

## UNIT 1

### ▶ 1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

**Present tenses** Unit 2

**Past tenses** Units 3 and 9

**Future forms** Unit 5

The aim in this unit is to revise what you already know.

#### Present tenses

*She lives in London.*

*I earn \$100 a day.*

*I'm saving money for my education.*

*They're studying in a language school.*

#### Past tense

*They moved to Canada thirty years ago.*

*I had a bad accident last month.*

#### Future forms

*I'm going to study for a Master's degree.*

*What are you doing tonight?*

### ▶ 1.2 Auxiliary verbs

The Present Continuous uses the auxiliary verb *to be* in all forms.

#### Positive

*She is reading.*

*They are watching a film.*

#### Question

*Is she reading?*

*What are they watching?*

#### Negative

*He isn't learning French.*

*I'm not sleeping.*

#### Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple we use the auxiliary verb *do* in the questions and negatives. There is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

#### Positive

*They live in Australia.*

*He arrived yesterday.*

#### Question

*Do they live in London?*

*Where did Bill go?*

#### Negative

*I don't work in New York.*

*We didn't watch TV.*

### ▶ 1.3 Questions

1 *Yes/No* questions have no question word.

*Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.*

*Does he speak English? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.*

2 Questions can begin with a question word.

what where which how who when why whose

*Where's the station?*

*Why are you laughing?*

*Whose is this coat?*

*How does she go to work?*

## UNIT 1 EXERCISES

### 1 Write the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

- 1 My uncle *speaks* (speak) four languages.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at 3.00 p.m. last Friday.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out last night?
- 4 Rita \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Budapest now.
- 5 Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) meeting new people.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) the film last night.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) working at weekends.
- 8 Last year we \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Dubai.
- 9 The Earth \_\_\_\_\_ (go) round the Sun.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) my mum?

### 2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Every morning she *goes / is going* swimming.
- 2 *Are they speaking / Do they speak* Portuguese in Brazil?
- 3 Right now the kids *play / are playing* football in the park.
- 4 *Why is the child crying / does the child cry* – did he fall over?
- 5 I'm really *enjoy / enjoying* this meal.
- 6 *Do you always go / Are you always going* to school by bus?
- 7 Debbie *doesn't like / isn't liking* fish.
- 8 I *often stay / 'm often staying* at my friend's house.
- 9 At the moment we *'re studying / study* French Literature.
- 10 Look! The train *'s coming / comes*.

### 3 Write the sentences and questions in the correct order.

- 1 you / are / on / this / summer / going / holiday / ?  
*Are you going on holiday this summer?*
- 2 she / isn't / to / today / going / school  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a / new / I'm / look for / flat / going / to  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 going / what / they / do / to / are / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 to / isn't / she / going / invite / Dan / the / party / to  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Match the questions 1–5 with the answers a–e.

- 1 Whose mobile phone is this? c
- 2 Which jacket do you prefer?
- 3 What sort of dog have you got?
- 4 How fast does your car go?
- 5 How much time have we got?  
a About half an hour.  
b A big Labrador.  
c It's mine.  
d About 220 kilometres an hour.  
e I like the brown one.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

3 *What, which, and whose* can be followed by a noun.

**What** size do you take?

**Which** coat is yours?

**Whose** book is this?

4 *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.

**Which** is your pen? *The black one or the blue one?*

This rule is not always true.

**What** | newspaper do you read?  
**Which** |

5 *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

**How big** is his new car?

**How fast** does it go?

*How* can also be followed by *much* or *many*.

**How much** is this sandwich?

**How many** brothers and sisters have you got?

5 Choose the correct question word.

which whose who why ~~where~~ when what how

1 Where 's the train station?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ are you laughing?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ time is it?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ do I open this?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ shoes are these?

6 \_\_\_\_\_ said that?

7 \_\_\_\_\_ shall I have – a curry or a pizza?

8 \_\_\_\_\_ shall we leave?

6 Write questions for these answers.

1 She lives in Cairo.

Where does she live?

2 Geoff arrived last Wednesday.

3 They're playing computer games.

4 Marco comes from Italy.

5 They're coming at 5 o'clock.

6 No, he didn't enjoy the book.

7 It costs 45 euros.

8 We're watching a film.

9 No, they don't go to the same school.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 2**

**2.1 Present Simple**

**Form**

**Positive and negative**

I You We They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

**Question**

Where	do	I you we they	live?
	does	he she it	

**Short answer**

Do you like Peter? **Yes, I do.**  
Does he speak French? **No, he doesn't.**

**Use**

The Present Simple is used to express:

- a habit.  
*I get up at 7.30.*  
*Jo smokes too much.*
- a fact which is always true.  
*Vegetarians don't eat meat.*  
*We come from Spain.*
- a fact which is true for a long time.  
*I live in Oxford.*  
*She works in a bank.*

**2.2 Present Continuous**

**Form**

am/is/are + -ing (present participle)

**Positive and negative**

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
You We They	're (are) aren't	

**UNIT 2 EXERCISES**

**1 Choose the correct form of the verb.**

- They *have / has* two children.
- Manon *comes / come* from France.
- When *do / does* he start work?
- Where *does / do* she live?
- I *gets / get* up at 6.30 a.m.
- Jason *doesn't / don't* like coffee.
- How much time *have / has* I got?
- You *don't / doesn't* have a watch.
- It *snow / snows* a lot here in winter.
- What *does / do* that word mean?

**2 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple form of the verbs in the box.**

*forget eat go live play have finish speak*

- My sister *lives* in Argentina.
- Anthony \_\_\_\_\_ very healthy food.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ shopping for clothes every weekend.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ singing lessons on Tuesday afternoons.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Russian and French.
- My dad often \_\_\_\_\_ people's names.
- My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.
- The exam \_\_\_\_\_ at 10.30 a.m. exactly.

**3 Make the positive sentences negative.**

- I go swimming twice a week.  
*I don't go swimming twice a week.*
- Andreas works in the city centre.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They live in Manchester.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We're vegetarian.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He goes to the gym every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

- You *aren't listening* (not / listen) to me.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) skiing this winter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the news?
- Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (not / enjoy) the film.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / waste) time! I'm working!
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the dentist tomorrow?
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (smile)?
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) economics at college.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**Question**

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he she it	
	are	you we they	

**Short answer**

Are you going? **Yes, I am./No, I'm not.** NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~  
Is Anna working? **Yes, she is./No, she isn't.** NOT ~~Yes, she's.~~

**Use**

The Present Continuous is used to express:

- an activity happening now.  
*They're **playing** football in the garden.*  
*She can't talk now because she's **washing** her hair.*
- an activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.  
*He's **studying** maths at university.*  
*I'm **reading** a good book at the moment.*
- a planned future arrangement.  
*I'm **seeing** the doctor at 10.00 tomorrow.*  
*What **are** you **doing** this evening?*

**2.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous**

- Read the right and wrong sentences.  
*Fraser **comes** from Scotland.*  
NOT ~~*Fraser is coming from Scotland.*~~  
*I'm **reading** a good book at the moment.*  
NOT ~~*I read a good book at the moment.*~~
- Some verbs express a state, not an activity, and are usually used in the Present Simple only.  
*She **likes** the Rolling Stones.*  
NOT ~~*She's liking the Rolling Stones.*~~  
*I **know** what you mean.*  
NOT ~~*I'm knowing what you mean.*~~

Similar verbs are *think, agree, understand, love.*

**2.4 have got/have**

**Form**

**Positive**

I/You/We/They	have 've got	two sisters.
He/She	has 's got	

**Negative**

I/You/We/They	don't have haven't got	any money.
He/She	doesn't have hasn't got	

**5 Match sentences 1–3 with descriptions a–c.**

- The girls are playing computer games.
  - I'm staying with my cousin.
  - We're meeting at 9.30.
- a a planned arrangement for the future  
b an activity happening around now but perhaps not right now  
c an activity happening right now

**6 Tick (✓) the correct sentence in each pair.**

- She studies at the moment.  
 She's studying at the moment.
- What a great meal. Everyone enjoys it.  
 What a great meal. Everyone's enjoying it.
- He speaks Dutch and German.  
 He's speaking Dutch and German.
- Pedro is coming from Cadiz.  
 Pedro comes from Cadiz.
- We usually go by car.  
 We're usually going by car.
- I'm loving white chocolate.  
 I love white chocolate.
- What do you do tomorrow?  
 What are you doing tomorrow?
- We're studying American history this term.  
 We study American history this term.
- Are you understanding this word?  
 Do you understand this word?
- I'm meeting Lucy tomorrow at 1 o'clock.  
 I meet Lucy tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

**7 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

- Clare always **looks** (look) tired!
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (come)? The film is starting.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now?
- Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a hotel.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Max at 8 o'clock tonight.

**8 Write the correct form of have got.**

- you / a sister? *Have you got a sister?*
- he / not / a bike. \_\_\_\_\_
- they / not / any time. \_\_\_\_\_
- we / any coffee? \_\_\_\_\_
- my cat / blue eyes. \_\_\_\_\_
- I / twelve cousins. \_\_\_\_\_

**9 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.**

- Both children have got dinner at 6.30.
- Does the hotel have a gym?
- Jo's got one brother and two sisters.
- Torsten's got blonde hair.
- Do you have milk in your coffee?
- The restaurant doesn't have a car park.
- What time have you got breakfast?
- I've got a bath every night.
- Did you had a good holiday?
- I didn't like vegetables when I was young.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**Question**

Do	I/you/ we/they	have	a new car?
Does	he/she		
Have	I/you/ we/they	got	a new car?
Has	he/she		

**Short answer**

Do you have an iPhone? **Yes, I do./No, I don't.**  
 Have you got an iPhone? **Yes, I have./No, I haven't.**

**Note**

We can use contractions ('ve and 's) with *have got*, but not with *have*.  
*I've got a sister.*  
*I have a sister.* NOT *I've a sister.*

**Use**

- 1 *Have* and *have got* mean the same. *Have got* is more informal. We use it a lot when we speak, but not so much when we write.  
**Have you got the time?**  
*The UK has a population of 60 million.*  
 In American English, *have + do/does* is much more common.

- 2 *Have* and *have got* express possession.

I have I've got	a new car.
She has She's got	three children.
He has He's got	blond hair.

- 3 When *have + noun* expresses an activity or a habit, *have* (not *have got*) is used. Look at these sentences.  
*I have a shower every day.*  
 NOT ~~*I've got a shower every day.*~~  
*What time do you have lunch?*  
 NOT ~~*What time have you got lunch?*~~
- 4 In the past tense, we use *had* with *did* and *didn't*.  
*I had a bicycle when I was young.*  
**Did you have a nice weekend?**  
*I didn't have any money when I was a student.*

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 3**

**3.1 Past Simple**

**Form**

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

**Positive**

I	finished	yesterday.
He/She/It	arrived	
You	went	
We		
They		

**Negative**

The negative of the Past Simple is formed with *didn't*.

I	didn't (did not) arrive	yesterday.
He/She/It		
You		
We		
They		

**Question**

The question in the Past Simple is formed with *did*.

When	did	she/you/they, etc.	arrive?
------	-----	--------------------	---------

*Did you go to work yesterday?*  
*Did it rain last night?*

**Short answer**  
**Yes, I did.**  
**No, it didn't.**

**Spelling of regular verbs**

- The normal rule is to add *-ed* or *-d*.  
work/worked    start/started    live/lived    love/loved
  - Some short verbs with only one syllable double the consonant.  
stop/stopped    plan/planned
  - Verbs ending in a consonant + *-y*, change the *-y* to *-ied*.  
study/studied    carry/carried
- But ...  
play/played    enjoy/enjoyed

There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p158.

**Use**

The Past Simple expresses a completed past action. Notice some of the time expressions.

*We played tennis last Sunday.*  
*I worked in London in 2007.*  
*John left two minutes ago.*

**3.2 Past Continuous**

**Form**

*was/were* + verb *-ing* (present participle)

**Positive and negative**

I/He/She/It	was wasn't (was not)	working.
You/We/They	were weren't (were not)	

**UNIT 3 EXERCISES**

**1 Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in the brackets.**

- Richard *left* (leave) school in 2006.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a house by the sea.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) our cousins last week.
- \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain in June?
- When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive)?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) working at 9.00 p.m.
- Matthew \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) my computer for me last night.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (organize) a surprise party for us.
- When \_\_\_\_\_ the film \_\_\_\_\_ (finish)?
- Caroline \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a restaurant last summer.

**2 Answer the questions so that they're true for you. Use short answers.**

- Did you do any cooking yesterday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you go shopping last weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you go to bed late last night?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did your teacher give you a test last month?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you live abroad when you were a child?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Write the sentences in the correct order.**

- last night / eat / we / out / didn't  
*We didn't eat out last night.*
- Friday / we / last / arrived / in Prague  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jamie / yesterday / and his band / played / in a concert  
\_\_\_\_\_
- three weeks / Frank / ago / lost / his job  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ago / they / met / two years  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Write the Past Simple form of the verbs.**

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 fall <i>fell</i> | 6 keep _____   |
| 2 send _____       | 7 tell _____   |
| 3 find _____       | 8 write _____  |
| 4 eat _____        | 9 break _____  |
| 5 buy _____        | 10 bring _____ |

**5 Write questions for these answers.**

- I was watching TV at 10 o'clock.  
*What were you doing at 10 o'clock?*
- No, I wasn't laughing at you!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I was cooking dinner when Joe came to visit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They were sleeping when I left.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- No, the computer wasn't working.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**Question**

What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	you we they	

**Short answer**

Were you working yesterday? **Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.**

**Use**

- 1 The Past Continuous expresses a past activity that has duration.  
*I had a good time while I **was living** in Paris.*  
*You **were making** a lot of noise last night. **Were you having** a party?*
- 2 The activity was in progress *before*, and probably *after*, a time in the past.  
*'What **were you doing** at 8.00 last night?' 'I **was watching** TV.'*  
*When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.*

**3.3 Past Simple and Past Continuous**

- 1 The Past Simple expresses completed past actions. The Past Continuous expresses activities in progress. Compare these sentences.  
*I **washed** my hair last night.*  
*I **was washing** my hair when you **phoned**.*  
*'What **did you do** at the weekend?' 'I **played** tennis.'*  
*We **were playing** tennis when it **started** to rain.*
- 2 A Past Simple action can interrupt a Past Continuous activity in progress.  
*When I **phoned** Simon he **was having** a shower.*  
*I **was doing** my homework when Jane **arrived**.*
- 3 In stories, the Past Continuous can describe the scene. The Past Simple tells the action.  
*It **was** a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...*

**3.4 Prepositions in time expressions**

at	in	on
at six o'clock at midnight at Christmas at the weekend	in 2007 in the morning/ afternoon/evening in summer in two weeks' time	on Saturday on Monday morning on Christmas Day on January 18 <sup>th</sup>
<b>no preposition</b>		
two weeks ago yesterday evening this afternoon	next month tomorrow morning tonight	

**6 Complete the sentences with the Past Continuous form of the verbs in the box.**

make have work tell ~~talk~~ read not do not shine

- 1 Who **were** you *talking* to on the phone last night?
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ much – just sitting around and chatting.
- 3 I saw Kevin five minutes ago – he \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine.
- 4 The sun \_\_\_\_\_ at lunchtime, but it is now.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast when you called.
- 6 Katie \_\_\_\_\_ us a story when you arrived.
- 7 I closed the door because the kids \_\_\_\_\_ a noise.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ hard at 7.30 last night.

**7 Read the sentences. Which action happened first?**

- 1 We were playing football when it started to rain.  
First we were playing football. First it started to rain.
- 2 When you called, I was having breakfast.  
First you called. First I was having breakfast.
- 3 Ben was studying when he heard a knock at the door.  
First Ben heard a knock. First Ben was studying.

**8 Complete the text. Use the Past Simple and Past Continuous.**

It was such a terrible night! The wind (1) *was blowing* (blow) and the trees (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of noise. Suddenly, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a big crash of thunder and it (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain. As I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (run) home, I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) over and got soaking wet. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a long way to go and the rain (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) down so hard that it (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult to see anything. I was very happy when I finally (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) back at my house.

**9 Choose the correct preposition.**

- 1 We always go shopping *on / in / at* the weekend.
- 2 Let's meet *on / in / at* 8.30.
- 3 I'll give you a call *on / in / at* two weeks' time.
- 4 What would you like to do *at / in / on* the morning?
- 5 They started the course *on / at / in* January.
- 6 *In / On / At* Christmas Day we often go for a walk.
- 7 Do you eat special food *on / at / in* Christmas?
- 8 What did he do *in / at / on* Friday?
- 9 I went to university *in / at / on* the 1990s.
- 10 Rebecca bought a car *at / on / in* July.

## UNIT 4

### ▶ 4.1 Expressions of quantity

#### Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say *two waters, three musics, one money*. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.

*This cup is full.*

*These cups are empty.*

Uncount nouns can only be singular.

*The water is cold.*

*The weather was terrible.*

#### much and many

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.

*How much money have you got?*

*There isn't much milk left.*

- 2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.

*How many people were at the party?*

*I didn't take many photos on holiday.*

#### some and any

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.

*I'd like some sugar.*

- 2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.

*Is there any sugar in this tea?*

*Have you got any brothers and sisters?*

*We don't have any washing-up liquid.*

*I didn't buy any apples.*

- 3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.

*Can I have some cake?*

*Would you like some tea?*

- 4 The rules are the same for *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere*, etc.

*I've got something for you.*

*Hello? Is anybody here?*

*There isn't anywhere to go in my town.*

#### a few and a little

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.

*There are a few biscuits left, but not many.*

- 2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.

*I only have a little time.*

#### a lot/lots of

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.

*There's a lot of butter.*

*I've got lots of friends.*

- 2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.

*Are there lots of tourists in your country?*

*There isn't a lot of butter, but there's enough.*

## UNIT 4 EXERCISES

### 1 Write C (count) or U (uncount).

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 money <u>U</u>    | 5 banana <u>   </u>    |
| 2 time <u>   </u>   | 6 olive oil <u>   </u> |
| 3 advice <u>   </u> | 7 child <u>   </u>     |
| 4 girl <u>   </u>   | 8 weather <u>   </u>   |

### 2 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- Are there any coffee? *Is there any coffee?*
- I want some informations.
- Chocolate taste nice.
- The water are cold.
- She needs moneys.
- We don't have any homeworks tonight.
- Would you like a broccoli?
- The people is very friendly.

### 3 Write how much, how many, much, or many.

- How many hours do you work every day?
- children has Lucy got?
- time have we got left?
- There weren't                    people at the party.
- There isn't                    bread.

### 4 Complete the sentences with some or any.

- She says she can't give us any information.
- Natalie usually takes            sandwiches and a banana to work.
- No, sorry, I haven't got            cigarettes. I don't smoke.
- Stuart has had            great news.
- Did they give you            advice?
- Tom's got            money for you.
- The supermarket didn't have            eggs!
- Please have            more coffee.

### 5 Use a word from the box to complete the conversations.

<i>something</i>	<i>anything (x3)</i>	<i>someone/somebody</i>	<i>anywhere</i>
<i>no-one/nobody</i>	<i>anyone/anybody (x2)</i>	<i>somewhere (x2)</i>	

- A Are you doing anything special for your birthday?

B Yes, we might go            nice for dinner. Can you recommend           ?
- A Let's go            nice for a picnic this weekend.

B Great idea, should I bring           ?
- A What's the matter?

B Oh, I'm going to a party on Friday and I can't find            to wear!

A Don't worry. I've got            you can borrow.
- A I think I can hear            talking upstairs!

B Hello, is there            there?

A I can't see           .

B OK. There's obviously            there.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

### ▶ 4.2 Articles – a, an, and the

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, count nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.

*We have a cat and a dog.*

*There's a supermarket in Adam Street.*

- 2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, count and uncount nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.

*We have a cat and a dog. The cat is old, but the dog is just a puppy. I'm going to the supermarket. Do you want anything?*

*(We both know which supermarket.)*

#### Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.

*I'm a teacher.*

*She's an architect.*

- 2 with some expressions of quantity.

*a pair of a little a couple of a few*

- 3 with some expressions of frequency.

*once a week three times a day*

- 4 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.

*What a lovely day!*

*What a pity!*

#### Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.

*the Atlantic*

*the British Museum*

*The Times*

*the Ritz*

- 2 if there is only one of something.

*the sun*

*the Queen*

*the Government*

- 3 with superlative adjectives.

*He's the richest man in the world.*

*Jane's the oldest in the class.*

#### No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncount nouns when talking about things in general.

*I like potatoes.*

*Milk is good for you.*

- 2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.

*I had lunch with John.*

*I bought Cosmopolitan at Victoria Station.*

- 3 before some places and with some forms of transport.

at home	in/to bed	at/to work
at/to school/university	by bus	by plane
by car	by train	on foot

*She goes to work by bus.*

*I was at home yesterday evening.*

- 4 in exclamations with *What* + an uncount noun.

*What beautiful weather! What loud music!*

#### Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.

*I went home early.* NOT *I went to home.*

### 6 Choose the correct option.

- Let's play a few / a little more songs.
- There's lots of / a few sugar in the cupboard.
- Rosie's got something / anything to tell you.
- I don't know anything / something about it.
- Is nobody / anybody in the swimming pool?
- Just a few / a little milk in my coffee, please.
- There is a few / a lot of traffic in Paris.
- There isn't a lot of / many time, but we'll get there.

### 7 Choose the correct answer.

- Your mobile phone is in \_\_\_\_\_ living room.  
A the B a
- We saw a great film yesterday – \_\_\_\_\_ film was about a dancer.  
A a B the
- Rob's wearing \_\_\_\_\_ pair of red trousers.  
A a B the
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ apple or a banana?  
A a B an
- Laura is \_\_\_\_\_ artist.  
A an B no article
- Hey, look! I've got \_\_\_\_\_ email!  
A an B a
- What \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful surprise!  
A no article B a
- We need \_\_\_\_\_ couple of things from the supermarket.  
A the B a

### 8 Complete the sentences with *a, an, the, or* – (no article).

- I think you're the best in the class.
- Are you having \_\_\_\_\_ lunch today?
- Trevor is \_\_\_\_\_ small, black dog.
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ chemist's next to the bank.
- The train leaves from \_\_\_\_\_ Birmingham New Street station.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ pity you can't come!
- \_\_\_\_\_ Government makes the laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ British Museum is free.
- I love swimming in \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely weather!

### 9 Correct these sentences using *a, an, the or* – (no article).

- Berlin is capital city of Germany.  
*Berlin is the capital city of Germany.*
- My brother's architect in big company in London.
- I'm going to shops. Would you like anything?
- What beautiful new dress you're wearing!
- Excuse me, is there bank near here?
- I live in small village in mountains in Switzerland.
- I bought pair of sunglasses on Oxford Street.
- The life is wonderful when sun is shining.
- I really love walking on beach near my house.
- I'm reading interesting book at the moment.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 5****5.1 Verb patterns**

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p158.

- 1 Verb + *to* + infinitive  
*They want to buy a new car. I'd like to go abroad.*
- 2 Verb + *-ing*  
*We love going to parties. I enjoy travelling abroad.*
- 3 Verb + *-ing* or + *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning  
*It started to rain/raining. I continued to work/working in the library.*
- 4 Verb + preposition + *-ing*  
*We're thinking of moving house. I'm looking forward to having more free time.*

**like doing and would like to do**

- 1 *Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.  
*I like working as a teacher.* = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.  
*I love dancing.* = This is one of my hobbies.
- 2 *Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.  
*I'd like to be a teacher.* = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.  
*Thanks. I'd love to dance.* = At a party. I'm pleased you asked me.

**Question**

*Would you like to dance?*  
*Would you like to come for a walk?*

**Short answer**

*Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.*  
*Yes, I would./No, thank you.*

**Note**

*No, I wouldn't* is not common because it is impolite.

**5.2 Future forms****will****Form**

*will* + infinitive without *to*

*Will* is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p143. The forms of *will* are the same for all persons.

**Positive and negative**

I/He/She/It/You/We/They	'll (will) won't	come. help you. invite Tom.
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**Question**

*What time will he/you/they be back?*

**Short answer**

*Will you help me? Yes, I will.*

**Note**

*No, I won't* is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'  
A polite way of saying 'no' here is '*I'm afraid I can't.*'  
'*Will you give me a lift?*' '*Sorry, I'm afraid I can't.*'

**Use**

*Will* is used:

- 1 to express a future intention made *at* the moment of speaking.  
*'It's Jane's birthday. Is it? I'll buy her some flowers.'*  
*I'll give you my phone number.*  
*'Do you want the blue or the red pen?' 'I'll take the red one.'*
- 2 to express an offer.  
*I'll carry your suitcase. We'll do the washing-up.*

**UNIT 5 EXERCISES****1 Find and correct five sentences that are wrong.**

- 1 Are you thinking to go to university?
- 2 You want being a teacher, don't you?
- 3 It started to rain just after seven.
- 4 Bruce wants to buy a sandwich.
- 5 I really don't like to cook.
- 6 We'd both love to travel.
- 7 They enjoy listening to classical music.
- 8 I'm looking forward to see you tomorrow.
- 9 I finished to read the book last night.
- 10 Molly likes working as an architect.

**2 Read the sentences and answer the questions.**

- 1 Steve loves going to football matches.  
Does Steve go to football matches? *Yes / No*
- 2 Yes, I'd love to spend the weekend with you.  
Have you asked me to spend the weekend with you? *Yes / No*
- 3 I'd like to be a doctor.  
Am I a doctor now? *Yes / No*
- 4 We'd like some water.  
Are we drinking water now? *Yes / No*
- 5 Amy likes working as a teacher.  
Is Amy a teacher? *Yes / No*

**3 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 We're thinking of *changing* (change) our car.
- 2 She loves \_\_\_\_\_ (swim).
- 3 I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) from you soon.
- 4 They want \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a restaurant for dinner.
- 5 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you very soon.

**4 Write sentences to respond to these statements. Use will.**

- 1 I'm tired and I haven't done the washing-up.  
*I'll do the washing-up for you.*
- 2 I need a cup of coffee.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Do you want chicken or turkey?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This bag's heavy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I haven't got your mobile number.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

3 to express a future fact. The speaker thinks it is sure to happen in the future.

*I'll be 30 next week. It will be a nice day tomorrow.*

This use is called the pure future. The speaker is talking about the future without expressing an intention, plan, or personal opinion.

**going to****Form**

*am/is/are + going + to + infinitive*

**Positive and negative**

I	'm (am) 'm not	going to leave.
He/She It	's (is) isn't	
You We They	're (are) aren't	

**Question**

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	

**Short answer**

*Are they going to get married? Yes, they are./No, they aren't.*

**Use**

*Going to* is used:

1 to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.

*How long are they going to stay in Rome?  
She isn't going to have a birthday party.*

2 when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.

*Look at these clouds! It's going to rain.  
Watch out! You're going to drop that vase.*

**will or going to?**

Look at the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences.

*I'm going to make a chicken casserole for dinner.  
(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)  
What can I cook for dinner? Er ... I know! I'll make a chicken casserole! (I decided at the moment of speaking.)*

**Present Continuous**

The Present Continuous for the future is used;

1 to express a planned future arrangement.

*I'm meeting my cousin for lunch.  
'What are you doing this weekend?'  
'We're having a party. Can you come?'*

2 with the verbs *go* and *come*.

*She's coming on Friday.  
I'm going home early tonight.*

Sometimes there is little or no difference between *going to* and the Present Continuous to express a future arrangement.

*We're seeing a film this evening.  
We're going to see a film this evening.*

**5 Write the sentences and questions in the correct order.**

1 his mind / going / isn't / Bob / to / change

*Bob isn't going to change his mind.*

2 How long / are / stay / with / to / Ian / going / you / ?

3 You / be / 're / to / going / very surprised

4 I / 'm / on business / Moscow / going / to

5 I / friends / tomorrow / for / meeting / a drink / 'm / evening

6 I / rain / it's / to / going / think

**6 Choose the best answer.**

1 Wendy's pregnant. *She's going to have / She'll have* a baby.

2 'The phone's ringing!' 'OK, *I'll answer / I'm answering* it.'

3 Oh dear, I think *I'll sneeze / I'm going to sneeze*.

4 I've decided *I'm going to get / I'll get* a new job.

5 I think Arsenal *will win / is winning* the match tonight.

6 Look at the mess! *I'll help / I'm going to help* you clear it up.

7 *I'm seeing / I'll see* the doctor tomorrow at 10.00.

8 I'm not sure which one to buy. OK, *I'll take / I'm going to take* the red one.

**7 Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1 I'm going to go to bed early tonight.

decision already made ✓ sudden decision

2 Anthony is going to ask Nadia to marry him.

decision already made sudden decision

3 You look tired. I'll cook dinner. You can relax.

decision already made sudden decision

4 'The doorbell's ringing.' 'I'll go.'

decision already made sudden decision

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 6**

**6.1 What ... like?**

**Form**

what + to be + subject + like?

- A *What's your teacher like?*                      B *She's very patient.*  
 A *What are his parents like?*                      B *They're very kind.*  
 A *What was your holiday like?*                      B *Wonderful. We swam a lot.*  
 A *What were the beaches like?*                      B *OK, but some were dirty.*

**Note**

- We don't use *like* in the answer.  
*She's patient.* NOT *She's like patient.*
- Like* in this question is a preposition, not a verb:  
'*What's Jim like?*' '*He's intelligent and kind, and very good-looking.*'
- In these sentences *like* is a verb:  
'*What does Jim like?*' '*He likes motorbikes and playing tennis.*'

**Use**

- What ... like?* means 'Describe somebody or something. Tell me about it. I don't know anything about it.'
- How's your mother?* asks about health. It doesn't ask for a description.  
'*How's your mother?*' '*She's very well, thank you.*'

**6.2 Comparative and superlative adjectives**

**Form**

- Look at the chart.

		Comparative	Superlative
<b>Short adjectives</b>	cheap small *big	cheaper smaller bigger	cheapest smallest biggest
<b>Adjectives that end in -y</b>	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	funniest earliest heaviest
<b>Adjectives with two syllables or more</b>	careful boring expensive interesting	more careful more boring more expensive more interesting	most careful most boring most expensive most interesting
<b>Irregular adjectives</b>	far good bad	further better worse	furthest best worst

\*For short adjectives with one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant: *hot/hotter/hottest; fat/fatter/fattest.*

- Than* is often used after a comparative adjective.

*I'm **younger than** Barbara.*  
*Barbara's **more intelligent than** Sarah.*

*Much* can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

*She's **much nicer than** her sister.*  
*Is Tokyo **much more modern than** London?*

- The* is used before superlative adjectives.

*He's **the funniest** boy in the class.*  
*Which is **the tallest** building in the world?*

**UNIT 6 EXERCISES**

**1 Match the questions and answers.**

- What's Harry like?
  - What does Harry like?
  - How's Harry?
- a Very well, thanks.  
 b Oh, the usual things – good food and nice people.  
 c He's tall, funny and very good-looking.

**2 Answer these questions so they are true for you.**

- What's your best friend like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What does he/she like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What are you like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What do you like?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Write the comparative and superlative of each adjective.**

- |               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 easy        | <u>easier</u> | <u>easiest</u> |
| 2 expensive   | _____         | _____          |
| 3 far         | _____         | _____          |
| 4 sad         | _____         | _____          |
| 5 interesting | _____         | _____          |
| 6 big         | _____         | _____          |
| 7 good        | _____         | _____          |
| 8 funny       | _____         | _____          |

**4 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.**

- My mobile phone is better than yours.  
 My mobile phone is more good than yours.
- Dubai is hotter than Amsterdam.  
 Dubai is hoter than Amsterdam.
- It's the worse place in the world.  
 It's the worst place in the world.
- Reading is boringer than watching TV.  
 Reading is more boring than watching TV.
- This is the heaviest bag on the plane.  
 This is the heaviest bag on the plane.

**5 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjective in bold.**

- I'm a very **fast** runner.  
I'm the fastest runner in my club.
- It was an **amazing** experience.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever had.
- She's a **beautiful** girl.  
She's \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever seen.
- This class is very **noisy**.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the school.
- It's a really **sunny** day.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ of the year so far!
- It was a really **difficult** exam.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever taken.

**Use**

- 1 Comparatives compare one thing, person, or action with another.  
*She's **taller** than me.*  
*London's **more expensive** than Rome.*
- 2 We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.  
*She's the **tallest** in the class.*  
*It's the **most expensive** hotel in the world.*
- 3 *As ... as* shows that something is the same or equal.  
*Jim's **as tall as** Peter.*  
*I'm **as worried as** you are.*
- 4 *Not as ... as* shows that something isn't the same or equal.  
*She **isn't as tall as** her mother.*  
*He **isn't nearly as clever as** me!*

**6 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in brackets.**

- 1 This restaurant is *cheaper* (cheap) than the other one in this street. The food is really good. I think it's the *most delicious* (delicious) food in town.
- 2 Who is the \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) actor in your country?
- 3 Simon is a good player, but Mark is a \_\_\_\_\_ (good) player than him. But Michael is the \_\_\_\_\_ (talented) player in the team.
- 4 Could you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) way to get to Manchester from here?
- 5 Ellie is generous, but Hannah is even \_\_\_\_\_ (generous) than her.
- 6 I've never been \_\_\_\_\_ (happy). This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) day of my life.

**7 Complete the sentences. Use *as ... as* and a word from the box.**

*long difficult exciting tall much  
fast hot quiet high spicy*

- 1 I don't think a giraffe can run *as fast as* a lion.
- 2 This summer is warm, but it's not \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.
- 3 I'm a bit early. The journey didn't take \_\_\_\_\_ I expected.
- 4 The Eiffel Tower isn't \_\_\_\_\_ the Empire State Building.
- 5 The children are asleep, so I'll be \_\_\_\_\_ I can.
- 6 I got an A in my exam! It wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it would be.
- 7 I don't like oranges \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.
- 8 The Alps aren't \_\_\_\_\_ the Himalayas.
- 9 My curry isn't \_\_\_\_\_ yours.
- 10 I didn't expect the film to be \_\_\_\_\_ it was!

**8 Complete the sentences. Use *than* or *as ... as* and the adjective in bold.**

- 1 I'm not a very **good** dancer. Hazel is.  
Hazel is *a better dancer than* me.
- 2 Berlin isn't as **expensive** as Oslo.  
Oslo is \_\_\_\_\_ Berlin.
- 3 She doesn't work very **hard**. I do.  
I work much \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- 4 Madrid is **bigger** than Lisbon.  
Lisbon isn't \_\_\_\_\_ Madrid.
- 5 We laughed the **most**.  
No one laughed \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- 6 You're **shorter** than me.  
I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ you are.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 7**

**7.1 Present Perfect**

**Form**

have/has + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p158.

**Positive and negative**

I You/We/They	've (have) haven't	won a competition.
He/She/It	's (has) hasn't	

**Question**

Have	I you/we/they	been to the United States?
Has	he/she/it	

**Short answer**

Have you been to Las Vegas?  
Has she ever written a novel?

**Yes, I have./No, I haven't.**  
**Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.**

**Note**

We cannot use *I've, they've, he's*, etc. in short answers.

Yes, I have. NOT ~~Yes, I've.~~  
Yes, we have. NOT ~~Yes, we've.~~

**Use**

1 The Present Perfect expresses an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.

*I've known John for six years.*  
*How long have you worked for The London Gazette?*

The time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use. We use *for* with a period of time, and *since* with a point in time.

*We've lived here for three years.* (a period of time)  
*They've lived here since 2010.* (a point in time)

**Note**

In many languages, this use is expressed by a present tense. But in English, we say:

*Peter has been a teacher for ten years.*  
NOT ~~*Peter is a teacher for ten years.*~~

2 The Present Perfect connects the present and the past. It expresses experiences in life before now.

*I've met a lot of famous people.* (before now)  
*She has won a lot of awards.* (in her life)  
*I've travelled a lot in Africa.* (in my life)  
*She's written three books.* (up to now)

The action can continue to the present, and probably into the future.

*He's made six TV programmes.* (So far. He'll probably make more.)

*Ever* and *never* are common with this use.

*Have you ever been to Africa?*  
*I've never played poker.*

**UNIT 7 EXERCISES**

**1 Make sentences in the Present Perfect.**

- How long / know / Paul?  
*How long have you known Paul?*
- Where / you / be?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / never / ride / horse.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / make / decision / yet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / be / very / good.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / do / homework?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She / be / India / twice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Their plane / just / land.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / see / Louisa?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What / happen / your arm?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Write Present Perfect questions for these answers.**

- Have you ever been to Canada?*  
No, I've never been to Canada. But I'd like to go.
- \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, but I'd love to win some money one day!
- \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, I saw a lion when I was on holiday in South Africa.

**3 Answer the questions so that they're true for you. Use short answers.**

- Have you ever met a famous person?
- Has your teacher ever given you a very difficult test?
- Have you ever lived abroad?
- Have you ever driven a car?
- Have your parents ever visited the United States?

**4 Add for or since to these sentences.**

- A Have you been here for a long time?  
B Yes, quite a while, \_\_\_\_\_ 1 o'clock.
- I've studied English \_\_\_\_\_ seven years.
- A How long have you had those shoes?  
B Oh, I've had them \_\_\_\_\_ months! Haven't you seen them before?
- It's ages \_\_\_\_\_ we had a meal out in a restaurant!
- I haven't seen Nigel \_\_\_\_\_ a few days now.
- We've lived here \_\_\_\_\_ January last year.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

- 3 The Present Perfect expresses a past action with results in the present. It is often a recent past action.

*I've lost my wallet.* (I haven't got it now.)

*The taxi's arrived.* (It's outside the door now.)

*Has the postman been?* (Is there a parcel for me?)

The adverbs *just*, *already*, and *yet* are common with this use.

*Yet* is used in questions and negatives.

*She's just had some good news.*

*I've already had breakfast.*

*Has the postman been yet?*

*It's 11.00 and she hasn't got up yet.*

### 7.2 Present Perfect and Past Simple

- 1 Read and compare the use of the Past Simple and the Present Perfect in these sentences.

*I lived in Paris for two years, from 2007–2009.* (The action is finished.)

*I've lived in London since 2009.* (I still do. The action is not finished.)

*I've been to Scotland.* (This is an experience in my life.)

*I went with my husband two years ago.* (At a definite past time.)

*'Have you ever flown in a helicopter?' 'Yes, I have.'*

*'Where did you fly?' 'I flew over New York.'*

*'Oh dear, I've broken my glasses?'*

*'What happened?'*

*'I dropped them.'*

- 2 These are common time expressions used with the Past Simple and the Present Perfect.

Past Simple	Present Perfect
last week	since Monday
yesterday	ever
the day before yesterday	never
in 1999	just
on July 21 <sup>st</sup>	already
three months ago	yet
for two weeks (but now ended)	for two weeks (and continues)

- 5 Use the Present Perfect and the words in brackets to describe these situations.

1 She can't find her mobile phone. (She / lose / mobile phone)  
*She's lost her mobile phone.*

2 His plate is empty. (He / eat / everything)

3 He's carrying a suitcase. (He / be / on / holiday)

4 Her leg is in plaster. (She / break / leg)

5 I haven't got any more money. (I / spend / all / my / money)

6 The final score is 3–1 to our team. (Our / team / win / match)

- 6 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 Arthur knows Monica for a year and a half.

*Arthur's known Monica for a year and a half.*

2 She's had a headache for this morning.

3 Jane was a lawyer for thirty years and she still enjoys it.

4 How long do you live in this village?

5 We've been to Jamaica in 2009.

6 How long do you have your cat?

7 They've known each other since five days.

8 Gareth had his new job for nine months. He loves it.

9 I lived here for five years, but I'm going to move soon.

10 I am here since last week.

- 7 Choose the best answer.

1 *Did you talk / Have you talked* to Derek yesterday?

2 *I never went / I've never been* to Croatia.

3 *Did you ever dream / Have you ever dreamt* of being famous?

4 *I never read / I've never read* a Harry Potter book.

5 *I never saw / I've never seen* you before.

6 *Did you ever hear / Have you ever heard* of an actor called Kathryn Daubney?

7 *I've never heard / I never heard* this song before.

8 *Have you seen / Did you see* the news last night?

9 *I never won / I've never won* a competition in my life.

10 *He never met / He's never met* his grandfather. He died before he was born.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 8**

**8.1 have to**

**Form**

has/have + to + infinitive

**Positive and negative**

I You/We/They	have don't have	to	work hard.
He/She It	has doesn't have		

**Question**

Do Does	I/you/we/they	have to	work hard?
	he/she/it		

**Short answer**

*Do you have to wear a uniform?  
Does he have to go now?*

*Yes, I do.  
No, he doesn't.*

**Past of have to**

The past tense of *have to* is *had to*, with *did* and *didn't* in the question and the negative.

*I had to get up early this morning.  
Why did you have to work last weekend?  
I didn't have to do any housework when I was a child.*

**Use**

1 *Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.

*You have to pass a driving test if you want to drive a car.  
(That's the law.)  
I have to start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.)  
The doctor says I have to do more exercise.*

2 *Don't/doesn't have to* expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).

*You don't have to do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.  
She doesn't have to work on Monday. It's her day off.  
I didn't have to get up early this morning, but I did get up because it was such a lovely day.*

**Note**

*Have got to* is more informal. It usually expresses an obligation on one particular occasion.

*Look at the time! I've got to go.  
I'm going to bed. I've got to get up early tomorrow.  
She's got to work hard. Her exams start next week.*  
The forms of *have got to* + infinitive are the same as *have got* + noun. See p132.

**UNIT 8 EXERCISES**

**1 Rewrite the sentences. Use a form of have to.**

- I can stay in bed until late tomorrow.  
*I have to get up early tomorrow.*
- It wasn't necessary for us to buy anything.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ anything.
- Why was it necessary for you to go to the office?  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ the office?
- Must you leave so soon?  
\_\_\_\_\_ so soon?
- I needed to make a phone call.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a phone call.
- It's necessary for the children to wear a uniform.  
The children \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform.

**2 Write questions with have to.**

- I have to learn a lot of words for homework.  
*How many words do you have to learn for homework?*
- I had to pay a parking fine yesterday.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_?
- She has to work late sometimes.  
How often \_\_\_\_\_?
- They have to leave early tomorrow.  
What time \_\_\_\_\_?
- I'm working all day on Saturday.  
Do you \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday too?
- They have to wear school uniform.  
What \_\_\_\_\_?
- I had to wait a long time for my train this morning.  
How long \_\_\_\_\_?

**3 Find and correct any sentences that are wrong.**

- Do you can drive a car?
- Shall we to have a break now?
- I think you should drink less coffee.
- The children doesn't should wear shoes in the house.
- Emily musts go to the dentist soon.
- I'm afraid we must to leave now.
- You must tidy your bedroom.
- Could you lend me your mobile?
- She cans play the violin very well.
- I don't wouldn't like to be a doctor.

**4 Complete the sentences with a modal from the box. Use some modals more than once.**

can can't could must shouldn't might should

- Could* you pass me the salt, please?
- I don't think it's a good idea for you to stay.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ stay.
- It's possible it'll snow next week.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ snow next week.
- Do you have the ability to speak Russian?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you speak Russian?
- Is it OK if I use your bathroom?  
\_\_\_\_\_ I use your bathroom?

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs**

**Form**

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can	could	must	shall	should	will	would
-----	-------	------	-------	--------	------	-------

They have certain things in common:

- 1 They go with another verb and add meaning.  
*He **can** play the guitar.*  
*I **must** wash my hair.*
- 2 There is no 's' in the third person singular. The form is the same for all persons.  
*She **can** dance very well.*  
*He **should** try harder.*  
*It **will** rain soon.*  
*We **must** hurry.*
- 3 There is no *do/does* in the question.  
***Can** she sing?*  
***Shall** we go now?*
- 4 There is no *don't/doesn't* in the negative.  
*I **wouldn't** like to be a teacher.*  
*They **can't** speak French.*  
  
**Note**  
*will not = won't*  
*It **won't** rain tomorrow.*
- 5 Most modal verbs refer to the present and future. Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.  
*I **could** swim when I was three.*

**8.3 should**

**Form**

*should* + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *should* are the same for all persons.

**Positive and negative**

I You/We/They He/She	should shouldn't	do more exercise. tell lies.
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**Question**

*Should I/she/they see a doctor?*

*Do you think I/he/we **should** see a doctor?*

**Short answer**

*Yes, you **should**.*

*No, you **shouldn't**.*

*Should I phone home?*

*Should I buy a motorbike?*

**Use**

- 1 *Should* is used to express what the speaker thinks is the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.  
*I **should** do more work.* (This is my opinion.)  
*You **should** do more work.* (This is my advice.)  
*Do you think we **should** stop?* (I'm asking for your opinion.)
- 2 *Shouldn't* expresses negative advice.  
*You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.*
- 3 *Should* expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.  
*I **think** politicians **should** listen more.*  
*I **don't think** people **should** get married until they're 21.*

- 6 It's very important that you stop smoking.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ stop smoking.
- 7 It's possible I'll ask you to help me.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ ask you to help me.
- 8 John is unable to drive.  
John \_\_\_\_\_ drive.
- 9 I think it would be a good idea to apologize.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ apologize.

**5 Choose the correct option.**

- 1 Professional dancers *has to / have to* train very hard to keep fit.
- 2 Does he *has to / have to* finish the essay by Friday?
- 3 *Must / Should* we pay for this by credit card?
- 4 *I don't think you should / You wouldn't* go to that restaurant. It's not very good.
- 5 You *should / have to* show your passport at the airport.
- 6 We *could / must* remember to thank Russell for the present he gave us.
- 7 I think we *should / must* buy Josie a leaving present.

**6 Complete the sentences. Use *must, should, or shouldn't* and a phrase from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

*go to Sydney Harbour Bridge try the new pizzeria  
have a haircut I do ~~remember to send him a card~~  
stop smoking immediately we call their mobile  
smoke so much apply for it*

- 1 It's your uncle's birthday next week. You say:  
*I **must remember to send him a card**.*
- 2 You see your perfect job advertised in the newspaper.  
Your sister says: You \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 You know your friend would like the new pizzeria in town.  
You say: You \_\_\_\_\_ in town.
- 4 You have a problem and ask your friend for advice.  
You ask: What \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 You are going to Australia. Your Australian friend says:  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 a) Your friend smokes 40 cigarettes a day. You say:  
You \_\_\_\_\_.  
b) Your friend goes to see a doctor about his smoking.  
The doctor says: You \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Your hair is much too long. You say to yourself:  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 You are expecting dinner guests but they are an hour late.  
You say to your partner: \_\_\_\_\_?

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

▶ 8.4 **must****Form**

*must* + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *must* are the same for all persons.

**Positive and negative**

I You/We/They He/She	must mustn't	try harder. steal.
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**Note**

Questions with *must* are possible, but *have to* is more common.

*What time do we **have to** leave?*

**Use**

1 *Must* expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.

*I **must** have a shower. (I think this is necessary.)*

*We **must** get a new car.*

2 *You must ...* can express a strong suggestion.

*You **must** see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.*

*You **must** give me a call when you're next in town.*

## UNIT 9

### 9.1 Past Perfect

#### Form

*had* + *-ed* past participle.

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p158.

#### Positive and negative

I He/She/It You/We/They	'd (had) hadn't	arrived.
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#### Question

Had	I he/she/it we/you/they	left already?
-----	-------------------------------	---------------

#### Short answer

Yes, I *had*.

No, they *hadn't*.

#### Use

- 1 We use the Past Perfect to express an action in the past which happened before another action in the past.

*When I arrived at the theatre, the play **had** already **started**.*

- 2 We use the Past Simple to express actions in the order they happened.

Look at these actions in the Past Simple.

#### Action 1

*The bear **went**.*

*John **left** the party.*

*They **walked** a long way.*

#### Action 2

*The man **came** down from the tree.*

*I **arrived**.*

*They **were** tired.*

Notice how they are expressed using the Past Perfect.

#### Action 2

*The man **came** down from the tree ... after the bear **had gone**.*

*When I **arrived** at the party ... John **had left**.*

*They **were** tired ... because they'd **walked** a long way.*

- 3 If it is clear that one action was completed before, it isn't necessary to use the Past Perfect.

*I **tidied up** after everyone **went** home.*

*I **tidied up** after everyone **had gone** home.*

## UNIT 9 EXERCISES

### 1 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and the Past Perfect.

- Antonio was annoyed with himself because he *'d left his mobile phone at home* (leave / his mobile phone / home).
- The little girl was crying. She \_\_\_\_\_ (lose / her teddy).
- Jack and Pete spent the night celebrating because they \_\_\_\_\_ (finish / all their exams).
- Gemma felt nervous as she waited in the departure lounge. She \_\_\_\_\_ (never / fly / before).
- Holly's husband was angry with her because she \_\_\_\_\_ (forget / his birthday).
- Darius felt sick. He \_\_\_\_\_ (eat / too much chocolate).
- Laura looked beautiful. She \_\_\_\_\_ (just / have / a new haircut).

### 2 Choose the best option.

Rob (1) *returned* / *had returned* home from work at 3.30 p.m. He (2) *felt* / *had felt* terrible. He (3) *had* / *had had* an awful day. His wife, Sheila, (4) *brought* / *had brought* him a cup of tea and asked him what (5) *was* / *had been* wrong. He (6) *told* / *had told* her that at the office that morning everyone was panicking. His boss, Martin, (7) *had received* / *received* an email from Head Office – the news (8) *wasn't* / *hadn't been* good. The email said that the company was having financial problems and needed to cut 200 jobs – that (9) *meant* / *had meant* that half of the staff would have to go. Martin then admitted that he (10) *knew* / *had known* about this news for a few weeks, but he (11) *hadn't told* / *didn't tell* anyone. All the staff (12) *were* / *had been* angry and upset. Martin said that they could all go home early. Rob (13) *hadn't been* / *didn't go* home straight away – he went for a drink with his colleagues so that they could talk about the news. Everyone was worried because they knew there (14) *weren't* / *hadn't been* many other jobs around. After a few drinks, Rob caught the train home and (15) *told* / *had told* Sheila the bad news.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

### ▶ 9.2 Conjunctions

We use conjunctions to join sentences.

- 1 *when, while, as soon as, after, before, as, and until* are conjunctions of time. They can go in two places in the sentence.

**When** I arrived home, Tom was cooking the meal.

Tom was talking to me **while** he was cooking the meal.

**As soon as** I arrived home, Tom started cooking the meal.

Tom cooked the meal **after** I arrived/I'd arrived home.

He had cooked the meal **before** I arrived home.

He didn't start cooking the meal **until** I arrived home.

**As** he was talking, I was thinking about the last time we'd met.

- 2 *so* is a conjunction of result.

He was bored **so** he went for a walk.

*because* is a conjunction of reason.

He went for a walk **because** he was bored.

- 3 *but* and *although* are conjunctions which join contrasting ideas.

It was raining, **but** we played tennis.

**Although** it was raining, we played tennis.

### ▶ 9.3 *so, such (a), so many, so much*

#### Form

**so + adjective/adverb**

I was **so** scared.

He always drives **so** fast.

**such a + adjective + singular noun**

She's **such a** nice person.

**such + adjective + plural/uncountable noun**

The Smiths are **such** friendly neighbours.

**so many + plural nouns**

Some children have **so many** toys.

**so much + uncountable nouns**

Footballers earn **so much** money these days.

#### Use

*So* and *such* are used for emphasizing an adjective or noun. They are used more in spoken than written English. They are often exclamations, with an exclamation mark (!).

*He works so hard!* is stronger than *He works very hard.*

### 3 Choose the correct answer.

- We were really surprised when he arrived unexpectedly.  
a) until            b) when            c) as soon as
- The jacket was really expensive \_\_\_\_\_ I bought it anyway.  
a) so            b) but            c) because
- I'm really hungry! Let's go for dinner \_\_\_\_\_ the film finishes.  
a) as            b) as soon as            c) until
- Don't eat that chocolate now. Wait \_\_\_\_\_ after lunch!  
a) until            b) before            c) when
- I'm very busy, but I'll go shopping \_\_\_\_\_ I have time.  
a) until            b) when            c) before
- Could you phone your parents \_\_\_\_\_ dinner? You won't have time after.  
a) before            b) after            c) until
- Oh no! I forgot to feed the cat! I'll do it \_\_\_\_\_ we get home.  
a) as            b) until            c) when
- We're staying in a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ our new house is built.  
a) until            b) when            c) before
- \_\_\_\_\_ the manager was away, we still had the meeting.  
a) But            b) So            c) Although

### 4 Complete the sentences with *so, such, so many, or so many*.

- That's such a fantastic suit. You look so smart.
- That film was \_\_\_\_\_ bad! I've never seen \_\_\_\_\_ an awful film.
- I've got \_\_\_\_\_ work to do. I won't finish it by this evening.
- You've worked \_\_\_\_\_ hard all week. You deserve a break.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ a great party that no one wanted to leave!
- There were \_\_\_\_\_ people in town it took ages to do the shopping.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ a nice day that we decided to go to the beach.
- I'm looking forward to my holiday \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some people have \_\_\_\_\_ money they don't know what to do with it!
- That book was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting I couldn't put it down.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 10**

**▶ 10.1 The passive**

**Form**

am/is/are was/were has/have been will	+ -ed (past participle)
--	-------------------------

The past participle of regular verbs ends in *-ed*. There are many common **irregular past participles**. See the list on p158.

**Present**

English **is spoken** all over the world.  
100 million mobile phones **are thrown away** every year.  
Fiat cars **aren't made** in France.  
Where is coffee **grown**?

**Past**

The first text message **was sent** in 1989.  
They **weren't injured** in the accident.  
When **was** television **invented**?

**Present Perfect**

A lot of new features **have been added**.  
The bank's **been robbed**!  
We **haven't been invited** to the wedding.

**will**

10,000 cars **will be produced** next year.  
The cars **won't be sold** in the UK.

**Short answers**

Are cars made in your country? **Yes, they are./No, they aren't.**  
Has my car been repaired? **Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.**  
Will landline phones be replaced by mobiles? **Yes, they will./No, they won't.**

**Note**

The passive infinitive (*to be + -ed*) is used after modal auxiliary verbs and other verbs which are followed by an infinitive.  
Driving should **be banned** in city centres.  
The house is going **to be knocked down**.

**Use**

- The rules for tense usage in the passive are the same as in the active.  
Present Simple to express habit:  
*My car **is serviced** regularly.*  
Past Simple to express a finished action in the past:  
*America **was discovered** by Christopher Columbus.*  
Present Perfect to express an action which began in the past and continues to the present:  
*'Smart phones' **have been sold** since 2007.*
- The object of an active verb becomes the subject of a passive verb. Notice the use of *by* in the passive sentence.

Object

**Active** Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

**Passive** Hamlet was written **by** Shakespeare.

Subject

**UNIT 10 EXERCISES**

**1 Which answer is better, A or B?**

- What do doctors do?  
A Doctors help people who are ill.  
B People who are sick are helped by doctors.
- What happened to the robbers?  
A The robbers were arrested a few hours later.  
B The police arrested the robbers a few hours later.
- Do these cars come from Germany or Japan?  
A People make these cars in Japan.  
B These cars are made in Japan.
- So, what happened when Vanessa met Tony?  
A Vanessa kissed Tony.  
B Tony was kissed by Vanessa.

**2 Rewrite the active sentences in the passive.**

- Someone has fixed my car.  
My car has been fixed.
- They opened three new schools last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- People built the Pyramids thousands of years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Someone sells tickets at the box office.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.**

- The road will be closed (close) for three days next month.
- Wine \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) in Iceland – it's too cold.
- The first Harry Potter book \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) in 1997.
- Chewing gum \_\_\_\_\_ (make) for more than a century.
- The shop \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) next year.

**4 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box.**

discover build not paint write steal invite employ

- Around €70,000 was stolen from a bank in Frankfurt last night.
- X-rays \_\_\_\_\_ accidentally by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen in 1896.
- Hundreds of new apartment blocks \_\_\_\_\_ since March.
- Do you think we \_\_\_\_\_ to Anna's wedding?
- Many people in Russia \_\_\_\_\_ in the oil and gas industry.
- Macbeth* \_\_\_\_\_ by William Shakespeare.
- La Gioconda* \_\_\_\_\_ by Picasso.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

- 3 The passive is not just another way of expressing the same sentence in the active. We choose the active or the passive depending on what we are more interested in.  
Hamlet **was written** in 1600. (We are more interested in *Hamlet*.)  
Shakespeare **wrote** Hamlet in 1600. (We are more interested in who wrote it.)

### Note

The subject of an active sentence is not mentioned in the passive sentence if it is not really important.

- Active** People speak German in parts of Italy.  
**Passive** German is spoken in parts of Italy.  
NOT ~~German is spoken in parts of Italy by people.~~

### 5 Rewrite these sentences using a form of the passive.

- 1 They cancelled the football match because of heavy snow.  
The football match was cancelled because of heavy snow.
- 2 A woman told us not to talk in the library.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 People will eat six million hamburgers this year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How do people use chopsticks?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How did scientists discover DNA?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The police arrested the murder suspect late last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Someone cleans the toilets every evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Write questions for these answers. Use the correct active or passive form of the verb.

- 1 Where are oranges grown?  
Oranges are grown in southern Spain.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
I've fallen off my bike five times.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Aluminium is used for making drink cans.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
The letter was posted last Wednesday.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, I have repaired your washing machine.

### 7 Find and correct two sentences that are wrong.

- 1 Breakfast is usually served at 9 o'clock.
- 2 The money was stole from the shop.
- 3 A new bridge will be built next year.
- 4 These chocolates are made in Switzerland.
- 5 Spanish spoken in Argentina.

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 11**

**11.1 Present Perfect Continuous**

**Form**

has/have + been + -ing (present participle)

**Positive and negative**

I You We They	've (have) haven't	been working.
He She It	's (has) hasn't	

**Question**

How long	have	I you we they	been working?
	has	he she it	

**Short answer**  
Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Have you been running?

**Use**

The Present Perfect Continuous is used:

- to express an activity which began in the past and continues to the present.

*He's been teaching music for years.*  
*It's been raining for days.*

- to refer to an activity with a result in the present.

*I'm hot because I've been running.*  
*I haven't got any money because I've been shopping.*

**Note**

- Sometimes there is little or no difference in meaning between the Present Perfect Simple and Continuous.

*How long have you worked here?*  
*How long have you been working here?*

- Some verbs have the idea of a long time – wait, work, learn, travel, play.

These verbs can often be found in the Present Perfect Continuous.  
*I've been waiting for hours.*

Some verbs don't have the idea of a long time – find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop. It is unusual to find these in the Present Perfect Continuous.

*I've bought a new dress.*  
*My cat has died.*  
*My radio's broken.*

- Verbs that express a state – like, love, know, have (for possession), are not found in the Present Perfect Continuous.

*We've known each other for a few weeks.*  
NOT *We've been knowing each other for a few weeks.*

- If the sentence gives a number or a quantity, the Present Perfect Simple is used. The Continuous is not possible.

*I've been writing emails all morning. I've written twenty.*  
NOT *I've been writing twenty.*

**UNIT 11 EXERCISES**

**1 Make sentences and questions using the Present Perfect Continuous.**

- A Your Spanish is excellent!  
B Thanks. I / learn it / eight years.  
*I've been learning it for eight years.*
- A You've done a lot of work.  
B We / work / hard / this week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A You're a really good dancer!  
B I / practise / a lot / recently.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A You both look really brown!  
B We / sunbathe / at / beach.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- A Have I got flour in my hair?  
B Yes. What / you / cook?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Complete the conversations with the Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous form of the verb in brackets.**

- A What (1) *have you done* (do) to your arm?  
B I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis a lot this week, and I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) my elbow.
- A This decorating is hard work. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the bedroom all afternoon and I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (only / paint) three walls.  
B Never mind. It will look great when you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) it.
- A Hi Ken. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) you for ages. What (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) recently?  
B I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (travel).  
A That's fantastic! Where (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / be)?  
B I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Thailand. Have (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / go) there?  
A No, I haven't, but I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go for a long time.
- A Hi. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good day?  
B Yes. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (shop). But I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money!  
A Show me what you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy).  
B Well, I'm afraid I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / buy) anything for you! I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to find you a birthday present for ages, but I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) anything yet.

**3 Choose the best answer.**

- So, what have you *done / been doing* recently? Anything fun?
- My friend's *been buying / bought* a new computer.
- At last! I've *understood / been understanding* the question.
- The athletes are tired. They've *trained / been training* all day.
- Have you *swum / been swimming*? Your hair looks wet.
- Oh, there you are! I've *looked / been looking* for you everywhere!
- Great news! Hannah's *been having / had* a baby girl!

Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

**UNIT 12**

**▶ 12.1 First conditional**

**Form**

If + Present Simple, will + infinitive without to

**Positive and negative**

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.  
If we don't hurry up, we'll be late.  
If you're late, I won't wait for you.

**Question**

What will you do if you don't go to university?

**Short answer**

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?  
Yes, I will.  
No, I won't.

**Notes**

1 English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.

If it rains, I'll stay home. NOT If it will rain...  
If I work hard, I'll pass. NOT If I'll work hard...

2 The condition clause (if) can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. Notice the use of the comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.  
I'll pass my exams if I work hard.

**Use**

The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.

If it's sunny, we'll go for a picnic.  
You'll get wet if you don't take an umbrella.

**If and when**

If expresses a possibility that something will happen.  
When expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.  
When I get home, I'll have a shower. NOT If I get home

**▶ 12.2 might**

**Form**

might + infinitive without to  
Might is a modal auxiliary verb. For an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs, see p143.  
The forms of might are the same for all persons.

**Positive and negative**

I		go to the party.
He	might	be late.
It	might not	rain tomorrow.
We		go out for a meal tonight.

**Note**

The negative is often expressed with I don't think + will.  
I don't think it'll rain tomorrow.

**Question**

The inverted question Might you ...? is unusual. It is very common to ask a question with Do you think ... + will ...?

Do you think	it'll rain? they'll come to our party?
--------------	---

**Short answer**

Do you think it'll rain? It might.

**UNIT 12 EXERCISES**

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- You 'll get (get) wet if you go out. It's raining!
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / leave) soon, we'll be late.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) if you fail the exam?
- If it's sunny, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach.
- If Maria \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) to me once more, I'll be furious!

**2 Complete the First Conditional questions.**

- Perhaps it'll rain.  
What will you do if it rains?
- It's possible Ryan will lose his job.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ if he loses his job?
- It's possible there won't be any tickets.  
What will I do if \_\_\_\_\_ any tickets?
- Perhaps Frank will miss his flight.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ if he misses his flight?
- Perhaps Alice will go shopping in New York.  
What will Alice buy if \_\_\_\_\_ in New York?
- It's possible that your taxi will be late.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ if the taxi is late?

**3 Rewrite these sentences using might.**

- It's possible I'll be away in July.  
I might be away in July.
- It could rain tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We're not sure whether we'll go on holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It's possible that she's ill.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4 Choose the best answer.**

- I might not / won't be here tomorrow. It's my day off.
- Might you / Do you think you'll be free this afternoon?
- We might / will buy Jane's car. It depends on the price.
- I might not / won't be able to go to the concert on Saturday. My mum is thinking of visiting me.
- If you don't go now, you might / 'll be late. You can never be sure what the traffic will be like!
- I think I'm getting a cold. I might not / won't come to work tomorrow.
- It's going to be -10°C tonight. Be careful, it 'll / might be icy on the roads.
- Luke is a very clever boy. I'm sure he might / 'll get into university.
- I might / 'll be out later. I'm going to my karate class.

## Grammar Reference with practice exercises Continued

### Use

*Might* is used to express a future possibility. It means *will perhaps*. It contrasts with *will*, which expresses a future certainty.

England **will** win the match.

(I am sure they will.)

England **might** win the match.

(It's possible, but I'm not sure.)

### ▶ 12.3 Second conditional

#### Form

If + Past Simple, *would* + infinitive without *to*

*Would* is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p143.

The forms of *would* are the same for all persons.

#### Positive and negative

*If I had more money, I'd (would) buy a new computer.*

*If she knew the answer, she'd tell us.*

*If I didn't like you, I wouldn't talk to you.*

#### Question

What **would** you do if you had a year off?

Would you travel round the world?

If they had the money, would they buy a new car?

#### Short answer

**Yes, I would.**

**No, I wouldn't.**

**Yes, they would.**

**No, they wouldn't.**

#### Notes

1 As with the first conditional, the condition clause can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

*If I had more time, I'd help.*

*I'd help if I had more time.*

2 *Were* is often used instead of *was* in the condition clause.

*If I were you, I'd go to bed.*

*If he were taller, he'd be a policeman.*

3 The use of the past tense (*If I had*) and *would* does not refer to past time. It expresses distance from the present and unreality because it is different from the facts we know.

*If I had ... (but I don't have ...)*

*I would ... (but I won't ...)*

#### Use

1 The second conditional is used to express an unreal or improbable condition and its result. The use of the past forms show that is not reality.

*If I were the President, I'd stop all war.*

(But I'm not the President. = reality)

*If I lived in a big house, I'd have a party.*

(But I live in a small flat.)

2 The phrase, *If I were you, I'd ...*, is often used to give advice.

*If I were you, I'd call the doctor.*

#### First and second conditional

The first conditional is possible and probable.

The second conditional is improbable and sometimes impossible.

*If I win the tennis match, I'll be so happy.* (I think it's possible.)

*If I won the tennis match, I'd be so happy.* (But I don't think I will.)

### 5 Complete the conversations with *might/might not* or *will/won't*.

1 A Are you going to watch the football tonight?

B Yes, I am. Who do you think (1) will win?

A Well, I'm not sure. Manchester City are the better team, but Bayern Munich are playing well at the moment, so they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ win tonight.

B If no one wins, they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ have to play again next week.

2 A Are you going to Darren's party this Saturday?

B I'm not sure. I'm tired, so I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ go. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ just watch a DVD and relax instead.

A Oh, go on, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ go if you go. It (4) \_\_\_\_\_ be fun.

B OK then, I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ pick you up at 8.00.

3 A Hi Sophia. I'm sorry, but we (1) \_\_\_\_\_ be able to get to the cinema on time. Our bus has broken down.

B That's OK. Do you think you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ be able to get here by 9.00? There's another showing of the film then.

A Well, the driver thinks they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ be able to fix the problem soon. If not, they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ send another bus to take us into town.

### 6 Choose the correct answer.

1 If we didn't / *don't* have to work, we'd travel round the world.

2 If you took / *take* more exercise, you'd be fitter.

3 I'd help / *I'll help* you if I had more time.

4 If I am / *were* you, I'd forget all about it.

5 If I win / *won* the lottery, I'd give all the money to charity.

### 7 Match the two halves of each sentence.

1 He'd move to France

2 If she got the job,

3 If the weather was nicer,

4 I'd drive to work

5 I'd take an aspirin

a she'd be very happy.

b if I were you.

c if I had a car.

d we'd go to the beach.

e if he spoke French.

### 8 Use the Second Conditional to finish these sentences.

1 If I were the leader of my country,

\_\_\_\_\_

2 If I could travel anywhere in the world,

\_\_\_\_\_

3 If I could meet any famous person in the world,

\_\_\_\_\_

4 If you asked me to cook a meal,

\_\_\_\_\_