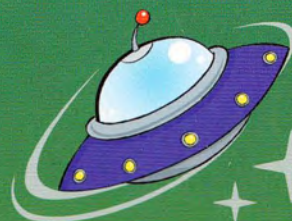


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Jenkins/Daily Mail).

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Speaking activity



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Present simple and present continuous

- Jenny What's wrong? **Are you running** away from someone?
- Anna Yes, a horrible green thing on a skateboard **is chasing** me.
- Jenny That's Trig, an alien from Triglon. He's very friendly.
- Anna I **don't care** who he is, I **don't like** him. I **don't** usually **talk** to aliens. Merton is a very strange town.
- Jenny **Don't** you **live** in Merton?
- Anna No. I **live** in Kingsley, but my brother Ben and I **are staying** with my Aunt Sarah and my cousin Mark for a few months. I haven't got any friends here.
- Jenny Well, I'm **going** to the cinema with my brother tonight. Do you want to come?
- Anna Yes, thanks. I **love** films ... But **is** Trig **coming**?

Words to learn 3

horrible friendly alien care stay cousin
together town hall sightsee relax

Grammar lesson

Present simple

We use the present simple

- 1 for actions that we do (or don't do) regularly, especially with **always, often, usually, sometimes, never, every day**, etc.:

*I **don't** usually **talk** to aliens.*

- 2 for facts:

*I **live** in Kingsley.*

- 3 when we say we **like, love, hate, dislike, know, believe** or **think** something:

*I **love** films.*

Present continuous

We use the present continuous

- 1 for something that is happening at the moment of speaking, often with **now, at the moment, today**, etc.:

*A green thing **is chasing** me.*

***Are you running** away from something?*

- 2 for something temporary:

*I'm **staying** in Merton for a few months.*

- 3 to talk about future plans, often with time expressions such as **next week, on Tuesday, tonight**:

*We're **going** to the cinema tonight.*

***Is** Trig **coming**?*

There are some spelling rules for the present continuous on page 127.



1 Fit the verb forms into the puzzles.

a do be begin hurry have ~~mix~~



b forget ~~choose~~ hit lie make happen



2 Complete the text. Use the present simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive bury catch chase ~~get up~~ go
have to love play practise try

Jenny and her brother Nick have to get up at seven thirty. Nick sometimes gets up late, so he ¹ _____ eat his toast quickly before Tom and Amanda ² _____. Tom ³ _____ football for the school team. He ⁴ _____ every Wednesday. Amanda ⁵ _____ horses. She usually ⁶ _____ riding on Sundays. Chip is Jenny and Nick's dog. He ⁷ _____ his bones in the garden and he ⁸ _____ Fluff, the neighbours' cat, but he never ⁹ _____ her. Trig is the children's alien friend. He ¹⁰ _____ hard to learn English.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

come go ~~welcome~~ ride stand
stop wave



► Debbie Fox has won an Olympic medal. Everyone in Merton is welcoming her home.

- 1 The car _____ round the corner.
- 2 Two policemen _____ motorbikes in front of the car.
- 3 A policeman _____ the traffic.
- 4 Some people _____ flags.



- 5 Now Debbie _____ into the town hall.
- 6 Jenny and Nick _____ in the crowd with Trig.

- 4 Read what the teenagers say about watching television then read the sentences. Some sentences aren't true. Write new sentences.



Max

I think I watch too much television. I love cartoons. I always watch my favourite ones. I sometimes watch television for three hours a day.



Dave

I watch television for about an hour a day. I don't think that's too much. I like comedy shows, but I think game shows are stupid. I don't watch them.



Marion

I don't have much time to watch television. I play the piano and read books. I sometimes watch programmes about wildlife. I don't usually know what's on television.



Sofia

I watch too much television. On some days I watch for about four hours. When I come home from school I watch a quiz show and later I watch cartoons and films.

- Max watches cartoons.

Correct.

- Marion watches game shows.

She doesn't watch game shows. She watches programmes about wildlife.

- 1 Dave likes comedy shows.

- 2 Sofia plays the piano.

- 3 Marion watches a lot of television.

- 4 Dave always knows what's on television.

- 5 Max hates cartoons.

- 6 Marion watches wildlife programmes.

- 7 Max watches television for an hour a day.

- 8 Sofia watches animal programmes.

5 Write short answers.

- Does Max hate cartoons? No, he doesn't.

- 1 Do Dave and Marion watch too much television?

- 2 Does Sofia watch wildlife programmes?

- 3 Does Dave watch comedy shows?

- 4 Does Sofia watch too much television?

- 5 Do Max and Sofia watch cartoons?

- 6 Does Dave like game shows?

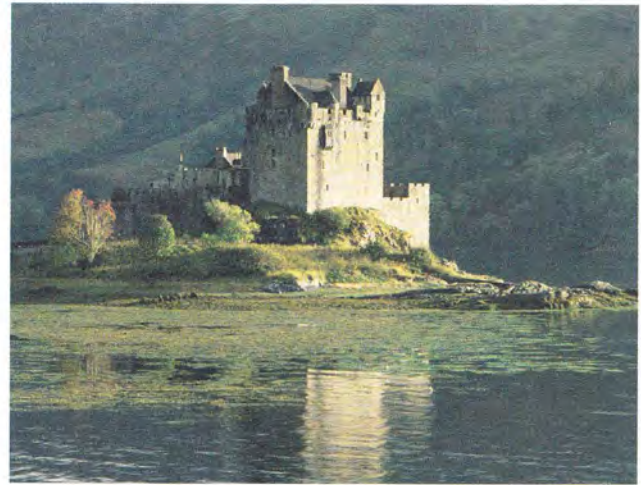
6 Complete the email. Use the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Hello Nick

We're in Scotland! We don't usually come (not come) to Scotland on holiday, but we're having (have) a really good time here. The sun _____¹ (shine) now, so Mum and Dad _____² (have) an ice cream in a café and my sister _____³ (write) postcards. I _____⁴ (sit) in an internet café just round the corner.

It often _____⁵ (rain) in Scotland, but it _____⁶ (not rain) today, so we _____⁷ (not look) round museums. When we are on holiday we always _____⁸ (go) to a different place every day. We _____⁹ (visit) old castles, famous buildings or historic places. Dad _____¹⁰ (take) photos of everything. We _____¹¹ (not sightsee) today, though. We _____¹² (relax). Tomorrow we _____¹³ (go) to Loch Ness. I _____¹⁴ (send) you some photographs with this email. I hope you _____¹⁵ (like) them.

Oliver



7 Partner interview

Ask your partner four questions about their television habits. Use the present simple. Then use the present continuous to ask about future plans.

Student 1 *Do you think you watch too much television?*

Student 2 *No, I don't. I watch for about an hour a day.*

Student 1 *What kind of programmes do you watch? What are you watching tonight? Are you watching ... on Saturday?*

www Visit Trig's website for more practice!

TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

2 Something funny happened



Past simple and past continuous



Jenny **Did** Tom's team **win** their match yesterday?

Nick Yes, they **won**. But they **were** very lucky. Something funny **happened**.

Jenny Oh? What?

Nick Well, the score **was** one nil. Tom's team **was winning**. It **was** almost the end of the match. Suddenly people **started** shouting. A player from the other team **was running** towards the goal with the ball when a dog **ran** onto the field. The player **kicked** the ball, but the dog **stopped** it right in front of the goal!

Jenny That's amazing! So what **did** they **do** then?

Nick Well, they **finished** the match, but the other team **didn't score**. So Tom's team **won**, but the dog was the star. All Tom's supporters **loved** him!

Words to learn



lucky score nil goal supporter fall in love
mayor marry tailor sew cloth thick
sail thin gold embarrassing

Grammar lesson

Past simple

We form the past simple of regular verbs with **ed** or **d**. Irregular verbs have a special form. (Look at page 126.)

start - started**ed**, love - loved**ed**, win - **won**, run - **ran**

We use **did** + infinitive (base form) for questions, and **did not** or **didn't** + infinitive for the negative.

Did Tom's team **win**?

The other team **didn't score**.

We use the past simple for an action that started and finished in the past.

Something funny **happened**.

Past continuous

We form the past continuous with **was/were** + the **-ing** form.

I was just leaving.

We make questions and negative forms like this:

Were they **playing** well?

They **weren't playing** well.

We use the past continuous for an action that was already happening at a particular time in the past.

Tom's team **was winning**.

Past simple and past continuous

When one action interrupts another, we use the past continuous and the past simple together in one sentence. We use the past continuous (**was running**) for the longer action and the past simple (**ran**) for the shorter 'interrupting' action.

A player **was running** towards the goal when a dog **ran** onto the field.

1 Find the infinitives and the past simple forms. Write them in the correct lists.

Infinitive

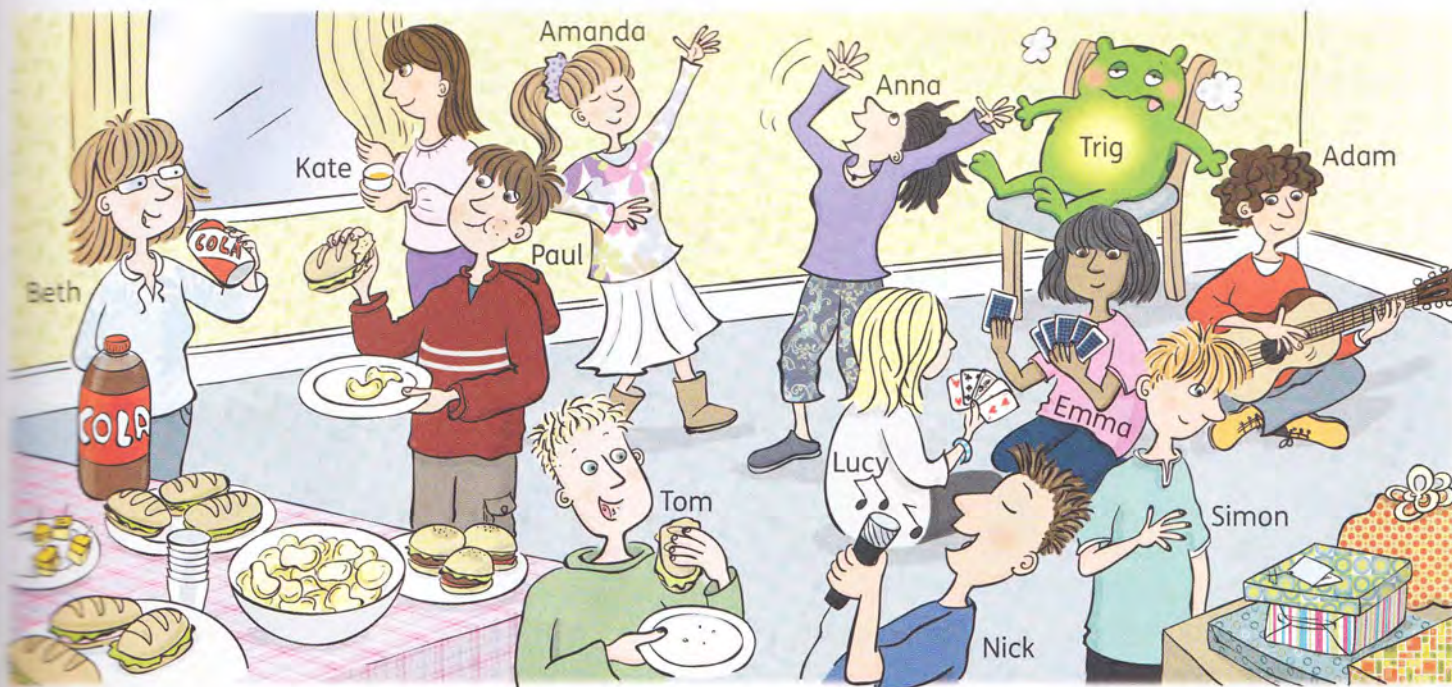
come

Past simple

came

A	X	D	F	T	O	O	K	M	C	S	D	R
Y	C	O	M	E	W	Y	U	P	F	A	I	U
W	O	R	K	Q	E	G	K	N	O	W	Z	N
Q	G	P	R	A	N	L	C	A	M	E	T	H
Z	O	P	U	K	T	A	K	E	G	U	K	S
M	N	S	E	E	V	S	W	T	I	X	N	T
W	O	R	K	E	D	L	H	L	V	Q	E	I
E	T	W	I	O	B	G	A	V	E	D	W	O

2 What did Jenny see when she arrived at the party? Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.



look look play play sit dance sing
drink eat

► Nick was singing.

1 Kate _____ out of the window.

2 Amanda and Anna _____.

3 Adam _____ the guitar.

4 Trig _____ in the corner.

5 Tom and Paul _____ sandwiches.

6 Simon _____ at the presents.

7 Beth _____ cola.

8 Emma and Lucy _____ cards.

3 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Levi Strauss and the story of jeans

Levi Strauss came (come) from a small town in the south of Germany. When he
1 _____ (be) a young man, he
2 _____ (fall) in love with the mayor's daughter. But the mayor and Levi's parents
3 _____ (not want) them to marry. So Levi's parents 4 _____ (send) him away to New York, where his brothers
5 _____ (live). They 6 _____ (be) tailors and they 7 _____ (teach) him to sew.

In 1850, Levi 8 _____ (take) some cloth from New York to San Francisco for his brothers. It was thick, strong cloth for making sails for boats. On the way, Levi
9 _____ (meet) some men who
10 _____ (look) for gold in a river. The weather was bad. It 11 _____ (rain) and a strong wind 12 _____ (blow). The men were cold because they
13 _____ (wear) thin trousers.

Suddenly Levi 14 _____ (have) an idea. He 15 _____ (use) the cloth which he 16 _____ (take) to San Francisco to make good, strong trousers for the men. The men 17 _____ (love) the new trousers but they
18 _____ (not like) the light colour. So when Levi Strauss 19 _____ (open) a shop for trousers in San Francisco, he
20 _____ (buy) a special blue cloth from France. That's how the first jeans
21 _____ (become) blue.



4 Write questions about Levi Strauss. Use the words in brackets.

► He came from Germany. (Where ... from)

Where did he come from?

1 His parents sent him to America. (Why)

2 His brothers taught him to sew. (Who)

3 In 1850 he travelled to San Francisco.
(When)

4 He met some men on the way. (Who)

5 They were looking for gold in a river. (Where)

6 They were wearing thin trousers. (Why)

7 Levi took cloth for boat sails to California.
(What)

8 He made trousers from the cloth. (What)



5 Complete the conversation. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Jenny I came (come) to your house at seven o'clock last night, but you
1 _____ (not be) there.

Amanda We 2 _____ (be) all out. Mum
3 _____ (visit) a neighbour and
Dad 4 _____ (work) late. So I
5 _____ (go) to Maria's house.
I think we 6 _____ (eat) a
pizza at seven o'clock.

Jenny What 7 _____ (you do) after
that? Homework?

Amanda Yes. We 8 _____ (do) our
maths homework. After that we
9 _____ (watch) a DVD.
We 10 _____ (watch)
a really exciting part when
Dad 11 _____ (arrive). I
12 _____ (go) home with him.
So I 13 _____ (not see) the end.

6 Partner interview

Ask your partner 'Has anything embarrassing happened to you or your family? What were you doing? What happened?' Tell your partner two things. Use the past simple and the past continuous.

I was watching a film at the cinema when my mobile phone rang. Everybody looked at me.

Just as I was getting on the bus to school I dropped all my books. The driver had to wait and he wasn't very pleased.

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TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

3 You're good at drawing 6

The -ing form; so and neither

Tom, Amanda, Jenny, Nick and Anna are talking about the school magazine. They're deciding what to write.

- Jenny Is anyone really interested in **reading** about our school?
- Amanda I am. I enjoy **finding** out what other people are doing. I like **writing** stories for people to read, too.
- Tom I don't mind **interviewing** people.
- Nick **Neither do I.**
- Anna What shall I do?
- Jenny How about **drawing** some cartoons? You're good at **drawing**.
- Nick **So am I.**
- Tom No, you aren't. You can't draw anything.
- Nick **Neither can you.** Anyway, I'd like to write about football matches. Sports reports are always popular.



Words to learn 7

story interview sports report popular joke
rock concert romantic reply save quiz worm

Grammar lesson

The -ing form

We use the **-ing** form

1 after the verbs **like, love, enjoy, hate, can't help, don't mind, finish**:

*I like **writing** stories.*

*I enjoy **finding** out what other people are doing.*

*I don't mind **interviewing** people.*

2 after prepositions such as **about, at, in**:

*How about **drawing** some cartoons?*

*You're good at **drawing**.*

*Is anyone interested in **reading** about our school?*

So and neither

We use **so ...** to agree with affirmative statements and **neither ...** to agree with negative statements.

If **be, have, do, can, could, should, will, must**, etc. are used in the statement, we use a form of the same verb after **so** or **neither**.

*You're good at drawing. So **am** I. OR So **are** Tom and Paul.*

*You **can't** draw. Neither **can** you.*

But if the verb in the statement is a full verb (**like, enjoy, know**, etc.), we use a form of **do** after **so** and **neither**.

*I **like** writing stories. So **does** Anna. OR So **do** I.*

*I **don't mind** interviewing people. Neither **do** I. OR Neither **does** Tom.*

1 Complete the conversation. Use the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

Nick I don't think people like reading (read) poems in magazines.

Jenny What are you going to write, then?

Nick Well, I enjoy ¹_____ (watch) football matches and I'm good at ²_____ (write) about them, so I'll write a sports report.

Jenny I hate ³_____ (read) about sport, but I don't mind ⁴_____ (learn) about music. What about ⁵_____ (have) a music page? Music is always popular.

Nick And a joke page. I'm good at ⁶_____ (tell) jokes.

Jenny Are you still interested in ⁷_____ (interview) people?

Nick Yes. I think I'll interview the captain of the school football team.

Jenny Good idea. He won't mind ⁸_____ (talk) about football.



2 Write sentences about Larry and Des. Use the words in the boxes and the -ing form.

not mind enjoy not like hate ~~enjoy~~

► dance 😊😊

1 listen to rock music 😊😊

2 watch horror films 😞😞😞

3 play computer games 😐

4 eat Indian food 😞



Larry

► Larry enjoys dancing.

1 He _____.

2 _____.

3 _____.

4 _____.

love like not enjoy hate

5 cook 😊😊😊

6 look round museums 😊😊

7 read romantic stories 😞😞😞

8 watch quiz shows 😞



Des

5 Des _____.

6 He _____.

7 _____.

8 _____.

3 Match the statements to the replies.

► Jenny I'll be fourteen next year.

1 Nick I don't like going to the dentist's.

2 Tom I've got a lot of homework.

3 Ben I couldn't do the maths test.

4 Amanda I'm going to the pop concert tomorrow.

Sam Neither could I.

Anna So will I

Jenny So am I.

Tom Neither do I.

Nick So have I.

4 Write the replies.



► Nick I can't dance very well.



Tom Neither can I.



1 Ben I need a new bike.



Sam _____



2 Sam I can stand on my head.



Ben _____



3 Jenny I wouldn't like to eat a worm



Amanda _____



4 Anna I like pizza.



Trig _____



5 Amanda I'm not hungry.



Jenny _____

5 Write about Ben, Max and Ella. Use **neither or **so**. (✓ = agree X = disagree)**

Ben	Max	Ella
▶ I like basketball.	X	✓
▶ I can't speak Italian.	X	X
1 I enjoy reading.	✓	X
2 I can't dance.	✓	X
3 I love chocolate.	✓	✓
4 I can't play the drums.	✓	✓
5 I've got a pet.	X	✓
6 I'm not good at running.	✓	X
7 I play football.	✓	X
8 I don't watch romantic films.	✓	X

▶ **Ben likes basketball. So does Ella.**

▶ **Ben can't speak Italian. Neither can Max or Ella.**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

6 Partner interview

Take turns to ask a partner about hobbies and free time activities. Use **good at** or **interested in** and the **-ing** form. Give a short answer first. Then add a sentence.

Student 1 *Are you good at drawing?*

Student 2 *Yes, I am. It's my favourite hobby. OR No, I'm not. But I'm quite good at drawing animals.*

Student 1 *Are you interested in learning about computers?*

Student 2 *No, I'm not. But I sometimes play computer games with my friends. OR Yes, I am. I sometimes buy computer magazines.*



7 Class activity

Students take turns to say two sentences about themselves, one affirmative and one negative. Other students compare and agree with **So ...** and **Neither ...**

Student 1 *I like reading music magazines.*

Student 2 *So do I.*

Student 1 *I'm not very good at sports.*

Student 3 *Neither am I.*

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TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

4 Nick's been working 8

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

- Jenny Nick, you look tired. What **have** you **been doing**?
- Nick I've **been working** hard since nine o'clock this morning. I've **been painting** the fence for two hours. I've just **finished** it. Look, it's blue now.
- Jenny But Nick, you've never **painted** the fence before.
- Nick I've **been doing** lots of jobs to get extra pocket money. I've also **cut** the grass and I've **washed** the car.
- Jenny But you **haven't done** your homework yet!



Words to learn 9

feed band youth club model
karate judo marathon essay

Grammar lesson

Present perfect simple

have or **has** + past participle
I **have washed**, he **has cut**

Look at the list of irregular verbs and their past participles on page 126.

We use the present perfect simple

- 1 for a completed action with **just** and **already** and for an uncompleted action with **yet**:
*You **haven't done** your homework **yet**.*
- 2 for a completed action which has an effect or result in the present:
*I've just **finished** it. Look, it's blue now.*
- 3 for a completed action at an unknown or unstated time, often with **ever** and **never**:
*You've never **painted** the fence before.*

Present perfect continuous

have been or **has been** + **-ing** form
I **have been working**, he **has been painting**

We use the present perfect continuous

- 1 for an action that begins in the past and continues up to the present. The action may be finished or unfinished:
*I've **been doing** lots of jobs.*
- 2 with **for** and **since** to emphasize **how long** an action has been happening:
*I've **been working** hard **since** nine o'clock this morning.*
***How long have you been painting** the fence?*
*I've **been painting** the fence **for** two hours.*

1 Find the past participles.

B	E	E	N	X	K	X	D	R	A	W	N	S
L	S	A	Z	Q	N	Z	J	U	T	R	S	T
O	W	T	F	R	O	Z	E	N	E	I	P	O
W	A	E	X	S	W	U	M	Y	Z	T	O	L
N	M	N	W	E	N	T	R	A	N	T	K	E
T	A	K	E	N	Q	W	A	S	S	E	E	N
F	E	L	L	Q	D	R	I	V	E	N	N	Q
S	H	A	K	E	N	X	G	O	N	E	Q	Z

2 Choose five verbs from exercise 1. Write the infinitive, past simple and past participle.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
<u>be</u>	<u>was</u>	<u>been</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3 Look at the pictures. What have Tom and Nick done? Use the verbs in the box.

clean ~~cut~~ feed give make paint



▶ Nick has cut the grass.



1 Nick _____ his pet fish.



2 Nick and Tom _____ Tom's bike.



3 Nick _____ his bed.



4 Nick and Tom _____ Chip a bath.



5 Nick _____ the fence blue.

4 Write new sentences. Use the present perfect continuous with **for or **since**.**



- ▶ Jenny has piano lessons. (three years)
Jenny has been having piano lessons for three years.
- ▶ Tom plays in a band. (he got a new guitar)
Tom has been playing in a band since he got a new guitar.
- 1 Amanda has riding lessons. (two years)

- 2 Nick and Tom go to a youth club. (a year)

- 3 Ben makes models. (he came to Merton)

- 4 Mark enters swimming competitions. (two years)

- 5 Tom plays football for the school team. (two years)

- 6 Jenny and Amanda do judo. (last year)

- 7 Mark and John run in marathons. (three years)

- 8 Emma goes to karate lessons. (her birthday last year)

- 9 Mrs Bell is learning Spanish. (her holiday in Spain)

- 10 Amanda is teaching herself to play the guitar. (six months)

5 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

- ▶ Anna **has been writing** (write) an email to a magazine. She's just finished it.
- ▶ Nick has been looking for his maths book all morning, but he **hasn't found** (not find) it yet.

- 1 Trig _____ (practise) English words for an hour. He isn't very happy.
- 2 Jenny _____ (wait) for the bus for half an hour, but it hasn't arrived yet.
- 3 Tom _____ (play) a computer game for two hours and he's still playing.
- 4 Ben hasn't finished making his model plane yet. He _____ (make) it for two weeks.
- 5 Mrs Bell _____ (not come) home yet. She's been shopping in town since one o'clock.
- 6 Emma _____ (have) a karate lesson since four o'clock.
- 7 Chip _____ (wait) for Jenny and Mrs Bell all day.
- 8 Mr Bell's car _____ (make) strange noises, so he _____ (take) it to the garage.
- 9 Paul _____ (draw) cartoons for two hours. He _____ (not finish) yet.
- 10 It _____ (rain) all day and it _____ (not stop) yet.

- 11 Ben _____ (do) homework for an hour. He _____ (just finish) his English essay.
- 12 Amanda _____ (ride) all morning. She _____ (not have) lunch yet.

6 Class game

On a piece of paper, write a sentence about something you do regularly, such as a hobby or sport. Use the present perfect continuous with **for** or **since** to say how long you have been doing it, like this:

I've been playing the guitar for two years.

Do not write your name on the paper.

The teacher will collect all the papers and give them to different students.

Take turns to guess whose paper you have got. Continue until you have found the right person.

Student 1 *George. Have you been playing the guitar for two years?*

Student 2 *Yes, I have. OR No, I haven't.*



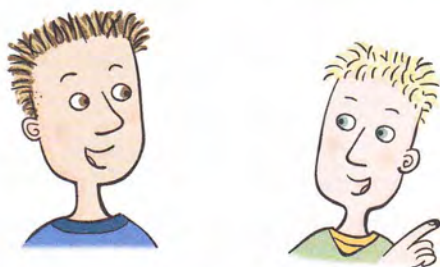
Visit Trig's website for more practice!



TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

5 Have you seen Ben? 10

Present perfect simple and past simple



Nick **Have** you **seen** Ben?

Tom Yes, I **saw** him about ten minutes ago.

Nick Where **did** you **see** him?

Tom In the park. He was playing football with Jason.

Nick Jason? He's a very good player. **Have** you ever **played** football with him?

Tom I **played** in a match against his school team once.

Nick **Did** you **win**?

Tom No, we **lost**. Jason **scored** five goals.



Later ...

Ben **I've had** a great time in the park. I **played** football with Jason and I **saved** ten goals. Jason **has asked** me to be the goalkeeper in the next match!

Words to learn 11

player goalkeeper special ticket explain
boss offer stunt serious trampoline

Grammar lesson

Present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple for a finished action at an unknown or unstated time.

Have you **seen** Ben?

I've had a great time in the park.

We use the present perfect simple with **ever**, **never**, **just**, **already** and **not yet**.

Have you **ever played** football with Jason?

Past simple

We use the past simple for an action that started and finished in the past, often with a time expression, for example **ago**, **last week**, **yesterday**, **last year**.

I saw him about ten minutes **ago**.

I played in a match against his school team once.

Did you **win**?



1 What's the news in Merton? Write sentences with the present perfect then ask a question in the past simple.

► Mr Curtis / break his leg

Mr Curtis has broken his leg.

How did he break it?

1 Mr Jackson / sell his house

When _____?

2 Mr and Mrs Walker / move to Kingsley

Why _____?

3 Mrs Parker's dog / die

When _____?

4 Bill Davis / get a new job

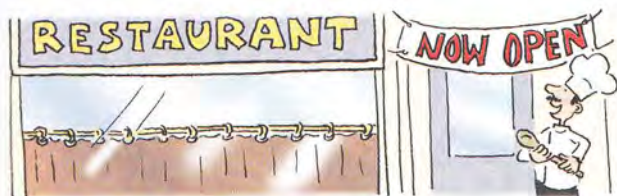
When _____?

5 Mr and Mrs Burton / win a car

How _____?

6 A new restaurant / open in Marsh Street

When _____?



2 Circle the correct verb forms.

Yesterday, Nick met / has met Paul and Ben on his way to school. ¹ 'Have you seen / Did you see Metal Man 3?' ² has asked / asked Nick. 'It's on at the cinema this week.'

'No. I ³ haven't been / didn't go to the cinema for months,' ⁴ answered / has answered Paul. 'I ⁵ haven't been / didn't go since my birthday.'

'But I ⁶ saw / have seen Metal Man 1 and Metal Man 2,' ⁷ said / has said Ben. 'I ⁸ have seen / saw them last week. My cousin's friend ⁹ has given / gave us two special tickets. We saw eight films in two days, but I can't remember any of them,' ¹⁰ has explained / explained Ben.

3 Complete the email. Use the present perfect simple or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Hannah

October

I'm sorry I haven't written (not write) to you for a long time. I got (get) your last email in July. A lot of things ¹ _____ (happen) since then. In August we ² _____ (go) on holiday to Spain. It was great! I ³ _____ (never have) such a good time on holiday before. Only two bad things ⁴ _____ (happen) there. I ⁵ _____ (lose) my new camera, and my sister ⁶ _____ (fall) off our hotel balcony and ⁷ _____ (land) in a palm tree! I ⁸ _____ (send) you a postcard from Barcelona. ⁹ _____ (you, get) it? In September, I ¹⁰ _____ (start) at my new school. I ¹¹ _____ (make) some new friends already.

Write soon

Jessica

- 4 Nick is watching John Black interviewing a stuntman called Al Wood on TV. Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.



John How long **have you been** (you, be) a stuntman, Al?

Al For about ten years.

John And how **did you become** (you, become) a stuntman?

Al Well, one night about ten years ago I
1 _____ (stop) a fight
in a bar. Jake, who is now my boss,
2 _____ (see) me in

action and 3 _____
(offer) me a job with his stunt team. I
4 _____ (say) 'yes', of
course. We do stunts all over the world.

John 5 _____ (you, ever jump)
out of a plane?

Al Yes, lots of times.

John 6 _____ (you, ever have)
a serious accident?

Al Yes, I have.

John When 7 _____
(it happen) and what
8 _____ (happen)?

Al It was four years ago. I
9 _____ (jump) off
a building onto a trampoline. I
10 _____ (miss) the
trampoline. I 11 _____
(break) both my legs. I couldn't work
again for over a year.

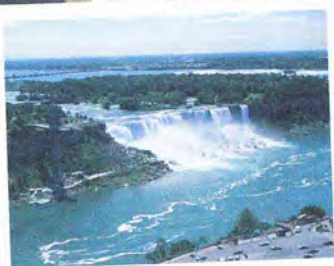
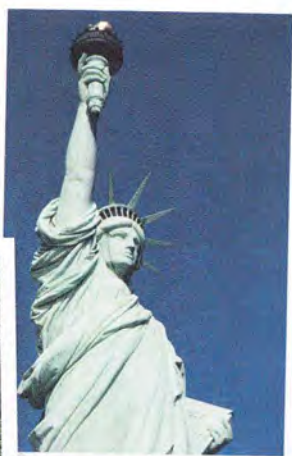
John What's the most dangerous stunt that
12 _____ (you, ever do)?

Al I think it 13 _____ (be)
last year. I 14 _____
(drive) a car over the edge of the Grand
Canyon.

John Wow! 15 _____ (you, be)
nervous?

Al A little. But that's my job.

- 5 Write sentences about Nick's Uncle Peter.
Use the present perfect or the past simple.



- ▶ see a wild tiger

He has seen a wild tiger.

- ▶ visit India / 2007

He visited India in 2007.

- 1 ride on a camel

- 2 visit Africa / 2006

- 3 travel to Japan

- 4 visit Tokyo / March

- 5 walk along the Great Wall of China

- 6 go to China / 2003

- 7 ride on an elephant

- 8 see the Niagara Falls / two years ago

- 9 swim in the Pacific Ocean

- 10 see wild bears in Canada

- 11 see the Statue of Liberty / last year

- 12 fly over the Grand Canyon / 2004

6 Partner interview

Work with a partner. Take turns to ask questions with *Have you ever ... ?* The questions may be serious or funny. If possible, add a sentence or say when you did something.

Student 1 *Have you ever jumped on a trampoline?*

Student 2 *No, I haven't. OR Yes, I have. I fell and broke my right arm three years ago.*

Student 2 *Have you ever caught a fish?*

Student 1 *No, I haven't. OR Yes, I have. It was two metres long!*

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TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

Revision 1 (units 1-5)

1 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences. (Units 1-2)

- ▶ Nick **always knows** what's on television.

A is always knowing

B always knows

C knows always

- 1 Amanda _____ riding every weekend.

A is going

B go

C goes

- 2 Anna and Ben _____ with Aunt Sarah for a few months.

A stay

B are staying

C stays

- 3 Nick _____ films.

A love

B is loving

C loves

- 4 Anna _____ to aliens.

A isn't usually talking

B doesn't usually talk

C don't usually talk

- 5 Jenny and Anna _____ to the cinema tonight.

A go

B are going

C is going

- 6 Anna was walking through the park when she _____ Trig.

A saw

B sees

C was seeing

- 7 Anna thought Trig _____ her.

A chased

B chases

C was chasing

- 8 Last year, the Bell family _____ to Italy.

A were going

B have gone

C went

2 Write past simple questions. (Unit 2)

- ▶ Nick went to Tom's football match. (When?)

When did Nick go to Tom's football match?

- 1 People suddenly started shouting. (Why?)

- 2 The dog stopped the ball. (Where?)

- 3 Tom's supporters loved the dog. (Why?)

- 4 Tom's team won the match? (Why?)

3 Read the conversation. Circle the correct words. (Unit 3)



Anna I'm not very interested to collect/
in collecting things. Are you?

Jenny No, not really. I've got other hobbies. I
enjoy ¹ writing/to write stories.

Anna ² So do I./So I do. I don't mind ³ to
write/writing essays for school, either.

Jenny ⁴ Neither do I./I do neither. It's fun.
Nick's good at ⁵ drawing/draw. He
really enjoys ⁶ to draw/drawing funny
monsters. I can't help ⁷ to laugh/
laughing at them. But I can't draw
very well. I'm better at ⁸ painting/
to paint.

Anna Have you finished ⁹ to paint/painting
that picture of horses?

Jenny Yes, I've finished it. I'm interested in
¹⁰ riding/to ride. But it's expensive.

4 Match. (Unit 3)

► Tom doesn't mind interviewing people. b

1 Jenny is good at saving money. _____

2 Ben isn't interested in collecting things. _____

3 Nick must clean his room. _____

4 Jenny can't ride. _____

5 Nick can tell jokes. _____

6 Nick wants to write a sports report. _____

a Neither is Nick.

☒ b Neither does Nick.

c So must Tom.

d So can Ben.

e So does Tom.

f Neither can Anna.

g So is Anna.

5 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous. (Unit 4)

► Nick's got blue paint on this clothes. What
has he been doing? (he, do)

1 Nick _____ (just, finish) the
fence. Look, it's blue now.

2 Jenny _____ (read)
magazines for over an hour.

3 Anna _____ (not finish) her
English essay yet.

4 Nick _____ (not see) David
since his birthday in May.

5 Chip _____ (wait) for his
food for half an hour.

6 Tom's got a red face. He's hot.
_____ (he, run) in the park?



6 Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines. You do not need to use all the words. (Units 1-5)

a boss a cousin an essay a fence
a goalkeeper a joke a library a model
a sports centre a stuntman a tailor
a ticket a town hall a youth club

- This is a small copy of a plane, a boat or a car. You stick many small pieces of plastic or metal together. a model
- 1 This is a place where young people can meet and spend their free time. They can do sports and other activities, play music and have parties. _____
- 2 This is a person who sews and sells men's clothes. _____
- 3 This person is the son or daughter of your aunt or uncle. _____
- 4 This is an important building in town. The mayor works here. _____
- 5 You buy one of these at the entrance when you go to the cinema or to a concert.

- 6 This is an important player in football or hockey. The person must stop the ball before it goes into the goal.

- 7 A short piece of writing about a special subject. Students often have to write this for homework. They have to give facts and ideas. _____

- 8 This is a short, funny story that you tell to make people laugh. _____
- 9 You can build this round a garden or field. It keeps people and animals out. It is usually made of wood or metal.

- 10 This is a person at work who tells other people what to do. _____

7 Circle the correct verb forms. (Unit 5)

- Did Tom visit/Has Tom visited his uncle in New York last year?
- 1 Have you had/Did you have a lot of homework last week?
- 2 Nick's Uncle Peter loves travelling. He visited/has visited a lot of countries.
- 3 How long have Nick and Jenny lived/did Nick and Jenny live in Merton?
- 4 Mr Bell has been/was in Japan two years ago.
- 5 Jenny didn't see/hasn't seen Maria for a month.
- 6 Did Nick go/Has Nick gone to Tom's match last Saturday?
- 7 Nick repaired/has repaired his bike. He can ride it again now.
- 8 Ben didn't go/hasn't been to the cinema since May.
- 9 Mrs Bell fed/has fed Chip at six o'clock.
- 10 Zoe has broken her arm. – Oh dear. When did it happen/has it happened?

Look and read. Write Yes or No.
(Units 1–5)



- ▶ The girl who's eating the sandwich is wearing a red T-shirt. **Yes**
- ▶ The woman is talking on her mobile. **No**
- 1 The time on the clock is four thirty.

- 2 The girl who is eating ice cream has got blond hair. _____
- 3 The man is reading a magazine. _____
- 4 The backpack belongs to the boy who is listening to music. _____
- 5 The waitress is bringing the woman a glass of orange juice. _____
- 6 The boy who is wearing a blue T-shirt is drinking cola. _____
- 7 The boy's father is sitting near the door.

9 Find the mistakes and write the correct words. (Units 1–5)

▶ Trig ~~is practising~~ English verbs every day.

practises

1 Nick and Jenny are living in Merton.

2 Watch you too much television?

3 Yesterday, I have bought some new DVDs.

4 Where came Levi Strauss from?

5 I had breakfast when the phone rang.

6 Tom has guitar lessons for two years. He's quite good now.

7 Nick has learned French verbs for an hour, and he hasn't finished yet.

8 Have you seen Matrix 5 yet?
No, I didn't go to the cinema for weeks.

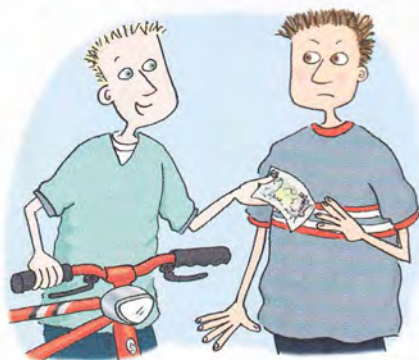
9 Nick is good at to draw.

10 My best friend doesn't like romantic films. Neither I do.

6 How much do you want? 12

Questions

- Nick **Can** you lend me some money until the weekend?
- Tom **Have** you spent your pocket money already? **How much do** you want?
- Nick **How much have** you got?
- Tom Five pounds. **Is** that enough? **Do** you need more?
- Nick **Haven't** you got more than five pounds?
- Tom No, sorry. I had to buy a new light for my bike yesterday. **Why don't you** ask someone else?
- Nick **Why did** you need a new light? **What** happened?
- Tom Someone knocked my bike over and broke the front light.
- Nick **Who** knocked it over? **Why didn't** they pay for it?
- Tom It was Trig. And he hasn't got any money!



Words to learn 13

lend light front knock over puzzle worry
sense attack kill detective murder

Grammar lesson

Questions

In yes/no questions the auxiliary verb comes first. The subject comes next, then the verb.

Can	you lend me some money?	Yes/No.
Have	you spent it already?	Yes/No.
Do	you need more?	Yes/No.
Is	that enough?	Yes/No.

Questions which ask for information begin with question words: **where, when, what, who, which, why, whose, how, how much**, etc. We put the question word before the auxiliary verb.

How much	have	you got?
Why	did	you need a new light?

If **who** or **what** is the subject, the verb in the question is the same as it would be in an affirmative sentence.

Who knocked it over? (**Who** is the subject.)

What happened? (**What** is the subject.)

If **who** or **what** is the object of the verb, we make the question with a form of **do**.

Compare:

Who saw Nick? (**Who** is the subject.)

Who did Nick see? (Nick is the subject. **Who** is the object.)

To make a negative question we add **n't** to the auxiliary verb. Negative questions can express surprise or regret.

Haven't you got more than five pounds?

Why didn't they pay for it?

We use **Why don't you/we ...?** to make suggestions.

Why don't you ask someone else?

1 What kind of person are you? Complete the questionnaire with the correct form of **be**, **have** or **do**. Then tick (✓) Yes or No.

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ▶ Are you sometimes lazy? | ☒ | ☐ |
| ▶ Do you enjoy doing puzzles? | ☐ | ☒ |
| 1 _____ you got a lot of books? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2 _____ you a friendly person? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3 _____ your room usually tidy? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4 _____ you like getting up early in the morning? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 5 _____ your homework always neat? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 6 _____ you hate sports? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 7 _____ you fit? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 8 _____ you worry when you make mistakes? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 9 _____ you often bored? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 _____ you cry during sad films? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 _____ you laugh a lot? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 12 _____ you ever written a poem? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 _____ you ever get angry? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 14 _____ some colours make you feel happy? | ☐ | ☐ |
| 15 _____ you got a lot of hobbies and interests? | ☐ | ☐ |

2 Someone murdered the actor Henry Farthing at his flat last night. A reporter is asking a detective questions. Complete the questions with **who**, **what**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **how**, or **how much**. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- ▶ **Who** killed the actor? Have you got any ideas?
- ▶ **How much / What** have you found out?
- _____ was he killed?
 - _____ did it happen?
 - _____ found the body?
 - _____ did Mr Farthing get home on the night of the murder?
 - _____ did Mr Farthing do on the day of the murder?
 - _____ did he talk to?
 - _____ did the murderer get into Mr Farthing's flat?
 - _____ money did Mr Farthing have?



3 Amanda found out some information for a project about sharks. Write Amanda's questions with the words in brackets.

► (How many) How many types of sharks are there?

There are more than 25 types of sharks.

► (Where) Where do sharks live?

Sharks live in oceans, but some live in lakes and rivers.

1 (What)

Sharks eat fish – and sometimes surfboards.

2 (How)

Sharks find their food with their sense of smell.

3 (How many)

Some sharks have as many as 20,000 teeth in their lifetime.

4 (Which)

The Whale Shark is the biggest shark.

5 (Which)

The smallest shark is the Pygmy Cat Shark.

6 (When)

The Megamouth Shark was discovered in 1983.

7 (How fast)

Some sharks swim at 50 kilometres an hour.

8 (Which)

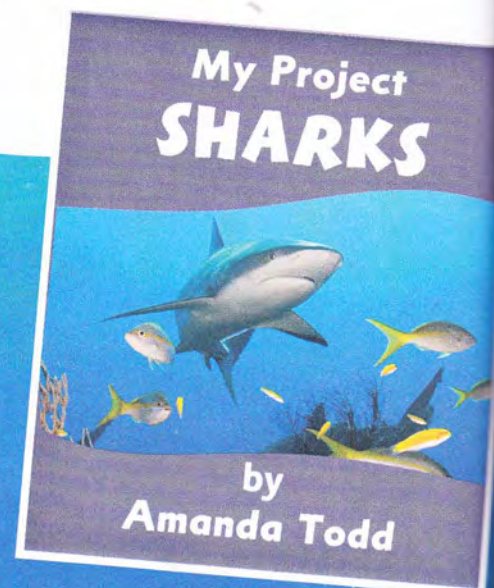
The Great White Shark is the most dangerous.

9 (How many)

There are about a hundred shark attacks every year.

10 (Why)

People kill sharks for food or sport.



- 4 Amanda went to a party last night. Jenny didn't go. What did Jenny ask Amanda? Write Jenny's questions with **how many**, **where**, **whose**, **what**, **when**, **who** and **which**.



► **Who did you go with?**

I went with Alex and Simon.

1 _____

The party was at the sports centre.

2 _____

It was at the sports centre in Littleton.

3 _____

The party finished at ten o'clock.

4 _____

It was Paul's party.

5 _____

It started at eight o'clock.

6 _____

Paul's mum made the food.

7 _____

He invited fifteen boys.

8 _____

Paul danced with Susie.

9 _____

We drank orange juice and cola.

10 _____

I wore my new jeans.

5 Make suggestions. Use **Why don't you ...?**

- It's hot in here.

Why don't you open a window?

1 I'm thirsty.

2 I've got a lot of homework to do.

3 I'm hungry.

4 My bike's dirty.

5 I never have any money.

6 **Partner interview**

Ask a partner the questions in the questionnaire in exercise 1. Give short answers.

Student 1 *Are you sometimes lazy?*

Student 2 *Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.*

Do you enjoy doing puzzles?

Student 1 *Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*



 Visit Trig's website for more practice!



TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

7 The film had almost finished 14

Past perfect simple; past perfect continuous

Tom Did you enjoy the film yesterday?

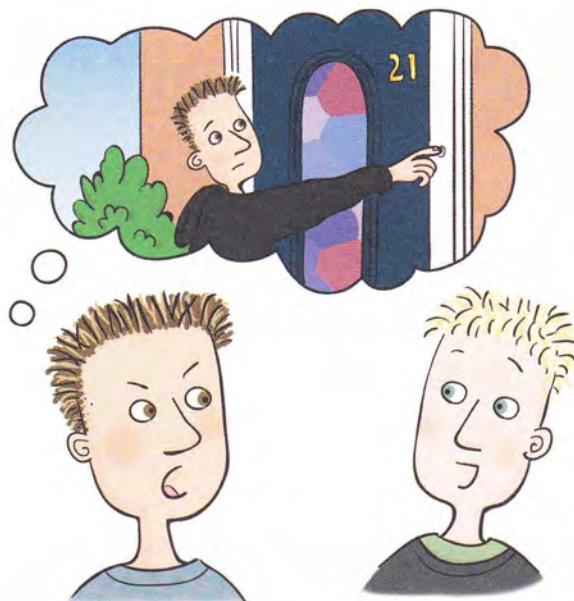
Nick I didn't see the film.

Tom Why not?

Nick First, I couldn't get on the bus because I'd **forgotten** my money. So I ran home, but everybody **had gone** out. I couldn't get in because I **hadn't taken** my key. So I went to Paul's house to borrow some money.

Tom **Had** he **spent** all his money?

Nick No. He wasn't in. When he finally came home, I'd **been waiting** for twenty minutes. After Paul **had lent** me some money, I caught the bus to town. But when I got to the cinema, the film **had** almost **finished**.



Words to learn 15

key borrow glasses sun cream fail
revise miss late army join record

Grammar lesson

Past perfect simple

We form the past perfect simple with **had** + past participle. There's a list of irregular past participles on page 126.

Long forms

I **had forgotten**

I **had not taken**

Short forms

I'd **forgotten**

I **hadn't taken**

*I **had forgotten** my money. I **hadn't taken** my key. **Had** he **spent** all his money?*

We use the past perfect for a past action which happened before another past action.

Yesterday at two o'clock → **Yesterday at two thirty** → **Now**

*Nick **had forgotten** his money. He **couldn't get on the bus**. Nick **is talking to Tom**.*

(Nick forgot his money first. Then he couldn't get on the bus.)

We often use the past perfect with **because**, **so** and **after**.

*I **couldn't get on the bus** **because** I'd **forgotten** my money.*

*I'd **forgotten** my money, **so** I **couldn't get on the bus**.*

***After** Paul **had lent** me some money, I **caught the bus to town**.*

Past perfect continuous

We form the past perfect continuous with **had been** + the **-ing** form.

I/he/she/it/you/we/they **had been waiting**.

We use the past perfect continuous for a past action which continued until another past action happened.

Past →

Nick had been waiting for twenty minutes.

(Nick was waiting for twenty minutes. Then Paul came home.)

Past →

Paul came home.

Now

Nick is talking to Tom.

We often use the past perfect continuous with **for** and a period of time.

- 1 Read the sentences. Circle the action that came first. Then write one sentence with the past perfect simple and because.**

▶ Nick forgot his key. He couldn't get in.

Nick couldn't get in because he had forgotten his key.

▶ Jane went to the police station. Someone stole her bike.

Jane went to the police station because someone had stolen her bike.

1 Tom spent all his pocket money. He couldn't buy a magazine.

2 Trig felt ill. He ate four bars of chocolate.

3 Jenny didn't have any breakfast. She felt very hungry.

4 Mr Bell couldn't read his newspaper. He broke his glasses.

5 Ben didn't do his homework. The teacher was angry.

6 Carlo forgot his money. He couldn't buy a burger.

7 Jenny got sunburned. She didn't use any sun cream.

8 Anna couldn't go out. She didn't finish her homework.

9 Sue failed the French test. She didn't revise for it.

10 Maria missed the bus. She was late for the first lesson.

2 Read the notes about Harry's life. Answer the questions with **after** and the past perfect simple.

- When did he join the army?

He joined the army after he had left school.

- 1** When did he rob the bank?

- 2** When did he work as a waiter?

- 3** When did he get a job as a singer?

- 4** Did he form the band before or after he had recorded a single?

- 5** When did he become a millionaire?

- 6** Did he write his book before or after he had become a millionaire?

- 7** When did he go to live in Los Angeles?

- 8** Did he marry Goldie Bruce before or after the band broke up?

Harry Biggs

left school



joined the army



got a job in a bank



lost his job



robbed a bank



worked as a waiter



got a job as a singer
in a night club



recorded his first
single



formed a band



became a millionaire



wrote a book



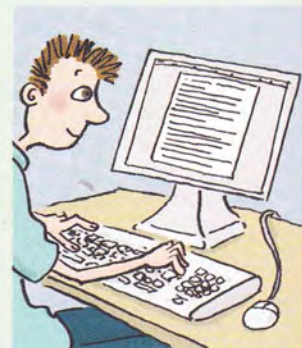
went to live in Los
Angeles



band broke up



married Goldie Bruce,
film star



3 What had they been doing? Complete the sentences with the past perfect continuous of the verbs in the box.

make try revise play run swim
~~read~~ sit watch

▶ Jenny's eyes were tired. She had been reading all evening.

1 Amanda was hot. She _____ in the garden on a hot day.

2 Anna had flour on her hands. She _____ a cake.

3 Tom was hot and tired. He _____ in the park.

4 Ben's clothes were dirty. He _____ football with Jason.

5 Anna was happy. She _____ a funny film on television.

6 Sue was tired. She _____ for exams all night.

7 Mike was cold. He _____ in a lake.

8 Trig fell asleep. He _____ to learn the past perfect continuous.

4 Choose A or B then complete the sentences.

▶ Tom couldn't play football because he had broken his leg.

A had been breaking

B had broken

1 Anna didn't go to the party because she _____ her homework.

A hadn't done

B hadn't been doing

2 Nick was tired. He _____ football all afternoon.

A had played

B had been playing

3 Tom couldn't go to the cinema because he _____ all his pocket money.

A had been spending

B had spent

4 Nick had to borrow £5 because he _____ his money.

A had been forgetting

B had forgotten

5 Jenny _____ her keys, so she couldn't get in.

A had been losing

B had lost

6 Anna _____ so her eyes were red.

A had cried

B had been crying

5 Partner interview

Read Nick's story on page 32 again. With a partner, take turns to ask and answer questions about it. Ask questions with **Why did/didn't/couldn't ...?** or **When ...?** Use the past perfect in your answers.

Student 1 *Why couldn't Nick get on the bus?*

Student 2 *He couldn't get on the bus because he had forgotten his money.*

www Visit Trig's website for more practice!

 **TEACHERS:** now download the online worksheet for this unit.

8 She bought me a present 16

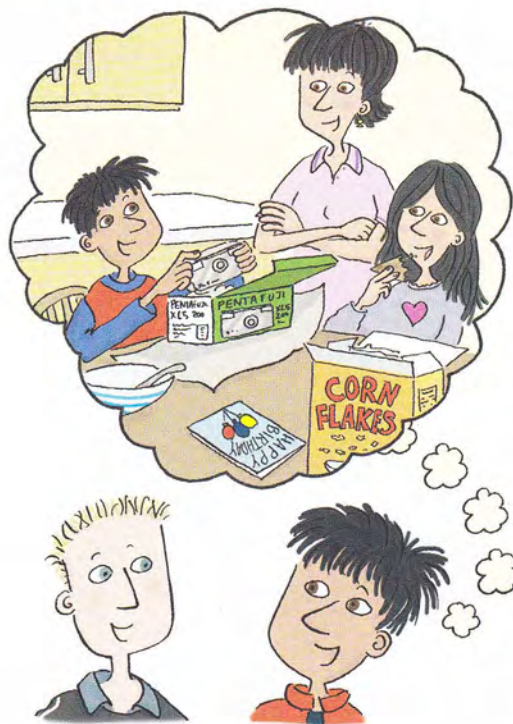
Verbs with two objects; time clauses

Ben It was my birthday yesterday. Lots of people **sent me birthday cards** and Aunt Sarah **bought me a present**. She **gave it to me** **when** I was having breakfast.

Tom What was it?

Ben A new camera. I'm going to use it **when** I go on the school trip. I'll **show it to you** **after** we've had dinner.

Tom I've got to go to football training this evening, but I'll come **as soon as** I can. See you later.



Words to learn 17

as soon as until card engine complain

Grammar lesson

Verbs with two objects

Some verbs (such as **give**, **send** and **show**) can have two objects: a direct object and an indirect object. The direct object is the thing we give, send, show, etc. The indirect object is the person we give, send or show it to.

We put the direct object (the thing) after the indirect object when it's more important. We put the indirect object (the person) with **to** or **for** after the direct object when the person is more important.

Subject	Verb	Indirect object	Direct object
Aunt Sarah	gave	Ben	a camera.
People	sent	Ben	birthday cards.
Subject	Verb	Direct object	Indirect object
Aunt Sarah	gave	a camera	to Ben.
People	sent	birthday cards	to Ben.

We can use two objects with **give**, **send**, **lend**, **show**, **write**, **buy** and **make**.

We use **for**, not **to**, with **buy** and **make**.

Aunt Sarah bought me a present.

Aunt Sarah bought a present for me.

Time clauses

Words such as **when**, **as soon as**, **before**, **after** and **until** can introduce a time clause.

*I'm going to use it **when** I go on the school trip.*

When two actions happen at the same time, we use **when** to introduce the longer action.
*She gave it to me **when** I was having breakfast.*

In time clauses we often use present, past or perfect tenses, but we don't normally use **will** or **would**.

*I'll come **as soon as** I can.*

1 Put the words in the correct order.

- Aunt Sarah / a present / Ben / bought

Aunt Sarah bought Ben a present.

- 1 she / him / a camera / gave

- 2 Anna / a book about sports stars / bought / Ben

- 3 for Ben / a cake / made / she

- 4 showed / to Tom / Ben / his camera

- 5 birthday cards / him / Ben's friends / sent

- 6 did / Ben / Nick / send / a card / ?

- 7 Adam / an email / to Ben / wrote

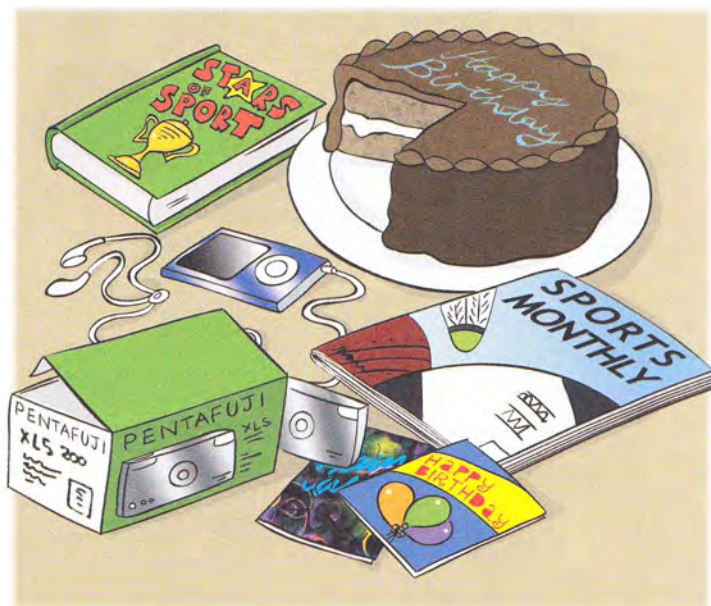
- 8 who else / to Ben / wrote / emails / ?

- 9 Ben / who / a DVD / gave / ?

- 10 Ben's parents / an MP3 player / him / gave

- 11 Ben / a sports magazine / bought / Nick

- 12 Ben / to all his friends / wrote / emails



- 2 What did they give their friends for their birthdays? Look at the picture and write sentences. Use the same word order as the example.



► Mark gave Sue a DVD.

- 1 Ben _____
- 2 Jenny _____
- 3 Anna _____
- 4 Tom _____
- 5 Amanda _____
- 6 Nick _____
- 7 Sue _____

- 3 Read about Mark. Circle the correct words.

Mark will finish school next year, when/until he's sixteen. He wants to be a mechanic ¹after/before he leaves school. He likes engines. He knew all about cars ²until/before he was twelve.

He loves music. He can play the drums. He plays ³as soon as/until he comes home from school. He sometimes practises at night ⁴when/until everybody is trying to sleep, or early on Sunday mornings ⁵before/after anybody gets up. The neighbours are not very happy ⁶until/when he practises with all the windows open. But he usually plays ⁷until/as soon as the neighbours complain. Then he stops.

⁸As soon as/until Mark is seventeen he wants to buy a motorbike. But the neighbours don't know that yet!



4 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences.

- Don't play your loud music when the windows are open.

A until the windows are open.

B before the windows are open

C when the windows are open

- 1 I always take my camera

A when I will go on holiday

B when I go on holiday

C when I would go on holiday

- 2 I'd like to work abroad

A after I will have left school

B after I left school

C after I leave school

- 3 Phone me

A as soon as you arrive

B as soon as you will arrive

C as soon as you would arrive

- 4 Don't start writing

A until I tell you

B when I tell you

C as soon as I tell you

- 5 Learn these words

A before you do the test

B until you do the test

C as soon as you do the test

- 6 You must clean your teeth

A until you go to bed

B after you go to bed

C before you go to bed

- 7 We can play my new computer game

A when you will come

B when you come

C when you came

- 8 Chip starts to bark

A until he sees a bird

B when he sees a bird

C before he sees a bird

5 Partner interview

Look at the picture on page 38 again. With a partner, take turns to ask and answer questions. Use **to** in your answers.

Student 1 *Did Mark give Ben a DVD?*

Student 2 *No, he didn't. He gave a DVD to Sue. Did Tom give Nick a scarf?*

Student 1 *Yes, he did. He gave a scarf to Nick.*

 Visit Trig's website for more practice!

 **TEACHERS:** now download the online worksheet for this unit.

Indirect speech in the past; **tell** and **say**

It's lunchtime. Jenny, Nick and their friends are talking about the school magazine.

Anna I'm drawing the cartoons.

Tom I interviewed the captain of the football team last week.

Nick I've already written a report of the last match.

Amanda I'll write a story about a ghost in an old castle.

Ben I can take some photos of our school trip.



After school, Jenny tells Mr Blake what everyone said. 'Anna **said** she **was drawing** the cartoons. Tom **told me** that he **had interviewed** the captain of the football team. Nick **said** he **had written** a report of the last match. Amanda **told me** that she **would** write a story about a ghost in an old castle. Ben **said** he **could** take some photos of the school trip.'

Grammar lesson

Indirect speech in the past

When we change direct speech to indirect or reported speech and the reporting verb is in the past (she **said**, I **told** her), we often change the verb tense.

Direct speech

present

past

present perfect

can

will

may

Indirect speech

past

past perfect

past perfect

could

would

might

She said, 'I'm **drawing**.' (direct speech, present)

She said (that) she **was drawing**. (indirect speech, past)

He said, 'I **interviewed** the captain.' (direct speech, past)

He said (that) he **had interviewed** the captain. (indirect speech, past perfect)

She said, 'I'll write a story.' (direct speech, **will**)

She said (that) she **would** write a story. (indirect speech, **would**)

Say and tell

We use **say** (not **tell**) for direct speech.

Jenny **said**, 'We're writing a school magazine.'

In indirect speech we use **say** without an object or **tell** with an **object**.

Jenny **said** (that) they were writing a school magazine.

Jenny **told me** (that) they were writing a school magazine.

Words to learn 19

trip suddenly damaged mess violent
violence real influence believe weak

1 Read what the captain of the football team said when Tom interviewed him. Then complete Tom's report of the interview.

'We're a good team. We won the cup in 2010. We practise three times a week. If the weather's bad, we can play in the gym. I've been captain for a year. We've won all our matches this year, but we don't play well in every match. I didn't score any goals in last week's match. But we'll win our next match against Littleton. I won't be captain in future because I'll have to work for my exams.'

The captain of the school football team said they were a good team and they had won the cup in 2010. He said they
1 _____ three times a week.
He said that if the weather
2 _____ bad, they
3 _____ in the gym. Paul told me that he 4 _____ captain for a year and they 5 _____ all their matches this year, but they 6 _____ well in every match. He 7 _____ any goals in last week's match. Paul said they 8 _____ their next match against Littleton. He told me that he 9 _____ captain in future because he 10 _____ to work for his exams.



2 A driver and a girl on a motorbike have had an accident. Amanda heard what they said. Complete what she told Nick.

Girl How stupid! You stopped too suddenly.
Driver I had to stop. A dog ran across the road. But you weren't looking. And now my car's badly damaged.
Girl I didn't see a dog. I'll write down your name and telephone number. My light's broken and the bike won't start.
Driver It only needs a bit of paint. You can easily repair it. But the back of my car's a mess. The repairs will cost hundreds of pounds.

'The girl said that the driver had stopped too suddenly. The driver said that he
1 _____ to stop because a dog 2 _____ across the road. He said that the girl 3 _____ and his car 4 _____ badly damaged. Then the girl said that she 5 _____ a dog. She said she 6 _____ down the man's name and telephone number. She said her light 7 _____ broken and the bike 8 _____ start. The driver said the bike only 9 _____ a bit of paint and that she 10 _____ easily repair it. But his car 11 _____ a mess and the repairs 12 _____ cost hundreds of pounds.'

3 Circle the correct words.

- Anna said told her friends that she was drawing cartoons.
- 1 Tom told/said everybody that he had interviewed Paul.
- 2 Nick said/told that he had written a sports report.
- 3 Amanda told/said she would write a ghost story.
- 4 Ben said/told the others that he could take photos of the school trip.
- 5 Jenny said/told Mr Blake about their ideas.
- 6 Mr Blake said/told, 'Your ideas are very good.'
- 7 'Please tell/say me if you need help,' said/told Mr Blake.
- 8 Mr Blake told/said Jenny's friends that he liked their work.

4 Match.

- Anna said d
- 1 Amanda told _____
- 2 Nick said _____
- 3 Tom told _____
- 4 Jenny said _____
- 5 Tom said, _____

- a Anna that she should join their youth club.
- b everybody that he was in four different clubs.
- c 'You can make lots of friends when you join a club.'
- d she would like to join a club.
- e that he was in the photography club.
- f that she was in the sports club.

5 Adam wanted to do something with his friends on Saturday, but they were all busy. Report what his friends said using indirect speech.

Hi! It's Adam. Have you got any plans for Saturday?



- Tom Sorry, Adam. I'm going to visit my grandparents.
Tom said he was going to visit his grandparents.
- 1 Ben I have plans to go swimming with my cousin. _____
- 2 Paul Sorry. I may go cycling with my family. _____
- 3 Nick I'll probably be in London at my uncle's next weekend. _____
- 4 Zoe I've promised to help a friend with her computer. _____
- 5 Emma I can't do anything because I've broken my leg. _____

6 Can television make you violent? Report what each person said using indirect speech.



Dave

TV can't make you violent if you aren't a violent person. I have seen a few violent films, but I'm not violent.



Marion

I don't watch violent films. The pictures on the news are bad enough.



Sofia

If you're a nice person, TV violence won't change that. You can always turn the TV off.



Max

I saw a violent film last week. I know the blood wasn't real, but a lot of younger children don't know that.



Alice

Violence can influence young people. If they see too many violent programmes, they'll believe that life is like that.



Simon

TV violence can only make you violent if you are a weak person. I'll never rob a bank just because someone in a film does it.

▶ Dave said that TV couldn't make you violent if you weren't a violent person.

1 Dave also said that _____

_____.

2 Marion said that _____

_____.

3 Sofia said that _____

_____.

4 Max said _____

_____.

5 Alice said _____

_____.

6 Simon said _____

_____.

7 Partner and class activity

Tell your partner what you think about TV violence. Say two sentences. Your partner then tells the class what you said.

Student 1 *I think that violence on TV is bad. I never watch violent films.*

Student 2 *Tom said that he thought violence on TV was bad. He said that he never watched violent films.*



Visit Trig's website for more practice!



TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

10 You mustn't forget your camera 20

Mustn't and don't have to; had better and would rather

Anna is telling Ben what he needs to take with him on the school trip to Wales.

Anna You **don't have to** take a sleeping bag because you won't be sleeping in a tent.

Ben I'd **rather** sleep in a tent than stay in a hotel. It's more exciting.

Anna You'd **better** pack lots of old clothes for the outdoor activities.

Ben I'd **better** take a pen so that I can write some postcards and I'd **better not** forget my torch in case we go out at night.

Anna You **mustn't** forget your camera. You have to take lots of photos for the school magazine.



Words to learn 21

sleeping bag tent torch passport
youth hostel backpack

Grammar lesson

Mustn't and don't have to

We use **mustn't** to stop someone from doing something.

You **mustn't** forget your camera.

We use **don't have to** to say something is not necessary.

You **don't have to** take a sleeping bag.

We can say **needn't** instead of **don't have to**.

You **needn't** take a sleeping bag.

After **mustn't** and **needn't** we use the infinitive (the base form).

Had better and would rather

We use **had better** to give advice in a particular situation or to say what's a good thing to do in a particular situation. The short form is **'d better (not)**.

You'd **better** pack lots of old clothes.

I'd **better not** forget my torch.

We use **would rather** to say what we prefer to do. If we mention two things, we use **than**.

I'd **rather** sleep in a tent **than** stay in a hotel.

After **had better** and **would rather** we use the infinitive (the base form).



1 What do the signs mean? Complete the sentences with **mustn't** or **don't have to**.

► You **mustn't** put food in this bin.

Do not put
food in
this bin

► You **don't have to** pay now.

Pay now
or later

1 The café is open.

You _____
wait outside.

Café open
please come in

2 You _____

take photos in the museum.

No cameras
in the museum

3 You _____

feed the animals.

Do not feed
the animals

4 You _____

pay for children younger
than five.

Children under
five are free

5 You _____

use your mobile phone.

No mobile phones

6 You _____

leave your dog outside
this shop.

Dogs are
welcome in
this shop

7 You _____

eat or drink in the classrooms.

Don't eat
or drink in
classrooms

8 You can buy concert tickets online,

so you _____
wait in a queue to buy tickets.

Buy concert
tickets online
No waiting
in ticket queue



passport



tent



swimming
costume



sleeping bag



sun cream



torch

2 Your friend Josie is flying to Jamaica. She is staying at a beach hotel. What **mustn't** she forget? What doesn't she have to take? Write sentences with **mustn't** and **doesn't have to**.

► She mustn't forget her passport.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

3 Your friend Lisa is going on a camping holiday near her home. What **mustn't** she forget? What doesn't she have to take? Write sentences with **mustn't** and **doesn't have to**.

► She doesn't have to take her passport.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

4 Complete the sentences. Use *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

- At the weekend, Nick and Jenny don't have to get up early.
- 1 Dad _____ go to work on Saturdays. He can stay at home.
 - 2 Jenny and Nick _____ go to bed early on Saturdays. School is closed on Sundays.
 - 3 Amanda _____ be late for her riding lesson.
 - 4 Nick _____ play the drums when his dad's watching television.
 - 5 Nick said Adam could keep his old comics, so he _____ give them back.
 - 6 Trig _____ eat chocolate and cakes all day. They're bad for him.
 - 7 Trig is happy that he _____ go to school.
 - 8 Jenny and Nick _____ forget to send their grandmother a birthday card.
 - 9 Mum _____ go to the supermarket. The fridge is full.
 - 10 On Sundays, Jenny and Nick _____ do any homework.

5 Complete the sentences. Use *'d/would rather (not)* or *'d/had better (not)*.

- Nick has a temperature. He 'd better stay at home today.
- Jenny doesn't want to go out. She 'd rather watch television.
- 1 Tom is going to a concert . He _____ hurry or he'll be late.
 - 2 Amanda would like to go shopping, but Jenny _____ play tennis.
 - 3 Ben's maths homework is very untidy. He _____ do it again.
 - 4 Jenny wants to see a romantic film, but Nick _____ see an adventure film.
 - 5 The sandwiches in the fridge are for Dad. Nick _____ eat them.
 - 6 Dad's very tired. He _____ take Chip for a walk this evening.
 - 7 It's raining. Anna and Ben _____ walk home.
 - 8 Dad's listening to the radio. Nick _____ play the drums.
 - 9 Maria and Carlo _____ go to Italy than to Spain.
 - 10 Everybody's asleep. Chip _____ bark or Dad will be angry.

- 6 Anna is talking to her Aunt Sarah and cousin Mark about her school trip. Complete the conversation using 'd/would rather (not) and 'd/had better (not).



Anna Our class is going on a school trip to France or Greece. We're going to stay in a youth hostel.

Mark Great. You'd better start saving your pocket money.

Anna I ¹_____ stay in a hotel than a youth hostel.

Mark But it's more fun at a youth hostel. You'll love it.

Sarah You're going to Europe, so you ²_____ take some euros with you. And you ³_____ forget your passport when you're travelling. Have you got one?

Anna Yes, I've got a passport, but I've never been abroad without my parents. I ⁴_____ go to Scotland or Wales, like Ben. I suppose I ⁵_____ learn some useful French words.

Mark If you're staying in a youth hostel you ⁶_____ take a sleeping bag. And you ⁷_____ take a suitcase. You need a big backpack, not a suitcase. You can borrow mine.

Anna Thanks. I ⁸_____ go to Greece than to France. We would see lots of interesting old places – and I wouldn't have to speak French.



7 Partner activity

Student 1 says where he/she would like to go or what he/she would like to do this evening, tomorrow, at the weekend, next week.

Student 2 says he/she wouldn't like to do that, but would rather do something else.

Student 1 *I'd like to go to the cinema tonight.*

Student 2 *I'd rather stay at home and watch a DVD than go to the cinema.*

Student 1 *I'd like to go shopping tomorrow.*

Student 2 *I'd rather not go shopping. I'd rather go cycling.*

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TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

Revision 2 (units 6-10)

1 Write questions about the people in brackets. (Unit 6)

- Jenny went to Paul's party. (Amanda?)

Did Amanda go to Paul's party?

- 1 Jenny enjoys doing puzzles. (Anna?)

- 2 Ben has spent all his money. (Tom?)

- 3 Amanda likes riding. (Anna and Jenny?)

- 4 Tom's going to the match on Saturday.
(Nick?)

- 5 Nick went to the cinema last night. (Tom?)

- 6 Beth will be fourteen next year. (Amanda?)

2 Write questions. Use the question words in brackets. (Unit 6)

- Adam broke his leg. (When?)

When did Adam break his leg?

- 1 Tom's going to Manchester. (How?)

- 2 Anna was in Bristol. (When?)

- 3 Jenny needed a new pen. (Why?)

- 4 Tom flew to New York. (When?)

- 5 Jenny has got some free tickets. (How many?)

3 What came first? Write one sentence with the past perfect simple and **because**. (Unit 7)

- Nick didn't go to Carlo's party. Carlo forgot to invite him.

Nick didn't go to Carlo's party because Carlo had forgotten to invite him.

- Amanda spent all her money. She couldn't go to the shops.

Amanda couldn't go to the shops because she had spent all her money.

- 1 Nick felt ill. He ate four hamburgers.

- 2 Tom couldn't do his French homework. He lost his French dictionary.

- 3 Jenny felt hungry at lunchtime. She didn't have breakfast.

- 4 Adam broke his leg. He couldn't go skateboarding.

- 5 Ben didn't do his homework. Aunt Sarah was angry.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Do not change the word order but use **to or **for** where necessary. (Unit 8)**

► (Aunt Sarah / a book about gardening)

Anna gave Aunt Sarah a book about gardening.

► (a red scarf / Ben)

Aunt Sarah bought a red scarf for Ben.

1 (Anna / a book about animals)

Aunt Sarah bought _____
_____.

2 (a big box of chocolates / Aunt Sarah)

Ben gave _____
_____.

3 (their grandparents / a long letter)

Jenny and Nick wrote _____
_____.

4 (some family photos / them)

Jenny also sent _____
_____.

5 (nice presents / their parents, too)

Nick and Jenny gave _____
_____.

6 (a calendar / her mother)

Jenny made _____
_____.

7 (her father / his favourite cake)

She made _____
_____.

8 (funny cards / all his friends)

Nick wrote _____
_____.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **tell or **say**. (Unit 9)**

► Jenny said that she hadn't seen Chip in the garden.

1 Nick _____ Jenny that Chip was in the park with Tom.

2 Mr Blake is going to _____ the class about the school trip.

3 What did Jenny _____ about the youth club disco?

4 Could you _____ us the way to the town hall, please?

5 Did Mum _____ what time we have to be home?

6 Anna _____ that she was going to town.

6 Complete the text about homework. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Unit 9)

Some of the students in Mark's class were talking about homework. One girl said she usually did (do) homework for two hours every evening. One boy said he usually ¹_____ (work) for three hours. Another boy said that he ²_____ (not go) to bed until very late the night before. He said he ³_____ (have to) revise for a maths test. Some students said they ⁴_____ (speak) to the teachers already, but the situation ⁵_____ (not change). The French teacher said she ⁶_____ (give) the class less homework in future. But they still had too much. One girl said she ⁷_____ (not have) time to do anything else in the evenings. All the pupils decided that they ⁸_____ (complain) to the headmaster the next day.

7 Circle the correct words. (Unit 10)

- Your phone's ringing. You had better would rather answer it.
- 1 Anna doesn't have to/mustn't finish her maths homework today. She can do it tomorrow.
- 2 Tom has a toothache. He'd rather/He'd better go to the dentist's.
- 3 It's Friday. Jenny and Nick don't have to/mustn't go to bed at nine o'clock.
- 4 It's cold outside. You'd better/You'd rather take your scarf and gloves.
- 5 Mr Bell wants to stay at a hotel, but Jenny and Nick would rather/had better go camping.
- 6 You don't have to/mustn't pay money to join the youth club. It's free.
- 7 Nick mustn't/doesn't have to forget his key. His mum won't be at home in the afternoon.
- 8 Ben has a maths test today. He'd rather/He'd better stay at home, but he'd rather/he'd better go to school.



8 **YLE** Look and read. Choose the correct words and write them on the lines. You do not need to use all the words. (Units 6-10)

a backpack a badge a bracelet
a camera a detective an engine glasses
a key a key ring a passport a poster
a shark sun cream a tent a torch
a youth hostel

- You need this to open a door that is locked.

a key

- 1 This is something you take photographs with. _____
- 2 This protects your skin from the sun.

- 3 You usually have to show this when you enter a foreign country.

- 4 Young people can stay here when they're travelling. It's cheaper than a hotel.

- 5 You wear this on your arm.

- 6 You need this to see better in the dark.

- 7 You carry your things in this.

- 8 You can see better when you wear these.

- 9 Young people often decorate their rooms with these. _____
- 10 You sleep in this when you go camping.



9 Read the conversation and choose the best answer. Write a letter (a-h) for each answer. You do not need to use all the letters. (Units 6–10)

▶ Jenny What shall we do this afternoon?

Anna c

1 Jenny Yes, let's go to town. I'd like to look in that new shoe shop.

Anna _____

2 Jenny Yes, Amanda said they had really nice shoes.

Anna _____

3 Jenny Oh, yes. Nick told me about it. They have fantastic ice cream.

Anna _____

4 Jenny No, we'd better not go by bike. Look at the black clouds.

Anna _____

5 Jenny If we hurry, we'll get the next one. Come on!

Anna _____

a Do you mean the new one in Church Street?

b No, she didn't tell me.

c Well, it's nice weather. Shall we go to town?

d We don't have to run. We've got enough time.

e Well, get your coat. Shall we take our bikes?

f Yes, they did.

g You're right. It's going to rain. We'll take the bus.

h And after the shoe shop we could go to the new ice cream place.

10 Find the mistakes and write the correct words. (Units 6–10)

▶ You ~~mustn't~~ tidy your room today, Jenny. It's tidy enough.

don't have to

1 Anna told, 'I'm going to join the drama club.'

2 Nick couldn't buy any comics because he forgot his money.

3 Did you send to Jenny a postcard?

4 Excuse me, can you say me how to get to the library, please?

5 Don't forget your camera when you will go on the school trip.

6 It's late, Jenny. You had rather go to bed now or you'll be tired tomorrow.

7 You don't have to lose your money. Put it in a safe place.

8 I had better to go home now. It's nine thirty.

9 Did go the Bell family on holiday last year?

10 Lives Anna in Kingsley?

11 It must be something exciting 22

Must, can't and could for deductions; so and such

- Mum I've got a surprise for you in this envelope.
- Nick It **can't** be a present for me. It isn't my birthday.
- Jenny It **must** be something exciting. Surprises are always exciting – and you're smiling, Mum.
- Nick It's **such** untidy handwriting that I can hardly read it. I think it says 'For Nick and Jenny'.



- Jenny It **could** be from Uncle Peter. He's got untidy handwriting.
- Nick It is! He's sent us tickets for the Adventure World theme park!
- Jenny That's fantastic! Uncle Peter's **so** kind. He's **such** a generous person.

Words to learn 23

envelope handwriting hardly theme park
fantastic generous rollercoaster feel sick

Grammar lesson

Must, can't and could for deductions

Sometimes we use what we already know to work out the answer to a puzzle or to guess the truth about something.

We use **must** to say what we think:
*It **must** be something exciting.*

We use **can't** for the negative. (To say what we don't think.)
*It **can't** be a present for me.*

We use **could** if we think we know, but we aren't sure.
*It **could** be from Uncle Peter.*

After **must**, **can't** and **could** we use the infinitive (base form).

So and such

We use **so** with an adjective by itself.
*Uncle Peter's kind. → Uncle Peter's **so** kind.*

We use **such** with a noun (with or without an adjective before it).
*Uncle Peter's a generous person. → He's **such** a generous person.*

*This is fun. → This is **such** fun.*
Remember to use **a** or **an** if you need it.

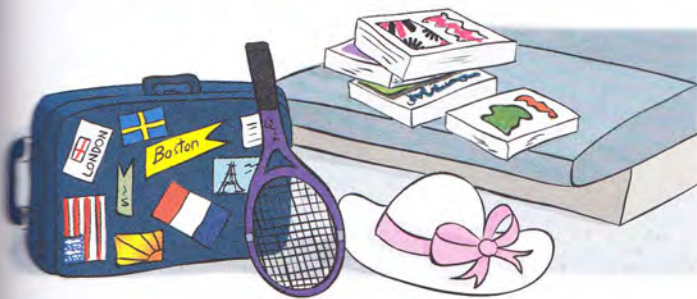
After **so** and **such** we can use **that** to show result.

*It's such untidy writing **that** I can hardly read it.*

- 1 One of the people at the airport is going to Italy, one is going to the mountains and one is going to Australia.



- a Look at the bags. What do they tell you about their owners? Complete the sentences with **must** or **can't**.

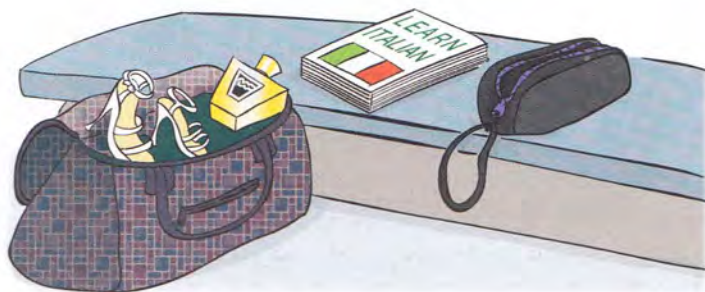


► The owner **must** like tennis.

- 1 The owner _____ be a man.
- 2 The owner _____ be going to a sunny place.
- 3 The owner _____ like travelling.
- 4 The owner _____ like reading.



- 5 The owner _____ be a woman.
- 6 The owner _____ be able to ski.
- 7 The owner _____ be going to a cold place.



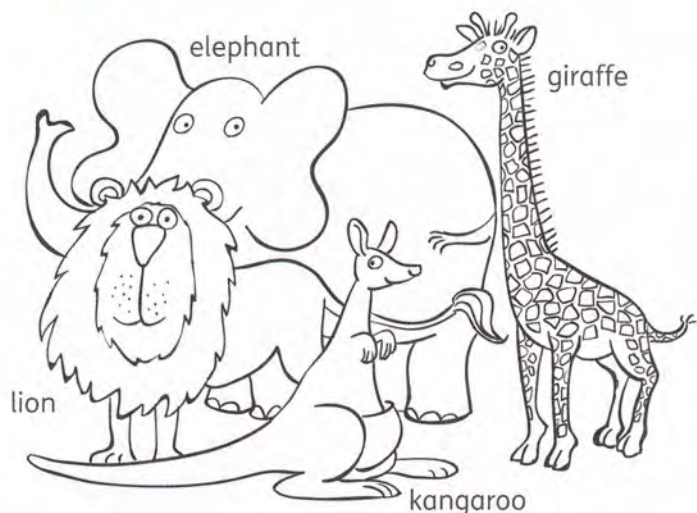
- 8 The owner _____ be a man.
- 9 The owner _____ have a camera.
- 10 The owner _____ be Italian.

- b Who do the bags belong to? Where are the people going? Complete the sentences with **must** or **can't**.

► The bag **can't** belong to Frank.

- 1 The suitcase _____ belong to Frank.
- 2 The backpack _____ belong to Frank.
- 3 The bag _____ belong to Maria.
- 4 Frank _____ be going to the mountains.
- 5 Maria _____ be going to Italy.
- 6 Kathy must be going to _____.

2 Which one? Read the information then complete the sentences with **can't be**, **could be** or **must be**.

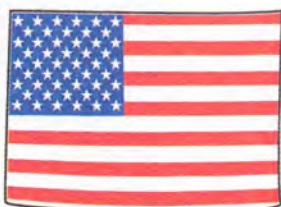


► It lives in Africa, so it **can't be** a kangaroo. It **could be** an elephant, a giraffe or a lion. It hasn't got a trunk, so it **can't be** an elephant. It **could be** a giraffe or a lion. It's much taller than a man, so it **can't be** a lion.

Answer: It **must be a giraffe**.



China



The USA



Italy



Japan

1 It isn't in Europe, so it _____ Italy. It's a very big country, so it _____ China or the USA. The people speak English, so it _____ China or Japan.

Answer: It _____.



Chicago



Paris



New York



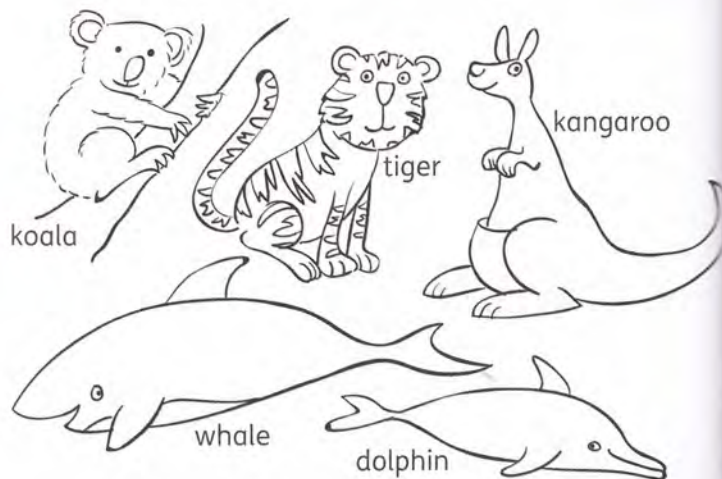
Rome



Oxford

2 It isn't in America, so it _____ Chicago or New York. It _____ Rome, Paris or Oxford. The people don't speak French, so it _____ Paris. It's a capital city, so it _____ Oxford.

Answer: It _____.



3 It doesn't live in the sea so it _____ a dolphin or a whale. It _____ a koala, a tiger or a kangaroo. It lives in Australia, so it _____ a tiger. It can be bigger than a man, so it _____ a koala.

Answer: It _____.

3 Complete the conversation. Use so, such or such a/an.

Nick Uncle Peter is such a nice uncle. He's so kind to us.

Jenny Yes, he always has ¹ _____ good ideas. I enjoyed our trip to Adventure World ² _____ much.

Nick So did I. I didn't know that Adventure World is ³ _____ big theme park.

Jenny Yes, there are ⁴ _____ many things to see and do. I liked the Big Wheel best. Everything looked ⁵ _____ small from the top.

Nick My favourite was the King Coaster. I love rollercoasters – that was ⁶ _____ big one. It was ⁷ _____ much fun.

Jenny I felt ⁸ _____ scared when we went on it. It looked ⁹ _____ dangerous.

Nick I went on it after I'd eaten an ice cream. I felt ¹⁰ _____ sick.

Jenny We'll phone Uncle Peter and tell him we had ¹¹ _____ exciting day.

Nick Yes, we'll tell him that the tickets to Adventure World were ¹² _____ great present.

4 Ben is talking about his school trip to Wales. Read the sentences. Then write one sentence with so ... that.

► The weather was cold. We had to wear coats.

The weather was so cold that we had to wear coats.

1 Our hotel room was small. We could hardly move. _____

2 The shops were expensive. We spent all our money. _____

3 We were tired after the day trips. We went to bed early every night. _____

4 Looking round museums was boring. We all felt tired. _____

5 The food at the hotel was good. We all ate a lot. _____

5 Class activity

The class suggests four people or things from a particular category (e.g. sports, animals, film stars). One student chooses one of the people or things. The class has to find out which one it is by asking questions and making deductions with **could be** and **must be**.

Sports: **skiing, golf, swimming, diving**

Student 1 *Do you do the sport in water?*

Student 2 *No, you don't.*

Student 3 *You don't do it in water, so it could be golf or skiing. Do you do it in the mountains?*

Student 2 *No, you don't.*

Student 4 *You don't do it in the mountains, so it can't be skiing. It must be golf.*

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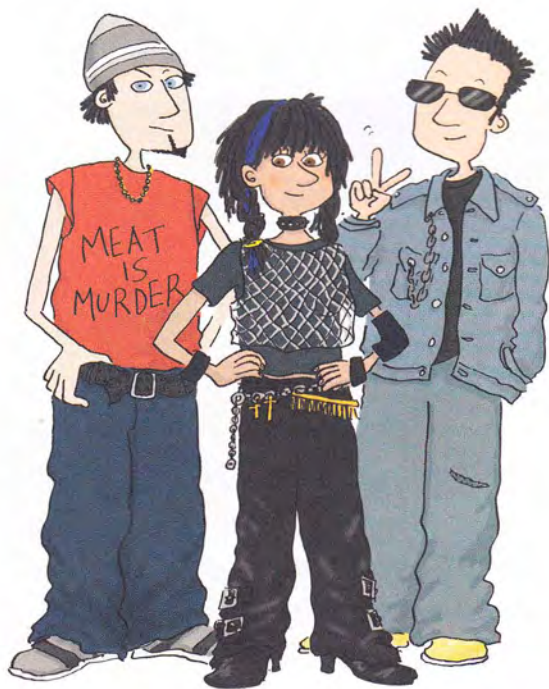
12 They're both from Liverpool 24

Both and neither; all and none

Anna has written an article for the school magazine about a new band called 'Power'.

'Power' is a new band. They are playing in Littleton next Saturday. The guitarists Rod and Jake are **both** from Liverpool. They **both** wanted to be actors, but **neither** of them has got an acting job now. **Both** of them like being musicians. The singer's name is Nina. She's great.

All of them write songs, and they are **all** vegetarians. **None** of them eats meat. They **all** eat health food and they **all** do yoga. They will give free concert tickets to **all** the people who buy their new album.



Words to learn 25

guitarist musician singer song health
beard mask hat instrument

Grammar lesson

Both and neither

We use **both** and **neither** to talk about only two people or things. We use a plural verb with **both**. We put **both** after the verb **be** and before full verbs.

*They're **both** from Liverpool.*

*They **both** wanted to be actors.*

***Both** of them like being musicians.*

We usually use a singular affirmative verb with **neither**. We usually put it at the beginning of a sentence.

***Neither** of them has got an acting job.*

All and none

We use **all** and **none** to talk about more than two people or things. We use a plural verb with **all**. We put **all** after **be** or before a full verb.

*They're **all** vegetarians.*

*They **all** do yoga.*

***All** of them write songs.*

We usually use a singular affirmative verb with **none**, but a plural verb is also possible. We usually put **none** at the beginning of a sentence.

***None** of them eats meat. OR **None** of them eat meat.*

- 1 Imagine that you saw the two bank robbers in the picture. Answer the policeman's questions. Use **both of them** or **neither of them**.



- Were they tall?

Yes. Both of them were tall.

- Did they have beards?

No. Neither of them had a beard.

- 1 Were they thin?

- 2 Were they wearing masks?

- 3 Did they have long hair?

- 4 Was one of them old?

- 5 Were they wearing coats?

- 6 Were they wearing hats?

- 7 Did one of them have black hair?

- 8 Were they wearing sunglasses?

- 2 Look at the answers with **both** in exercise 1 then write the answers again. Use the same word order as the example.

► They were both tall.

1 They _____.

2 _____.

3 _____.

4 _____.

- 3 Look at the boy or girl who is sitting next to you. Think about things that are the same, for example your age, the colour of your hair and eyes, what you are wearing, what you like or don't like.

Write sentences with **be** and **both**.

► We are both girls. OR We are both thirteen.

1 _____.

2 _____.

3 _____.

Write sentences with full verbs (**like, do, play, hate, have, etc.**) and **both**.

► We both like sport.

4 _____.

5 _____.

6 _____.

Write sentences with **neither**.

► Neither of us likes dancing.

7 _____.

8 _____.

9 _____.



	Jake	Nina	Rod
Age	21	20	22
From	Liverpool	Manchester	Liverpool
Instrument	guitar	keyboard	guitar
Sport	swimming	cycling	football
Hobby	photography	painting	gardening
Likes	travelling, reading	travelling, horses	travelling
Doesn't eat	meat, eggs	meat, fish	meat
Wants to	go on a world tour	star in a musical	write a big hit

4 Look at the information about Jake, Nina and Rod. Answer the questions. Use **all of them or **none of them**.**

- Who plays an instrument?

All of them play an instrument.

- Who comes from London?

None of them comes from London.

- 1 Who is younger than twenty?

- 2 Who does a sport?

- 3 Who plays the drums?

- 4 Who eats vegetarian food?

- 5 Who likes travelling?

- 6 Who has a hobby?

- 7 Who wants to make a film?

- 8 Who comes from America?

5 Now write new answers for questions 2, 4, 5 and 6 in exercise 4. Use the same word order as the example below.

- All of them play an instrument.

They all play an instrument.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

6 Answer the questions. Start with Yes and use all or both.

- ▶ Are Nick and his friends interested in sport?

Yes, they are all interested in sport.

- ▶ Do Tom and Nick play football?

Yes, they both play football.

- 1 Do Jenny and Amanda like pets?

- 2 Do Amanda and her friends enjoy shopping?

- 3 Have Jenny and Nick been to 'Adventure World'?

- 4 Are Rod and Jake from Liverpool?

- 5 Do Jake, Nina and Rod like travelling?

- 6 Did Rod and Jake want to be actors?

- 7 Do Rod, Jake and Nina eat vegetarian food?

- 8 Are Ben and Anna staying with their Aunt Sarah?

- 9 Do Ben and Anna go to school in Merton?

- 10 Do Jenny and Nick and their parents like to go to Spain?

7 Write sentences about you and your best friend. Use both and the same word order as the example.

- ▶ We both enjoy shopping.

- ▶ We both like rock music.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

8 Write sentences about you and your family. Use all and the same word order as the example.

- ▶ We're all interested in sport.

- ▶ We all like to go to the cinema.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

9 Class game

A student thinks of two other students in the class and describes what is the same about **both of them** or **neither of them**. The class must guess who the two students are

Student 1 *Both of the students are wearing red T-shirts. Neither of them is sitting near the door.*

Class *It must be Paola and Gina.*



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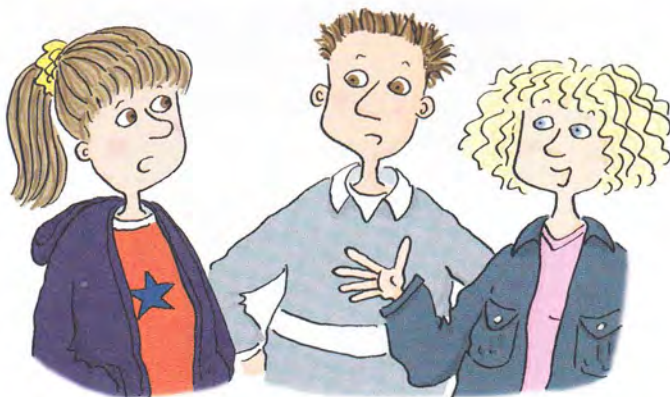


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13 If I had some money 26

Conditional sentences type 2; uncountable nouns

- Amanda I don't have enough **money**. I need to get more pocket money.
- Nick Everyone needs more money. If you **had** a job, you **would** have more.
- Jenny If you **had** a lot of money, what **would** you buy?
- Nick I'd buy a new DVD player.
- Amanda I'd buy some **jewellery** – well, **a piece of** jewellery, perhaps a ring. I haven't got any **perfume**, either.
- Nick I'll give you some **advice**. If I **were** you, I'd do some baby-sitting.
- Amanda That's strange advice. You don't really like babies, Nick.
- Nick Well, I'd like them more if they **didn't cry** and if they **played** football.



Words to learn 27

baby-sitting advice information news
traffic furniture jewellery perfume

Grammar lesson

Conditional sentences type 2

When we imagine something which probably won't happen, we use a conditional sentence type 2 to talk about it. We use a past tense verb in the **if**-clause. We use **would** with the infinitive (base form) of the verb in the main clause.

*If I **had** some money, I **would** buy a DVD player. (I haven't got any money, so I can't buy a DVD player.)*

When we put the **if**-clause first, we usually use a comma (,) after it. We can also put the main clause first. We often use the short form of would (**'d**).

*I'd like babies more **if** they **didn't** cry.*

After **if** we often use **were** instead of **was** for all persons.

*If I **were** you, I'd get a job.*

Uncountable nouns

We can count nouns like **book**. They have a singular and a plural form. Some nouns are uncountable. They don't have a plural form and we use a singular verb with them. We use them with **some/any, a lot of, not much, how much**. We don't use them with **a/an** or with numbers.

Kinds of food (e.g. **rice**), materials (e.g. **sand, gold, wood**) and abstract nouns (e.g. **fun**) are often uncountable. Here are some more examples:

advice jewellery perfume fun money
traffic furniture music work
information news

I'd like to buy some **jewellery**.

I haven't got any **perfume**.

We can make some (but not all) uncountable nouns countable by using **a piece of**:
a piece of jewellery/advice/information/furniture/news

The word **hair** is usually uncountable, but single hairs are countable.

My **hair** is too long.

There are **two hairs** in my soup.

1 What would you do if these things happened? Choose A, B or C, then write sentences.

What would you do ...

- ▶ if you found a big spider in your bed?

A throw it out of the window

B shout for your parents

C keep it as a pet



If I found a big spider in my bed, I'd shout for my parents.

- 1** if you saw a famous person in the street?

A go up and say hello

B be too shy to speak

C follow him or her

- 2** if you saw a strange object in the sky?

A take a photograph of it

B tell your friends

C call the police

- 3** if you found a gold ring?

A keep it

B take it to the police station

C tell your family

- 4** if you heard a loud noise in the night?

A hide under the bed

B get up and look

C go to sleep again

- 5** if you saw an elephant in the street?

A phone the zoo

B run the other way

C stand and look

- 6** if you suddenly saw yourself on television?

A laugh

B tell people to come and watch

C turn the television off

- 7** if the phone rang in the middle of the night?

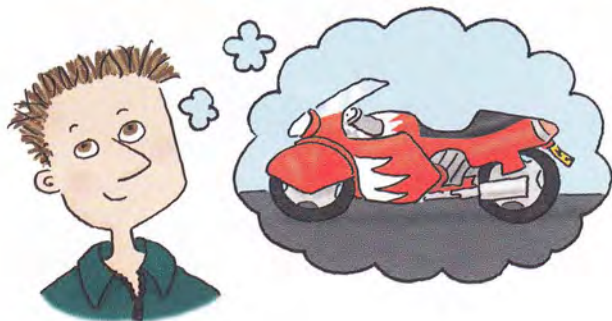
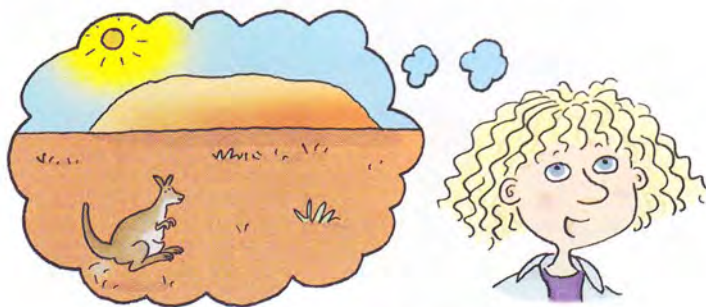
A get out of bed and answer it

B put your hands over your ears

C wake someone in your family

2 Write conditional sentences type 2.

- Jenny If Nick got more pocket money, he would spend (spend) it all on sweets.
- Nick That isn't true. If I had more money, I ¹ _____ (spend) it on something useful.
- Anna If I ² _____ (win) some money, I would buy a new MP3 player.
- Jenny But your MP3 player is fine. I ³ _____ (not buy) a new one if I were you. If I had more money, I ⁴ _____ (save) it for a trip to Australia.
- Nick If I ⁵ _____ (have) a lot of money, I ⁶ _____ (buy) a motorbike.
- Anna I ⁷ _____ (not buy) a motorbike if I ⁸ _____ (be) you. They're dangerous.



3 What would Tom do if ...? Write sentences.

- buy a new computer game / have enough money
Tom would buy a new computer game if he had enough money.
- 1 visit his friend in London / have time
He _____
- 2 play football today / not have so much homework
He _____
- 3 fly to New York again / his uncle invite him

- 4 won a lot of money / put it in the bank

- 5 go camping with Nick / parents let him



- 4 Read part of Amanda's project about Egypt. Circle the correct words.

The Ancient Egyptians

We have found a lot of very interesting information/informations about life in Ancient Egypt. Most Egyptian children went to school when they were eight. The Egyptians liked ¹musics/music and most children learned to play an instrument.

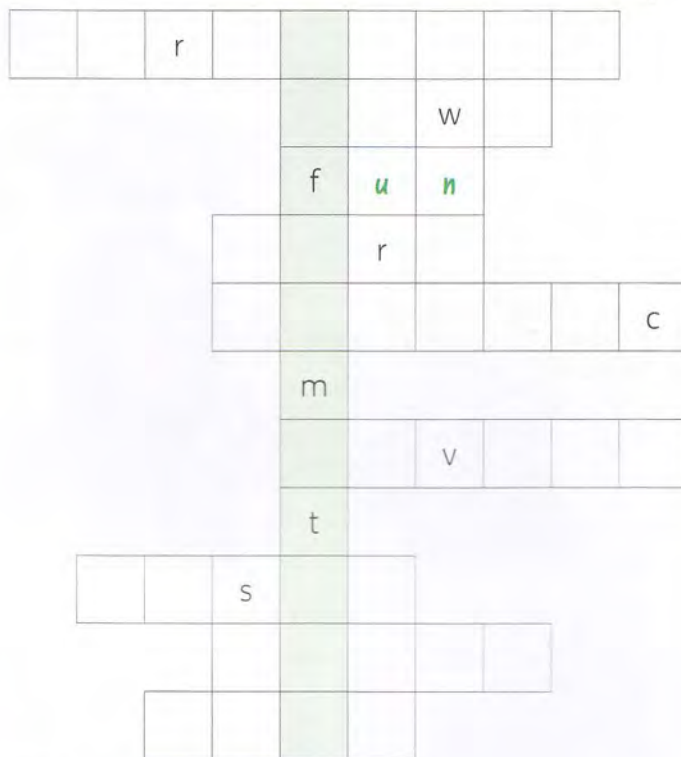
Egyptian houses did not have ²much/many furniture. The furniture ³was/were usually made of ⁴-/a wood, but rich people had furniture decorated with ⁵a/- gold. Both men and women wore ⁶-/a jewellery made of gold. Men had short ⁷hair/hairs and women wore their ⁸hair/hairs long. All men and women wore make-up and ⁹a/- perfume.

They used honey to make their ¹⁰food/foods sweet. They baked ¹¹bread/breads and they ate ¹²a lot of/many fruit.



- 5 Find the uncountable words and write them in the puzzle. What is the word going down?

advice coin fact ~~fun~~ furniture job
money music news report sand
table traffic work



The word going down is _____.

6 Partner interview

Ask a partner this question: 'If you won a lot of money, what would you do with it?'

Say at least four things each.

If I won a lot of money, I'd ...

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14 I want to be a vet 28

Verbs with to + infinitive; let and make



- Jenny What do you **want to do** when you leave school?
- Anna Well, I'd **like to work** with animals. Dad **wants me to be** a dentist but I **want to be** a vet. And you?
- Jenny Well, I **hope to go** to university. I'd **like to be** a doctor one day. But I like travelling and I'd **love to do** voluntary work abroad for a year after school.
- Anna Will your parents **allow you to leave** England?
- Jenny Well, they would **prefer me to stay** in England, but they won't **make me stay** here. They'll **let me decide** myself.

Words to learn 29

decide plan prefer abroad voluntary work
instead university earn

Grammar lesson

Verbs with **to** + infinitive

We use **to** + infinitive (base form) after these verbs:

agree	learn	promise
decide	offer	want
hope	plan	

I **want to be** a vet.

We can use an object (**you, me, Ben**, etc.) + **to** + infinitive after these verbs:

allow	invite	teach
ask	help	want

Dad **wants me to be** a dentist.

Will they **allow you to leave** England?

After **would like/love/prefer/hate** we use **to** + infinitive.

I'd **like to work** with animals.

I'd **like to be** a doctor one day.

When there is no **would**, we can use the **-ing** form after **like, love, prefer** and **hate**. The meaning is different.

I **like travelling**.

Let and make

After **let** and **make** we use an object + infinitive (without **to**).

My parents will **let me decide** myself.

They won't **make me stay** in England.

1 Circle the correct verb forms.

- ▶ Jenny would like travelling to travel around the world.
- 1 She would like doing/to do voluntary work.
 - 2 She hopes to go/going to university.
 - 3 She wants be/to be a doctor.
 - 4 Her parents will allow her to study/studying abroad.
 - 5 They would prefer her staying/to stay in England.
 - 6 They will let her to do/do what she wants.
 - 7 Anna has decided becoming/to become a vet.
 - 8 She likes look/looking after animals.
 - 9 Her dad would like her become/to become a dentist.
 - 10 Anna's parents will let her choose/to choose.

2 What do they want to be? Complete the sentences with **to + infinitive** or an **-ing form** of the verbs in brackets.

Anna would like to be (be) a vet because she likes looking (look) after animals. Her parents would like her to be (be) a dentist, but they will allow her to choose (choose) her job herself. She doesn't want to work (work) abroad.

Mark has decided to be (be) a mechanic because he likes repairing (repair) cars. Mark's uncle has offered to give (give) him a job, but he would like to have (have) his own garage one day.

Ellen wants to be (be) a scientist because she likes doing (do) experiments. She would like to go (go) to university. She hopes to study (study) science.

Katy would love to have (have) an outdoor job. She doesn't like staying (stay) indoors. She has decided to leave (leave) school next year. She would love to be (be) a gardener.

Damien is learning to play (play) the guitar. He hopes to be (be) a rock star because he likes writing (write) music. He wants to earn (earn) a lot of money because he would like to buy (buy) a big house for his family.



3 What do they want to do? What do other people want them to do? Write sentences.

- ▶ Jenny I'm going to the cinema on Saturday.
Anna Why don't you go to the youth club with me instead?

Jenny wants to go to the cinema, but Anna wants her to go to the youth club instead.

- 1 Tom I'm going to the music shop.
Nick Why don't you go to the sports shop with me instead?
Tom _____.
- 2 Anna I'm staying at home tonight.
Amanda That's boring. Go to the basketball game with me.
Anna _____.
- 3 Ben I want to go to the shops on Friday.
Tom Can't you go with me on Saturday?
Ben _____.
- 4 Jenny I'm going to watch television now.
Amanda Let's get a DVD instead.
Jenny _____.
- 5 Ben I'm going to give my old computer games to my cousins.
Amanda Oh? Can't you give them to me?
Ben _____.

- 6 Mark I'm going to visit my friends in London tomorrow.

Sue Can't you visit them next week instead?

Mark _____.

4 What do they want Nick to do? Complete the sentences.

- ▶ Dad Take Chip to the park, please.
- 1 Mum Can you go to the supermarket, Nick?
- 2 Jenny Nick, will you help me to repair my bike, please.
- 3 Ben Shall we go swimming, Nick?
- 4 Tom Let's play football, Nick.
- 5 Anna Meet me in the café in ten minutes.
- ▶ Nick's dad wants him to take Chip to the park.
- 1 Nick's mum _____.
- 2 Jenny _____.
- 3 Ben _____.
- 4 Tom _____.
- 5 Anna _____.

5 Anna is talking about Aunt Sarah. Circle the correct words.

Aunt Sarah won't let/make me go to a party on Saturday. Ben's younger than me, but she ¹lets/makes him come home late. She always ²makes/lets me come home early. At the weekend she ³lets/makes us stay up until ten o'clock, but in the week she ⁴makes/lets us go to bed at nine o'clock. She ⁵makes/lets me tidy my room, but she never ⁶makes/lets Ben tidy his room. She doesn't ⁷let/make me play loud music, but Ben's music is always loud. She's very kind, but sometimes I think she's too strict with me.

6 Complete the sentences with let or make and a verb from the box. Use you or us as the object.

do(x2) eat go make play speak talk

- Do your teachers let you eat or drink in class?
- Our teacher makes us speak English in class.

- 1 Our teachers don't _____ lots of homework.
- 2 Does your maths teacher _____ tests?
- 3 Sometimes our teacher _____ home early.
- 4 Our English teacher _____ English games in class.
- 5 Our teachers don't _____ a noise in class.
- 6 Our teachers _____ to other students in the lesson.

7 Partner interview

With a partner, ask and answer questions with **let** and **make**. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

go to parties stay out late
go to bed early in the week
sleep late at the weekend
invite all your friends
play loud music play computer games
help in the kitchen tidy your room
go straight home after school
meet friends after school
tell them who your friends are

Student 1 *Do your parents let you go to parties?*

Student 2 *Yes, they let me go to parties, but they don't let me stay late. Do your parents make you do your homework before dinner?*

Student 1 *No, they don't. They let me do it later.*



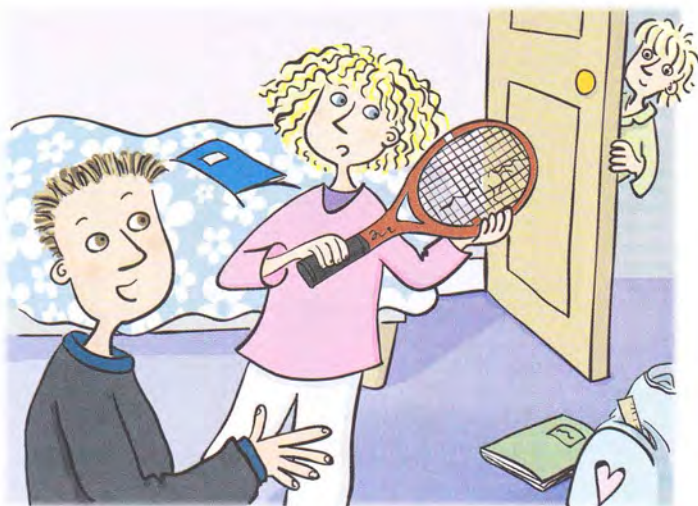
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15 It needs repairing 30

Need + -ing; have something done; could and would



Jenny Nick, **could you** do something for me? My tennis racket's broken. I want to **have** it **repaired**. **Would you** take it to the sports shop for me, please? I've got a lot of homework.

Nick Oh, I think it just **needs sticking**. I'll do it for you. Where's the glue?

Jenny No, Nick. That's silly. It **needs repairing** properly at a sports shop. You can't just stick it!

Mum **Could you** stop shouting, please? Nick, there's a hairdresser next to the sports shop. Why don't you **get** your hair **cut** at the same time?

Words to learn 31

properly iron mend test menu ketchup

Grammar lesson

Need + -ing form

After **need** we use the **-ing** form to say that something should be done to a person or a thing.

My tennis racket **needs repairing**. (Someone should repair it.)

Have/get something done

We use **have** + object + past participle to say that somebody does a job for us. We do not do it ourselves.

I want to **have** my racket **repaired**.

Be careful with the word order. Compare:

I **had** my hair **cut**. (= past simple, the hairdresser cut it.)

I **had cut** my hair. (= past perfect, I cut my hair myself.)

Sometimes **get** is used instead of **have**. It sometimes sounds more informal.

You can **get** your hair **cut**.

Could and would for requests

We usually use **can** to ask for something, but **could** and **would** are more polite. We use **could you** or **would you** when we ask someone to do something.

Could you do something for me?

Would you take my racket to the sports shop?

We can use **could I** or **could we** to ask for something in a formal situation.

Could I have some more water, please?

1 What needs doing? Complete the sentences with *need* and the words in the box.

clean comb iron mend ~~wash~~ cut

► Nick's socks *need washing*.



1 Tom's jeans _____.



2 Amanda's boots _____.



3 Nick's hair _____.



4 Ben's shirt _____.



5 Amanda's hair _____.



2 Make suggestions with *Why don't you ...?* and the words in the box.

clean cut paint repair ~~test~~

► Ben I can't see the board.

Nick *Why don't you have your eyes tested?*

1 Anna My hair's too long.

Jenny _____

2 Nick My computer's broken.

Ben _____

3 Jenny The windows aren't very clean.

Nick _____

4 Amanda I wish my room wasn't blue.

Jenny _____

3 Look at exercise 2. Now write what needs doing.

► Ben's eyes *need testing*.

1 Anna's hair _____.

2 Nick's computer _____.

3 At the Bells' house, the windows _____.

4 Amanda's room _____.

4 Read the sentences and decide who did it. Look at the word order. Circle the correct answer.

► Amanda I had my hair cut. (Amanda/
a hairdresser)

► Ben Aunt Sarah had painted the kitchen. (Aunt Sarah/a painter)

1 Tom I had repaired my bike. (Tom/
a bike shop)

2 Mrs Bell I had taken some photos.
(Mrs Bell/a photographer)

3 Nick I had my computer repaired.
(Nick/a computer shop)

4 Tom My parents had some photos
taken. (Tom's parents/
a photographer)

5 Ben Aunt Sarah had the garage
painted. (Aunt Sarah/a painter)

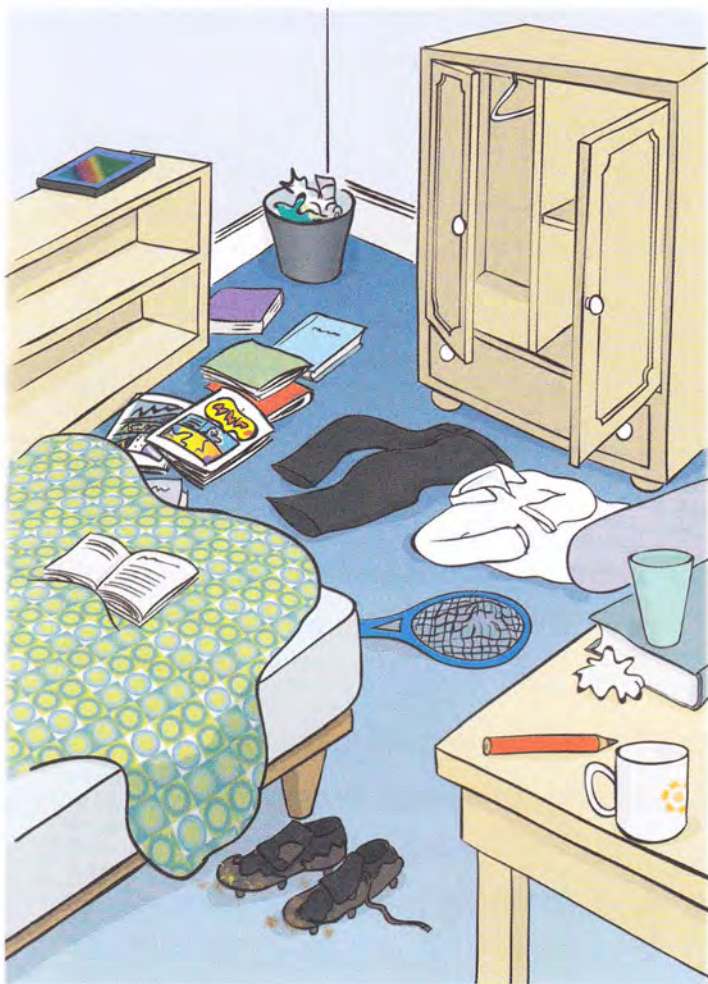
6 Tom I had cut my hair. (Tom/
a hairdresser)

7 Nick Dad had the car serviced.
(Mr Bell/a mechanic)

8 Jenny Dad had washed the car.
(Dad/a car-wash)

5 What needs doing in Nick's room? Write sentences. Use the words in the box.

empty hang up tidy repair put
clean make



► Nick's desk needs tidying.

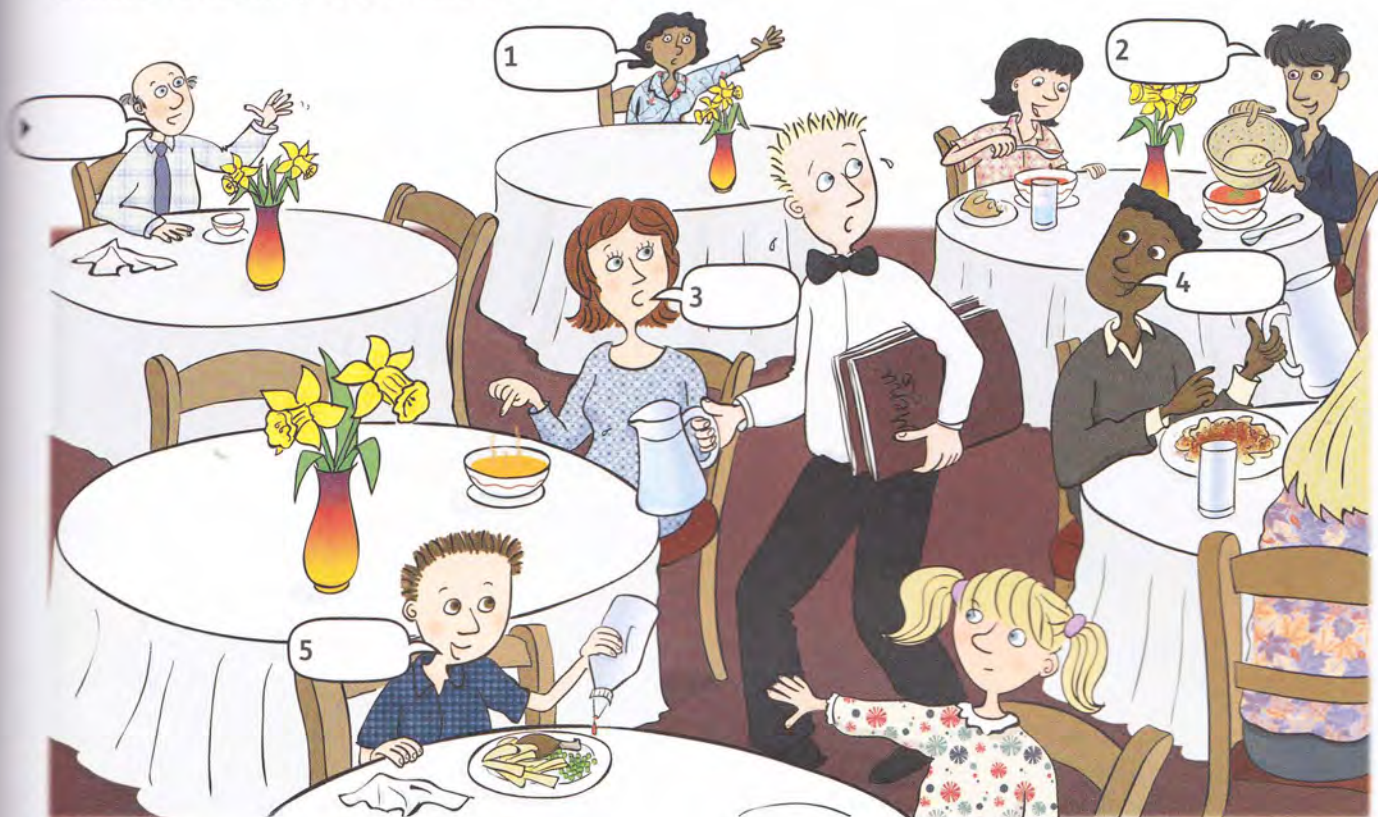
- 1 His bed _____.
- 2 His clothes _____ in his wardrobe.
- 3 His books _____ on his bookshelves.
- 4 His bin _____.
- 5 His football boots _____.
- 6 His tennis racket _____.

6 Anna is in a shoe shop. Complete her requests with **Could I...?** or **Could/Would you...?**



- Could I try on the red ones, please?
- Could/Would you bring me the pink ones, too?
- 1 _____ look at some cheaper ones?
- 2 _____ get the black ones out of the window, please?
- 3 These are too big. _____ bring me a smaller size?
- 4 _____ show me some different colours?
- 5 _____ tell me how much those green ones cost?
- 6 _____ pay later?

- 7 What are the customers asking for? Write their requests with **Could/Would you ...?** or **Could I ...?** and the words in the boxes. There is more than one possible answer.



bring have

the bill some water more ketchup
some more bread a spoon the menu

► Could I have the bill, please?

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

8 Team game

Make two teams. Think of more things that you might ask for in a restaurant, e.g. some salt, some soy sauce, a fork, another drink, a different chair, a table near the window. Students from each team take turns to mime what they want, as clearly as they can.

The student's team has to guess by saying the sentence correctly.

Would you bring me a knife, please?

The teacher gives the teams points for correct answers.

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 **TEACHERS:** now download the online worksheet for this unit.

Revision 3 (units 11-15)

1 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences. (Units 11, 12)

► It can't be a present for me. It isn't my birthday.

A must

B could

☒ C can't

1 It was _____ fun at Amanda's party.
The music was great.

A so

B such a

C such

2 The letter _____ be from Uncle Peter.
I'm not sure.

A must

B could

C can't

3 Uncle Peter is _____ generous person.

A so

B such a

C such

4 Nick's room is _____ untidy. He really must clean it.

A so

B such

C such a

5 Dad isn't answering the phone. He _____ be out.

A must

B could

C can't

6 I know Nina, Rod and Jake. _____ eats meat.

A None of them

B Both of them

C Neither of them

7 I know Nina, Rod and Jake. _____ do yoga.

A Both of them

B They all

C None of them

8 Nick and Tom love sport. _____ play football.

A None of them

B Both of them

C All of them

9 My friend and I _____ fourteen.

A are all

B are both

C both are

10 Tom and Nick love sport, but _____ likes maths.

A none of them

B both of them

C neither of them

2 Complete the conversation. Use conditional sentences type 2 with the past simple or would + infinitive. (Unit 13)

- Tom What would you do if we didn't have to (have to) go to school every day?
- Nick You mean, if we had (have) nothing to do all day? If I ¹ _____ (not go) to school, I think I ² _____ (play) football every day.
- Adam If I ³ _____ (have) a lot of free time, I ⁴ _____ (stay) in bed until lunchtime and read comics.
- Tom That's boring. If there ⁵ _____ (be) no school, we ⁶ _____ (learn) to play lots of different kinds of sports, like hockey and basketball.
- Nick If you ⁷ _____ (play) more sports, you ⁸ _____ (get) very fit, Adam.
- Anna If we ⁹ _____ (stay) at home all the time, it ¹⁰ _____ (get) very boring, I think.
- Jenny I ¹¹ _____ (not be) happy if I ¹² _____ (not go) to school. I would miss my friends.

3 Write the words in the box in the correct lists. (Unit 13)

advice coin furniture information job
jewellery money news newspaper
ring sofa traffic work car

a/an

some

coin

advice

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4 Which words in the box can you use with a piece of? Use them to complete the sentences below. (Unit 13)

advice bracelet fact furniture
information jewellery news
story table

- The room looks empty. I think you need an extra _____ in the corner.
- Jenny would like to give her mum a _____ for her birthday.
- I've just heard an exciting _____.
- Shall I give you a _____? Do what your teacher says.
- The woman at the travel agency gave us an important _____ about finding hotels on the internet.

5 Complete the text about Amanda's favourite aunt and uncle. Use the correct positive or negative form of let or make. (Unit 14)

Aunt Sally lets me do what I want. She doesn't make me get up early if I don't want to. Uncle Dan ¹ _____ me stay out until eleven o'clock. Aunt Sally ² _____ me tidy my room, and she ³ _____ me invite friends to the house. Uncle Dan ⁴ _____ me use their computer, and they ⁵ _____ me do the washing-up. They ⁶ _____ me and my friends watch DVDs, too. My mum and dad always ⁷ _____ me do my homework before dinner, and ⁸ _____ me watch television after nine o'clock.

6 Circle the correct words. (Units 14, 15)

► Mrs Bell's car needs to repair / repairing.

- 1 Tom's computer was broken so he had it repaired/had repaired it.
- 2 Mrs Bell wants Nick feed/to feed Chip.
- 3 Mr Bell is having his eyes tested/tested his eyes.
- 4 Tom's hair needs cutting/cut.
- 5 I let/had my bike mended last week.
- 6 Mr Bell would like travelling/to travel to China.
- 7 Nick's football socks need to wash/washing.
- 8 Amanda wants do/to do a Saturday job.
- 9 Jenny's dad would like her be/to be a dentist.
- 10 Nick has promised to do/doing more work for school.
- 11 Would/Could I have the menu, please?
- 12 Nick wants to watch a DVD, but Tom would prefer to go/go to the cinema.



7 Choose the correct words and write them on the lines. You do not need to use all the words. (Units 11-15)

abroad beard broken decide envelope
fantastic generous guitarist ketchup
health instrument menu prefer
properly traffic university voluntary

- I've written the birthday card. I'm just writing the address on the envelope.
- 1 Uncle Peter often gives Nick and Jenny presents. He's very _____.
 - 2 Tom's learning to play the guitar. He'd like to be a _____ in a famous band.
 - 3 Don't eat a lot of sugar. It isn't good for your _____.
 - 4 When Jenny leaves school, she'd like to study at _____.
 - 5 Jenny plays the piano. Can you play a musical _____?
 - 6 Nick mustn't stick Jenny's tennis racket. She should have it repaired _____.
 - 7 Will you get a job in your country, or would you like to work _____?
 - 8 Tom would like to do _____ work in South America or Asia.
 - 9 Nick's computer is _____. He says he needs a new one.
 - 10 Nick likes lots of _____ on his chips.
 - 11 The man had long, dark hair and a _____.
 - 12 Shall I buy the red shirt or the blue one? I can't _____.

Read the story. Choose a word from the box. Write the correct word next to the numbers 1-6. You do not need to use all the words. There is one example. (Units 11-15)

picnic fell fly flying for after sat
away sitting under climbed



One day last summer, my dad, my little brother Tommy and I went for a walk in the country. Benny, our dog, went too. We took a picnic basket with us, full of good things. It was quite windy when we set off, and we love
1 _____ our kite, so we took it with us.

After we had walked for about an hour Tommy said he was hungry, so we looked 2 _____ a place to have our picnic. Tommy saw a boy with a brown dog. They were 3 _____ under a big tree. Benny ran up to the boy's dog and started barking. So we 4 _____ under the tree with the boy and offered him some food from our picnic basket. We talked and laughed and our dogs had lots of fun. There was a hill not far 5 _____, so we took the kite and ran to the top. It was very windy and our kite flew high in the sky for at least five minutes. Dad stayed down in the field and took some photographs. Then suddenly the wind stopped and the big, red kite 6 _____ down - on Dad's head!

Now choose the best name for the story. Tick one box.

A picnic in the park

☐

Dad's unlucky day

☐

Dad flies a kite

☐

9 Find the mistakes and write the correct words. (Units 11-15)

► Uncle Peter is ~~so~~ a nice person. such

1 Do Tom and Nick play football? Yes, they play both football. _____

2 If I had more money, I will buy a new MP3 player. _____

3 Nick and his friends all are interested in computers. _____

4 Nick would like babies more if they play football. _____

5 Shall I have cut my hair? It's too long. _____

6 I can't read this writing. I think my eyes need tested. _____

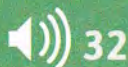
7 Which country would you visit if you can choose? _____

8 My parents gave me a jewellery for my birthday. _____

9 I've got an interesting information for you. _____

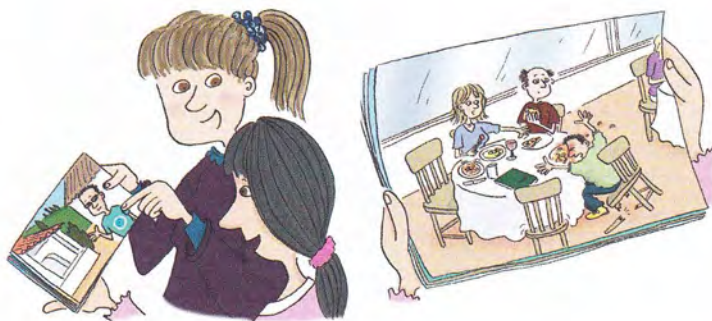
10 Ask your parents. They'll give you an advice. _____

16 The photo I like best



32

Relative clauses



- Amanda Here are our holiday photos from Italy. That's the town **where** we stayed. That's Robert, the boy **who** was staying in the flat next door.
- Anna Oh, is that the boy **whose** sister is a pop singer? You told me about him.
- Amanda Yes, that's right. He was nice. We had a great time.
- Anna Do you always take photos of **people you meet** on holiday and **places you stay at**?
- Amanda Yes, I do. But this is the **photo I like best**. It's one of the **funniest I've ever taken**. We were eating in a restaurant when Robert's chair broke and he fell into his plate of spaghetti!

Words to learn



33

flat next door pop singer energy contain
brave thief steal light bulb belong

Grammar lesson

Relative clauses

Who, which, that and **whose** are relative pronouns. They introduce relative clauses.
*Robert is the boy **who** was staying in the flat next door.*

We use **who** for people and **which** for things. We can also use **that** for people and things. **Who/which/that** can be subject or object of a relative clause.

*He's the boy **who** was staying in the flat next door.*

***He** was staying next door. (**Who** is the subject.)*

*He's the boy **who** I met on holiday.*

*I met **him** on holiday. (**Who** is the object.)*

When **who/which/that** is the object of the relative clause, we can leave it out.

*Robert is the **boy I met** on holiday. (OR the boy **who/that** I met on holiday)*

*This is the photo **I like best**. (OR the photo **which/that** I like best)*

*I always take photos of people **I meet**. (OR people **who/that** I meet)*

We often use **where** to talk about a place.
*That's the town **where** we stayed.*

To show possession we use **whose**.

*Is that the boy **whose** sister is a pop singer?*

Prepositions (**at, in, from**, etc.) come at the end of the relative clause.

*I always take photos of places **we stay at**.*

1 Food facts. Complete the sentences with which or who.



► The food **which** we eat gives us energy.

1 People _____ are very active need more energy.

- 2 Carrots are vegetables _____ keep your eyes healthy.
- 3 In the past, most people ate food _____ they grew themselves.
- 4 Oranges and lemons are fruits _____ contain a lot of vitamin C.
- 5 Someone _____ eats lots of fruit and vegetables will stay healthy.
- 6 A vegetarian is a person _____ doesn't eat meat.

2 Complete the text about Charles Dickens's book 'Oliver Twist'.

Use **who, which, where** or **whose**. If **who** or **which** is not necessary, write **-**.



Charles Dickens was an English writer **who** lived from 1812 to 1870. The books he wrote are famous all around the world. In many of his books he wrote about children ¹_____ were poor and ²_____ had difficult lives. He often wrote about people ³_____ he had known and places ⁴_____ he had lived. In some of his books he wrote about terrible schools like the one ⁵_____ he went to himself.

Perhaps you know the story of Oliver Twist. 'Oliver Twist' is the book ⁶_____ was made into the successful musical called 'Oliver'. It is about a boy ⁷_____ mother died when he was born. Because there was nobody ⁸_____ could look after Oliver, he had to live in a workhouse. A workhouse was a place ⁹_____ very poor people and children without parents lived. The people ¹⁰_____ ran the workhouse were very cruel. The children had to work very hard. They were always tired, cold and hungry. Oliver was the only boy ¹¹_____ was brave enough to ask for more food.

Oliver ran away to London. He met an older boy ¹²_____ promised him food and somewhere to sleep. Oliver didn't know that the boy lived with thieves ¹³_____ stole from people's pockets. The name of the old man ¹⁴_____ taught the boys to steal was Fagin. A lot of bad things happened to Oliver, but he met a very kind old man ¹⁵_____ had known his mother. In the end, the man saved him from Fagin and gave him a good home and a safe future.

3 Amanda has written a quiz about the USA for the school magazine. Complete the questions with **who**, **which** or **whose**. Then circle the correct answer.



► What is the name of the world-famous American pop star **who** was called 'the King of Pop'?

- A Elvis Presley
- B John Lennon
- ☒ C Michael Jackson

1 What is the name of the bridge _____ goes over San Francisco Bay?

- A Brooklyn Bridge
- B the Golden Gate Bridge
- C Tower Bridge

2 What is the name of the first man _____ walked on the Moon?

- A John Glenn
- B Neil Armstrong
- C Louis Armstrong

3 What is the name of the famous waterfalls _____ are on the border between the USA and Canada?

- A the Angel Falls
- B the Victoria Falls
- C the Niagara Falls

4 What is the name of the city in the desert _____ is famous for its bright lights and shows?

- A Chicago
- B Las Vegas
- C Santa Fe

5 The name of the very long street in Manhattan _____ is famous for its theatres is ...

- A Park Avenue
- B Fifth Avenue
- C Broadway

6 Name one of the presidents _____ heads are carved in Mount Rushmore.

- A Washington
- B Clinton
- C Obama

7 Who was the famous American _____ invented the lightbulb?

- A Henry Ford
- B Thomas Edison
- C J D Rockefeller

8 What is the name of the state _____ once belonged to Russia?

- A Hawaii
- B Washington
- C Alaska



- 4 Find pairs. Write sentences with the verbs and prepositions in the boxes. Put the preposition at the end.



eat drink listen sit sleep write

with with from in on to

- A knife and a spoon are things we eat with.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

- 5 Read the sentences. Write new sentences with the relative pronoun **that** where necessary.

- Where's the magazine? It was on this chair.

Where's the magazine that was on this chair?

- Where's that new book? I bought it yesterday.

Where's that new book I bought yesterday?

- 1 Mum, where's that new white T-shirt? You washed it.

- 2 I can't find the DVDs. They were on this shelf.

- 3 Where's the orange juice? It was in the fridge.

- 4 Nick, where's that football? I lent it to you last week.

- 5 Ben, where are the photos of the school trip? They were in my room.

- 6 I can't find the blue trainers. I wore them yesterday.

6 Team game

Work with a partner first. Think of four quiz questions about your own country. Use **who**, **which** or **where**.

What's the name of the person who ...?

What's the name of the river which ...?

What's the name of the place where ...?

Make two teams. The teams take turns to ask each other their questions. The teacher gives points for correct questions and answers.



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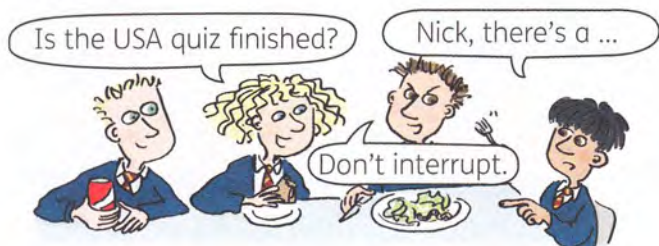


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17 Nick told Ben to be quiet 34

Indirect questions, commands and requests

Tom, Jenny, Nick and Ben are talking about the school magazine.



Jenny **asked** if the USA quiz **was** finished. Nick **told** Ben **not to interrupt**.



Tom **asked when** the questionnaire on healthy eating **would** be finished. Nick **asked** Ben **to wait** his turn.



Jenny **wanted to know whether** Tom **had done** his interview. Nick **told** Ben **to be** quiet.



Words to learn 35

questionnaire weigh champion
panic fire brigade lift

Grammar lesson

Indirect questions

In indirect questions the word order is not the same as in direct questions. It is the same as in statements. We do not use **do/does/did** to make indirect questions. We do not put a question mark at the end.

If there is no question word (**who, when**, etc.) in the direct question, we begin the indirect question with **if** or **whether**.

'Is the USA quiz finished?' (direct question)
Jenny asked **if** the quiz was finished. (indirect question)

Reporting verbs for indirect questions are **ask, want to know, wonder**. The change of tense is the same as for indirect statements.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
present	→ past
past	→ past perfect
present perfect	→ past perfect
past perfect	→ no change
will	→ would
may	→ might
shall	→ should
can	→ could

If there is a question word in the direct question, we repeat it in the indirect question.
'When will the questionnaire on healthy eating be finished?' (direct)
 He asked **when** the questionnaire would be finished. (indirect)

Indirect commands and requests

We form indirect commands with **tell** + person + **to** + infinitive (base form).

Nick said, 'Be quiet, Ben.'

Nick **told** Ben **to be** quiet.

We use **not to** for negative commands.

Nick said, 'Don't interrupt.'

Nick **told** Ben **not to** interrupt.

We can make indirect requests with **ask** + person + **to** + infinitive.

Nick said, 'Ben, wait your turn, please.'

Nick **asked** Ben **to wait** his turn.

- 1** Yesterday, Anna saw a little boy who had fallen off his bicycle. She went to help him and asked him some questions. What did she ask him? Report Anna's questions. Remember the word order and the changes of tense and pronouns.

► 'What's your name?'

She asked him what his name was.

► 'Are you all right?'

She asked him if he was all right.

1 'How old are you?'

2 'Where do you live?'

3 'Have you hurt yourself?'

4 'Can you stand up?'

5 'Does your knee hurt?'

6 'How did it happen?'

7 'What made you fall?'

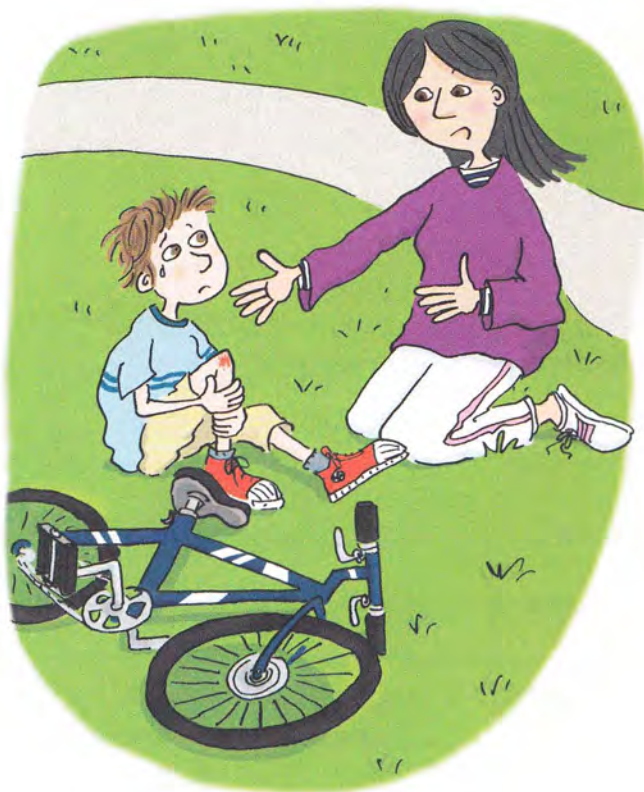
8 'Where had you been?'

9 'Were you on the way home?'

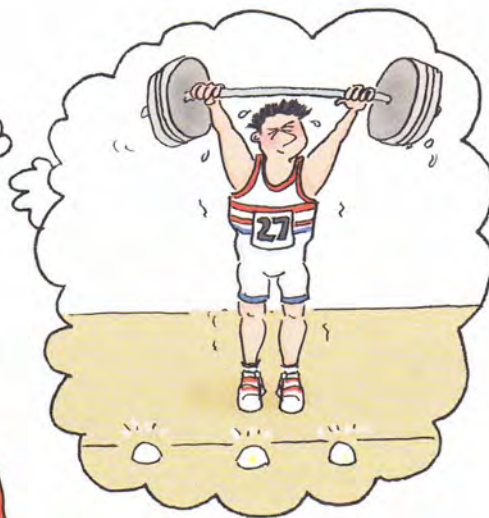
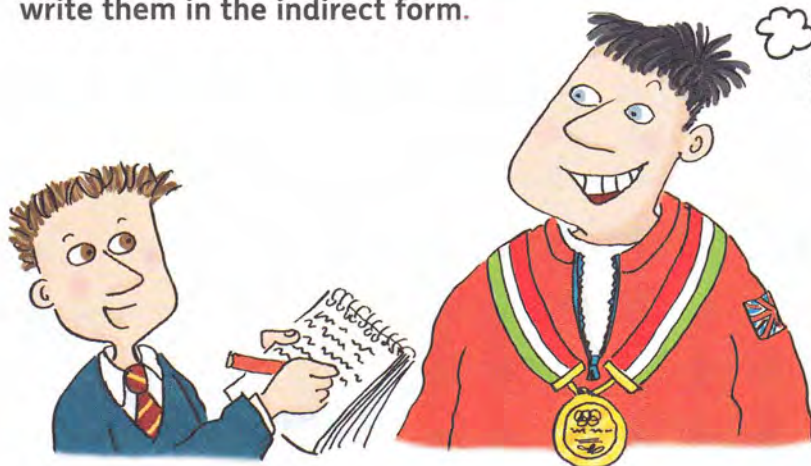
10 'Shall I phone your parents?'

11 'Do you want some help?'

12 'Shall I take you home?'



- 2 Yesterday, Nick interviewed John Johnson, an Olympic champion weight-lifter who was visiting Merton. Read Nick's questions and write them in the indirect form.



- ▶ 'How much do you weigh?'

Nick asked him how much he weighed.

- ▶ 'How many times have you been in the Olympics?'

He asked him how many times he had been in the Olympics.

- 1 'How did you start weight-lifting?'

- 2 'How long have you been a champion weight-lifter?'

- 3 'How many gold medals have you won?'

- 4 'How many kilos can you lift?'

- 5 'Is it difficult to become a champion weight-lifter?'

- 6 'How often do you train?'

- 7 'Who is the best weight-lifter in the world?'

- 8 'Have you been to Merton before?'

- 9 'Will you win your next competition?'

- 10 'How can I become the strongest boy at school?'

3 Nick was getting ready to go on a school trip. He asked his family to do things. Report his commands and requests.

- 'Dad, will you get my suitcase out of my wardrobe, please?'

He asked his dad to get his suitcase out of his wardrobe.

- 'Jenny, don't forget to feed my goldfish.'

He told Jenny not to forget to feed his goldfish.

- 1 'Can you lend me your backpack, Jenny?'

- 2 'Jenny, don't use my computer!'

- 3 'Don't read my emails, Dad!'

- 4 'Will you buy me some toothpaste, Mum?'

- 5 'Could you lend me some money, Dad?'

- 6 'Mum, will you iron my blue T-shirt, please?'

- 7 'Mum, don't let Trig eat too much cake.'

- 8 'Dad, can you take me to the station, please?'

4 Partner activity

Read the fire notice and try to remember the instructions. After two minutes the teacher will tell you to close your books. Then take turns to report what the notice tells you to do.



! What to do in case of fire

- Don't panic.
- Call the fire brigade.
- Don't open the windows.
- Close all the doors.
- Leave the building quickly.
- Don't run.
- Don't use the lifts.
- Wait outside the building.

Student 1 *It tells you not to panic.*

Student 2 *It tells you to call the fire brigade.*

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18 You ought to turn it down 36

Ought to and should; phrasal verbs

Jenny Mum's got a headache. You **ought to** be quiet. You **shouldn't** make so much noise.

Nick Did you say something?

Jenny The music's too loud. You **ought to turn it down**.

Nick I can't hear you!

Jenny Don't shout, Nick! And **turn** the music **down**!

Nick Yes, I've already been to town.

Jenny No, Nick. Your music. **Turn down** your music!

Nick I **give up**. I can't hear you. The music's too loud.



Words to learn 37

apologize argument government idea
tax waste unnecessary form oven

Grammar lesson

Ought to and should

We use **ought to** + infinitive (base form) or **should** + infinitive to give advice or to say what we think is right. **Ought to** means the same as **should**. In questions and negative forms, we use **should** more often than **ought to**.

I **should** go I **shouldn't** go **Should** I go?
I **ought to** go

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are formed with a **verb** + **adverb** (for example, **down**, **up**, **on**, **off**).

turn down

Sometimes the meaning is clear (for example, **stand up**, **sit down**, **turn something down/up**, **turn something on/off**, **write something down**). Often, the two words together have a special meaning which we can't guess.
give up (= stop trying to do something)

Sometimes a phrasal verb has an object. If the object is a noun, we can put it before or after the adverb:

Turn **the music** down.

Turn down **the music**.

If the object is a pronoun (**him**, **her**, **it**, **them**) it must go between the verb and the adverb:
Turn **it** down!

Look at these phrasal verbs.

put something on

Nick is putting on his jacket.

He is putting it on.

take something off

Tom is taking off his football boots.

He is taking them off.

Here are some more useful phrasal verbs and their meanings. (Sometimes phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.)

carry on	= continue
clean something up	= make something clean again
get in	= enter (a car)
hold on	= wait
look for something	= try to find something
ring someone up	= phone someone
set off	= leave on a journey
stay in	= stay at home
fill something in	= write words in spaces
put something on	= get dressed in something
try something on	= wear something to test the size
throw something away	= put something in the bin
ring someone up	= phone someone

1 Complete the sentences. Use **ought to** and **shouldn't**.

► Nick is reading in bed, but it's late. He **ought to** sleep now.

- Nick's room is untidy again. He _____ clean it up.
- Nick _____ play loud music when Mum's got a headache.
- He _____ turn his music down.
- Jenny says Nick _____ make so much noise.
- She says Nick _____ be quiet when she's doing homework.
- Nick says Jenny _____ tell him what to do.

2 Read what they say. What do they think the government **ought to do** or **shouldn't do**?



It would be a good idea to pay nurses and teachers more money. They do very important jobs.

► Marion thinks the government **ought to pay nurses and teachers more money**.



Making people pay more tax is bad. They already pay enough.

1 Dave thinks the government



I think building more roads, hospitals and schools would be a good thing.

2 Max thinks the government



I think helping poor countries more would be a good thing to do. Lots of children can't go to school because they live in a poor country.

3 Sofia thinks the government



The government often wastes money on unnecessary things. That makes people angry.

4 Alice thinks the government

3 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences.

- It's dark in here, Tom. Can you turn **on** the light, please?
A off **B on** C out
- 1 Nick has been looking _____ his mobile, but he can't find it.
A over B for C after
- 2 What time are you going to set _____ on the school trip?
A off B up C at
- 3 If you're going to town, I'll go with you. Just hold _____ a minute.
A out B up C on
- 4 What did you do last night, Tom? – I stayed _____ and watched a DVD.
A out B in C over
- 5 Jenny, can you turn _____ the TV, please? It's too loud.
A out B up C down
- 6 Nick, your boots are dirty. Can you take them _____, please?
A off B out C down
- 7 Carry _____ with the exercise until I tell you to stop.
A over B on C off
- 8 Nick is putting _____ his coat. It's cold outside.
A off B on C over

4 Write the correct phrasal verbs.

clean up ~~fill in~~ turn on take off
try on throw away

► **fill in**

form

a crossword

a questionnaire

1 _____

your dirty boots

your hat

your coat

2 _____

old newspapers

empty bottles

rubbish

3 _____

the TV

the light

your mobile phone

4 _____

new clothes

new shoes

sunglasses

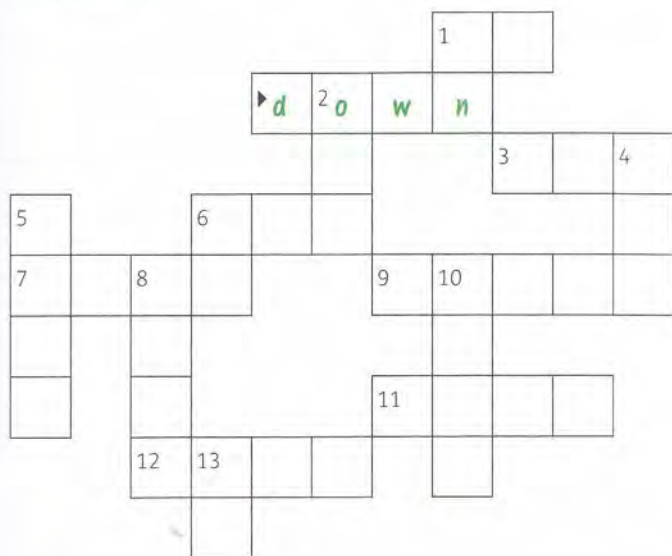
5 _____

a mess

broken glass

an untidy room

5 Complete the sentences. Then fill in the crossword.



Across

► Don't stand up. Sit down.

- 1 Come _____! We're late.
- 3 It's cold outside. _____ your coat on.
- 6 You've left the oven on. I'll turn it _____.
- 7 The light's too bright. Can you _____ it off, please?
- 9 Please _____ on reading to page 34.
- 11 Your shoes are dirty. _____ them off.
- 12 I can't do it. I _____ up.

Down

- 1 Wait! Hold _____ a moment, please.
- 2 It's too warm. I'll take my coat _____.
- 4 Those shoes look nice. Why don't you _____ them on?
- 5 I don't want to go out tonight. I'll _____ in and watch TV.
- 6 Put your football boots _____. Let's play!
- 8 I'll _____ you up from the airport.
- 10 Let's throw _____ these old comics.
- 13 Why don't you stay _____ tonight and go to bed early?

6 Answer the requests. Say you've already done it. Use the present perfect with **already and replace the underlined words with **it** or **them**. Think about the word order.**

► Take your dirty shoes off. I've just cleaned the floor.

I've already taken them off.

- 1 Put your gloves on. It's cold outside.

- 2 Turn up the television, please.

- 3 Write down the words in your notebook.

- 4 Try on the shoes before you buy them.

- 5 Turn the lights off in your room.

- 6 Turn down the oven. It's too hot.

- 7 Clean up the mess in the kitchen.

- 8 Throw away your old comics.

7 Partner activity

Work with a partner. Write a short dialogue using phrasal verbs.

Student 1 *Your shoes are dirty. I think you should take them off. And you should clean up your room.*

Student 2 *But I cleaned it up yesterday.*

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19 It isn't fair, is it? 38

Question tags; wish + past simple; plural nouns

- Jenny I **wish** I **had** enough money to buy a ticket for the concert.
- Amanda I **wish** I **didn't have to** go to see my aunt on Saturday.
- Jenny It isn't fair that we can't go to the concert, **is it**?
- Amanda 'Power' are fantastic, **aren't they**? Jake's lovely, **isn't he**?
- Jenny Yes, but he always wears **sunglasses**, **doesn't he**?
- Amanda I think his **sunglasses** are great.
- Jenny None of them eat meat, **do they**?
- Amanda No. They're all vegetarians.
- Nick I **wish** I **didn't have to** listen to you talking about 'Power'!



Words to learn 39

fair vegetarian pyjamas shorts sunglasses

Grammar lesson

Question tags

We often use a question tag at the end of a statement when we ask for agreement.
*It isn't fair that we can't go to the concert, **is it**?*

If the statement is affirmative, the question tag is negative.

*Jake's lovely, **isn't he**?*

If the statement is negative, the question tag is affirmative:

*None of them eat meat, **do they**?*

If the statement verb is **be, have, do, can, must, should**, etc., we repeat it in the question tag. With other verbs we use a form of **do** in the question tag.

*He always wears sunglasses, **doesn't he**?*

Question tags always end with **I, you, he, she, it, we, they** or **there**.

Wish + past simple

We use **wish** + past simple to talk about something in the present that we would like to be different.

*I **wish** I **had** enough money.* (I don't have enough money.)

*I **wish** I **didn't have to** go.* (I have to go.)

Note also: I **wish** I **could** (do something) ...

Plural nouns

Some nouns are always plural, so the verb is also plural:

jeans	pyjamas	sunglasses
trousers	shorts	tights
scissors	glasses	

*I think his **sunglasses** are great.*

We can say **a pair of** with **jeans, trousers, shorts, socks, shoes**, etc. Then the verb is singular.

There **are** some nice **jeans** in the shop window.

There **is** a nice **pair of jeans** in the shop window.

1 Write question tags.

Ben's writing a quiz about different countries. He isn't sure about some of the answers, so he's asking Nick.

► The Eiffel Tower is in Paris, **isn't it?**

1 The Empire State Building is in New York, _____?

2 About 310 million people live in the USA, _____?

3 The Golden Gate Bridge is in San Francisco, _____?

4 Alaska is the largest state in the USA, _____?

5 Koalas and kangaroos only live in Australia, _____?

6 In 2010 the football World Cup was in South Africa, _____?

7 Most people in Switzerland can speak three languages, _____?

8 There are about 190 countries in the world, _____?



2 The school basketball team has just lost a match. Tom's discussing it with Simon. Complete the conversation with question tags.

Simon The players in the other team were quite good, **weren't they?**

Tom But I didn't play very well, **did I?**

Simon You didn't play as well as usual, but Mark played well,
1 _____?

Tom Yes, that was a surprise,
2 _____?

Simon But we've got some good players,
3 _____? There's Tony, and Jeff, and Robbie ...

Tom Yes, but they weren't good enough today, 4 _____? I was bad too, 5 _____?

Simon Well, you missed some training,
6 _____?

Tom Yes, I did. If we lose the next match, we won't be in the final,
7 _____?

Simon But we aren't going to lose the next match, 8 _____?



3 What are they thinking? Write sentences with **I wish** + past simple.



► Nick is at the back of the queue.

I wish I was at the front of the queue. OR

I wish I wasn't at the back of the queue.



1 Anna is ill.



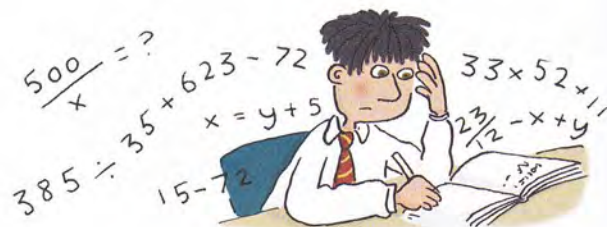
2 Sue has straight hair.



3 Nick can't dance.



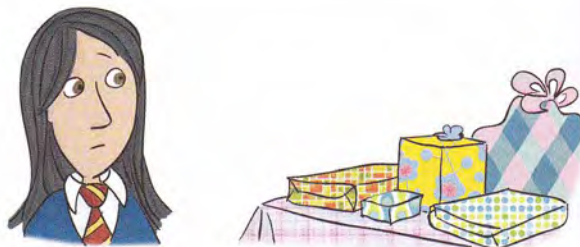
4 The new coat is too small.



5 Ben doesn't know how to do the maths homework.



6 The boots are too expensive.



7 Anna has to go to school on her birthday.



8 Tom can't buy new football boots.

4 Anna and Amanda are shopping. Circle the correct words and phrases.

Anna Is that Are those new sunglasses that you're wearing?

Amanda Yes. Nick gave ¹it/them to me. But I can't see very well through ²it/them. Everything looks a bit strange.

Anna Look at ³that/those red trousers.

Amanda The ⁴one/ones next to the T-shirts?

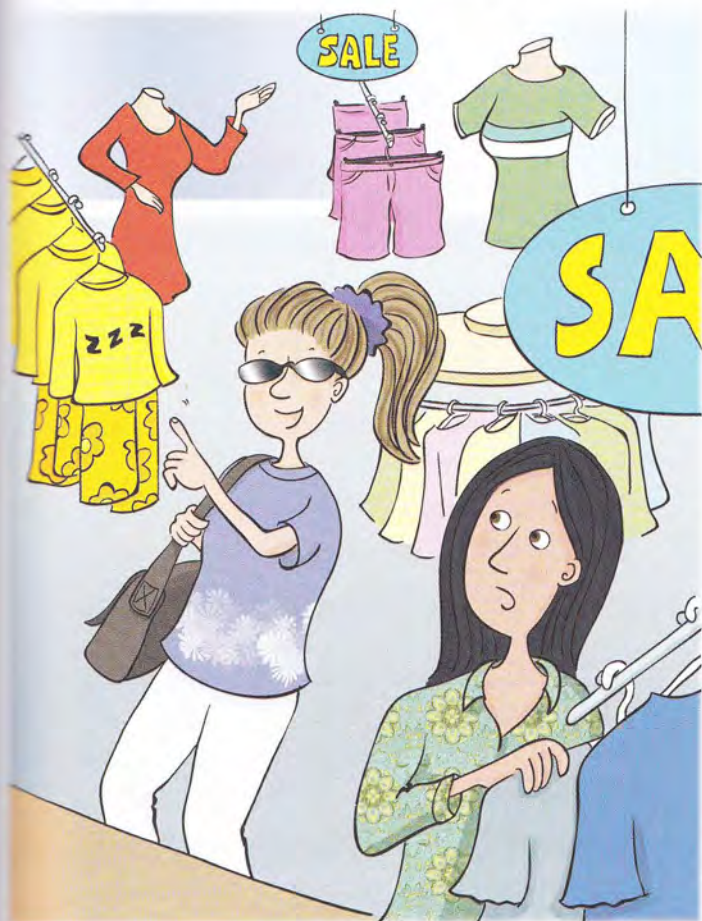
Anna No. ⁵Those are/That's a pair of yellow pyjamas. Why don't we look at those dresses over there?

Amanda Which dresses do you mean?

Anna The ⁶one/ones behind you. Look, this is very nice.

Amanda But it's green. I don't like green.

Anna Green? No, Amanda. It's red.



Amanda Oh. What a lovely blue skirt!

Anna But ⁷that's/those are a pair of pink shorts.

Amanda ⁸They/It would go well with ⁹those/that striped tights. And look at ¹⁰that/those jeans! I would love ¹¹a/some pair of them.

Anna ¹²This is/Those are the yellow pyjamas again! Amanda, did Nick tell you what kind of sunglasses ¹³they are/it is? I think you should give ¹⁴it/them back to him.

5 Class game

Make two teams. A student from Team A says a sentence in the affirmative, as in Ben's quiz questions in exercise 1. A student from Team B must add the correct question tag.

Team A *The capital of England is London, ...*

Team B *isn't it?*

Team B says the next sentence.

Team B *Tigers live in India, ...*

Team A *don't they?*

The teacher gives points for correct answers.

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20 I don't feel like swimming 40

Verbs with **to** + infinitive or **-ing** form

- Anna I'm **bored with sitting** in my room, but I don't know **what to do**.
- Jenny Do you want to play tennis?
- Anna I don't know **how to play**.
- Jenny Do you **feel like swimming**?
- Anna No, I **hate getting** wet.
- Jenny Amanda has **invited us to go** riding with her.
- Anna I don't know **how to ride**. My friend **offered to teach** me once, but the horse kicked me so I **refused to get** on it.
- Jenny Nick **wants us to go** to the zoo with him later.
- Anna I don't approve **of keeping** animals in zoos. I **stopped visiting** zoos two years ago.
- Jenny You don't **want to do** anything, do you?
- Anna Exactly! That's why I'm so bored.



Words to learn 41

refuse approve of cage inventor
headmaster passenger surf (the internet)

Grammar lesson

Verbs with **to** + infinitive

We use **to** + infinitive (base form) after **agree, decide, hope, learn, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want**, etc.

*A friend **offered to teach** me to ride.*

We use **to** + infinitive after the question words **when, what, where, how**, etc. (but not after **why**).

*I don't know **what to do**.*

We use **to** + infinitive after some verbs + objects. For example, **advise, ask, expect, help, invite, order, persuade, tell, want**, etc.
*Nick **wants us to go** to the zoo with him.*

Verbs with **-ing** form

We always use the **-ing** form of a verb which follows **avoid, enjoy, feel like, finish, can't help, don't mind, risk, can't stand, suggest**, etc.

*Do you **feel like swimming**?*

*I **can't stand seeing** animals in cages.*

We always use the **-ing** form of a verb which follows a preposition.

*I'm bored **with sitting** in my room.*

*I don't approve **of keeping** animals in zoos.*

To + infinitive or **-ing** form?

After some verbs we can use **to** + infinitive or an **-ing** form without an important change in meaning. These verbs are **begin, continue, hate, like, love, start** and a few others.

*I **hate getting** wet. OR I **hate to get** wet.*

After **stop** and **remember** we can use **to + infinitive** or an **-ing** form, but there is a change in meaning.

I stopped visiting zoos. (= I don't visit zoos now.)

I stopped to visit a zoo. (= purpose, in order to visit a zoo)

I remember buying the tickets. (= I remember that I bought ...)

I remembered to buy the tickets. (= I didn't forget to buy ...)

1 Write the verbs in the correct lists.

enjoy want promise can't help decide
risk don't mind can't stand hope
refuse offer seem hate feel like

+ to work

want

+ working

enjoy

2 Circle the correct words.

► Jenny enjoys to play/playing tennis.

1 Anna is bored with to do/doing nothing.

2 She doesn't know what doing/to do.

3 Jenny can't persuade Anna to go/going to the zoo.

4 She doesn't approve of keeping/to keep animals in cages.

5 Anna doesn't feel like swimming/to swim either.

6 She can't stand to get/getting her hair wet.

7 You can't help getting/to get your hair wet when you go swimming.

8 Her friend offered to teach/teaching Anna to ride.

9 Anna won't risk falling/to fall off the horse.

10 She doesn't want doing/to do anything.

3 Complete the story about the inventor Thomas Edison. Use **to + infinitive** or an **-ing** form.

Thomas Edison was one of the greatest inventors of all time, but he didn't enjoy going (go) to school. When Edison was only seven, his teacher decided ¹_____ (send) him home because he refused ²_____ (do) his schoolwork. Edison only went to school for three months, but he never stopped ³_____ (learn). His mother decided ⁴_____ (teach) him the most important things, and she persuaded him ⁵_____ (read) about science.

Edison didn't mind ⁶_____ (stay) at home and he enjoyed ⁷_____ (read). He didn't have enough money for books and he wanted ⁸_____ (learn) so when he was twelve he began ⁹_____ (sell) newspapers and sweets to train passengers to get money for books. He loved ¹⁰_____ (do) experiments, and he set up a small laboratory at the back of a train. When he was older, he invented the light bulb and many other useful and important things.



- 4 Some tourists are visiting London for the first time. Complete what they say. Use the question words in the box and **to + infinitive**. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.



how/get where/go where/get
how/travel how/use what/see
how/get where/buy who/ask

- We'd like to see Big Ben, but we don't know **how to get** there.

- 1 Could you tell us _____ for the best shops?
- 2 We don't know _____ in London. What are the best sights?
- 3 We don't know _____ on the Tube. Could you explain it to us?
- 4 Could you show us _____ the ticket machine? It looks difficult.
- 5 We don't know _____ a street map. We need one.
- 6 Could you tell us _____ tickets for a musical? We'd like to see one.
- 7 What museums should we see? We don't know _____ for advice.
- 8 We want to go to the London Eye. Please tell us _____ there.

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets with **to + infinitive** or an **-ing** form. Then answer the questions (Yes or No).



- Do you expect everyone **to have** (have) a mobile phone?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 1 Do you approve of _____ (buy) a mobile phone for a child under ten?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 2 Do you enjoy _____ (send) text messages on your mobile phone?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 3 Do you like _____ (get) text messages?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 4 Do you mind people _____ (use) mobile phones in buses and trains?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 5 Should parents refuse _____ (let) young children play computer games?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 6 Do you approve of _____ (let) children under ten surf the internet?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 7 Can computers help children _____ (learn)?

Yes ☐ No ☐

- 8 Should children start _____ (use) a computer from the age of two?

Yes ☐ No ☐

6 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentence.

- Mr Bell used to play golf, but he stopped **playing** five years ago.

A play
B to play
C playing

- 1** Mrs Bell must remember

_____ some dog food for Chip.

A to buy
B buying
C buy

- 2** On her way home from school, Jenny stopped _____ to some friends.

A talking
B to talk
C talk

- 3** Nick can remember _____ Paul's DVDs back to him.

A to give
B giving
C give

- 4** Mr Blake told the class to stop _____.

A to talk
B talk
C talking

- 5** Nick can remember _____ to school for the first time.

A to go
B go
C going

- 6** Ben didn't remember _____ his bike. He can't ride it.

A repairing
B to repair
C repair

- 7** On his way to the station, Mr Bell stopped _____ a letter.

A to post
B post
C posting

- 8** Jenny, stop _____ so much noise!

A making
B to make
C make

- 9** Nick didn't remember _____ Sue to his party, so she was cross.

A inviting
B invite
C to invite

- 10** Jenny can remember _____ off her bike and _____ her leg when she was six.

A to fall, breaking
B falling, to break
C falling, breaking

7 Partner activity

Work with a partner. Tell your partner three things that you remember doing in the past, and three things that you must remember to do next week.

I remember going to the dentist the first time.

I must remember to buy my brother a birthday present.

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Revision 4 (units 16-20)

1 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences. (Unit 16)

- ▶ That's the boy who sold me his MP3 player.
A whose B which **C who**
- 1 That's the girl _____ cat has run away.
A who B that C whose
- 2 Here's a picture of the small town
_____ we stayed in France.
A who B that C where
- 3 Look. That's the bus _____ will take you
to the town centre.
A who B that C whose
- 4 Let me tell you about the youth hostel
_____ we stayed at.
A who B - C whose
- 5 Is that the teacher _____ son is in
Nick's class?
A who B whose C that

2 Nick is showing Tom his holiday photos. Write new sentences with the relative pronouns **who** or **which** where necessary. (Unit 16)

- ▶ Here's a photo of some friends. We met
them at the hotel.

Here's a photo of some friends we met at the
hotel.

- 1 We met some people from Scotland.
They were staying at the hotel, too.

- 2 We drove to an old castle. We found it on
the map.

- 3 Here's a photo of a very old town. We visited
it a few times.

- 4 This is our favourite restaurant. It served
really big pizzas.

- 5 This is Janette and her sister. They were
staying in the room next door.

3 Tom wasn't at school when the captain told the football team about the next match. Later Tom asked the captain some questions. What did he want to know? Complete the sentences. (Unit 17)

- ▶ What team are we playing against?
Tom wanted to know what team they were
playing against.

- 1 Are they good players?
He wanted to know if _____

- 2 Has our school played against the team
before?
He asked whether _____

- 3 Who won the last match?
He asked _____

- 4 Where will the match take place?
He wanted to know _____

- 5 What time does it start?
He asked _____

4 Write indirect commands and requests.
(Unit 17)

- Mum said, 'Jenny, can you get some bread from the supermarket, please?'

Mum asked Jenny to get some bread from the supermarket.

- Dad said, 'Don't make so much noise, Nick.'

Dad told Nick not to make so much noise.

- 1 Aunt Sarah said, 'Mark, turn your music down, please.'

Aunt Sarah told _____.

- 2 The maths teacher said, 'Tom, could you give out the books, please?'

The maths teacher asked _____.

- 3 Dad said, 'Jenny, don't talk on the phone for hours, please.'

Dad told _____.

- 4 Mum said, 'Nick, can you feed Chip, please?'

Mum asked _____.

- 5 Dad said, 'Jenny, help Mum in the kitchen.'

Dad told _____.

- 6 The French teacher said, 'Nick, can you give in your homework on time, please?'

The French teacher asked _____.

5 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences.
(Units 18-20)

- Tom plays in the school football team, doesn't he?

A don't he

B doesn't he

C does he

- 1 Ben, I've just seen Tom. He wants you to _____.

A ring up him

B ring him up

C ring them up

- 2 Your room is still untidy. I think you _____ tidy it up.

A ought

B should

C should to

- 3 Nobody's watching television. Why don't you turn it _____?

A away

B out

C off

- 4 Mark isn't going to the cinema with us, _____?

A does he

B isn't he

C is he

- 5 Nick wishes he _____ do a French test tomorrow.

A had to

B doesn't have to

C didn't have to

- 6 I've seen _____ blue trousers in a shop in Marsh Street.

A nice

B a nice pair of

C a nice

6 Complete the conversation. Use to + infinitive or the -ing form of the words in brackets. (Unit 20)

- Jenny I would like to do (do) something exciting this weekend. I'll be bored with watching (watch) television again.
- Anna Well, what about ¹ _____ (go) camping?
- Jenny No, I think my parents want me ² _____ (stay) at home. They want ³ _____ (visit) my grandparents on Saturday.
- Anna Oh. Well, Aunt Sarah has promised ⁴ _____ (take) us to the horse riding competition in Middleton. Would you like ⁵ _____ (come) with us? It's on Saturday afternoon.
- Jenny Oh, great! I really enjoy ⁶ _____ (watch) horses. I would love ⁷ _____ (go) with you. I hope my parents won't mind ⁸ _____ (go) to Grandma's without me.
- Anna Well, you could suggest ⁹ _____ (visit) your grandparents on Sunday.
- Jenny Amanda loves ¹⁰ _____ (ride). Perhaps she'll feel like ¹¹ _____ (come), too. Shall I ask her? Is there enough room in the car?
- Anna Of course. I'm sure Aunt Sarah won't mind ¹² _____ (drive) us all.

- Jenny I hope I can afford ¹³ _____ (buy) a ticket. I haven't got much pocket money left.
- Anna Don't worry. It won't cost much - and at least you won't be bored with ¹⁴ _____ (sit) in your room again all weekend.

7 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. (Units 16-20)

champion fire brigade glasses jeans
light bulb passenger pyjamas thief
~~vegetarian~~

- If you don't eat meat, you are called a vegetarian.
- 1 This was invented by Edison a long time ago. When you switch it on, it gives light.

- 2 This is someone who wins the final of a sports competition. _____
- 3 A person who steals something is called this. _____
- 4 You wear these in bed.

- 5 This is someone who travels by bus, train, plane or boat, or in a car with a driver.

- 6 These were invented by Levi Strauss. People wear them in their free time.

- 7 These people put out fires and rescue people from burning buildings. Together they are called the _____.
- 8 You sometimes wear these to see or read better. _____

8 **YLE** Read the text. Choose the right words and write them on the lines. (Units 16-20)



The London Eye

If you're in London and you have **seen** all the famous places, there's one more thing you must do: take a ride on the London Eye! The Eye is a big passenger wheel ¹ _____ the River Thames, ² _____ is visited by more than three million people ³ _____ year. It's London's most popular tourist attraction. From the top you can see almost 40 kilometres on a clear day.

The wheel ⁴ _____ very ⁵ _____, at less than one kilometre an hour, and the ride takes about half ⁶ _____ hour. The wheel can carry 800 passengers, but in Asia there are three wheels that are bigger ⁷ _____ the Eye. ⁸ _____ you want to take the ride, you sometimes ⁹ _____ to wait a long time in the queue. The Eye is expensive too, but ¹⁰ _____ enjoys it.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|
| ► see | seeing | seen |
| 1 in | on | at |
| 2 who | which | - |
| 3 a | an | the |
| 4 move | moving | moves |
| 5 slowly | slower | slow |
| 6 a | an | of |
| 7 as | then | than |
| 8 Because | If | Until |
| 9 must | have | should |
| 10 somebody | nobody | everybody |

9 Find the mistakes and write the correct words. (Units 16-20)

► Nick wants to know when ~~does the film begin~~.
the film begins

- 1 The English teacher says Ben should stop to be silly in the lessons. _____
- 2 Nick's shoes were dirty. Jenny told him to take off them. _____
- 3 Anna asked Mark lend her his backpack for the school trip. _____
- 4 The sun's shining today, doesn't it?

- 5 Can you wash this jeans, please, Mum?

- 6 Jenny has bought a new sunglasses.

- 7 On his way home Nick stopped buying a comic.

- 8 Do you enjoy to collect things?

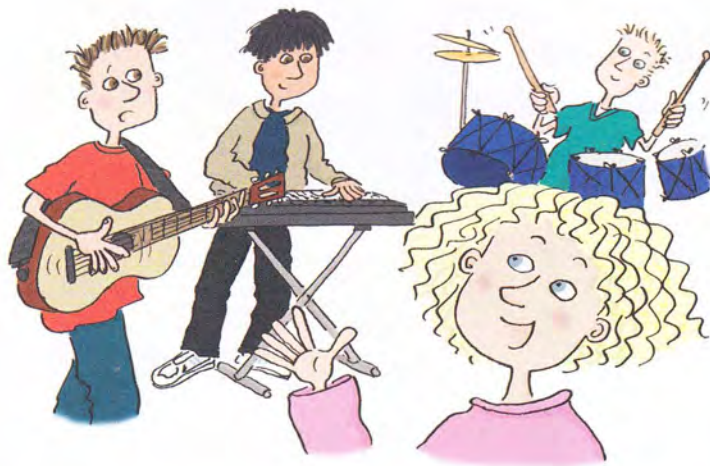
- 9 Anna's parents want that she becomes a teacher. _____
- 10 Aunt Sarah doesn't allow Anna stay up after midnight. _____
- 11 After school, Tom would like study sport at university. _____
- 12 That's Louise, the girl which came to the party with Jill. _____

21 Play it more slowly 42

Comparison of adverbs; wish + past perfect

Nick and his band are practising a new song. Jenny's listening.

- Nick Stop! It sounds terrible. We should play it **more slowly**.
- Ben Well, I think we should play it **faster** – and you're playing **worse** than you did yesterday, Tom.
- Tom I'm playing **better** than you are.
- Nick Relax. We'll just have to practise **harder**.
I wish you had heard us last night, Jenny.
We played **well**. In fact, we played **the best** we've ever played.
- Jenny You sound good to me. But wasn't it a bit loud?
- Ben We play **more quietly** when the neighbours start complaining.



Words to learn 43

gently thoroughly deeply cure resolution
regularly earring pretend

Grammar lesson

Comparison of adverbs

Adverbs of manner describe how we do things (**carefully, badly, slowly, well**, etc.). We use **more** and **the most** to make the comparative and superlative of regular adverbs which end in **-ly**.

quietly **more** quietly **the most** quietly
slowly **more** slowly **the most** slowly
*We play **more quietly** when the neighbours start complaining.*

Some irregular adverbs are the same as adjectives.

fast	faster	the fastest
hard	harder	the hardest
early	earlier	the earliest

*We'll have to practise **harder**.*

Here are some more irregular adverbs:

well	better	the best
badly	worse	the worst
much	more	the most
little	less	the least

*I'm playing **better** than you are.*
*We played **the best** we've ever played.*

We use **than** to make comparisons in the same way as with adjectives.
*You're playing worse **than** you did yesterday.*

Wish + past perfect

We use **wish** + past perfect to talk about something in the past that we regret. We cannot change what happened or didn't happen.

*I **wish** you **had heard** us last night. (Jenny didn't hear them last night.)*

1 Complete the table with the correct form of the adverbs.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
slowly	<i>more slowly</i>	the most slowly
fast	<i>faster</i>	1
well	2	the best
easily	3	4
quietly	5	6
7	worse	8
much	9	10
11	more carefully	12
little	13	14
thoroughly	15	16
17	earlier	18
19	20	the hardest

Could you do them all easily?



2 Complete the advertisements. Use the comparative form of the adverbs in the box. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

fast quickly gently ~~thoroughly~~
deeply little

► The new Magic Brush will clean your teeth *more thoroughly* than ever before!

1 Superclean washes your clothes _____ than any other washing powder.

2 Softsoap will clean your face _____ than ever before.

3 Deepsleep will help you to sleep _____ than you thought possible.

4 Breatheasy will cure colds _____ than any other medicine.

5 Spend _____ when you buy your food at Easysave.



3 Complete Ben's resolutions for the new year. Use the comparative form of the adverbs in the box. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

early neatly hard carefully quietly
regularly much ~~little~~ well

- I will talk less in maths lessons.
- I will listen to the teachers _____.
 - I will go to bed _____.
 - I will write _____.
 - I will do my homework _____.
 - I will behave _____ at school.
 - I will train _____ for the football team.
 - I will play my music _____.
 - I will work _____ for exams.

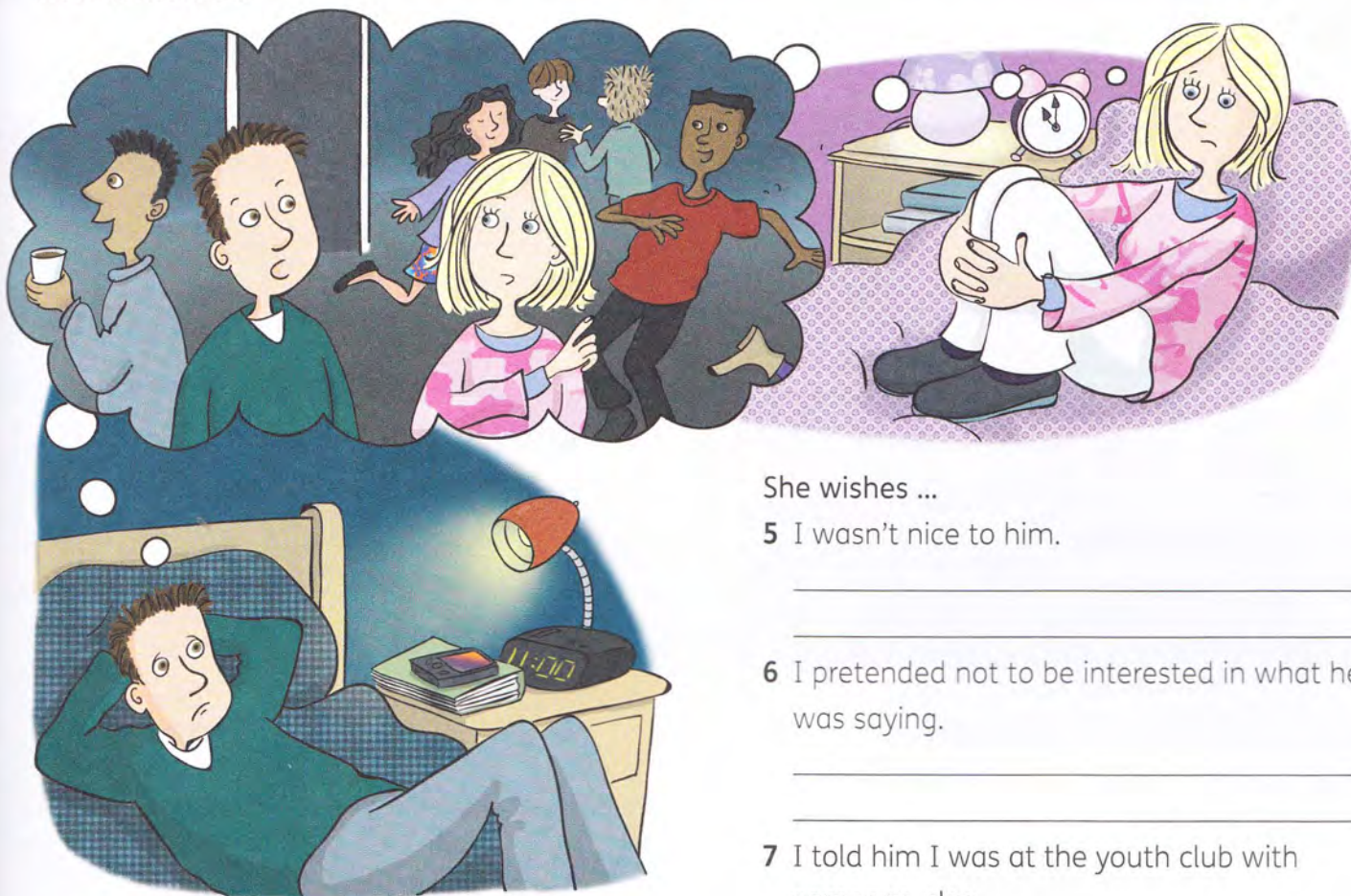


4 Write sentences. Use wish + past perfect.



- Adam spent all his money.
Adam wishes he hadn't spent all his money.
- Jenny bought a skirt that she didn't really like.
Jenny wishes _____.
 - Anna sold her mobile phone.
Anna wishes _____.
 - Tom lost his key.
Tom wishes _____.
 - Nick didn't enter the photography competition. _____.
 - Amanda didn't buy the earrings she liked.
_____.
 - Mark moved the furniture around in his room. _____.
 - Jenny missed her favourite TV programme.
_____.
 - Ben didn't go to Max's party. _____.

5 What do they wish they had done? Write new sentences.



He wishes ...

- I didn't ask what her name was.

I wish I had asked her what her name was.

- 1 I didn't ask her where she lived.

- 2 I told her that she had a funny voice.

- 3 I didn't tell her that I usually go to the youth club on Saturdays.

- 4 I left early.

She wishes ...

- 5 I wasn't nice to him.

- 6 I pretended not to be interested in what he was saying.

- 7 I told him I was at the youth club with someone else.

- 8 I didn't tell him my name.

6 **Partner activity**

Think of what you did or didn't do last week. Are there things you wish you had done or hadn't done? Say three things to your partner.

I wish I'd gone to town with my friends on Saturday.

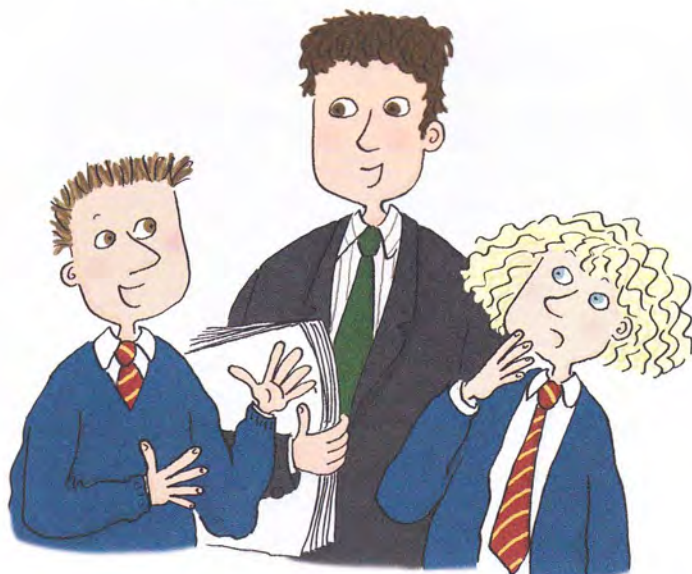
I wish I hadn't lost my maths book.

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TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

The passive

- Mr Blake Is everything ready for the school party on Friday?
- Nick Yes, almost. The posters **were put up** last week and the hall **has been decorated**. A few things still **have to be done**. I'm going to book the DJ tonight.
- Jenny I thought the DJ **had been booked**!
- Nick Don't worry. He's usually free on Fridays.
- Mr Blake The music **will be turned off** at ten o'clock, won't it?
- Nick Yes, it will.
- Mr Blake And what about the food? Who's going to make it?
- Nick The food **is** always **made** by the teachers. Didn't you know that, Mr Blake?



Grammar lesson

The passive

We make the passive with a form of **be** and the past participle.

Present	the food	is	made
Past	the posters	were	put up
Present perfect	the hall	has been	decorated
Past perfect	the DJ	had been	booked
Future	the music	will be	turned off
Active	Somebody put up the posters . Object		
Passive	The posters were put up. Subject		

We use the passive if we do not know who does something, or if it is not important or not necessary to say who does it.

We can use **by** + person/thing if we want to say who or what did the action.

*The food is always made **by** the teachers.*

We often use the passive infinitive (**be** + past participle) after verbs such as **can**, **must**, **may**, **might**, **have to** and **should**.

*A few things still **have to be done**.*

Words to learn 45

decorate paramedic examine provide
knock down include improve

1 Write new sentences. Use the passive.

► We have decorated the school hall.

The school hall has been decorated.

1 We decorate the hall every year.

2 We have put up some posters.

3 We'll book the DJ this evening.

4 Last week we sold over a hundred tickets.

5 We have planned everything.

6 We'll sell food and drinks.

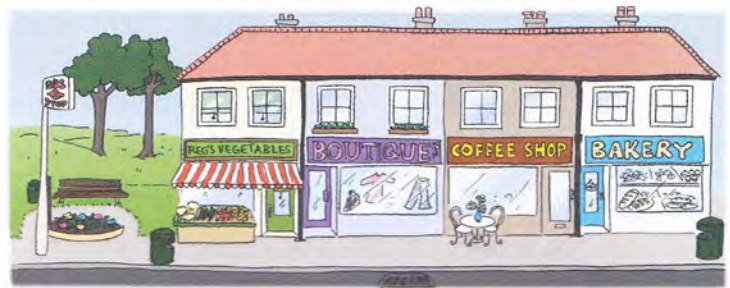
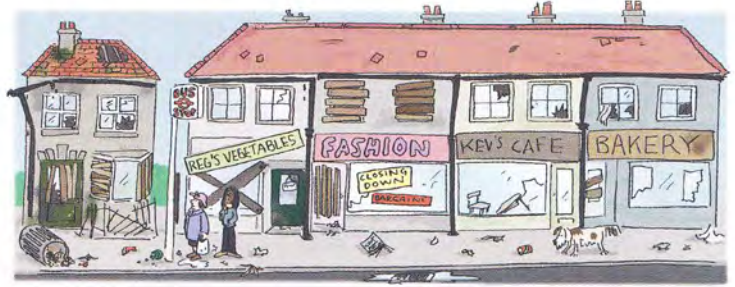
7 We have invited all the teachers.

8 We won't play the music too loud.

9 We'll turn off the music at ten o'clock.

10 We will eat all the food.

2 What has been done to the street? Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the present perfect passive of the verbs in the box.



clean up knock down move paint
plant provide repair

► *The street has been cleaned up.*

1 Flowers _____.

2 Rubbish bins _____.

3 The bus stop _____.

4 The old house _____.

5 The shops _____.

6 The broken windows _____.

3 Rewrite the underlined sentences in the past simple passive. Use *by* where necessary.

Ben I saw an accident on my way home from school. A car and a van had crashed, and a boy had fallen off his bike. A woman with a baby called the police. ¹They stopped the traffic. ²They closed the road, too. ³Someone called an ambulance.

Anna Was anybody hurt?

Ben I'm not sure. ⁴The paramedics examined the two men and the boy. ⁵They took them to hospital but I don't think they were badly hurt. Lots of people stopped to look. ⁶Two policemen sent about twenty people away.

► The police were called by a woman with a baby.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

4 What had been done in the school holiday? Complete the sentences with the past perfect passive of the words in brackets.

► New desks had been bought (buy) for the classrooms.

- 1 Flowers _____ (plant) outside the school.
- 2 The classrooms _____ (paint).
- 3 A tennis court _____ (build).
- 4 The broken fence _____ (repair).
- 5 Showers _____ (put in) in the changing rooms.
- 6 The library _____ (make) bigger.
- 7 New computers _____ (provide) in the library.
- 8 A new school sign _____ (put up).
- 9 Some old classrooms _____ (knock down).
- 10 The car park _____ (move).



5 Complete the text about the Olympic Games. Use the passive: present simple, past simple, present perfect, past perfect or future of the verbs in brackets.



The Olympic Games **are held** (hold) every four years. The first modern Olympic Games ¹_____ (hold) in 1896, in Athens. Since then the Games ²_____ (hold) in nineteen different countries, from Mexico to South Korea. More than 35 different sports and nearly 400 events ³_____ (include) in the Olympic Games programme. Before the Games begin, the Olympic torch ⁴_____ (light) at Olympus. Then it ⁵_____ (carry) by runners to the chosen Olympic city. In 2004, before the Olympic flame entered the stadium in Athens, it ⁶_____ (carry) through 26 countries on five continents, to 34 cities outside Greece. After an Olympic city ⁷_____ (choose), work begins. A lot of money ⁸_____ (spend) on improving the city for tourists. New sports buildings and stadiums ⁹_____ (build). Roads and transport systems ¹⁰_____ (improve). New hotels ¹¹_____ (put up) for the thousands of visitors. An Olympic Village ¹²_____ (build) for the athletes. Do you know where the next Olympic Games ¹³_____ (hold)?

6 What are they saying about the environment? Write passive sentences.

Alice *We should clean up the air.*

Sofia *We should protect wildlife.*

Dave *We could use more solar energy.*

Marion *We mustn't pollute seas and rivers.*

Max *Governments ought to stop pollution.*

Simon *We could save more energy and water.*

► Alice

The air should be cleaned up.

1 Sofia

2 Dave

3 Marion

4 Max

5 Simon

7 Partner activity

Discuss pollution with a partner. Write three sentences together and present them to the class for discussion.

We think that we should all try to use less water every day. How do you think we could do that?

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Conditional sentences type 3

Baby saved by neighbour

Last night was lucky for six-month-old baby Louise Jones. If neighbour Jim Smith **hadn't stayed** out late with his friends, he **wouldn't have seen** the fire at number 3 Orchard Road when he came home. The day before, Louise's father Sam Jones had been painting the house. He hadn't put the ladder away. If Sam **had put** the ladder away, then Jim **wouldn't have been able to** reach the first floor window to rescue little Louise. It would have been a tragedy for the family.

Words to learn 47

reach rescue tragedy warn
drown advertising shrink

Grammar lesson

Conditional sentences type 3

We use if + past perfect + **would have** + past participle for unreal situations in the past.

if-clause main clause

past perfect **would have** + past participle

We imagine a condition or situation in the past which was impossible or didn't happen.

If Sam had put the ladder away, ... (He hadn't put the ladder away.)

When the **if**-clause comes first, we usually use a comma (,) after it. We can also put the main clause first.

Jim **wouldn't have seen** the fire if he **hadn't stayed** out late.

1 Read what happened. Then write conditional sentences type 3.

► Mr Jones fell off his bike. He broke his arm.

If Mr Jones hadn't fallen off his bike, he wouldn't have broken his arm.

1 Mrs King fell off a ladder. She broke her leg.

If Mrs King _____, she _____

2 Mrs Fox dropped the iron. She burned her foot.

If Mrs Fox _____

3 Miss Page drove too fast. She crashed her car.

If Miss Page _____

4 Mr Green fell down the stairs. He hurt his knee.

If Mr Green _____

5 Mr Bell walked into a tree. He hurt his head.

If Mr Bell _____

6 Trig didn't look where he was going. He crashed into a dustbin.

If Trig _____



2 Read Anna's story. Then complete the text with conditional sentences type 3.

When Anna left home, the weather was dry. Aunt Sarah said she should take an umbrella, but she said she wouldn't need one. In the shopping centre she took off her coat. Then she saw her friend Beth. Anna and Beth went to have a burger together and Beth borrowed Anna's last ten pounds.

When Anna was leaving the shopping centre, she remembered that she had left her coat in the restaurant. She hurried back to get it, but it wasn't there. Her bus ticket was in the pocket.

So Anna had to walk home. It was quite a long way and it started to rain. Poor Anna – no umbrella, no coat, no bus ticket, no money. When she got home, she was cold and wet. She became ill and had to spend the next day, which was her birthday, in bed. She couldn't have her birthday party.

If Anna had listened (listen) to Aunt Sarah, she would have taken (take) an umbrella with her. If Anna ¹ _____ (not meet) Beth, she wouldn't have gone to the restaurant. If she hadn't left her coat in the restaurant, she ² _____ (not lose) it. Anna ³ _____ (have) a bus ticket if she hadn't left it in her coat pocket. If Anna ⁴ _____ (not lend) Beth her last ten pounds, she ⁵ _____ (have) some money to buy a new bus ticket. If she ⁶ _____ (take) an umbrella with her, she ⁷ _____ (not get) wet on the way home. If she ⁸ _____ (not have to) walk home in the rain, she ⁹ _____ (not catch) a cold. She ¹⁰ _____ (have) a lovely birthday party if she ¹¹ _____ (not be) ill in bed.

3 Read the situations. Then write conditional sentences type 3 with the phrases.

► A man saved a family from a fire.

- not hear their shouts
- not find them

If the man hadn't heard their shouts, he wouldn't have found them.

1 A policeman rescued a woman from a burning car.

- arrive one minute later
- be too late

If the policeman _____

2 A woman found a lost child in the park.

- not go to the park
- not find the child

If the woman _____

3 Two teenagers warned drivers about a dangerous bridge.

- not walk along river
- not see the bridge

If the teenagers _____

4 A young boy rescued a cat from a tree.

- not hear the cat
- not climb the tree

If the boy _____

5 A teenage girl helped a woman in a car accident.

- not learned about first aid
- not know what to do

If the girl _____

4 What would you have done? Write conditional sentences type 3.

- Claire and Alice saw someone steal something in a shop. Claire told a shop assistant what she had seen. Alice didn't do anything.

If I had seen someone steal something, I would have told a shop assistant, too. OR If I had seen someone steal something, I wouldn't have done anything, either.

- 1 Jim and Paul heard two men talking. They were planning to rob a bank. Jim took a photo of the men with his mobile. He wanted to go to the police. Paul didn't want to go to the police.

If I _____

- 2 Mike and Simon heard Adam ask his girlfriend's sister to go out with him. Mike didn't say anything. Simon told Adam's girlfriend.

If I _____

- 3 Susan asked Liz and Gina to lend her their maths homework. Liz didn't want to give it to her, but Gina gave Susan her homework.

If I _____

- 4 Diana asked Beth and Lucy for some money. Beth gave her £5 and asked for it back the next day. Lucy gave her £2 and didn't ask for it back.

If I _____

- 5 David and Sam saw a TV reporter interviewing people in the shopping centre. David went to speak to the reporter. Sam walked past quickly.

If I _____



5 Read what Jenny's friends said about advertising. Then find and correct the false statements.

Jenny Do you think you are influenced by advertising?

Paul No, I don't think so. I bought this watch last week. I had seen an advertisement for it on TV, but it's a good watch. I would have bought it even if I hadn't seen the advertisement.



Emma I think everybody is influenced by advertising. Last week I bought a new shampoo. If I hadn't seen it in a magazine, I wouldn't have tried it.



David Yes, I'm sure that I am. Yesterday I bought these trainers. If I hadn't read about them, I would have chosen a cheaper pair. I wouldn't have paid so much money if the advertisement hadn't influenced me.



Kate No. I look at the price. But last week I bought a cheap T-shirt and it shrank when I washed it. If I had bought a more expensive one, perhaps it wouldn't have shrunk.



- ▶ Paul wouldn't have bought the watch if he hadn't seen an advertisement on TV.
- 1 David would have bought a cheaper pair of trainers if he hadn't read an advertisement for the expensive pair.
- 2 Emma would have tried the new shampoo, even if she hadn't read about it.
- 3 Kate's T-shirt wouldn't have shrunk if she had paid more.
- 4 David would have bought the expensive trainers anyway.
- 5 Paul would have bought the watch even if he hadn't seen the advertisement.
- 6 David would have paid more money if he hadn't seen the advertisement.

Paul would have bought the watch without seeing the advertisement.

6 Partner activity

Read Anna's story again.

If you had been Anna, what would you have done? Take turns to say one thing that you would have done or one thing that you wouldn't have done.

If I had been Anna, I would have listened to Aunt Sarah.

If I had been Anna, I wouldn't have given Beth all my money.

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TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

24 A visit to Cornwall 48

Tense review (present and past tenses)

Amanda, Nick and Jenny **have gone** to Cornwall with their parents. So far, they **have been having** a great time. There **has** only **been** one small problem.

Yesterday, they **visited** a castle. Many tourists **visit** it every year. Amanda **had** never **seen** such an old castle before. She **started** exploring it alone. Then something **happened**. Amanda **was looking** round in a small, dark room when the wind **blew** the door shut. Amanda **couldn't** open it. She **was** trapped, alone in the cold, dark room. She **had been shouting** for half an hour before Nick and Jenny **found** her.

Today they **are visiting** the North Cornwall Museum. They **are taking** a guided tour. Amanda **is staying** close to her family and friends.



Words to learn 49

problem explore tourist shut guided tour
get lost imagine look forward to keeper sick

Grammar lesson

Present simple

We use the present simple for repeated actions and for facts that do not change.
*Many tourists **visit** the castle every year.*

Past simple

We use the past simple for an action which started and finished in the past, often with an expression of past time (**yesterday, last year, in 1969**, etc.).
*Yesterday they **visited** a castle.*

Present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple for a completed action at an unknown or unstated time (without a time expression).
*They **have gone** to Cornwall. (We don't know when they went – and it isn't important.)*

Past perfect simple

We use the past perfect simple for a completed action in the past which started and finished before another action in the past.
*Amanda **had** never **seen** such an old castle before. She **started** exploring it.*

Present continuous

We use the present continuous for an action that is happening at the moment of speaking or for an action that happens at a time which includes the moment of speaking.
*Today they **are visiting** the museum.*

Past continuous

We use the past continuous for an action which was happening when another action started.
*Amanda **was looking** round in a small, dark room when the wind **blew** the door shut.*

Present perfect continuous

We use the present perfect continuous for an action which began in the past and continues up to the present. The action may be completed or not completed.

*So far, they **have been having** a great time.*

Past perfect continuous

We use the past perfect continuous for a past action which continued until another past action happened.

*She **had been shouting** for half an hour before Nick and Jenny found her.*

1 Nick, Jenny and Amanda are still on holiday in Cornwall. Read the conversation and circle the correct verb forms.

Nick I think the holiday has been/was great so far. We ¹have done/did so many things and we ²have had/had lots of fun.

Amanda But it ³isn't/wasn't very funny two days ago when I ⁴got lost/have got lost in the castle. Before you ⁵have found/found me, I ⁶was/had been in that cold, dark room with mice and spiders for half an hour. I ⁷didn't think/hadn't thought it was funny.

Nick No, I agree, Amanda. It wasn't funny – not for you ...

Jenny Nick, be quiet. You're terrible. Amanda ⁸was crying/cried when we ⁹had found/found her. Imagine how frightened she ¹⁰was/has been. Anyway, where ¹¹do we go/are we going tomorrow?

Nick Well, we ¹²didn't go/haven't been to Land's End yet. I ¹³look forward/am looking forward to that a lot.

I ¹⁴am going to take/am taking lots of photographs.

Amanda I ¹⁵just asked/have just asked our parents. They ¹⁶want/are wanting to go there tomorrow. And on the way we ¹⁷are going to visit/visit the seal sanctuary.

Jenny Fantastic! I ¹⁸read/have read a lot about the seal sanctuary. You can ask the keepers questions and they ¹⁹tell/are telling you all about their work, how they help the sick seals and feed the baby seals.

Nick I ²⁰want/am wanting to go to the old castle at Tintagel. Perhaps someone will get lost again ...



2 Test your tenses. Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences.

- ▶ Jenny has been playing tennis for over an hour.

A is playing

B plays

C has been playing

- 1 Amanda _____ many old castles yet.

A hasn't visited

B isn't visiting

C wasn't visiting

- 2 Before Amanda got trapped in the room, she _____ the holiday.

A has enjoyed

B is enjoying

C had been enjoying

- 3 Trig _____ hard work and early mornings.

A doesn't like

B wasn't liking

C hadn't been liking

- 4 I'm sorry, but Nick _____ out for the day.

A has gone

B goes

C was going

- 5 _____ to the football match tomorrow?

A Did you go

B Do you go

C Are you going

- 6 Who was the boy? Anna was sure that she _____ him before.

A has seen

B had seen

C is seeing

- 7 When Nick came home, Jenny _____ dinner.

A was preparing

B prepares

C has prepared

- 8 Jenny usually _____ her homework before dinner.

A finished

B finishes

C was finishing

- 9 I can't hear anything! Everyone _____.

A shouts

B has been shouting

C is shouting

- 10 Mr Bell _____ his car when it started to rain.

A was washing

B washes

C is washing

- 11 Nick _____ for the football match all week.

A has been training

B is training

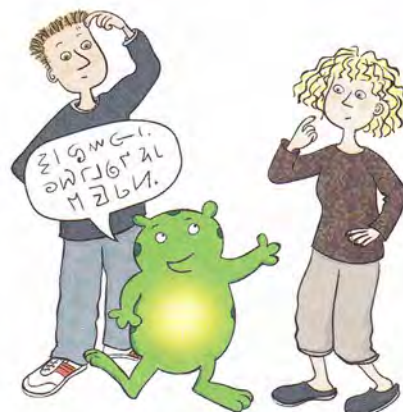
C trains

- 12 Trig was speaking his own language so nobody _____ him.

A understood

B was understanding

C understands



3 Complete the story of Tom's surprise party. Use the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Nick and his friends **wanted** (want) to organize a surprise party for Tom. When Tom **was playing** (play) football with Nick, Jenny ¹_____ (phone) all Tom's friends. Later, Jenny and Anna ²_____ (buy) food for the party when Tom ³_____ (see) them in the supermarket. But he ⁴_____ (not guess) what they ⁵_____ (do).

In the afternoon, Tom went to see his grandparents. At six o'clock everyone ⁶_____ (arrive) at Tom's house. Ten minutes later, when Tom ⁷_____ (get) home from his grandparents' house, he ⁸_____ (not see) all his friends because they ⁹_____ (stand) behind the door. Suddenly they all ¹⁰_____ (shout) 'Surprise!', and Tom was surprised!



4 Complete the conversation. Use all the tenses in this unit.

Jenny Where's my MP3 player? **I've looked for** (look for) it everywhere, but I can't find it. I ¹_____ (look for) it since lunchtime and I ²_____ (still, look for) it. Nick, you ³_____ (borrow) it last week. It was the day we all ⁴_____ (go) to see the new 'Mr Bean' film. I expect you ⁵_____ (take) it to the cinema and ⁶_____ (leave) it there.

Nick Wrong! I ⁷_____ (not go) to the cinema last Thursday. I couldn't go because I ⁸_____ (not do) my homework. Remember? Mum was angry with me too because I ⁹_____ (not make) my bed for a week. When you ¹⁰_____ (come) home from the cinema, I ¹¹_____ (still, do) my homework. I ¹²_____ (write) a silly French essay. It was Tom who ¹³_____ (go) to the cinema with you and Amanda.

Jenny Well, my MP3 player ¹⁴_____ (disappear). Where ¹⁵_____ (it, go)? Who ¹⁶_____ (take) it?

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TEACHERS: now download the online worksheet for this unit.

Revision 5 (units 21-24)

1 Choose A, B or C. Complete the sentences. (Unit 21)

- Nick has promised to do his homework more carefully.

A most carefully

B more careful

C more carefully

- 1 Nick says he's going to work

_____.

A more hardly

B harder

C most hard

- 2 The history teacher says Ben should talk

_____ in class.

A less

B the least

C little

- 3 Ben ought to behave _____

in class, too.

A the best

B better

C good

- 4 Ben thinks the band should play the song

_____.

A more fast

B the fastest

C faster

- 5 Trig eats too quickly. He should eat

_____.

A slower

B more slowly

C more slow

- 6 Which test questions could you do

_____?

A the easiest

B the most easily

C the most easy

2 Complete the sentences. (Unit 21)

- Tom has spent all his pocket money.

Tom wishes he hadn't spent all his pocket money.

- 1 Anna has lost her mobile phone.

Anna wishes _____
_____.

- 2 Jenny didn't go to the youth club party.

Jenny wishes she _____
_____.

- 3 Nick went to bed late last night.

Nick wishes _____
_____.

- 4 Ben had an argument with Mark.

Ben wishes _____
_____.

- 5 Amanda didn't go riding on Sunday.

Amanda wishes _____
_____.

3 Circle the correct verb forms. (Unit 22)

- After the holidays, we saw that the school had been painted / has been painted.
- 1 I've been invited / will be invited to Anna's party. Look. Here's the invitation.
- 2 Mark's bike is stolen / has been stolen.
- 3 This room ought to decorated / be decorated.
- 4 Do you think more solar energy should be used / be use?
- 5 In Merton, a lot of old houses have been knocked down / have knocked down.
- 6 Mr Bell's computer is broken. It will have to be repair / be repaired.
- 7 Mobile phones mustn't use / be used here.
- 8 Jewellery shouldn't be worn / shouldn't wear in school.
- 9 How many people have been invited / have be invited to Mark's party?
- 10 Trig knows that English will be / is understood all over the world.

4 Write conditional sentences type 3. (Unit 23)

- Nick didn't study for the history test. He didn't pass it.
If Nick had studied for his history test, he would have passed it.
- 1 Mark didn't look where he was going. He fell off his skateboard.

- 2 Tom didn't phone Adam. He didn't get an invitation to Adam's party.

- 3 Jenny spent her pocket money. She didn't have enough to buy a concert ticket.

- 4 Nick lost his MP3 player. His parents were angry.

- 5 Ben watched television until midnight. He was late for school the next morning.

- 6 Anna didn't do her French homework. The teacher gave her extra exercises.

- 7 Jenny didn't phone Anna. Anna didn't know about the youth club party.

- 8 Ben had a temperature. He didn't go to school.

- 9 Amanda didn't see the hole in the road. She fell off her bike.

- 10 Aunt Sarah's car didn't start. She took the bus to town.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. You do not need to use all the words. (Units 21–24)

complain cure decorate disappear
examine explore imagine improve
include influence ~~look forward to~~
pollute reach rescue warn

- Nick and his friends are looking forward to their bike ride on Saturday.
- 1 Traffic _____ the air in our cities. The government should do more to clean it up.
 - 2 Take this medicine. It will help to _____ your cold.
 - 3 I can't find my school bag. It has just _____.
 - 4 Who's going to _____ the room for the youth club party?
 - 5 Mr Bell is going to _____ to the shop about the new computer. It isn't working.
 - 6 If Nick worked harder in class, his marks would soon _____.
 - 7 Do you think that you are _____ by advertising on television?
 - 8 Look. Are there enough photos in my geography project or should I _____ more?

6 Read the letter and write the missing words. Write one word on each line. (Units 21–24)

Teen News

Dear 'Teen News'

My friends and I ► read 'Teen News' every week, but sometimes I find that it is not very interesting. The magazine was better a year ago ¹ _____ it was new. I think the magazine needs more articles with new ideas. For example, it is interesting to read ² _____ how young people in other countries live. We don't all want ³ _____ read so much about the lives of pop stars or about clothes, hairstyles and problems with parents. I think ⁴ _____ are also too ⁵ _____ large photographs in your magazine. On some pages there is nothing to read. I would like to know ⁶ _____ other readers think.

Isabel Morris



7 Circle the correct words. (Unit 24)

- Nick Ben, are you going/do you go to the camera club after school today?
- Ben No. Paul ¹ has been inviting/has invited me to his house. We ² are going to watch/were watching this new DVD.
- Nick Great. ³ Do you think/Are you thinking that I could go with you?
- Ben But you ⁴ have seen/saw this film already. You ⁵ have seen/saw it at the cinema a few weeks ago. You ⁶ have told/told me that you ⁷ had seen/had been seeing an exciting film.
- Nick Oh, now I ⁸ am remembering/remember. Just as the story ⁹ was getting/got really exciting, my mobile phone ¹⁰ was ringing/rang because I ¹¹ forgot/had forgotten to turn it off. But I always ¹² watch/am watching good films twice.

Later ...

- Mrs Bell You're late, Nick. Where ¹³ have you been/had you been? ¹⁴ Did you go/Have you went to the camera club?
- Nick No, I ¹⁵ didn't go/wasn't going today. I ¹⁶ was/were at Paul's house. We ¹⁷ watched/have watched a DVD, and now I'm very hungry.
- Jenny That's bad luck, Nick. Mum ¹⁸ cooked/has cooked your favourite, steak and chips, but because you ¹⁹ haven't come/didn't come home on time, we ²⁰ ate/were eating it all.

8 Find the mistakes and write the correct words. (Units 21-24)

► What ~~had you done~~ if someone had stolen your bike? would you have done

- 1 I'm not very good at French. I will have to practise more hard.

- 2 I wish I didn't forget my photos. I wanted to show them to you now.

- 3 That's the worse mark that I've ever had in a maths test. _____
- 4 The food for the school party is always made from the teachers.

- 5 Nick is wanting to go to Scotland again next year. _____
- 6 When Nick walked in the park, he saw a strange bird. _____
- 7 In 2009 Mr Bell has flown to Mexico.

- 8 Nick has promised to play his music more quiet. _____
- 9 Mr Bell has looked for his keys for half an hour. _____
- 10 Yesterday Mark has gone to the cinema with his girlfriend. _____
- 11 Jenny didn't entered the swimming competition.

- 12 When Trig speaks his own language, Jenny isn't understanding him.

Words to learn (unit order)

Unit 1

horrible
friendly
alien
care
stay
cousin
together
town hall
sightsee
relax

Unit 2

lucky
score
nil
goal
supporter
fall in love
mayor
marry
tailor
sew
cloth
thick
sail
thin
gold
embarrassing

Unit 3

story
interview
sports report
popular
joke
rock concert
romantic
reply
save
quiz
worm

Unit 4

feed
band
youth club
model
karate
judo
marathon
essay

Unit 5

player
goalkeeper
special
ticket
explain
boss
offer
stunt
serious
trampoline

Unit 6

lend
light
front
knock over
puzzle
worry
sense
attack
kill
detective
murder

Unit 7

key
borrow
glasses
sun cream
fail
revise

miss
late
army
join
record

Unit 8

as soon as
until
card
engine
complain

Unit 9

trip
suddenly
damaged
mess
violent
violence
real
influence
believe
weak

Unit 10

sleeping bag
tent
torch
passport
youth hostel
backpack

Unit 11

envelope
handwriting
hardly
theme park
fantastic
generous
rollercoaster
feel sick

Unit 12

guitarist
musician
singer
song
health
beard
mask
hat
instrument

Unit 13

baby-sitting
advice
information
news
traffic
furniture
jewellery
perfume

Unit 14

decide
plan
prefer
abroad
voluntary work
instead
university
earn

Unit 15

properly
iron
mend
test
menu
ketchup

Unit 16

flat
next door
pop singer
energy
contain
brave
thief
steal
light bulb
belong

Unit 17

questionnaire
weigh
champion
panic
fire brigade
lift

Unit 18

apologize
argument
government
idea
tax
waste
unnecessary
form
oven

Unit 19

fair
vegetarian
pyjamas
shorts
sunglasses

Unit 20

refuse
approve of
cage
inventor
headmaster
passenger
surf (the internet)

Unit 21

gently
thoroughly
deeply
cure
resolution
regularly
earring
pretend

Unit 22

decorate
paramedic
examine
provide
knock down
include
improve

Unit 23

reach
rescue
tragedy
warn
drown
advertising
shrink

Unit 24

problem
explore
tourist
shut
guided tour
get lost
imagine
look forward to
keeper
sick

Words to learn (alphabetical order)

a

abroad Unit 14
advertising Unit 23
advice Unit 13
alien Unit 1
apologize Unit 18
approve of Unit 20
argument Unit 18
army Unit 7
as soon as Unit 8
attack Unit 6

b

baby-sitting Unit 13
backpack Unit 10
band Unit 4
beard Unit 12
believe Unit 9
belong Unit 16
borrow Unit 7
boss Unit 5
brave Unit 16

c

cage Unit 20
card Unit 8
care Unit 1
champion Unit 17
cloth Unit 2
complain Unit 8
contain Unit 16
cousin Unit 1
cure Unit 21

d

damaged Unit 9
decide Unit 14
decorate Unit 22
deeply Unit 21
detective Unit 6
drown Unit 23

e

earring Unit 21
earn Unit 14
embarrassing Unit 2
energy Unit 16
engine Unit 8
envelope Unit 11
essay Unit 4
examine Unit 22
explain Unit 5
explore Unit 24

f

fail Unit 7
fair Unit 19
fall in love Unit 2
fantastic Unit 11
feed Unit 4
feel sick Unit 11
fire brigade Unit 17
flat Unit 16
form Unit 18
friendly Unit 1
front Unit 6
furniture Unit 13

g

generous Unit 11
gently Unit 21
get lost Unit 24
glasses Unit 7
goal Unit 2
goalkeeper Unit 5
gold Unit 2
government Unit 18
guided tour Unit 24
guitarist Unit 12

h

handwriting Unit 11
hardly Unit 11
hat Unit 12
headmaster Unit 20
health Unit 12
horrible Unit 1

i

idea Unit 18
imagine Unit 24
improve Unit 22
include Unit 22
influence Unit 9
information Unit 13
instead Unit 14
instrument Unit 12
interview Unit 3
inventor Unit 20
iron Unit 15

j

jewellery Unit 13
join Unit 7
joke Unit 3
judo Unit 4

k

karate Unit 4
keeper Unit 24
ketchup Unit 15
key Unit 7
kill Unit 6
knock down Unit 22
knock over Unit 6

l

late Unit 7
lend Unit 6
lift Unit 17
light Unit 6
light bulb Unit 16
look forward to Unit 24
lucky Unit 2

m

marathon Unit 4
marry Unit 2
mask Unit 12
mayor Unit 2
mend Unit 15
menu Unit 15
mess Unit 9
miss Unit 7
model Unit 4
murder Unit 6
musician Unit 12

n

news Unit 13
next door Unit 16
nil Unit 2

o

offer Unit 5
oven Unit 18

p

panic Unit 17
paramedic Unit 22
passenger Unit 20
passport Unit 10
perfume Unit 13
plan Unit 14
player Unit 5
pop singer Unit 16
popular Unit 3
prefer Unit 14
pretend Unit 21
problem Unit 24
properly Unit 15
provide Unit 22
puzzle Unit 6
pyjamas Unit 19

q

questionnaire Unit 17
quiz Unit 3

r

reach Unit 23
real Unit 9
record Unit 7
refuse Unit 20
regularly Unit 21
relax Unit 1
reply Unit 3
rescue Unit 23
resolution Unit 21
revise Unit 7
rock concert Unit 3
rollercoaster Unit 11
romantic Unit 3

s

sail Unit 2
save Unit 3
score Unit 2
sense Unit 6
serious Unit 5
sew Unit 2
shorts Unit 19
shrink Unit 23
shut Unit 24
sick Unit 24
sightsee Unit 1
singer Unit 12
sleeping bag Unit 10
song Unit 12
special Unit 5
sports report Unit 3
stay Unit 1
steal Unit 16
story Unit 3
stunt Unit 5
suddenly Unit 9
sun cream Unit 7
sunglasses Unit 19
supporter Unit 2
surf (the internet)
Unit 20

t

tailor Unit 2
tax Unit 18
tent Unit 10
test Unit 15
theme park Unit 11
thick Unit 2
thief Unit 16
thin Unit 2
thoroughly Unit 21
ticket Unit 5
together Unit 1
torch Unit 10
tourist Unit 24
town hall Unit 1
traffic Unit 13
tragedy Unit 23
trampoline Unit 5
trip Unit 9

u

university Unit 14
unnecessary Unit 18
until Unit 8

v

vegetarian Unit 19
violence Unit 9
violent Unit 9
voluntary work Unit 14

w

warn Unit 23
waste Unit 18
weak Unit 9
weigh Unit 17
worm Unit 3
worry Unit 6

x

y

youth club Unit 4
youth hostel Unit 1

z

Verb forms

Long forms		Short forms		Questions
Present simple of be				
I am	I am not	I'm	I'm not	am I?
you are	you are not	you're	you aren't	are you?
he is	he is not	he's	he isn't	is he?
she is	she is not	she's	she isn't	is she?
it is	it is not	it's	it isn't	is it?
we are	we are not	we're	we aren't	are we?
you are	you are not	you're	you aren't	are you?
they are	they are not	they're	they aren't	are they?
Present simple				
I like	I do not like		I don't like	do I like?
you like	you do not like		you don't like	do you like?
he likes	he does not like		he doesn't like	does he like?
she likes	she does not like		she doesn't like	does she like?
it likes	it does not like		it doesn't like	does it like?
we like	we do not like		we don't like	do we like?
you like	you do not like		you don't like	do you like?
they like	they do not like		they don't like	do they like?
Present continuous				
I am working	I am not working	I'm working	I'm not working	am I working?
you are working	you are not working	you're working	you aren't working	are you working?
he is working	he is not working	he's working	he isn't working	is he working?
she is working	she is not working	she's working	she isn't working	is she working?
it is working	it is not working	it's working	it isn't working	is it working?
we are working	we are not working	we're working	we aren't working	are we working?
you are working	you are not working	you're working	you aren't working	are you working?
they are working	they are not working	they're working	they aren't working	are they working?
Past simple of be				
I was	I was not		I wasn't	was I?
you were	you were not		you weren't	were you?
he was	he was not		he wasn't	was he?
she was	she was not		she wasn't	was she?
it was	it was not		it wasn't	was it?
we were	we were not		we weren't	were we?
you were	you were not		you weren't	were you?
they were	they were not		they weren't	were they?

Verb forms

Past simple of regular verbs

work	worked	didn't work	did ... work?
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Past simple of regular verbs

I was working	I was not working	I wasn't working	was I working?
you were working	you were not working	you weren't working	were you working?
he was working	he was not working	he wasn't working	was he working?
she was working	she was not working	she wasn't working	was she working?
it was working	it was not working	isn't working	was it working?
we were working	we were not working	we weren't working	were we working?
you were working	you were not working	you weren't working	were you working?
they were working	they weren't working	they weren't working	were they working?

Present perfect simple

I have (I've) worked	I have not (I haven't) worked	have I worked?
you have (you've) worked	you have not (you haven't) worked	have you worked?
he has (he's) worked	he has not (he hasn't) worked	has he worked?
she has (she's) worked	she has not (she hasn't) worked	has she worked?
it has (it's) worked	it has not (it hasn't) worked	has it worked?
we have (we've) worked	we have not (we haven't) worked	have we worked?
you have (you've) worked	you have not (you haven't) worked	have you worked?
they have (they've) worked	they have not (they haven't) worked	have they worked?

Present perfect continuous

I have (I've) been working	I have not (I haven't) been working	have I been working?
you have (you've) been working	you have not (you haven't) been working	have you been working?
he has (he's) been working	he has not (he hasn't) been working	has he been working?
she has (she's) been working	she has not (she hasn't) been working	has she been working?
it has (it's) been working	it has not (it hasn't) been working	has it been working?
we have (we've) been working	we have not (we haven't) been working	have we been working?
you have (you've) been working	you have not (you haven't) been working	have you been working?
they have (they've) been working	they have not (they haven't) been working	have they been working?

Irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was	been	leave	left	left
become	became	become	lend	lent	lent
begin	began	begun	light	lit	lit
blow	blew	blown	lose	lost	lost
break	broke	broken	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	pay	paid	paid
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
catch	caught	caught	read	read	read
come	came	come	ride	rode	ridden
cost	cost	cost	run	ran	run
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen
dig	dug	dug	sell	sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	sew	sewed	sewn
drink	drank	drunk	set	set	set
drive	drove	driven	shine	shone	shone
eat	ate	eaten	shrink	shrank	shrunk
fall	fell	fallen	shut	shut	shut
feel	felt	felt	sing	sang	sung
fight	fought	fought	sit	sat	sat
find	found	found	sleep	slept	slept
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
freeze	froze	frozen	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	stick	stuck	stuck
go	went	gone	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
hang	hung	hung	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	throw	threw	thrown
hit	hit	hit	wake	wake	woken
hold	held	held	wear	wore	worn
hurt	hurt	hurt	win	won	won
keep	kept	kept	write	wrote	written
know	knew	known			

Plural nouns

- 1 Add **s**.
car-cars, boy-boys, girl-girls
- 2 Add **es** after **s**, **sh**, **ch** and **x**.
glass-glasses, dish-dishes, church-churches, box-boxes
- 3 Add **es** to some nouns which end with **o**.
potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes
- 4 Change **y** to **ies** after a consonant.
cherry-cherries, family-families

Present simple with *he/she/it*

- 1 Add **s**.
like-likes, play-plays
- 2 Add **es** after **ch**, **o**, **s**, **sh** and **x**.
watch-watches, go-goes, miss-misses, wash-washes, mix-mixes
- 3 Change **y** to **ies** after a consonant.
hurry-hurries, try-tries

Present continuous and *-ing* form

- 1 Add **ing**.
read-reading, play-playing
- 2 Take away a final **e**.
make-making, use – using
- 3 After one vowel + consonant, double the consonant.
run-running, sit-sitting

Past simple

- 1 Add **ed**.
play-played, look-looked
- 2 Add **d** after **e**.
like-liked, close-closed
- 3 Change **y** to **ied** after a consonant.
hurry-hurried, bury-buried
- 4 After one vowel + consonant, double the consonant.
prefer-preferred, offer-offered

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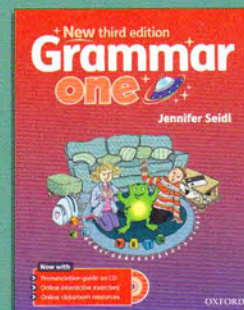
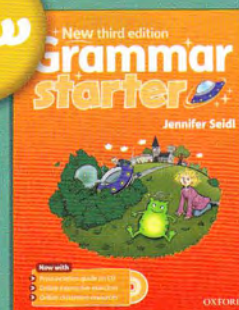
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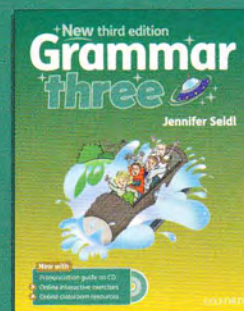
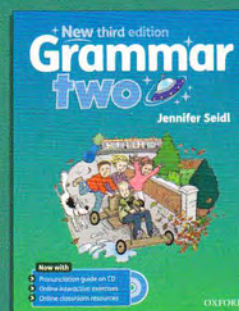
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