

UNIT 1
1.1 Verb to be ▶ Ex. 1-4

Positive

I	'm	from Bristol.
He She It	's	
We You They	're	

I'm = I am

 He's = He is
 She's = She is
 It's = It is

 We're = We are
 You're = You are
 They're = They are

Negative

I	'm not	from Italy.
He She It	isn't	married?
We You They	aren't	

I'm not = I am not NOT ~~I am not~~
 He isn't = He is not
 She isn't = She is not
 It isn't = It is not

 We aren't = We are not
 You aren't = You are not
 They aren't = They are not

Questions with question words
Answers

What	's your name? 's her surname? 's his phone number?	Alicia Johnson. 07773 321456
Where	are you from? 's she from?	London.
Who	's Lara? 's she?	She's my sister.
How	are you?	Fine, thanks. I'm 22.
How old		

(What's = What is)

(Where's = Where is)

(Who's = Who is)

NOT ~~I have 22 years.~~
Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	nice?
Are	you they	married?

Short answers

 Yes, he is. NOT ~~Yes, he's.~~
 No, she isn't.
 Yes, it is. NOT ~~Yes, it's~~

 Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
 Yes, we are./No, we aren't.

Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

1.2 Possessive adjectives ▶ Ex. 5

What's	my your his her its	name?
This is	our your their	house.

1.3 Possessive 's ▶ Ex. 6

my wife's name = her name = the name of my wife

Andy's dictionary = his dictionary

my parents' house = their house

UNIT 1 EXERCISES
1 Complete the sentences. Use *am, is, or are*.

- How are you?
- I _____ fine, thanks.
- Patrick _____ my brother.
- We _____ both 23 years old.
- Katy and Paul _____ married.

2 Complete the second sentence with the negative form of the verb *to be*.

- Marco's 21. He isn't 22.
- Tom and Kate are from Manchester. They _____ from London.
- I'm a nurse. I _____ a doctor.
- You're a good student. You _____ a bad student.
- We're French. We _____ Italian.
- She's single. She _____ married.

3 Complete the questions. Use *What, Where, Who, How much, or How old*.

- How old are you? I'm 22.
- _____ is Nick? He's at home.
- _____ is this? It's £40.
- _____ is your job? I'm a teacher.
- _____ is that? It's Alex.

4 Match a question with a short answer.

- Is she married? _____ a No, it isn't.
- Are you a doctor? _____ b Yes, she is.
- Is it hot outside today? _____ c No, he isn't.
- Are your classmates nice? _____ d No, I'm not.
- Is he from Italy? _____ e Yes, they are.

5 Complete the conversation. Use *my, your, her, or his*.
Ann Hi, (1) My name's Ann. What's (2) _____ name?

Nick Hi! (3) _____ name's Nick. This is my sister. (4) _____ name's Maria.

Ann Hi. This is my brother. (5) _____ name is Tom.

6 Rewrite the sentences. Use the possessive 's.

- Jane + book Jane's book
- my friend + bag _____
- my family + house _____
- John + son _____
- Andrea + brother _____
- his wife + name _____

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 2

2.1 Present Simple *he, she, it* ▶ Ex. 1–2

- The Present Simple expresses a fact which is always true, or true for a long time.
He **comes** from New Zealand. She **works** with her husband.
- The Present Simple also expresses a habit or a routine.
He **often goes** to the gym. She **walks** her dog every day.

Positive

He	lives	in Hungary.
She		
It		

Negative

He	doesn't live	in Belgium.	doesn't = does not
She			
It			

Question

Where	does	he she it	live?
-------	------	-----------------	-------

Yes/No questions

Does	he she it	live	in America? in France?
------	-----------------	------	---------------------------

Short answers

Yes, he does.
No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.

2.2 Spelling of the third person singular ▶ Ex. 3

- Most verbs add *-s* in the third person singular.
wear → wears speak → speaks live → lives
But *go* and *do* are different. They add *-es*.
go → goes do → does
- If the verb ends in *-s*, *-sh*, or *-ch*, add *-es*.
finish → finishes watch → watches
- If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, the *-y* changes to *-ies*.
fly → flies study → studies
But if the verb ends in a vowel + *-y* the *-y* does not change.
play → plays
- Have* is irregular.
have → has

2.3 Pronouns

- Subject pronouns come before the verb.
He likes them. I love him. She wants it.
- Object pronouns come after the verb.
He likes them. I love him. She wants it.

UNIT 2 EXERCISES

1 Change the sentences from positive to negative.

- Olivier comes from Belgium. Olivier doesn't come from Belgium.
- Sandra works in a school. _____
- Bill speaks Japanese. _____
- My sister has two children. _____
- Lucy goes to Greece every year. _____
- Peter studies art at college. _____

2 Make questions.

- study / Harry / German / at school / does / ?
Does Harry study German at school?
- does / she / live / where / ?

- does / come / this stamp / where / from / ?

- sports / does / enjoy / she / what / ?

- Guy / does / have / a / dog / ?

3 Write the third person singular form of the verbs.

- do does
- buy _____
- watch _____
- have _____
- listen _____
- walk _____

UNIT 3
3.1 Present Simple ▶ Ex. 1-2

Positive

I We You They	live	in New York.
He She It	lives	

Negative

I We You They	don't	live	in New York.
He She It	doesn't		

Question

Where do you live?
Where does he live?

Yes/No questions

Do you like playing cards?
Does she go out on Sunday?

Short answers

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

3.2 Adverbs of frequency ▶ Ex. 3

0%	50%	100%
never	sometimes	always
	often	usually

1 These adverbs usually come before the main verb.

She **never** goes out on Sunday.

I **sometimes** work late.

I **often** eat in a restaurant.

I **usually** go to bed at about 11.00.

We **always** stop work at 6.00.

They come after the verb **to be**.

She's **always** late.

I'm **never** hungry in the morning.

2 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

Sometimes we go out. We go out **sometimes**.

Usually I walk to school. I walk to school **usually**.

3 *Never* and *always* don't come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

NOT ~~Never I go to the theatre.~~

~~Always I have tea in the morning.~~

3.3 like/love + verb + -ing ▶ Ex. 4

When *like* and *love* are followed by another verb, it is usually the *-ing* form.

I **like** cooking.

She **loves** listening to music.

I don't **like** studying.

UNIT 3 EXERCISES
1 Complete the sentences.

- I *don't watch* TV every day. (not watch)
- John and Kate _____ French and German. (speak)
- Nadia often _____ running before breakfast. (go)
- I _____ six days a week. (work)
- My brother _____ the piano, he plays the guitar. (not play)
- We _____ in the city centre. (not live)

2 Make questions and short answers. Use the Present Simple.

1 he / like / swimming / ?

Does he like swimming?

No, *he doesn't*.

2 you / have / a computer / ?

Yes, _____ .

3 they / live / in Paris / ?

Yes, _____ .

4 she / work / start / at 9.00 / ?

No, _____ .

5 we / have / any bread / ?

Yes, _____ .

3 Put the adverb in the correct place.

1 George walks to work. (always) *George always walks to work.*

2 Sandra watches TV. (never) _____

3 You don't go running. (often) _____

4 I have toast for breakfast. (usually) _____

5 They play golf. (sometimes) _____

4 Find and correct two incorrect sentences.

1 Vicky loves listen to the radio.

2 My sister likes going shopping.

3 They love reading.

4 David likes to cooking.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 4

▶ 4.1 *There is .../There are ...* ▶ Ex. 1-2

Positive

There	is	a sofa.	(singular)
	are	two bedrooms.	(plural)

Negative

There	isn't	a shower.	(singular)
	aren't	any pictures.	(plural)

Yes/No questions

Is	there	a table?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are		any photos?	

Short answers

▶ 4.2 *How many ...?*

How many bathrooms are there?

▶ 4.3 *some/any* ▶ Ex. 3

Positive

There are **some** pictures. *some* + plural noun

Negative

There aren't **any** glasses. *any* + plural noun

Question

Are there **any** books? *any* + plural noun

▶ 4.4 *a lot of*

She has **a lot of** clothes.

▶ 4.5 *this, that, these, those* ▶ Ex. 4

- We use *this/these* to talk about people/things that are near to us.
I like **this** picture. How much are **these** mugs?
- We use *that/those* to talk about people/things that aren't near to us.
Can you see **that** man? Who are **those** children outside?
- We can use *this/that/these/those* without a noun.
This is lovely. **That's** horrible.
Can I have **this**? **These** are my favourite.
I don't like **that**. I don't want **those**.

UNIT 4 EXERCISES

1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Is there | a any biscuits? |
| 2 There are | b a computer. |
| 3 Are there | c a car park? |
| 4 There isn't | d two girls. |

2 Complete the sentences. Use the verb *to be* (+, -, or ?).

- (?) Are there any books?
- (-) There _____ any champagne.
- (+) There _____ five glasses.
- (?) _____ there a dictionary?
- (-) There _____ any magazines.
- (+) There _____ a black dog.

3 Complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any*.

- There are some photos on the shelf.
- Are there _____ glasses on the table?
- There are _____ eggs in the fridge.
- There aren't _____ plates in the cupboard.
- Are there _____ students in the classroom?

4 Underline the correct word in *italics*.

- I like this / *these* clock.
- Do you want *those* / that books?
- These* / this flowers are beautiful!
- How much is *that* / those skirt?
- Is *this* / *these* your coat?
- This/Those* is a picture of my mother.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 5

▶ 5.1 can/can't ▶ Ex. 1-2

Can and *can't* have the same form in all persons.
There is no *do* or *does*.

Can is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

She can swim.

He can't dance. NOT ~~He doesn't can dance.~~

▶ 5.2 was/were ▶ Ex. 3

Was/Were is the past of *am/is/are*.

Positive

I/He/She/It	was	in Paris yesterday.
We/You/They	were	in England last year.

Negative

I/He/She/It	wasn't	at school yesterday.
We/You/They	weren't	at the party last night.

Question

Where **were you** yesterday?

Was **he** at school? Yes, **he was**. / No, **he wasn't**.

⚠ We use *was/were* with *born*, not *am/is/are*.

Where were you born? NOT ~~Where are you born?~~

▶ 5.3 could/couldn't ▶ Ex. 1-2

Could is the past of *can*.

Could and *couldn't* have the same form in all persons.

Could is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

Positive

I He/She/It We/You/They	could	swim.
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Negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	couldn't	dance.
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NOT ~~He didn't could dance.~~

Question

What	could	I he/she/it we/you/they	do?
------	-------	-------------------------------	-----

Yes/No questions

Could	you/she/they/etc.	drive? cook?
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Short answers

Yes, she could.
Yes, they could.
No, we couldn't.

NOT ~~Do you can drive?~~

UNIT 5 EXERCISES

1 Correct the sentences.

1 Tanya can sing, but she couldn't dance.

Tanya can sing, but she can't dance.

2 Mark could to swim two years ago, but he couldn't ride a bicycle.

3 Do you can play tennis?

4 What you can say in French?

5 Could you to write your name when you were four?

2 Write sentences that are true for you. Use *can/can't* or *could/couldn't*.

1 I _____ play an instrument.

2 I _____ use a computer.

3 I _____ fly a plane.

4 I _____ cook.

5 I _____ ride a bike when I was six.

6 I _____ swim when I was two.

7 I _____ speak two languages when I was eight.

8 I _____ swim when I was seven.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the past. Use *was* or *were*.

1 I'm in London. I was in London.

2 They are at a party. _____

3 Where are you? _____

2 You aren't at school. _____

5 She's at home. _____

6 Are they in the restaurant? _____

7 Where's David? _____

8 We aren't at work. _____

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 6

6.1 Past Simple – spelling of regular verbs

- The normal rule is to add *-ed*.
work → worked
start → started
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.
live → lived
love → loved
- If the verb has only one syllable and one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant, and add *-ed*.
stop → stopped
plan → planned
- Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change to *-ied*.
study → studied
carry → carried

6.2 Past Simple ▶ Ex. 1–3

The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished.

I **lived** in Rome when I was six.

She **started** school when she was four.

The form of the Past Simple is the same in all persons.

Positive

I	lived	in London in 1985.
He/She/It		
You/We/They		

Negative

We use *didn't* + infinitive (without *to*) in all persons.

I	didn't	live	in Madrid.
He/She/It			
You/We/They			

Question

We use *did* + subject + infinitive (without *to*) in all persons.

When	did	I	go?
Where		he/she/it	
		we/you/they	

Yes/No questions

Did	you	like	the film?
	she	enjoy	the party?
	they		
	etc.		

Short answers

No, I didn't.
No, we didn't.
Yes, she did.
No, they didn't.

6.3 Irregular verbs

To be is irregular and has two forms in the past:

be → was/were

Other irregular verbs have only one form in the past:

go → went

can → could

▶▶ See irregular verbs p158

6.4 Time expressions ▶ Ex. 4–5

last	night
	month
	week
	year
	Saturday

yesterday	morning
	afternoon
	evening

UNIT 6 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

- I stopped playing football at 5 p.m. (stop)
- She _____ in a café last summer. (work)
- You _____ John last week. (not see)
- _____ he _____ to university? (go)
- Sarah _____ in New York in 2002. (live)
- When _____ they _____? (arrive)
- Peter _____ to travel round Europe. (decide)
- Luke _____ two dogs and a cat. (have)
- When _____ the film _____? (finish)
- They _____ the film. (not watch)

2 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Did you watch TV last night?

- Did you and your friends go out last weekend?

- Did your father teach you to ride a bike?

- Did your parents read to you when you were a child?

3 Write the Past Simple of the verbs.

- walk walked
- write _____
- see _____
- run _____
- eat _____
- sing _____
- become _____
- hear _____

4 Put the time expressions in the correct column.

morning *night* *afternoon* *year* *evening* *week*

last	yesterday
_____	<u>morning</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

5 Number the times in chronological order, 1–6. (1 is the nearest time)

- yesterday morning
 last year
 last week
 yesterday afternoon
 last night

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 7

7.1 Past Simple

For the forms of the Past Simple, see Unit 6.

He **published** his theory of relativity in 1905.

Man **landed** on the moon in 1969.

The Berlin Wall **came down** in 1989.

Questions

When **did it happen**?

How long ago **did it sell**?

How much pocket money **did you get**?

But:

How many people **died** in the war?

How many programmes **were** there?

7.2 Time expressions ▶ Ex. 1

in/at/on

in	the twentieth century / 1924 / the 1990s winter / summer / the evening / the morning / September
on	10 th October / Christmas Day / Saturday / Sunday evening
at	seven o'clock / weekends / night

ago

I went there	ten years / two weeks / a month	ago.
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7.3 Adverbs ▶ Ex. 2-3

Adjectives describe nouns.

a **big** dog a **careful** driver

Adverbs describe verbs.

She ran **quickly**. He drives too **fast**.

To form regular adverbs, add *-ly* to the adjective. Words ending in *-y* change to *-ily*.

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
bad	badly
careful	carefully
real	really
immediate	immediately
easy	easily

Some adverbs are irregular.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
hard	hard
early	early
fast	fast

UNIT 7 EXERCISES

1 Underline the correct preposition.

- They met on / at / in 11 June.
- Kate was born in / at / on the 1980s.
- We play tennis on / in / at weekends.
- She bought the flat at / on / in May.
- What did you do in / at / on Monday?
- I usually have breakfast in / at / on 7.30.
- I was born on / in / at 1990.
- Did you see Mark on / in / at Saturday evening?

2 Change the adjectives into adverbs.

- good well
- happy _____
- fast _____
- hard _____
- angry _____
- noisy _____

3 Complete the sentences with the adjective or the adverb.

- She drives very carefully. (careful / carefully)
- Peter speaks Chinese very _____. (fluent / fluently)
- It was a very _____ journey. (slow / slowly)
- He got a very _____ mark in the exam. (bad / badly)
- I opened the letter _____. (immediate / immediately)
- You play golf very _____. (good / well)

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 8

8.1 Count and uncount nouns ▶ Ex. 1

There are countable nouns. These can be singular or plural.

a book → two books an egg → six eggs

There are uncountable nouns.

bread rice

⚠ Some nouns are both.

We'd like three **ice-creams**, please. Do you like **ice-cream**?

8.2 some and any ▶ Ex. 2

We use *some* in positive sentences with uncount nouns and plural nouns.

There is	some	bread	on the table.
There are		oranges	

We use *some* in questions when we ask for things and offer things.

Can I have	some	coffee, please?
Would you like		grapes?

We use *any* in questions and negative sentences with uncount nouns and plural nouns.

Is there	any	water?	I don't know if there is any water.
Does she have		children?	I don't know if she has any children.
We haven't got		rice.	
There aren't		people.	

8.3 would like ▶ Ex. 3

Would is the same in all persons.

We use *would like* in offers and requests.

Positive

I/He/She We/You/They	'd like	a cup of coffee.	'd = would
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Yes/No questions

Would	you/he/she/they	like a biscuit?	Short answers Yes, please. No, thank you.
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8.4 How much ...? and How many ...? ▶ Ex. 4

We use *How much ...?* with uncount nouns.

How much rice is there? There isn't **much** rice.

We use *How many ...?* with plural count nouns.

UNIT 8 EXERCISES

1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable).

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 magazine <u>C</u> | 5 apple _____ |
| 2 money _____ | 6 bread _____ |
| 3 homework _____ | 7 fruit _____ |
| 4 CD _____ | 8 lamp _____ |

2 Underline the correct word in *italics*.

- Can I have *any* / *some* milk, please?
- Do they have *some* / *any* sandwiches?
- There are *some* / *any* oranges.
- Would you like *any* / *some* coffee?
- Are there *any* / *some* tomatoes?
- I haven't got *some* / *any* bread.

3 Make questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

- you / like / ice-cream / do / ?
Do you like ice-cream?

- plane / a / would / like / you / to / fly / ?

- do / like / going / you / to / restaurants / ?

- where / you / would / like / go / to / for / your / holiday / next. / ?

- you / would / to / like / be / millionaire / a / ?

- sort / what / like / do / you / of / films / ?

4 Complete the sentences. Use *is, are, some, any, much, or many*.

- How *much* sugar is there?
- I'd like _____ water, please.
- _____ there any bread?
- How _____ people did you see?
- There _____ some letters for you.
- Have you got _____ money?

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 9

9.1 Comparative and superlative adjectives ▶ Ex. 1–2

London is **bigger than** Paris.

Paris is **more romantic**.

It's **the most exciting** place!

This is **the best** restaurant in the world.

Form	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	old safe big hot	older safer bigger* hotter*	the oldest the safest the biggest* the hottest*
Adjectives ending in -y	noisy dirty	noisier dirtier	the noisiest the dirtiest
Two or more syllable adjectives	boring beautiful	more boring** more beautiful	the most boring** the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest

* Adjectives which end in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.

fit → fitter thin → thinner

** Most two-syllable adjectives use *more and most*, but some two-syllable adjectives use *-er/-est*.

modern → **more** modern → **most** modern

polite → **more** polite → **most** polite

quiet → quieter/quietest

clever → cleverer/cleverest

1 We can make a comparison stronger using *much* and *a lot*.

London is **much more beautiful** than Paris.

Dave's **a lot more handsome** than Pete.

2 Adverbs also have comparatives.

He works **harder than** you.

Can you come **earlier than** 8.30?

9.2 *have got* and *have* ▶ Ex. 3

Have got means the same as *have* to talk about possession, but the form is very different. We often use *have got* in spoken English.

have got

She has got a garden.

I haven't got a garage.

Have you got any money? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

have

I have a cat.

He doesn't have a car.

Does she have a sister? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Past

The past of both *have* and *have got* is *had/didn't have*.

We **had** a lovely holiday.

I **didn't have** a happy childhood.

What did you **have** for lunch?

When I was young I **had** a bike.

I **didn't have** any money.

UNIT 9 EXERCISES

1 Write the comparative and superlative form.

1 easy easier → the easiest

2 boring _____ → _____

3 far _____ → _____

4 noisy _____ → _____

5 nice _____ → _____

6 bad _____ → _____

7 hot _____ → _____

8 quiet _____ → _____

2 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

1 My TV's bigger than yours.

My TV's more big than yours.

2 She's the prettiest girl I know.

She's the prettiest girl I know.

3 It's the worse film in the world.

It's the worst film in the world.

4 Tommy's the quietest student in the class.

Tommy's the most quiet student in the class.

5 Museums are boringer than parks.

Museums are more boring than parks.

3 Make sentences. Use *have got* (+, -, or ?).

1 (+) I / a brother

Have you got a brother?

2 (?) you / a pet

3 (-) they / a car

4 (?) we / any money

5 (-) he / a computer

6 (+) it / a cinema

UNIT 10

▶ 10.1 Present Continuous ▶ Ex. 1-2

- 1 The Present Continuous describes an activity that is happening now.

She's **wearing** jeans.
I'm **studying** English.

Positive and negative

I'm watching TV.
They aren't watching TV.

Question

What is she thinking?

Yes/No questions

Are you having a good time?
Is my English getting better?
Are they having a party?

Short answers

Yes, we are.
Yes, it is.
No, they aren't.

Spelling of verb + -ing

- 1 Most verbs add *-ing*.
wear → wearing
go → going
- 2 If the infinitive ends in *-e*, drop the *-e* and add *-ing*.
write → writing
smile → smiling
- 3 When a one-syllable verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*.
sit → sitting
get → getting

▶ 10.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous ▶ Ex. 3

- 1 The Present Simple describes things that are always true, or true for a long time.

I **come** from Switzerland.
He **works** in a bank.

- 2 The Present Continuous describes activities happening now, and temporary activities.

I'm **working** very hard this week.
Why **are** you **wearing** yellow trousers?

▶ 10.3 something/nothing ... ▶ Ex. 4

THING something/anything/everything/nothing
BODY somebody/anybody/everybody/nobody
WHERE somewhere/anywhere/everywhere/nowhere

something/anything ...

The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*.

Positive

I'd like **something** to eat.
Somebody phoned you.

Negative

I didn't go **anywhere**.
I don't know **anybody**.

Question

Does **anybody** know the answer?
Would you like **something** to drink? (= an offer)

nobody/nothing/nowhere

- 1 The forms *nobody/nothing/nowhere* can be stronger than *not anybody/anything/anywhere*.

I didn't buy **anything**.

I bought **nothing**. (= stronger, more emphatic)

- 2 We use these forms as the subject of a sentence.

Nobody loves me.

Nothing is cheap these days.

- 3 We use them in one word answers.

'Where did you go?' '**Nowhere**.'

- 4 We don't use two negatives.

NOT ~~I didn't see nobody~~. I **didn't** see **anybody**.

NOT ~~Nothing isn't easy~~. **Nothing** is easy.

UNIT 10 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Continuous.

- 1 He's studying maths at university. (study)
2 I _____ a book at the moment. (not read)
3 Be quiet! I _____ my homework. (do)
4 _____ they _____ ? (work)
5 He _____ the party. (not enjoy)
6 _____ you _____ the film? (enjoy)

2 Write the -ing form.

- 1 write writing
2 stop _____
3 travel _____
4 go _____
5 dance _____
6 read _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple or Continuous.

- 1 Juan comes from Barcelona. (come)
2 I can't talk now. I _____ my lunch. (eat)
3 Why _____ you _____ now? (laugh)
4 She always _____ nice clothes. (wear)
5 We're late! _____ you _____ ? (come)

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

everybody anywhere ~~something~~ nobody
anything nothing

- 1 I'm hungry. I want something to eat.
2 I didn't buy _____ at the shops.
3 I can't find my keys _____ .
4 I can't cook dinner. There's _____ in the fridge!
5 _____ likes the teacher. He's really boring.
6 _____ did their homework this week. Our teacher's very happy.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 11

▶ 11.1 *going to* ▶ Ex. 1

- Going to* expresses a person's plans and intentions.
She's **going to be** a ballet dancer when she grows up.
We're **going to stay** in a villa in France this summer.
- We also use *going to* when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.
Look at those clouds. It's **going to rain**. (= I'm sure.)

Positive and negative

I	'm	(not) going to	have a break. stay at home. be late.
He/She/It	's		
We/You/They	're		

Questions

When	am	I	going to	have a break? stay at home?
	is	he/she/it		
	are	we/you/they		

▶ 11.2 *going to* and the Present Continuous ▶ Ex. 2

- The Present Continuous can also describe a future intention.
I'm **playing** tennis this afternoon.
Jane's **seeing** her boyfriend tonight.
- Often there is little difference between *going to* and the Present Continuous to refer to future time.
I'm **seeing** Peter tonight.
I'm **going to see** Peter tonight.
- With the verbs *to go* and *to come*, we usually use the Present Continuous.
We're **going to** Paris next week.
Joe and Tim **are coming** for lunch tomorrow.
NOT ~~We're going to go~~
~~We're going to come ...~~

▶ 11.3 Infinitive of purpose

The infinitive can express why a person does something.

I'm saving my money **to buy** a CD player.
(= I want to buy a CD player.)

We're going to Paris **to have** a holiday.
(= We want to have a holiday.)

NOT ~~I'm saving my money for to buy a CD player.~~
~~I'm saving my money for buy a CD player.~~

UNIT 11 EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences. Use *going to* (+, -, or ?).

- (+) Look! It's *going* to be a lovely day!
- (?) _____ Bill _____ see Dan tonight?
- (-) I _____ study this weekend.
- (+) Be careful! You _____ fall.
- (-) We _____ play football today.
- (?) _____ you _____ cook dinner tonight?
- (+) He _____ pass the exam.
- (-) I _____ work tomorrow.
- (?) _____ they _____ stay with us?

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use an infinitive of purpose.

- I'm going out because I want to walk the dog.
I'm going out to walk the dog.
- They're saving money because they want to buy a flat.

- She's going to the bank because she wants to get some cash.

- Nick is running because he wants to get fit.

- You are studying because you want to learn English.

- I'm going to the chemist's because I want to buy aspirin.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises

UNIT 12

▶ 12.1 Present Perfect ▶ Ex. 2-3

- The Present Perfect is formed with *have/has* + past participle.
- The Present Perfect refers to an action or experience that happened at some time before now.
She's **travelled** to most parts of the world.
Have you ever **been** in a car accident?

Positive and negative

I/We/You/They	have	(not) been	to the Czech Republic.
He/She/It	has		

I've been = I have been

We've been = We have been

They've been = They have been

Question

Where	have	I/you/we/they	been?
	has	she/he/it	

Yes/No questions

Have you been to Russia?

Short answers

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

been and gone

She's **gone** to Portugal. (= she's there now)

She's **been** to Portugal. (= now she has returned)

▶ 12.2 Past Simple and Present Perfect ▶ Ex. 1

- If we want to say **when** an action happened, we use the Past Simple not the Present Perfect.
She **went** to Russia **two years ago**. I **was** in a crash **when I was 10**.
- Notice the time expressions used with the Past Simple.

last night / yesterday / in 1990 / at three o'clock / on Monday

▶ 12.3 Indefinite time ▶ Ex. 3

Ever, never, yet, and just refer to indefinite time.

ever and never

We use *ever* in questions.

Have you **ever** been to Russia?

We use *never* in negative sentences.

I've **never** been to Russia.

yet and just

We use *just* in positive sentences.

I have **just** done it (a short time before now).

We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions.

Have you done your homework **yet**?

I haven't done it **yet** (but I'm going to).

UNIT 12 EXERCISES

1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- I went to Finland last year.
 I have been to Finland last year.
- Have you ever met a famous person?
 Did you ever meet a famous person?
- Kate's not here. She's been to Paris.
 Kate's not here. She's gone to Paris.
- You have met him when you were six.
 You met him when you were six.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect (+, -, or ?).

- (+) He's *travelled* all over the world. (travel)
- (?) _____ you ever _____ this film? (see)
- (-) We _____ on holiday this year. (be)
- (+) They _____ your letter. (read)
- (?) _____ Bill _____ the shopping? (do)
- (-) We _____ the card yet. (send)

3 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Have you ever been to Manchester?

- Have you taken any exams this year?

- Have any of your friends ever played in a rock band?

- Has your best friend ever lied to you?

- Has the lesson finished yet?

4 Put the adverb in the correct place.

- Have you finished the report? (yet)
Have you finished the report yet?
- I've been to Australia. (never)

- Tom has called. (just)

- Has Bill lived in London? (ever)

- I haven't started cleaning the kitchen. (yet)
