You are cold because you are not wearing a thicker jumper.

If you.....

6. My mother went to the supermarket. She wanted to buy some vegetables [PURPOSE]

My mother went.....

7. My parents aren't rich, so they can't afford a new car.

If my parents.....to afford a new car.

8. "How many inhabitants are there in this town?"

The tourists wanted to know.....

9. They have cooked the chicken with little oil. [PASSIVE]

.....

10. We have to reduce carbon emissions. Otherwise, endangered species will become extinct.

If we.....

11. Cervantes wrote one of the most famous books in the world.

One of.....

12. "Turn down the radio, please".

Bill.....

13. I'm almost sure they are at home. The lights are on. [deduction]

They.....

14. I live in a small village. I don't like it.

I don't like.....

15. The exams were so easy that she passed them all in June.

KEY TO TRANSFORMATIONS -1

1. The customer was given a receipt by the shop assistant
2. Could I borrow your dictionary?
3. An elephant is heavier than a monkey
4. He hasn't been to a disco for many years
5. Was the girl taken to hospital by her father?
6. I don't have enough money to buy...
7. They may/might not understand...
8. If I were you, I wouldn't lie to him
9. There are usually many ads in newspapers.
10. What do you do?
11. How about going to the disco tomorrow?
12. Do you want me to help you with your homework?
13. She doesn't have to buy...
She needn't buy...
She doesn't need to buy...
Buying all that amount of food is not necessary.
14. She asked me how long it had taken me to go to the airport the day before/ the previous day
15. The car is being repaired by Mr Green.
16. Who do these shoes belong to?
17. ...and so does his sister.
18. If it isn't cold, we will have the party outdoors.

KEY TO TRANSFORMATIONS -2

1. If she arrives late, she is punished
2. Learning a foreign language is not difficult
3. How tall are you?
4. Shall I carry your suitcase?
5. Children are not allowed to go on this ride.
6. She is such a nice girl that everybody likes her.
7. The children said [that] they had started their holiday the week before/ the previous week...
8. If I had enough money, I could buy a new house./ I could afford to buy a...
9. What does this pair of jeans cost?
10. ...neither/nor did his friend
11. ...hasn't got any brothers or sisters
12. £25 must be sent with your application form.
13. She was sad because she has few friends.
14. He told Carol not to worry. He told Carol that she shouldn't worry...
15. Unless he looks after his teeth, he will have problems....
16. Paul hasn't smoked for 3 years.
17. She can't be German.
18. She has such beautiful eyes that...

KEY TO TRANSFORMATIONS - 3

1. We have to be quiet during the lesson
2. May/ Could/ Can... I borrow your eraser?
3. The woman Irene talked to / who/ that Irene talked to is a teacher.
4. Can / Couldyou open your workbooks?
5. If you were wearing a thicker jumper, you wouldn't be cold.
6. My mother went to the supermarket to buy
7. If my parents were rich, they would be able to afford a new car.
8. The tourists wanted to know how many inhabitants there were in the/that town
9. The chicken has been cooked with little oil.
10. If we don't reduce carbon emissions, more endangered species will become extinct.
11. One of the most famous books in the world was written by Cervantes.
12. Bill asked me to turn down the radio.
13. They must be at home...

TRANSFORMATIONS

1. The President has never seen this document. [passive]

.....

2. He fell off his bike. He didn't finish the race.

If.....

3. She won't become a vet if she doesn't pass the entrance exam. [unless]

.....

4. This is the film. I really want to see it. [relative]

.....

5. If I were you, I would go to the dentist.

You.....

6. It isn't necessary to enter your password on the website.

You.....

7. I have a car. I bought it in 2013. [for / since]

I.....for.....

I.....since.....

8. Mozart composed a symphony when he was 11 years old.

Mozart.....(already/compose) a symphony when he was 12.

9. "Why are you laughing?" She asked us.....

10. "Don't shout at your brother!" My parents told me.....

SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY

TRANSFORMATIONS

1. This document has never been seen by the President.
2. If he hadn't fallen off his bike, he would have finished the race.
3. Unless she passes the entrance exam, she won't become a vet.
She won't become a vet unless she passes the entrance exam.

Miscellaneous

A) PASSIVE VOICE

1. Are they repairing the roads?.....
2. How many people is *Inditext* going to employ?
3. We make wine from grapes.
4. The local government must pull down this building.....
5. Someone has just sent me a wassap.....
6. Who wrote *Oliver Twist*?
7. A very nice babysitter was looking after my children.

B) IF CLAUSES

1. My parents get angry with me because I'm very disorganised. [unreal]
If I.....
2. If he doesn't arrive on time, I won't wait for him. [unless]
.....
3. He won't be able to lose weight because he doesn't do any exercise.
He.....
4. You have to go to work tomorrow. Otherwise, you'll lose your job.
If you.....
5. I didn't know they were getting married. I didn't send them a present.
If I.....

C) RELATIVE CLAUSES.

1. I have just returned from a town. I was born there.
2. Yesterday I saw a girl. I hadn't seen her for ages.
3. John is working in a furniture shop. It has just opened.
4. I've just spoken to a man. His car was stolen last week.

Miscellaneous

A) PASSIVE VOICE

1. are the roads being repaired? 2. how many people are going to be employed by *Inditext*? 3. Wine is made from grapes 4. this building must be pulled down by the local government. 5. I have just been sent a wassap 6. who was oliver twist written by? 7. My children were being looked after by a very nice babysitter.

B) IF CLAUSES

1. If I weren't disorganised, my parents wouldn't get angry with me. 2. Unless he arrives on time, I won't wait for him. 3. He would be able to lose weight if he did some exercise. 4. If you don't go to work tomorrow, you'll lose your job. 5. If I had known they were getting married, I would have sent them a present.

C) RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. I have just returned from the town where I was born / I was born in. 2. yesterday I met a girl who/that/0/ I hadn't met for ages. 3. John is working in a furniture shop which/that has just opened. 4. I've just spoken to a man whose car was stolen last week. 5. The woman who/ 0 / I spoke to yesterday, works at the Planetarium.

D) REPORTED SPEECH

1. Peter said that he was starting a new course the following day / the day after. 2. They asked me why I had chosen to come/go to that /this country. 3. She told me/ them,... to take my/their... coat off and to start working 4. They asked us not to arrive late. 5. She asked them if/whether they liked being on their own. 6. They told us that they wouldn't tell us the right answer until the following day

Present simple and present continuous

Present simple

We use the present simple to talk about:

- regular habits and routines.
We usually go rollerblading at the weekend.
- permanent situations.
David lives in Manchester.
- scientific facts.
Water boils at 100°C.
- states, not actions, e.g. *like, believe, know.*
She doesn't like chorizo.

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- something that is happening now or 'around now'.
They're playing tennis at the moment.
- temporary situations.
He's visiting his grandparents in Ibiza.
- changing or developing situations.
The number of car accidents every year is increasing.
- future arrangements.
She's going to the cinema this evening.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

Kim usually **visits** (visit) her cousins at the weekend.

At the moment Linda **is working** (work) as a motorcycle courier.

1 Tom often
(not go) to the Cyber café.

2 Excuse me. you
..... (know) how to get to
Church Street?

2 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

It's the year 2100. Ben ¹..... (be) a computer programmer' and he ²..... (live) on the moon. Every day at 18.00 he ³..... (finish) work at the space station and ⁴..... (go) to the Matrix café.

It's 18.30 and Ben ⁵..... (look out) of the café window at the space cars flying by.

Every day he ⁶..... (watch) the same space cars, but today is different. Ben ⁷..... (not sit) alone. There ⁸..... (be) a girl at his table. She ⁹..... (read) a digital magazine. The girl is very beautiful. She ¹⁰..... (have got) short, orange hair and yellow eyes. She ¹¹..... (wear) a green space suit. ¹²..... I (know) you?' she asks.

'I ¹³..... (not think) so,' says Ben. 'I'm Ben. What's your name?'

3 Write the questions. Use the present simple or present continuous. Then answer them.

1 What / you / do / next weekend?

.....
.....

2 How often / you / go / to the cinema?

.....

Subject and object questions

Subject questions

When *who* or *what* is the subject of the question, we use the affirmative form of the verb.

Who gave you the money?

Object questions

When *who* or *what* is the object of the question, we use the interrogative form of the verb.

What did Mark give you for your birthday?

1 Are the questions subject or object questions?

Who wrote this song? *subject*

What did she write? *object*

- What did he hear?
- Who shouted for help?
- What did Kate say?
- Who did you meet?
- Who saw him shoplifting?
- What made that noise?

2 Make questions with *Who* or *What*.

Someone was singing in the street.

Who *was singing in the street?*

- The detective forgot something.
What
- Something has been stolen.
What
- Someone won the lottery this weekend.
Who
- Sue wants something special for her birthday.
What

3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- What did happen last night?
.....
- What did she saw?
.....
- Why she did scream?
.....
- Who the painting stole?
.....
- Who did the house break into?
.....
- Who did she telephoned?
.....
- What the police do?
.....
- Who the crime committed?
.....

4 Write questions. Use the past simple.

Who / see / the robbery?

Who saw the robbery?

What / the man / do next?

What did the man do next?

- What / you / have / for lunch yesterday?
.....
- Who / Jack / invite / to his party?
.....
- Who / tell / the police / about the incident?
.....

Past simple and past continuous

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past.

Mark went to the cinema last night.

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to talk about:

- an action which was in progress at a particular time in the past.

They were watching TV at nine o'clock last night.

- an action in the past that is interrupted by another action

I was walking along the street when someone stole my bag.

1 Choose the correct tenses.

It was one o'clock in the morning and I
¹ was lying / lay awake in bed. The wind
² was blowing / blew outside and it ³ rained /
 was raining. Suddenly I ⁴ heard / was
 hearing a loud crash. It ⁵ came / was
 coming from downstairs. I ⁶ got up / was
 getting up and ⁷ switched on / was
 switching on the light. Everything was
 quiet and still. Only the clock in the
 hallway ⁸ was ticking / ticked. I ⁹ walked /
 was walking down the stairs when I
¹⁰ noticed / was noticing something
 strange. The front door was wide open.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple or past continuous.

Peter was driving (drive) home when he saw
 (see) the accident

3 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the past simple or past continuous.

At midnight last night rescue teams

¹..... (search) for victims after a
 giant tornado ²..... (hit) Oklahoma
 and Kansas. The storm flattened more than
 5,000 homes and ³..... (injure)
 more than 700 people.

Robert Hensley ⁴..... (hide) in
 his cellar when the tornado ⁵.....
 (destroy) his home. 'I ⁶..... (not
 come out) until two hours later,' he said,
 'My house was gone and I ⁷.....
 (not recognize) the street.'

Mary Richardson ⁸..... (have) a
 bath when she ⁹..... (hear) the
 tornado. She quickly ¹⁰..... (put on)
 a coat and ¹¹..... (escape) to the
 local high school. 'I ¹²..... (run) to
 the school when the tornado ¹³.....
 (strike) my house,' she said. 'It
¹⁴..... (be) a very frightening
 experience.'

4 Write the questions. Use the past simple or past continuous.

1 What / the rescue teams / do at midnight?

will, going to and present continuous

will

We use *will* to talk about:

- general predictions.
By 2100, most people will live to 130.
- decisions that are made at the moment of speaking (e.g. an offer to do something).
A: Is that the telephone?
B: Yes, it is. I'll answer it.

going to

We use *going to* to talk about:

- predictions based on evidence.
Look at that car! It's going to crash!
- intentions, or plans, where the decision has been made before the moment of speaking.
He's going to study English at Oxford.

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements. We often give the time and/or place.

I'm meeting Anna in town tomorrow.

1 Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of *will* or *going to*.

- 'I've decided to go to university.'
'Really? Which subject you
..... (study)?'
- 'Do you think that computers
(control) our lives in the future?'
'No, of course not!'
- 'Why are you wearing a tracksuit?'
'I (play) tennis in the park
with David.'

2 Choose the correct tenses.

- In a hundred years time I think people **will live / are living** on the moon.
- Who are you meeting / **will you meet** this evening?
- 'What are you going to wear for the party?'
'I haven't decided yet. Maybe **I'll wear / I'm wearing** my new jeans.'
- Greg passed his driving test last week. He told me **he's going to buy / he'll buy** a car.
- I feel terrible. I think **I'll be / I'm going to be** sick.
- 'Where are you going for your summer holidays?'
'I don't know yet. Perhaps **I'll go / I'm going to go** to Torremolinos.'

3 Choose the correct tenses.

Hi Pablo!

How are you? A lot has happened since I last wrote. The good news is that I've passed all my exams, and ¹ **I'll start / I'm starting** university in September. ² **I'm going to study / I'll study** Spanish and Catalan at Middlesex University in London, so ³ **I'll be able to / I'm being able to** write e-mails in Catalan soon!

I've also got a new boyfriend called Matthew. He's a year older than me and he's really nice. Next week ⁴ **we'll go / we're going to** a Blur concert in Manchester. Matthew queued for six hours for the tickets!

Unfortunately ⁵ **I'm not seeing / I won't see** Matthew very often after I start university.

First and second conditionals

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about situations that are possible or likely to happen.
If they go to Barcelona, they'll walk along the Ramblas.

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about situations which are imaginary or unlikely to happen.
If I were you, I'd tell him.
If Brian was better at basketball, he'd be in the team.

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- 1 If he knew the truth ...
 - 2 Will we still go to the beach ...
 - 3 She won't lend you her CD player ...
 - 4 If they enjoyed school more ...
 - 5 If Lisa passes her driving test ...
 - 6 What will he do ...
- a when he leaves school?
 - b they wouldn't always be late for class.
 - c unless you ask her.
 - d he'd be really angry.
 - e I'll be very surprised.
 - f if it rains?

2 Choose the correct tenses.

- 1 If I **win / won** the lottery, I'd buy a Picasso painting.
- 2 **They'll / They'd** climb the mountain if it stops snowing.
- 3 If I **have / had** a ticket, I'd go to the concert.
- 4 **Will / Would** you let me use your computer if I asked you?

3 Complete the text in the first or second conditional. Use the correct form of the verbs.

Unusual work!

If they had the choice, not many people

¹..... (do) Jake Taylor's job. Jake looks after the Snake House at Chester Zoo. 'There are forty-two snakes altogether,' says

Jake. 'But if one of them ²..... (disappear), I'd notice immediately.'

Jake starts work at 7³ a.m. every morning. 'The first thing I do is feed the snakes. If the snakes ³..... (get) too hungry, they'd be very dangerous.

So what does Jake feed them on?

'That depends on the snake. If it's a python, for example, it ⁴..... usually (eat) small animals, like mice. When I feed them I'm very careful about where I stand. If you ⁵..... (step) on a snake, it'll bite you.'

And how do people react to the snakes?

'Most people are frightened when they see a snake. But if they ⁶..... (know) more about them they wouldn't be. Snakes are very interesting and intelligent animals. If I didn't have my snakes, I ⁷..... (not know) what to do.'

unreal past *If a had happened, b would have happened.*

When we use **if** to talk about **unreal past** events – things that **didn't happen** – we use the **past perfect** and **would have + past participle**.

IF ... + PAST PERFECT

WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

If the weather had been better, we would have gone to the sea. (But it wasn't, so we didn't.)

If you had asked me, I would have helped you. (But you didn't, so I didn't.)

If Mary had seen you, what would you have said? (But she didn't.)

If she hadn't gone skiing, she wouldn't have fallen and broken her leg. (But she did.)

1 Put in the correct verb forms.

- 1 If I here yesterday, I would have come to see you. (*be*)
- 2 If Joe harder, he would have passed his exams. (*work*)
- 3 If you a map with you, you wouldn't have got lost. (*take*)
- 4 We would have won the game if we so badly. (*not play*)
- 5 If I had gone to university, I medicine and become a doctor. (*study*)
- 6 you if you had driven more slowly? (*crash*)
- 7 You badly if you hadn't drunk all that coffee. (*not sleep*)
- 8 If you on holiday with us, you a wonderful time. (*come; have*)
- 9 If my car, I here at 8 o'clock. (*not break down; be*)
- 10 you harder at school last year if you the teachers? (*study; like*)
- 11 She married if she to leave home. (*not get; not want*)
- 12 you me if I you? (*help; ask*)

2 Getting up early is bad for you. Read the text in the box and make sentences.

get up early → catch the 8.15 train → sit by a beautiful foreign woman
 → fall in love and marry her → go to live in her country → work in her father's diamond business
 → become very rich → go into politics → die in a revolution

► *If I had got up early, I would have caught the 8.15 train.*

- 1 If I had caught
- 2 and married her.
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

3 Hot weather is good for you. Read the text and complete the sentences.

already begun when we arrived.

he/she/it had seen etc
had he/she/it seen? etc
en he/she/it had not seen etc

the past participle (seen, lost etc).

his number. It was a film that I hadn't seen before.

forgeries. my keys. (forget \pm)
had. she. owe. ? (go \pm)
because we. hadn't paid. the bill. (pay \pm)
own because it. in China a few years before. (work \pm)
What. ? (rain \pm)
at man somewhere before. (see \pm)
because we. his letter. (get \pm)
back home. Where. ? (be \pm)
because I. too much. (pay \pm)
I could see that Peter. the shopping. (do \pm)

already talking about the past, and want to talk about an earlier

ema. But the film had already begun.

PAST NOW

ool. It was empty. Everybody had gone home.
is. Anna wondered if anyone had told Jim.
locked the door.

ad Helen, because she cut / had cut her hair very short.
ad how the cat got / had got into the car.
the game on Saturday because he hurt / had hurt his arm.
my pockets for my keys, I started / had started to get very

elled by train before she went / had gone to Europe.
at 5.30, but it already closed / had already closed.
money after I paid / had paid all my bills last week.

3 Put in the simple past or the past perfect.

- ▶ Bill didn't tell anybody how he had got into the house. (not tell; get)
- ▶ Emma went to France last week. Before that, she had never been outside Ireland. (go; be)
- 1 When their mother home, the children all the sweets. (get; eat)
- 2 Yesterday I a man who at school with my grandmother. (meet; be)
- 3 It to rain, and I that I my window. (start; remember; not close)
- 4 I a letter on my desk that I never (find; open)
- 5 I Bob I couldn't go to the theatre, but he already the tickets. (tell; buy)

We use the past perfect after when to show that something is completely finished.

When I had watered all the flowers, I sat down and had a cool drink.
When Susan had done her shopping, she went to visit her sister.

4 Make sentences using the past perfect after when.

- ▶ Jan finished her dinner. Then she sat down to watch TV.
When Jan had finished her dinner, she sat down to watch TV.
- ▶ David phoned his girlfriend. Before that he did his piano practice.
David phoned his girlfriend when he had done his piano practice.
- 1 George ate all the chocolate biscuits. Then he started eating the lemon ones.
- 2 I turned off the lights in the office. Then I locked the door and left.
- 3 I borrowed Karen's newspaper. Before that she read it.
- 4 Mark had a long hot shower. Before that he did his exercises.
- 5 Barry phoned his mother with the good news. Then he went to bed.

NOTHING HAD CHANGED

When I went back to my old school
nothing had changed.

Wind blew
through the rooms where I had sat for so long
and learnt so little.
Rubbish piled up in the corners.

Well, OK,
the place had closed down.

But nothing important had changed.

Doors stood wide,
windows had lost their glass,
ceilings had fallen.
Travellers had camped in the dining-room,
and left their names on the walls.

Evan Siabetsi

→ For the past perfect in reported speech, see page 247.

ANSWER KEY

PAST PERFECT

pages 68-69

1 1 had worked 2 hadn't rained. 3 had happened 4 had seen 5 hadn't got 6 had they been 7 had paid 8 hadn't done

2 1 understood; had got 2 didn't play; had hurt 3 had looked; started 4 had never travelled; went 5 arrived; had already closed 6 didn't have; had paid
3 1 got; had eaten 2 met; had been 3 started; remembered; had not closed 4 found; had ... opened 5 told; had ... bought
4 1 When George had eaten all the chocolate biscuits, he started eating the lemon ones.
2 When I had turned off the lights in the office, I locked the door and left.
3 I borrowed Karen's newspaper when she had read it. 4 Mark had a long hot shower when he had done his exercises. 5 When Barry had phoned his mother with the good news, he went to bed.

IF - CLAUSES

page 235

1 1 had been 2 had worked 3 had taken 4 had not played 5 would have studied 6 Would ... have crashed 7 wouldn't have slept 8 had come; would have had

3 If I had fallen in love and married her, I would have gone to live in her country.
4 If I had gone to live in her country, I would have worked in her father's diamond business. 5 If I had worked in her father's diamond business, I would have married her.

Present perfect simple with *ever* and *never*

Present perfect simple with *ever* and *never*

Affirmative: we use *have/has* + past participle.
I've been to France three times.

Negative: we use *haven't/hasn't* + past participle (or *have/has* + *never* + past participle).
She hasn't read any Stephen King novels.

Interrogative: we put *have/has* before the subject + (*ever*) + past participle.
Have you ever seen a ghost?

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect simple.

We've *never been* (never / be) to a pop concert.

- 1 you (ever / see) a UFO?
- 2 Joe (not see) the new *Star Wars* film.
- 3 you (ever / have) an operation?
- 4 Fiona is a vegetarian. She (never / eat) meat.
- 5 you (ever / write) a song?
- 6 I (never / go) on holiday without my parents.

present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple to talk about an experience in somebody's life. (We don't say when it happened.)

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple or past simple.

- 1 Greg (never / fly) in a plane.
He's afraid of flying.
- 2 '..... you (ever / ride) a camel?'
'Yes, I have. I (ride) one when I was on holiday in Egypt.'
- 3 Tina is very shy. She (never / have) a boyfriend.
- 4 '..... you (ever / read) a book in English?'
'Yes, I have. I (read) a book by Agatha Christie last year.'

3 Complete the interview. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple or past simple.

The Olympic Games are only a month away, and long jumper Ian Anderson could win a gold medal for Britain!

Interviewer Ian, I understand you're competing in the Olympic Games next month?

Ian That's right. I can't wait!

Interviewer And when ¹..... you (find out) that you were in the team?

Ian At the European Championships last year.

Interviewer How ²..... you (feel)?

Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

Affirmative: we use *have/has* + past participle.
She's been in a band since 1997.

Negative: we use *haven't/hasn't* + past participle.
We haven't seen him for three years.

Interrogative: we put *have/has* before the subject
+ past participle.

How long have you lived in Manchester?

We use *for* + a period of time.

We use *since* + a point of time (a day, a date,
a time, an occasion).

Present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple with *for* and
since to talk about an action which started in the
past and continues to the present.

She's studied in the London for three years.

We haven't spoken since the party.

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about a finished
action in the past.

Susan bought some new jeans yesterday.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect simple.

- How long he
(live) in Madrid?
- We (not see) Mark for ages.
- I (knew) Lucy since I was ten.
- How long they
(have) their computer?
- She (not write) to us for a
long time.
- I (be) at this school for
five years.
- Paul (not eat) anything
since yesterday.
- How long you
(belong) to the club?

2 Complete the time phrases with *for* or *since*.

3 Choose the correct tenses.

Mandy leaves *Five*

Mandy Garland has announced that she is
leaving the girl band *Five*. The
announcement ¹ **has surprised / surprised**
and saddened fans across the country.

Mandy ² **has joined / joined** *Five* in 1997.
Since then the group ³ **has performed /**
performed all over the world. Mandy says
she ⁴ **has enjoyed / enjoyed** her time with
the band, but needs a change.

Five ⁵ **have had / had** their first hit single
three years ago. Their first album, *Nowhere*,
⁶ **has reached / reached** number 1 in the
charts and ⁷ **has sold / sold** over 100,000
copies. Since 1998 they ⁸ **have released /**
released two more albums, although neither
⁹ **have been / were** as successful as
Nowhere. At a press conference last night,
Mandy ¹⁰ **has told / told** reporters that she
wants to start a solo career. She ¹¹ **has**

Present perfect simple with *just*, *yet* and *already*

Present perfect simple with *just*, *yet* and *already*

Use

We use the present perfect with *just*, *yet* and *already* to talk about past actions which have a result in the present.

We use *just* to say that something has happened recently. *Just* goes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

She's just finished her homework.

We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions. *Yet* goes at the end of the sentence and means 'until now'.

He hasn't tidied his room yet.

We use *already* in affirmative sentences. *Already* goes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb and means 'before now'.

They've already seen the film.

Form

Affirmative: we use *have/has* + past participle.
She's already been to the post office.

Negative: we use *haven't/hasn't* + past participle.
He hasn't tidied his room yet.

Interrogative: we put *have/has* before the subject + past participle.

Have they seen the film yet?

1 Complete the conversations with *just*, *yet* or *already*.

1 'Tim and Lucy look brown.'

'Yes, they've got back from their holidays.'

'Really? But they've been on holiday twice this year.'

2 Complete the newspaper extracts with the correct form of the present perfect simple.

The police ¹..... (*just* / *reveal*) the identity of the Black Panther burglar. Tony Richards, also known as the Black Panther, ²..... (*already* / *serve*) several prison sentences for armed robbery. The police ³..... (*not find* / *the stolen jewellery* / *yet*).

Dreamworks studios ⁴..... (*just* / *confirm*) that Brad Ferelli will star in its new film *The Time Machine*. Brad ⁵..... (*just* / *finish*) filming *The Hunted in Africa*. He ⁶..... (*already* / *work*) for Dreamworks, although he ⁷..... (*not play* / *a starring role* / *yet*).

3 Write what you'd say in each of these situations. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple with *just*, *yet* or *already*.

A friend invites you to see a film. You saw it last week. (see)

'I've already seen it.'

1 You're waiting for a phone call from your girlfriend. Your brother asks if you have spoken to her. (not phone)

.....

2 You've done your homework and are watching TV. Your mum comes in and asks

.....

Present perfect simple and past simple

Present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple:

- to talk about an experience in somebody's life.
(We don't say when it happened.)

He's had a mobile phone for a long time.

- with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that started in the past and continues to the present.

Tim's known Kate since he was ten.

- with *just*, *yet* and *already* for a past action with a result in the present.

I've just bought a new mountain bike.

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about a finished action that happened at a definite time in the past.

We saw John at the weekend.

1 Choose the correct words.

- They've **already** / **yet** visited Venice.
- Have you **ever** / **never** seen a ghost?
- Has she finished work **just** / **yet**?
- They've been married **for** / **since** October.
- Lucy has worked in the circus **since** / **for** she was a child.
- David has **just** / **yet** got back from holiday.

2 Complete the newspaper extracts. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple or past simple.

Last night a massive tidal wave ¹.....
(hit) the coast of Mexico. Over 5,000 people

²..... (already / lose) their homes.

3 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple or past simple.

¹..... you (ever / dream)
of being a film star? Leonardo DiCaprio was

only five years old when he ².....

(star) in his first TV show, and just thirteen

when he ³..... (appear) in his first film.

Since then he ⁴..... (not stop) working.

He ⁵..... (be) in over fifteen films and

he ⁶..... (work) with stars such as

Robert De Niro and Johnny Depp.

Leonardo ⁷..... (be) born in Los Angeles in 1974. After appearing in TV shows,

he ⁸..... (get) his first film role in *Critters 3*, then he starred in *Romeo and Juliet*.

But it ⁹..... (not be) until *Titanic* that

he ¹⁰..... (become) a world-famous teen idol. It was then that Leonardo

¹¹..... (begin) to appear on magazine covers around the world.

Since *Titanic*, Leonardo ¹²..... (be)

very busy. He ¹³..... (already / make)

three more films and ¹⁴..... (just / start) work on another.

4 Write questions about Leonardo. Use the present perfect simple or past simple.

1 How old / when / first appear / on TV?

Modal verbs: *must* and *have to*

Modal verbs: *must* and *have to*

Use

We use *must* to talk about a personal feeling of obligation to do something.

I must remember to post the letter today.

You must phone your grandmother tonight.

We use *have to* to talk about an obligation that is a fact, or a rule or law.

You have to be sixteen before you can leave school.

We have to revise for our exams next week.

We use *don't have to* / *doesn't have to* to talk about something that is not an obligation.

You don't have to do any homework tonight.

We use *mustn't* to say that something is prohibited.

You mustn't smoke in this area.

We use *had to* to talk about a past obligation.

We had to get up at five o'clock this morning.

Form

must / *mustn't* + infinitive

I must phone Sarah tonight.

have to / *don't have to* / *doesn't have to* + infinitive

We don't have to get up early tomorrow.

had to + infinitive

John had to help his mother yesterday.

- 1** Complete the sentences with *must* or *have to/has to*.

I *must* remember to buy some new shampoo tomorrow.

We *have to* arrive at school before 8.30 every morning.

- 2** Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't have to* / *doesn't have to*.

1 You bring an umbrella. It isn't raining.

2 Rachel forget to water the plants while her parents are on holiday.

3 We go to school tomorrow. It's a national holiday.

4 He bring his CD player to the party. We've already got one.

5 You ride a motorbike without wearing a helmet.

6 'I'm flying to Seville tomorrow.'

'You forget your passport this time!'

7 They meet us at the airport. We're going to get a taxi into town.

8 You talk during the exam.

- 3** Choose the correct words.

When *The Face* Model Agency offered fifteen-year-old Julie Willis a job, it was a dream come true. However, once she started work, Julie found she had no time for school. Finally she decided she ¹ **had to** / **mustn't** leave. Many people criticized her decision.

'It was a difficult thing to do,' says Julie. 'And I miss all my friends. But I ² **had to** / **must** make a choice. Although I ³ **don't have to** / **mustn't** go to school, I still ⁴ **have to** / **mustn't** study. I have a private tutor now. My parents told me I ⁵ **don't have to** / **have to** take some exams.'

'Most models retire young,' adds Julie's

Modal verbs: *should* and *ought to*

Modal verbs: *should* and *ought to*

Use

We use *should* / *shouldn't* and *ought to* / *oughtn't to* to give advice.

We use *should have* / *shouldn't have* and *ought to have* / *oughtn't to have* to criticize a past action.

Form

should / *shouldn't* / *ought to* / *oughtn't to*
+ infinitive

You *shouldn't* watch too much TV. You'll get a headache.

should have / *shouldn't have* / *ought to have* / *oughtn't to have* + past participle

We *ought to have* gone to the concert.

Everyone *said it was* really good.

- 1 Give the following people advice. Use *should* / *shouldn't* or *ought to* / *oughtn't to*.

Mark looks ill. He's playing in a football match this afternoon.

(play football) You *shouldn't* play football.

(see a doctor) You *ought to* see a doctor.

- 1 Helen has been working all night. She's very tired.

(not work so hard) You

(go to bed) You

- 2 Tim is sunbathing. He isn't wearing sun cream.

(wear sun cream) You

(not be so silly) You

- 3 Linda is hungry. She hasn't had lunch.

(eat something) You

- 2 Read the story. Then write sentences about Brad. Use *should have* / *shouldn't have* or *ought to have* / *oughtn't to have*.

Last Wednesday evening Brad went out with his friends. He didn't get home until one in the morning. He had a flight to Madrid the next morning but he was so tired he forgot to set his alarm clock. The next day Brad woke up. It was ten o'clock and his flight left at eleven! He jumped out of bed, got dressed and phoned for a taxi.

As soon as he arrived at the airport, Brad realized that he had left his passport at home. He rushed back home in a taxi. When he arrived, the front door was open. 'That's strange,' he thought. But then he remembered that he hadn't locked it! There was another surprise inside. Somebody had stolen his television.

not go out / with his friends

He *oughtn't to have* gone out with his friends.

- 1 got home / late

.....

- 2 go to bed / early

.....

- 3 set / his alarm

.....

- 4 got up / so late

.....

- 5 book / a later flight

.....

Modal verbs: *may, might, could, must, can't*

Modal verbs: *may, might, could, must, can't*

Use

We use *may, might* and *could* when we think something is possible in the present or future.
Certain diets may prevent cancer.

We use *must* when we think something is certain in the present or future.

He must be very ill. He's been off work all week.

We use *can't* when we think something is impossible in the present or future.

You can't be hungry. You've just eaten a huge pizza.

We use *may have, might have, could have, must have* and *can't have* + past participle to make deductions about the past.

I'm not sure, but I think Jamie may have gone home.

Form

must/can't/might/may/could + infinitive

They might go to France for their holidays, but they haven't decided yet.

may have, might have, could have, must have and *can't have* + past participle

Jenny isn't in her room. She must have gone out.

1 Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs.

Mark is thinking about going snowboarding.
(might)

Mark might go snowboarding.

- 1 It's possible that Jane will visit Switzerland next year. (could)

.....

2 Read the story. Then rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs.

Mr Smith was an ordinary man. Every day he went to work at nine o'clock and came back at half past five. Mr Smith was married to Mrs Smith. One day Mrs Smith disappeared.

The next day Mr Smith started planting flowers in his garden.

He continued to go to work as usual. Then one day he didn't go to work. He left the house at ten o'clock, and came back at two o'clock driving a new car. The next day Mr Smith moved out. I never saw him again.

There's a possibility that he argued with his wife. (might)

He might have argued with his wife.

- 1 I'm sure that Mrs Smith didn't leave home. (can't)

Mrs Smith

- 2 Perhaps she's gone to stay with her mother. (might)

She

- 3 It's possible that Mr Smith committed a crime. (may)

Mr Smith

- 4 I'm certain that he buried something in the garden. (must)

He

- 5 Perhaps he won the lottery. (could)

He

The passive (1)

The passive (present simple, past simple and will)

Use

We use the passive when we don't know who or what does the action, or when it isn't important.
After the car accident, Peter was arrested.
The space shuttle will be launched on 4th July.

We use the active when we know who or what does the action, and it's important.
After the car accident, the police arrested Peter.
NASA will launch the space shuttle on 4th July.

Form

We use the correct tense of the verb *be* + past participle.

These computers are made in Japan.

The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell.

The crime will be investigated by the police.

- 1 Underline the passive verbs. Then rewrite the sentences in the active.**

A valuable painting was stolen from the Louvre last night.

Someone stole a valuable painting from the Louvre last night.

- 1 The World Cup is watched by millions of football fans.

Millions of football fans

- 2 The film premiere will be attended by lots of stars.

Lots of stars

- 3 The first movie camera was invented by

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the passive.**

1 The leather jacket (design) by a famous designer. It cost £3,500.

2 The new *Boyzone* album (not release) until September.

3 A lot of computer games (make) in Taiwan these days. Most of the games (export) to America and Europe.

4 Madonna is a very popular singer. Every week millions of her CDs (sell) around the world.

5 *Romeo and Juliet* (perform) at the Globe Theatre next Saturday.

- 3 Complete the article with the correct form of the passive.**

Stunts

Nowadays, action films are getting more and more spectacular. Many special effects **are added** (add) to make the action more realistic.

It's impossible to control the weather during filming. As a result, weather effects

¹ often (create) for the film. For example, the winter scenes in

Young Sherlock Holmes ² (not film) in winter, but in the middle of summer.

The snow ³ (make) from polystyrene!

Car chases, high-speed crashes, or falls from high buildings ⁴ (not play) by the

..... themselves they ⁵ (do) by

used to

The passive (all tenses)

Use

We use the passive when we don't know who or what does the action, or when it isn't important.
My car was vandalised last week.

We use the active when we know who or what does the action, and it's important.
Two boys vandalised my car last week.

Form

We use the correct tense of the verb *be* + past participle.
The stolen painting had already been found.
The election will be held in two months.

- 1 Complete the newspaper extracts with the correct form of the passive.

Two climbers *have been rescued* (rescue) from the top of Britain's highest mountain, Ben Nevis. After eight hours in sub-zero temperatures, the climbers ¹..... (lift off) the mountain last night by helicopter. Today, both climbers ²..... (say) to be recovering well in hospital.

A man ³..... (hold) by police today in connection with the Gates robbery. * Billionaire Phil Gates's \$10 million mansion ⁴..... (break into) a week ago and over \$5 million worth of goods ⁵..... (steal), including a valuable Picasso painting.

used to

Use

We use *used to* to talk about past habits or states which aren't true any more.
I used to share a room with my brother when I was younger.

Form

Affirmative: we use *used to* + infinitive.

I used to walk to school, but now I cycle.

Negative: we use *didn't* + *use to* + infinitive.

I didn't use to like chorizo, but now I do.

Interrogative: we put *did* before the subject + *use to* + infinitive.

Did you use to live in Madrid?

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to*.

In the nineteenth century, people *didn't use to watch* (not watch) TV.

- 1 When I was a teenager, I (go out) all the time.
- 2 you (wear) a uniform when you were at school?
- 3 Helen plays tennis every day now, but she (not do) any exercise at all.
- 4 Sting is a famous singer, but he (be) a teacher.
- 5 Kevin (not eat) meat, but now he eats it all the time.
- 6 Rachel doesn't drink coffee at the moment,

Reported speech: statements

Reported speech: statements

In reported speech, the verb moves back a tense, e.g. present simple > past simple, present continuous > past continuous, etc.

'I like heavy metal music.' He said that he liked heavy metal music.

'I'm studying French and Spanish.' She said that she was studying French and Spanish.

The past perfect tense and modal verbs *should*, *could*, *might* and *ought to* don't change in reported speech.

'You should ask him out.' She said that I should ask him out.

The two most common reporting verbs are *say* and *tell*.

We use *say* + *that* + clause.

He said that he was going out with Jane that night.

We use *tell* + object pronoun + *that* + clause.
He told me that he was going out with Jane that night.

1 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

- 1 'She goes out with her friends every night.'

Sue's father said that

.....

- 2 'I bought the tickets yesterday.'

She said that

.....

- 3 'They're going to Florida next week.'

Tim told me that

.....

- 4 'He won't be in the office tomorrow.'

2 Read the interview. Then complete the summary.

Interviewer I hear you have a very unusual job.

Mr Fogarty That's right.

Interviewer So what do you do?

Mr Fogarty Well, I'm investigating the Loch Ness monster. Every day I go to Loch Ness and wait for the monster to appear.

Interviewer And have you ever seen the monster?

Mr Fogarty Yes, I have. It was very foggy and I tried to take a photograph, but unfortunately my camera didn't work.

Interviewer Do you think you'll see it again?

Mr Fogarty I might see it again if I'm lucky.

Interviewer And what do people think about your job?

Mr Fogarty Many people think it's a strange job to have. They don't believe in the Loch Ness monster, but I know it's out there somewhere.

The interviewer asked Mr Fogarty what he did. He explained that he **was investigating** the Loch Ness Monster. He said that every day he

¹ to Loch Ness and ² for the monster to appear. He claimed that he

³ the monster. He said that it

⁴ very foggy and he ⁵ to take a photograph, but unfortunately his

He said that he

Reported speech: questions and commands

Reported speech

In reported speech, the verb moves back a tense, e.g. present simple > past simple, present continuous > past continuous, etc.

'Are you a student?' He asked me if I was a student.

'Is Lisa watching TV?' She asked me if Lisa was watching TV.

The past perfect tense and modal verbs *should*, *could*, *might* and *ought to* don't change in reported speech.

'What should I do?' She asked me what she should do.

Reported questions

We use *ask*, *want to know* or *wondered* to report questions. We change the interrogative form to the affirmative form, and we put the subject before the verb.

'Where are you?' He wanted to know where I was.

A yes/no question is introduced by *if* or *whether*.
'Can I borrow your bike?' She wondered if/whether she could borrow my bike.

1 Rewrite the questions in reported speech.

- 1 'Will the flight be delayed?'

Jill wanted to know

- 2 'Where have you been all night?'

My parents wanted to know

Reported commands

We use *told/asked* + object + (not) *to* + infinitive.

'Please help me.' He asked her to help him.

'Don't shout at me.' She told him not to shout at her.

2 Rewrite the commands in reported speech.

'Keep to the left.'

The police officer told the cyclist to *keep to the left*.

- 1 'Please don't smoke in this area.'

The waitress asked them

- 2 'Sit down and be quiet.'

The teacher told the class

- 3 'Don't forget to post the letter.'

Jane told her boyfriend

- 4 'Don't talk during the exam.'

The examiner told us

- 5 'Please switch off your mobile phone.'

The air hostess asked him

3 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Use the correct form of the verbs from the box.

order warn remind offer advise

'Put down your gun, Paul.'

The police officer *ordered* Paul to *put down* his gun.

- 1 'I think you should have a holiday, Kate.'

Comparatives and superlatives; (not) as ... as

Comparatives and superlatives; (not) as ... as

Use

We use comparative adjectives to compare two people, places or things.

South Park is funnier than The Simpsons.

Oasis are more talented than Boyzone.

We use superlative adjectives to compare three or more people, places or things.

Michael Jordan is the best basketball player in the world.

Form

Short adjectives of one syllable: we add -er and -est, e.g. *cold > colder, coldest*.

Adjectives of two syllables that end in -y: we change the y to i and add -er and -est, e.g. *funny > funnier, funniest*.

Adjectives that end in a vowel + consonant: we double the consonant, e.g. *big > bigger, biggest*.

Adjectives of two or more syllables: we use more or most + adjective, e.g. *interesting > more interesting, most interesting*.

1 Rewrite the sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

No other building in the world is as high as the Petronas Towers.

The Petronas Towers **are the highest buildings in the world.** (high)

- 1 In the summer Barcelona is cooler than Madrid.

In the summer Madrid is (hot)

- 2 Paris isn't as exciting as London.

London is (exciting)

2 Complete the text with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

The ¹..... (late) computer game on the market is called *Dark City*. Like its rival *The Shadow*, *Dark City* is a spy adventure story. We asked a player to tell us about it.

'It's the ²..... (fast) and the

³..... (exciting) game I've ever played,' says teenager Andrew Milroy.

'*Dark City* has a ⁴..... (good) soundtrack than *The Shadow*, and the special effects are ⁵..... (realistic).

It's also ⁶..... (easy) to play.'

However, it isn't cheap. At £150 it's the

⁷..... (expensive) game in the

shops. And it's also the ⁸..... (violent). Nevertheless it will probably be

one of the ⁹..... (popular) games this year.

(not) as ... as

We use (not) as + adjective + as to compare two people, places or things.

English is as difficult as French.

Their latest CD isn't as good as their last CD.

3 Rewrite the sentences using not as ... as.

Brad is smaller than John.

John isn't as small as Brad.

Expressions of quantity

a lot of, much and many

We usually use *a lot of* in affirmative sentences, and *much* and *many* in negative sentences and questions.

We use *many* with countable nouns, and *much* with uncountable nouns. We can use *a lot of* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

There were a lot of people at the concert.

There wasn't much time left to get to the station.

How many CDs have you got?

1 Complete the sentences with *a lot of*, *much* or *many*.

- 1 How paintings were stolen from the art gallery?
- 2 How money have you got?
- 3 There were Manchester United supporters at the football match.
- 4 By the time we got to the front of the cinema queue, there weren't tickets left.
- 5 flights were delayed because of the bad weather.

a few and a little

We use *a few* with countable nouns, and *a little* with uncountable nouns.

There were only a few tourists at the museum today.
By the time Clare got to the party, there was only a little food left.

2 Complete the sentences with *a few* or *a little*.

- 1 Juan can't speak English very well. He only knows words.

some and any

We use *some*, *someone/somebody*, *something*, etc. in affirmative sentences.

We use *any*, *anyone/anybody*, *anywhere*, etc. in negative sentences and questions.

Someone stopped me in the street and asked me for directions.

Sue didn't have any time to go shopping.

Have you got anything to wear for the party?

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 Did you buy her for her birthday?
- 2 Oh no! I've forgotten my wallet! Have you got money?
- 3 Did you see you knew at the party?
- 4 I met you used to go out with last night.
- 5 I've got interesting to tell you!

4 Read the text and choose the correct words.

Summer holidays

¹ A lot of / Much people go ² somewhere / anywhere in Europe for their summer holidays. Paris is the number one destination. You don't need ³ much / many money to get there and the city has ⁴ something / anything for everyone. However, ⁵ a lot of / much other people have the same idea, so the city can get very crowded.

⁶ Many / Much holidaymakers like to go ⁷ somewhere / anywhere with beautiful beaches and ⁸ not many / not much tourists.

Answers to grammar worksheets

Present simple (page 5)

- 1**
- 1 has got
 - 2 's
 - 3 works
 - 4 gets up
 - 5 drives
 - 6 doesn't have
 - 7 interviews
 - 8 finishes
 - 9 doesn't go
 - 10 has to
 - 11 stops
 - 12 goes
 - 13 doesn't leave
 - 14 Does Tim enjoy
- 2**
- 1 Does he go to work by bus?
 - 2 Does he interview pop stars?
 - 3 Where does he have lunch?
 - 4 Does he choose records in the afternoon?
 - 5 What time does he leave work?
 - 6 Does he like his job?
- 3**
- 1 I don't usually play basketball on Saturdays.
 - 2 Where does he live?
 - 3 Nigel watches TV in his bedroom every evening.
 - 4 Do you work for a radio station?
 - 5 They always travel to school by bus.
 - 6 She doesn't often visit New York.
 - 7 He wants to study German and French at university.
 - 8 Does she sometimes go to the cinema?

Present continuous (page 6)

- 2**
- 1 'm having
 - 2 'm writing
 - 3 are swimming
 - 4 are playing
 - 5 'm having
 - 6 're sitting
 - 7 'm not listening
 - 8 'm not eating
 - 9 'm thinking
 - 10 's staying
 - 11 are going
- 3**
- 1 Jack isn't playing basketball.
 - 2 She's watching TV.
 - 3 Why are you doing that?
 - 4 Are they doing their homework?
 - 5 I'm not feeling tired.
 - 6 Clare and I aren't making a noise!

Present simple and present continuous (page 7)

- 1**
- 1 doesn't often go
 - 2 Do you know
 - 3 are you listening to
 - 4 works
 - 5 rises
 - 6 don't like; 'm not getting
 - 7 are going
- 2**
- 1 is
 - 2 lives
 - 3 finishes
 - 4 goes
 - 5 is looking out of
 - 6 watches
 - 7 isn't sitting
 - 8 's
 - 9 's reading
 - 10 's got
 - 11 's wearing
 - 12 Do I know

Past simple (page 8)

- 1**
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 was | 9 helped |
| 2 began | 10 left |
| 3 wasn't | 11 saw |
| 4 hated | 12 gave |
| 5 didn't learn | 13 made |
| 6 spent | 14 changed |
| 7 came from | 15 shocked |
| 8 was | |
- 2**
- 1 Where was he from?
 - 2 What did his father do?
 - 3 How did he help his father?
 - 4 Why did his father stop painting?
 - 5 Did he make sculptures?
 - 6 Why were people shocked?
- 3**
- 1 didn't learn; learned
 - 2 enjoyed; didn't enjoy
 - 3 didn't spend; spent
 - 4 gave; didn't give
 - 5 made; didn't make

Subject and object questions (page 9)

- 1**
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 object | 4 object |
| 2 subject | 5 subject |
| 3 object | 6 subject |
- 2**
- 1 What did he forget?
 - 2 What has been stolen?
 - 3 Who won the lottery this weekend?
 - 4 What does she want for her birthday?
 - 5 Who did they arrest?
 - 6 Who's talking to Clare?
 - 7 What was she making?
 - 8 Who telephoned you yesterday?
- 3**
- 1 What happened last night?

- 4 1 What did you have for lunch yesterday?
- 2 Who did Jack invite to his party?
- 3 Who told the police about the incident?
- 4 Who did Sally talk to at the café last night?
- 5 What made you change your mind?
- 6 What happened after we left?
- 7 Why did Paul want to go home early?

Past continuous (page 10)

- 1 1 She was doing aerobics at the gym.
- 2 She was having lunch with David.
- 3 She was working on a photoshoot.
- 4 She was buying new clothes.
- 5 She was watching fashion videos.
- 2 1 was cleaning
- 2 was riding
- 3 were drinking
- 4 were arguing
- 5 was reading
- 6 were buying
- 3 1 were you doing
- 2 was shopping
- 3 was walking
- 4 was he doing
- 5 was running
- 6 Was he carrying
- 7 wasn't holding
- 8 was he wearing?
- 9 was wearing
- 10 wasn't wearing

Past simple and past continuous (page 11)

- 1 1 was lying 6 got up
- 2 was blowing 7 switched on

- 3 1 were searching
- 2 hit
- 3 injured
- 4 was hiding
- 5 destroyed
- 6 didn't come out
- 7 didn't recognize
- 8 was having
- 9 heard
- 10 put on
- 11 escaped
- 12 was running
- 13 struck
- 14 was

- 4 1 What were the rescue teams doing at midnight?
- 2 How many homes did the storm destroy?
- 3 Where was Robert Hensley hiding when the tornado hit his home?
- 4 When did he come out?
- 5 Who was having a bath when the tornado arrived?

used to (page 12)

- 1 1 used to go out
- 2 Did you use to wear
- 3 didn't use to do
- 4 used to be
- 5 didn't use to eat
- 6 used to drink
- 7 Did he used to work
- 2 1 They used to work every day.
- 2 They didn't use to go to school.
- 3 They used to live in dark houses.
- 4 They didn't use to have a bath every day.
- 5 They used to go to bed early.

- 3 1 used to work
- 2 get used to wearing
- 3 used to wear
- 4 didn't use to change
- 5 ever get used to living

- 2 1 will live
- 2 are you meeting
- 3 'll wear
- 4 he's going to buy
- 5 I'm going to be
- 6 I'll go
- 3 1 I'm starting
- 2 I'm going to study
- 3 I'll be able to
- 4 we're going
- 5 I won't see
- 6 I'll probably find
- 7 he's definitely going to stay
- 8 we'll see
- 9 Will you come

First conditional (page 14)

- 1 1 d 3 b 5 c
- 2 a 4 e
- 2 1 will be; don't tidy
- 2 will he do; says
- 3 Will you wait; 'm
- 4 break; 'll have
- 5 get; will you send
- 6 don't find; won't be able to
- 7 Will she come out; ask
- 8 don't phone; 'll see
- 3 1 book
- 2 'll take
- 3 don't have
- 4 'll organise
- 5 like
- 6 'll arrange
- 7 want
- 8 won't have to
- 9 call
- 10 'll get
- 11 aren't
- 12 'll give

- 4 1 If you don't exercise regularly, you'll get fat.
- 2 If she visits Paris, she'll see the Eiffel Tower.
- 3 If we get a computer, we'll play computer games.

- 3** 1 Rob will phone us as soon as he arrives.
 2 I'll get ready while you decide where to go.
 3 He'll let you see the painting when he finishes it tomorrow.
 4 Let's do something before it's too late.
 5 Tim will fail his driving test unless he practises more.

Second conditional (page 16)

- 1** 1 d 3 b 5 a
 2 e 4 c
- 2** 1 would lend; had
 2 would you do; met
 3 Would she speak; asked
 4 didn't play; wouldn't get
 5 were; would be
 6 would you go; could go
 7 'd watch; wasn't broken
- 3** 1 She'd travel around the world if she wasn't afraid of flying.
 2 If I was older, I'd have my own flat.
 3 If I wasn't busy at college, I'd often see my friends.
 4 He wouldn't be overweight if he exercised.
 5 If I was taller, I'd be a model.
 6 I'd surf the Internet if I had a computer.
 7 He'd write more often if he had the time.

4 Students' own answers

First and second conditionals (page 17)

- 1** 1 d 3 c 5 e
 2 f 4 b 6 a
- 2** 1 won 6 tell

Third conditional (page 18)

- 1** 1 wouldn't have met
 2 had remembered
 3 would have won
 4 would have caught
 5 hadn't stolen
 6 had studied
 7 wouldn't have got
- 2** 1 hadn't vandalised; wouldn't have got
 2 hadn't got; wouldn't have been
 3 'd taken off his hat; wouldn't have known
 4 hadn't known; wouldn't have caught
 5 'd known; wouldn't have stolen
 6 had contained; wouldn't have been
- 3** 1 If Chris hadn't been tired, he wouldn't have forgotten to lock the front door.
 2 Tanya wouldn't have won the Olympic medal if she hadn't trained every day.
 3 If I hadn't missed the bus, I wouldn't have been late for the job interview.
 4 Sue would have gone to the party if she hadn't had an exam.

First, second and third conditionals (page 19)

- 1** 1 f 4 g 7 e
 2 b 5 a
 3 c 6 d
- 2** 1 hadn't bought
 2 spent
 3 had found out
 4 'll have to
 5 wouldn't have got

Present perfect simple with *ever* and *never* (page 20)

- 1** 1 Have you ever seen
 2 hasn't seen
 3 Have you ever had
 4 's never eaten
 5 Have you ever written
 6 've never been
- 2** 1 has never flown
 2 Have you ever ridden; rode
 3 has never had
 4 Have you ever read; read
- 3** 1 did you find out
 2 did you feel
 3 've never competed
 4 did you start
 5 started
 6 was
 7 Have you won
 8 've never won

Present perfect simple with *for* and *since* (page 21)

- 1** 1 has he lived
 2 haven't seen
 3 've known
 4 have they had
 5 hasn't written
 6 've been
 7 hasn't eaten
 8 have you belonged
- 2** 1 for 5 for
 2 for 6 since
 3 since 7 since
 4 for
- 3** 1 has surprised
 2 joined
 3 has performed
 4 has enjoyed
 5 had
 6 reached
 7 sold
 8 have released

- 2 1 have just revealed
- 2 has already served
- 3 haven't found the stolen jewellery yet
- 4 have just confirmed
- 5 has just finished
- 6 has already worked
- 7 hasn't played a starring role yet

- 3 1 She hasn't phoned yet.
- 2 I've already finished it.
- 3 I've just fallen off my skateboard.
- 4 I haven't found it yet.

Present perfect simple and past simple (page 23)

- 1 1 already 4 since
- 2 ever 5 since
- 3 yet 6 just

- 2 1 hit
- 2 have already lost
- 3 handed in
- 4 has risen
- 5 increased

- 3 1 Have you ever dreamed
- 2 starred
- 3 appeared
- 4 hasn't stopped
- 5 's been
- 6 's worked
- 7 was
- 8 got
- 9 wasn't
- 10 became
- 11 began
- 12 has been
- 13 's already made
- 14 has just started

- 4 1 How old was he when he first appeared on TV?
- 2 Has he ever met Robert De Niro?
- 3 How long has he been an

- 2 1 has directed
- 2 has been working on
- 3 has been designing
- 4 has designed
- 5 have published
- 6 have been publishing

- 3 1 has wanted
- 2 's been travelling
- 3 's visited
- 4 's already been
- 5 've never been
- 6 has he bought
- 7 've been eating
- 8 has met
- 9 've made
- 10 've exchanged
- 11 've also been writing
- 12 haven't finished

Prepositions of time (page 25)

- 1 1 since 4 for
- 2 for 5 ago
- 3 ago

- 2 1 for 4 for
- 2 during 5 for
- 3 during

- 3 1 until 5 by
- 2 By 6 until
- 3 until 7 By
- 4 by 8 until

- 4 1 ago 4 for
- 2 Since 5 By
- 3 during 6 until

Past perfect simple (page 26)

- 1 1 'd just seen
- 2 hadn't met
- 3 'd forgotten
- 4 'd gone
- 5 hadn't seen
- 6 hadn't been
- 7 had already left
- 8 hadn't brought

Past perfect continuous (page 27)

- 1 1 'd been travelling
- 2 'd been talking
- 3 hadn't been taking
- 4 'd been driving
- 5 'd been looking
- 6 hadn't been listening

- 2 1 had left
- 2 had been working
- 3 had been playing
- 4 Had you heard
- 5 'd forgotten

- 3 1 'd been travelling
- 2 had managed
- 3 hadn't damaged
- 4 had been
- 5 had been following
- 6 'd been watching
- 7 had happened

Future perfect simple and future continuous (page 28)

- 1 1 'll be skiing
- 2 'll have visited
- 3 'll be taking
- 4 'll still be doing; 'll have finished
- 5 'll be working
- 6 'll have lived

- 2 1 will we be doing
- 2 'll be travelling
- 3 will have developed
- 4 will be leaving
- 5 will have already voyaged
- 6 will have already reached
- 7 will have colonized
- 8 will these humans be doing

- 3 Students' own answers

Modal verbs: must and have to (page 29)

- 1 1 have to 4 have to

Modal verbs: *should* and *ought to* (page 30)

- 1**
- 1 You shouldn't / oughtn't to work so hard.
You should / ought to go to bed.
 - 2 You should / ought to wear sunscreen.
You shouldn't / oughtn't to be so silly.
 - 3 You should / ought to eat something.
You shouldn't / oughtn't to miss lunch.
 - 4 You shouldn't / oughtn't to borrow money.
You should / ought to save your own money.
 - 5 You should / ought to read a book.
You shouldn't / oughtn't to watch TV all the time.
- 2**
- 1 He shouldn't have / oughtn't to have got home late.
 - 2 He should have / ought to have gone to bed early.
 - 3 He should have / ought to have set his alarm.
 - 4 He shouldn't have / oughtn't to have got up so late.
 - 5 He should have / ought to have booked a later flight.
 - 6 He shouldn't have / oughtn't to have forgotten his passport.
 - 7 He should have / ought to have locked his door.

Modal verbs: *may*, *might*, *could*, *must* and *can't* (page 31)

- 1**
- 1 Jane could visit Switzerland next year.
 - 2 I may take Spanish lessons.
 - 3 They might be late.

The passive (1) (page 32)

- 1**
- 1 is watched; Millions of football fans watch the World Cup.
 - 2 will be attended; Lots of stars will attend the film premiere.
 - 3 was invented; William Dickson invented the first movie camera in 1891.
 - 4 will be opened; Robbie Williams will open the new Virgin Megastore.
- 2**
- 1 was designed
 - 2 won't be released
 - 3 are made; are exported
 - 4 are sold
 - 5 will be performed
- 3**
- 1 are often created
 - 2 weren't filmed
 - 3 was made
 - 4 aren't played
 - 5 're done
 - 6 were set on fire
 - 7 were protected
 - 8 was injured
 - 9 won't be needed
 - 10 will be generated

The passive (2) (page 33)

- 1**
- 1 were lifted off
 - 2 are said
 - 3 is being held
 - 4 was broken into
 - 5 were stolen
 - 6 has just been announced
 - 7 has been bought
 - 8 will be played
- 2**
- 1 Michael Jordan is said to be the best basketball player in the world.
 - 2 Eating chocolate was claimed to be good for your health.

Reported speech: statements (page 34)

- 1**
- 1 Sue's father said that she went out with her friends every night.
 - 2 She said that she had bought the tickets the day before.
 - 3 Tim told me that they were going to Florida the following week.
 - 4 The secretary said that he wouldn't be in the office the following day.
 - 5 Jenny's brother told me that she had passed her driving test.
 - 6 He told me that Carl might come to the football match that afternoon.
- 2**
- 1 went
 - 2 waited
 - 3 had seen
 - 4 had been
 - 5 had tried
 - 6 hadn't worked
 - 7 might see
 - 8 was
 - 9 thought
 - 10 didn't believe
 - 11 knew

Reported speech: questions and commands (page 35)

- 1**
- 1 Jill wanted to know if/whether the flight would be delayed.
 - 2 My parents wanted to know where I had been all night.
 - 3 Mark wondered if/whether he would pass his exam.
 - 4 Sue asked me if/whether I had remembered the invitations.
 - 5 Karl wondered how long I had been in the country.

- 3** 1 He advised Kate to have a holiday.
 2 She warned John not to touch the electric wire.
 3 She offered to help Brad.
 4 She reminded Jamie that it was Julie's birthday on Friday.

Defining and non-defining relative clauses (page 36)

- 1** 1 The book, which was written by Agatha Christie, is about a murder on the Nile.
 2 The diamond necklace, which was stolen last week, has been found by the police.
 3 Steven Spielberg, who is a famous film director, lives in Hollywood.
 4 My friend Isabel, whose father is a TV presenter, wants to do media studies.
 5 The new club, where Jamie works, plays great music.
 6 My holiday in Ibiza, when I first met Jenny, was wonderful.
 7 The new band, which was formed last year, is very good.
- 2** 1 There's the girl (who/that) I was telling you about.
 2 That was the day (when) they got married.
 3 She's the girl whose brother plays in the football team.
 4 That's the café where I meet my friends.
 5 This is the film (which/that) I've been waiting to see for ages.
 6 Have you met the girl who's/that's going out with

Gerunds and infinitives (page 37)

- 1** 1 Rachel was angry about losing the race.
 2 Instead of going to the cinema, we watched a video at home.
 3 By practising every weekend, Ivan passed his driving test.
 4 Before phoning her friend, Gillian read the newspaper.
 5 After leaving the disco, they went for a coffee.
 6 Jake is upset about splitting up with his girlfriend.
- 2** 1 to go 4 to buy
 2 to buy 5 getting up
 3 studying 6 wearing
- 3** 1 playing 7 to move
 2 going 8 to happen
 3 to play 9 waiting
 4 turning off 10 stopping
 5 to hide 11 to believe
 6 to walk

Comparatives and superlatives; (not) as ... as (page 38)

- 1** 1 In the summer Madrid is hotter than Barcelona.
 2 London is more exciting than Paris.
 3 Julia Roberts is the best paid actress in Hollywood.
 4 The Fashion Café is trendier than Planet Hollywood.
 5 English is the easiest language to learn.
- 2** 1 latest
 2 fastest
 3 most exciting
 4 better
 5 more realistic

Expressions of quantity (page 39)

- 1** 1 many 4 many
 2 much 5 A lot of
 3 a lot of
- 2** 1 a few 4 a few
 2 a little 5 a little
 3 a few
- 3** 1 anything 4 someone
 2 any 5 something
 3 anyone
- 4** 1 A lot of 9 anything
 2 somewhere 10 some
 3 much 11 a lot of
 4 something 12 A few
 5 A lot of 13 somewhere
 6 Many 14 someone
 7 somewhere
 8 not many

Articles: the, a/an (page 40)

- 1** 1 The; the; the 5 an
 2 0; the 6 a
 3 a 7 0
 4 0 8 The; the
- 2** 1 the 9 the 17 a
 2 0 10 0 18 the
 3 The 11 a 19 an
 4 a 12 a 20 the
 5 the 13 0 21 the
 6 an 14 the 22 the
 7 0 15 a
 8 0 16 The