<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Notes to the teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adjectives with -ed and -ing 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adjectives with -ed and -ing 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adverbs of time             \textit{since, for, ago}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Articles 1                  use of \textit{a} and \textit{the}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Articles 2                  use of \textit{a} and \textit{the}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Articles 3                  \textit{the} and zero article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Comparing 1                 comparatives with -er and more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Comparing 2                 comparatives with -er and more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Comparing 3                 \textit{as ... as}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Comparing 4                 \textit{as ... as}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Conditionals 1              first and second conditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Conditionals 2              first and second conditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Conjunctions 1             \textit{in case}, \textit{if}, \textit{when}, \textit{unless}, \textit{as long as}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Conjunctions 2             \textit{in case}, \textit{if}, \textit{when}, \textit{unless}, \textit{as long as}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Countable and uncountable 1 countability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Countable and uncountable 2 \textit{money, people, work, etc.}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Countable and uncountable 3 \textit{is, are, a, much and many}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Countable and uncountable 4 \textit{is, are, a, much and many}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Countable and uncountable 5 frequently confused words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Futures 1                  \textit{will} and \textit{going to}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Futures 2                  \textit{will} and \textit{going to}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Futures 3                  \textit{will}, \textit{going to} and present continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Futures 4                  \textit{will}, \textit{going to} and present continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Futures 5                  future simple and continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Futures 6                  future simple and continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Futures 7                  \textit{will/shall}, present continuous, \textit{going to}, future continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Have something done 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Have something done 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Indirect questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Infinitive and gerund 1     \textit{infinitive of purpose}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Infinitive and gerund 2     \textit{infinitive of purpose}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Infinitive and gerund 3     \textit{verbs taking either infinitive or gerund}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Modal verbs 1              \textit{can, should, must}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Modal verbs 2              \textit{can, should, must}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Modal verbs 3              \textit{must} and \textit{have to}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Modal verbs 4              \textit{must} and \textit{have to}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Passives 1                 common signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Passives 2                 present and past simple, present perfect and modals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Passives 3                 present and past simple, present perfect and modals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Passives 4                 \textit{passive with should}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Past and future            \textit{passive with should}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Past and present questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Past perfect and past simple 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes to the teacher

Grammar Activities 1 is for students at a mid-intermediate level including those just
beginning a course for the Cambridge First Certificate examination. It is intended as a
coursebook supplement. It provides presentation and consolidation, using a variety of
contexts and approaches, of grammatical areas which cause learners problems at this
level. It contains 76 free-standing worksheets arranged alphabetically by grammar point
and five review worksheets. Where there are several worksheets that focus on the same
grammatical area, they are ordered from simple to complex so they can be used
independently or in sequence.

There are two main types of worksheet: contextualised worksheets and problem-solving
worksheets. The contextualised worksheets provide a story, situation or game that gives
the learners the opportunity to practise using the structure in an appropriate context. The
problem-solving worksheets take a cognitive approach. They provide activities that help
the learner arrive at a fuller understanding of the meanings, formation and rules of the
use of the structure. They are identified by this symbol: ▽.

Using Grammar Activities 1 in class

We use grammar activities both for grammar presentations, whether fresh or remedial,
and for quick review activities. When using a worksheet for presentation, before giving
out the exercise, we start by introducing the topic or situation, we build up the language
together with the class, and finally we give the exercise out for written consolidation. The
topic or situation can be introduced in a number of ways: by drawing the picture on the
board or showing the picture(s) around the class; by writing key words on the board; or
simply by describing the situation. To build up the language we ask questions about the
picture(s) to establish who is involved, what they are doing, and what they might be
saying, or what is being said about them. We invite as many class suggestions and ideas
as possible, correcting the learners' use of the structure where necessary. When everyone
has had the chance to hear everyone else's ideas, the class can practice the structure. They
do this by pretending to be the people in the picture(s) or by remembering what the class
has said. Finally we give out copies of the exercise for the class to fill in from memory.

We use the problem-solving activities with classes that have already used the structure in
a limited context and could benefit from thinking about it more widely and more
intensively. We do this some time after the initial presentation, usually on a different day,
or with a class that needs a review only. We give the class one or two examples of the
structure and ask for ideas on how it is different from a similar structure (for example,
athle, simple/continuous, if we go tonight, etc.) or if they can spot mistakes in it. The
answers can lead to a short discussion of what the structure means and how it is used.
We then give out copies of the exercise for the learners to discuss and complete in
groups.

Either the contextualised or the problem-solving exercises can be used for quick review
as a five- or ten-minute activity at the beginning or end of a class. This not only reviews
the structure, but is also a good way of breaking up the lesson and changing pace.

The last four Review worksheets are intended as review or diagnostic units. Each one
contains exercises on a variety of structures that are covered more thoroughly elsewhere
in the book.

We hope that both you and your students enjoy using this book and that it also gives you
ideas for exercises of your own.
Adjectives with -ed and -ing 1

Decide which of the words in brackets completes each of the sentences. Put the correct word into the puzzle to discover the word hidden in the centre of the puzzle.

Example:
I was very _________ when I saw the play. (amused/boring)
1 I felt really _________ to hear about your success. (thrilled/exciting)
2 That book you gave me was very _________ . (excited/amusing)
3 He felt _________ about what they told him. (confused/worrying)
4 The journey from Australia was really _________ . (amazed/tiring)
5 What's the most _________ experience you've ever had?
   (embarrassed/frightening)
6 They were _________ by your news. (horrified/thrilling)
7 All the guests were completely _________ by the awful food.
   (disgusted/revolting)
8 His wife was _________ when he told her he was leaving.
   (shocked/amazing)
9 What you've just told me is very _________ . (surprised/confusing)
10 You're a very _________ person; I never thought you would do
    anything like that. (astonished/surprising)
11 The details of the accident were _________ . (frightened/horrifying)

Example: AMUSED

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A Make an adjective from each of the verbs in the box to say how each of these people feels.

- frighten - bore - exhaust - excite

1. He feels ____________________
2. They feel ____________________
3. They feel ____________________
4. She feels ____________________

B Decide which comment was said by each of the people above. Write the number next to the comment.

a) I couldn't even look at the scenes with that terrible monster. □

b) I once started reading I just couldn't put it down. □

c) I never learn anything new. I almost fall asleep every time. □

d) We left Sydney at 8:00 yesterday. The whole thing took nearly 40 hours. □

C First decide which of the topics below each person is talking about. Write the number next to the topic. Second, complete what each person says about the topic by making an adjective from one of the verbs in the box.

- frighten - bore - exhaust - excite

Example:

journey 1 It was ______ very exhausting ______

a) novel ______
b) film ______
c) teacher ______

D Complete the following sentences by choosing a or b.

1. She's very interested. a) I think you should tell her more.
2. She's very interesting. b) I think you should listen to her more.
3. He's very boring; a) there are no other children to play with.
   b) that's why no one plays with him.
4. He's very bored; a) -ed
5. When you describe the thing or person which produces a feeling or an effect the adjective ends in ______ a) -ed
6. When you describe how someone or something feels or is affected the adjective ends in ______ b) -ing
Adverbs of time
since, for, ago

A  You can complete the sentence I've been here ... with the 12 words and phrases in the box. However, sometimes you need to use for before the phrase, and sometimes since. Decide which side of the scales to put each phrase on. The scales must balance with exactly 52 letters on each side.

| quite a while | he was born | over a year | Saturday | ages | nine months |
| two years | last weekend | six minutes | June | four o'clock | you arrived |

Put for or since in the correct sentence.

a) The words under _______ all say when you got here.

b) The words under _______ all say how long you’ve been here.

B  Here are some short excerpts from newspapers. Complete the sentences with for, since or ago.

- HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT
- INFLATION NOW AT ITS HIGHEST POINT 2 1987.
- SHOCK! Superstar admits, ‘Yes, I got married in secret two days _______ .

- Man sent to prison 4 twenty years.
- Winner speaks. ‘Three days 5 _______ I was still working at the factory; now, 6 _______ my win, I’m the happiest person alive.’
Articles 1
use of a and the

In sections A, B and C put either a or the in each space.

A

There's a town in Italy called Pompeii. It stands near 1 volcano.
In 79 AD 2 volcano erupted and it destroyed 3 town and killed nearly all 4 people who lived there.

B

One day 1 young prince arrived at the castle of King Ottar and fell in love with the king's youngest daughter, who was very beautiful. 'You can only marry my daughter,' said 2 king, 'if you can recognise her, and you must marry the woman you choose.' 'That's easy,' said the prince, and King Ottar put all his daughters behind 3 wall that had 4 space at 5 bottom, so 6 prince could only see seven pairs of feet, and the feet all looked 7 same. Suddenly, one of 8 feet moved and so 9 prince said 'That is 10 woman I love.'

Unfortunately, it was not; it was King Ottar's eldest daughter who was not at all beautiful, but the prince had to marry her. In fact, she was extremely intelligent and had a good sense of humour, so that very soon the prince did fall in love with her and they lived happily ever after. 11 moral of this story is that love is 12 very unreliable thing.

C

PLEASE TURN OFF LIGHTS
1 WHEN YOU LEAVE 2 ROOM.

INSTRUCTIONS
TAKE 4 CUP FROM 5 DISPENSER AND HOLD IT UNDER 6 SPOUT

PLEASE CLOSE 3 DOOR
Articles 2
use of *a* and *the*

A Which sentence goes with which picture?

1 Would you pass me a bottle, please?
2 Would you pass me the bottle, please?
3 Have you got a hair-drier?
4 Have you got the hair-drier?
5 Could you put this on the shelf, please?
6 Could you put this on a shelf, please?

B Look at the pictures again and write the letters in the correct space in these sentences.

1 In pictures ________, and ________ it is clear which one they are talking about.
2 In pictures ________, and ________ it is not clear which one they are talking about.

C Match the explanations on the left with the examples on the right.

1 She is not talking about any particular one; it isn’t relevant or she doesn’t know.
   a) Hey, Robert, what’s that? It looks like a flying saucer.
2 She doesn’t expect him to know which one because she’s pointing it out for the first time.
   b) Turn off the light and look at the sky.
3 She expects him to know which one because she’s describing it precisely.
   c) Can you reach the large camera on the shelf behind your chair?
4 She expects him to know which one because they have mentioned it before.
   d) I think we got at least one good photo of the saucer.
5 She expects him to know which one without describing it (because it is the only one she can mean).
   e) Let’s send it to a newspaper.
Articles 3
the and zero article

Read the sentences under each picture and add the only where necessary.

Example:

A: Did you like them, then?
B: Most of them, but I didn't like ___________ violent films.

1. A: Let's watch 'Kill The Kid' on TV tonight.
B: No, I don't like ___________ violent films.

2. I like ___________ peace and quiet.

3. I like ___________ peace and quiet.

4. Look at ___________ sharks.

5. ___________ sharks are fish, but ___________ whales aren't; they need air.

6. The biggest problem at the moment is ___________ pollution; it is destroying our world.

7. The only thing I don't like about this town is ___________ pollution.

8. We know very little about ___________ nature of sub-atomic particles.

9. Neolithic people lived very close to ___________ nature.
Comparing 1
comparatives with -er and more

A What is the difference between these things? Write a sentence about each pair using an adjective from the box with -er or more.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>intelligent</th>
<th>loud</th>
<th>dangerous</th>
<th>precious</th>
<th>big</th>
<th>easy</th>
<th>sweet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

a shout and a whisper
A shout is louder than a whisper.

1 diamonds and pearls

2 a mountain and a hill

3 people and monkeys

4 phoning and writing a letter

5 chocolate and fruit

6 a lion and a cat

B What do the verbs in italics mean? Complete each sentence using an adjective from the box with -er or more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good/bad</th>
<th>expensive/cheap</th>
<th>hot/cold</th>
<th>senator/junior</th>
<th>big/small</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example:

promote: If someone is promoted, they become more senior.

1 demote: If someone is demoted, they become

2 heat up: If something heats up, it gets

3 cool down: If something cools down, it gets

4 improve: If something improves, it gets

5 deteriorate: If something deteriorates, it gets

6 go up: If the price goes up, it gets

7 go down: If the price goes down, it gets

8 expand: If something expands, it gets

9 shrink: If something shrinks, it gets
Comparing 2
comparatives with -er and more

Put the adjectives from the box in the correct column and write the comparative.

You must decide if the word

1. adds -er (high → higher)
2. doubles the final consonant (big → bigger)
3. changes y to i (pretty → prettier)
4. adds more (precious → more precious)
5. is irregular (far → further)

bored cheap flat pleased noisy funny sad solid comfortable thin
good short lazy expensive bad long (kind) easy
fragile surprising wet intelligent dangerous

1. + -er
   high – higher
   kind – kinder

2. double letter + -er
   big – bigger

3. -y + -ier
   pretty – prettier

4. more
   precious – more precious

5. irregular
   far – further
Comparing 3

as ... as

A Look at the picture and complete the sentence using as ... as.

1 The Empire State Building and the Twin Towers are the highest buildings in New York, but the Empire State Building isn’t as tall as the Twin Towers.

2 The blue whale and the sperm whale are both famous for being big, but

3 The wren and the hummingbird are very small birds, but

4 The Nile and the Amazon are the world’s longest rivers, but

B Read this text about two brothers. Use the adjective in brackets to complete each space. Sometimes you need to use a comparative (-er, more ... than, as ... as), and sometimes you don’t need to change the adjective.

Children will naturally compare themselves with their brothers and sisters, and this can sometimes be a (dangerous) dangerous thing. There were two brothers called Robin and Rufus. They were both 1 (good) good at playing football, but Robin wasn’t quite 2 (good) good Rufus, so Robin stopped playing football completely.

Robin was three years 3 (young) young Rufus, but everyone thought he was the same age because he was nearly 4 (tall) tall his brother. Of course Rufus was three years ahead of Robin at school because he was three years 5 (old) old, but Robin decided that it was because Rufus was 6 (intelligent) intelligent him.

Robin began to get very depressed because Rufus was 7 (strong) strong, 8 (confident) confident, and 9 (good) good him at everything. After a while he just stopped trying.
A  Read the sentences and put the correct names under the pictures.

1  Frank is older than Peter, but he isn't as old as Vince. Vince isn't as short as Peter, but he's shorter than Frank.

   a  b  c

2  The Egyptian vase is not as tall as either the Greek or the Chinese vases, while the longer neck of the Chinese vase makes it more attractive than the others.

   a  b  c

B  Match each sentence with the correct picture.

1  The animal on the left isn't as small as the one on the right.

   a

2  The animal on the left isn't as big as the one on the right.

   b  c

3  The animal on the left is just as small as the one on the right.

   d

4  The animal on the left isn't quite as big as the one on the right.

   1  2

C  Join the phrases to make six common English expressions.

1  She ran as fast a) as the wind.

2  She's as strong b) as rock.

3  He's as quiet c) as a mouse.

4  This sweet is as hard d) as a horse.

5  She's as brave as e) the hills.

6  It's as old as f) a lion.
A  Write out what each person is saying using the words given. Every sentence is a ‘conditional’ sentence, but you will need to decide if it is a ‘first conditional’ – If it rains I’ll stay at home, or a ‘second conditional’ – If it rained I’d stay at home.

Example:

I have a boat like that/I never live on land ______ If I had a boat like that I’d never live on land.

1 you need anything/I get it for you

2 not be raining/I go swimming

3 I can fly/I go to the moon

4 not right size/I bring back

5 I younger/I join you

B  You are going to Portsmouth, a seaside town, for the day tomorrow. You are telling George about your plans. Use your thoughts on the left to complete your sentences on the right. In each sentence use either the ‘first conditional’ or ‘second conditional’.

Example:

You want to go swimming. I’ll go swimming if the sea is warm enough.

1 You want to visit the Science Museum but it isn’t open.

2 You want to buy some new clothes. The shops might be open.

3 You want to go to the island, but it’s too far.

4 You want to go to the zoo; but only in nice weather.

5 You want to sail around the harbour; but there won’t be enough time.
A Read the four sentences a, b, c and d and put one letter into each space in the two sentences below.

a) 'If everyone worked together we could make the world a better place.'
b) 'Let's take the plane; if we fly we'll get there faster.'
c) 'Sssh! If you're quiet they won't hear us.'
d) 'If I had more money I'd be happier.'

1 The speaker thinks of sentences _______ and _______ as genuine possibilities.
2 The speaker thinks of sentences _______ and _______ as ideas which may or may not be possible.

B Choose the correct word in column A, and the correct ending in column B and write a complete sentence.

Example:
A good business woman would say
'if I get/get rich ...
____ if I get rich I'll move to Florida.

A

1 A poor man would say
'If I get/get rich ...

a) ... I'll move to Florida.'

b) ... I'd move to Florida.'

2 A politician running for president would say 'If I become/became president ...

a) ... I'll build houses for everyone.'

b) ... I'd build houses for everyone.'

3 Someone who knows they will never be president would say 'If I become/became president ...

a) ... I'll build houses for everyone.'

b) ... I'd build houses for everyone.'

4 An optimist would say 'If I win/win a lot of money ...

a) ... I'll give up work.'

b) ... I'd give up work.'

5 A pessimist would say 'If I win/win a lot of money ...

a) ... I'll give up work.'

b) ... I'd give up work.'

6 A woman with twin daughters would say 'If I have/had a boy ...

a) ... I'll call him Rudi.'

b) ... I'd call him Rudi.'

7 A woman expecting twins would say 'If I have/had a boy ...

a) ... I'll call him Rudi.'

b) ... I'd call him Rudi.'

C Match each sentence beginning on the left with its ending on the right.

1 You use (if + past) + (would/could) a) if you want to suggest that it is not a real possibility.
2 You use (if + present) + (will) b) if you want to suggest that it is a real possibility.
Conjunctions 1
in case, if, when, unless, as long as

A A friend is giving you some advice about learning English. Use the words or phrases in the box to complete what she says.

Example:
You won't learn much English ______ unless ______ you make some British friends.

1 _______ you need a grammar book, I can recommend a good one.

2 Carry a notebook around with you _______ you hear any new expressions.

3 You'll learn the language quite easily just _______ you work hard.

4 I'm sure you'll find a school in London; but here are the names of some others in Cambridge just _______ you can't find one in London.

5 Of course, _______ you study hard you won't make much progress.

6 You'll notice a real difference in your English _______ you get back home.

B You are planning to stay with a British friend. You phone her before your visit. Look at the pictures and complete what she says to you.

Example:
As long as you book early I'm sure ______ you'll ______ get a plane ticket.

Bring lots of warm clothes in case ______.

We'll be able to go to the park unless ______.

We can try the new Italian restaurant if ______.

I can pick you up at the airport as long as ______.

Bring as much money as you can in case ______.
Conjunctions 2

in case, if, when, unless, as long as

A  Match each sentence with the correct picture, a or b.

1 I'll ring you unless I'm busy.
2 I'll ring you if I'm busy.

3 We put them here when they're returned.
4 We put them here if they're returned.

5 He takes an umbrella in case it rains.
6 He takes an umbrella if it rains.

7 As long as you don't drink it, don't worry.
8 If you don't drink it, don't worry.

B  Use one phrase from the box each time to complete the signs.

in case  as long as  when  if  unless

1 You see fire or smell smoke, dial 001 immediately.
2 Never leave your machine unattended it breaks down in your absence.
3 You are welcome to use this car park you do not obstruct the entrances.
4 Please replace the lid not in use.
5 Do not disturb urgent.
A  Match the sentence starters in box A with the nouns in box B. You can only make thirteen sentences. What are they?

A

I've got a...
We've got some...
We haven't got any...
We've got...
We've got a lot of...
There's...
There are some...
We haven't got much...
I haven't got many...

B
dictionary here.
practice exams next week.
food in the house.

B  Label each picture with the correct phrase.

plural countable nouns  singular countable nouns  uncountable nouns

1

2

3

C  Decide whether a singular, plural or uncountable noun can follow these words and phrases.

Example: there is a  singular noun

1 there is

2 there are

3 much

4 many

5 a

6 some  or

7 a lot of  or

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Countable and uncountable 2

money, people, work, etc.

Choose the correct word or words in each sentence.

Example:

Are|is|are there much/many cats in England?

1

How much/many money would you like to change?

2

There is|are some people to see you, sir.

3

John hasn't got a job/work at the moment.

You find good advice/advices in the strangest places.

4

6

Have you got many/much warm clothes/clothes with you?

Hurry, there isn't|aren't many/much time left.

7

Be careful; there is|are glasses/glass everywhere.

Here is|are the news.

8

9

Can I give also|some food to the animals, Mum?

‘Ground Control, we seem to be having some trouble/troubles.’

10

11

He's thinking about his trouble/troubles.

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Countable and uncountable 3

is, are, a, much and many

Complete the poem using the words in the box.

is are a much many

LIVING IN PARADISE

There is 1 place across the ocean
Where there 2 sand for miles and miles,
There 3 people playing music
And everybody smiles.

You don’t need to have 4 money
And you don’t need 5 clothes,
There 6 n’t very 7 work to do;
Just watch as the ocean rolls.

There 8 space for all who want to come
And as 9 food as you can eat.
There 10 fruit on the trees, and the fish in the sea
Will cook on 11 stone in the heat.

There 12 a lot of time to sit,
Your peace 13 quite assured
In the place where there 14 no problems
Except that everyone is bored.

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A  Decide if each phrase in the box is usually used with a singular, plural or uncountable noun and put them in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There's some</th>
<th>There's a</th>
<th>There are some</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>there's</td>
<td>there's a</td>
<td>there are some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there's</td>
<td>I haven't got a</td>
<td>I haven't got much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I haven't got many</td>
<td>it's a</td>
<td>they're</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Singular  2 Plural  3 Uncountable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There's a</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  Decide if these nouns are singular, plural or uncountable and put them in the correct box above.

food  people  money  clothes  work  group  luggage  advice  children  feet  information  news  traffic  furniture  meal  fun  music  place  research

C  Write a sentence to describe each picture. Begin every sentence with This is ..., These are ... or This is a ... and use a word from the box.

Example:

This is wood.

1 wood  2 glass  3 paper  4 space
Countable and uncountable 5
frequently confused words

A Derek Winters is moving to Swansea to start a new job. He has just
arrived in Swansea and has been met at the airport by Sian Williams.
Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box. Be
careful: sometimes you will need to make the words plural.

| flat accommodation hotel luggage bag job work     |
| play theatre travel journey trouble problem |

Williams: Hi. Are you Derek Winters?
Winters: Yes, hello.
Williams: My name's Sian; Sian Williams. Did you have any trouble getting here?
Winters: No, but there is one 1 _______ : not all my 2 _______ has arrived. I sent two 3 _______ but I've only got one.
Williams: Right, we'll go to information.
Did you have a good 4 _______ ? I expect it was lovely flying over the mountains.
Winters: I'm afraid I didn't see them: I get 5 _______ sick so I spent most of the flight with my head in a paper bag.
Williams: Oh dear. You'll feel better soon. When do you start 6 _______ , do you know?
Winters: Not until Wednesday. By the way, what's your 7 _______ ?
Williams: I'm the coordinator between Research and Quality Control, so we'll be seeing quite a lot of each other. Have your got your 8 _______ sorted out?
Winters: Yes. I'm staying at a 9 _______ for a week, and then I'm moving into a 10 _______ that I've just bought. Is there much to do in Swansea in the evenings?
Williams: Well, there's a good 11 _______ on this evening if you're interested in 12 _______ .
Winters: Yes, that's a good idea. Where is it?
Williams: Your hotel will have all the information, but if you have 13 _______ finding out, just give me a ring.
Winters: Right, I will, thank you very much.

B Use the words in the box from A to complete these sentences.

Employment
1 If you're in _______ , you have a _______.

Holidays
2 If you need _______ , there's a _______ round the corner.
3 He arrived with so much _______ that I had to carry five _______ for him.

Entertainment
4 If you enjoy _______ , there's a good _______ on tomorrow night.
Futures 1

will and going to

A  You are on holiday with a friend. Decide which reply is appropriate to what your friend says to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your friend</th>
<th>You</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 Have you any plans for this evening? | a) Yes, I'll write some postcards.  
  b) Yes, I'm going to write some postcards. |
| 2 In that case, I think we should stay in a hotel tonight. | a) Good idea, it'll be more comfortable than the tent.  
  b) Good idea, it's going to be more comfortable than the tent. |
| 3 I'm too tired to drive any further! | a) OK, I'll drive.  
  b) OK, I'm going to drive. |
| 4 Oh no! Look at the petrol gauge! | a) Yes, I think we'll run out of petrol!  
  b) Yes, I think we're going to run out of petrol! |
| 5 This backpack is so heavy I can hardly carry it! | a) Shall I help you?  
  b) Am I going to help you? |
| 6 The sea looks really rough. Do you still want to take a boat tomorrow? | a) No, if it's rough I think I'll be sick.  
  b) No, if it's rough I think I'm going to be sick. |

B  Read your friend's comments on the left and then complete your answers using will/shall or be going to at each time.

Example:
This tent looks really unsafe! Yes, be careful, I think it is going to fall down!

1 I can't reach my back to put this sun-cream on! Don't worry, I help you.

2 Just look at those black clouds overhead! Well, I'm not going anywhere, I'm sure it rain!

3 What are you doing with that hammer? I put the tent up, of course!

4 I think it might be windy tomorrow. If it's windy it be too rough to swim.

5 I'm really hungry! Oh, I start making the dinner?

6 Have you decided what to get your mother? Yes, I have. I buy her a vase.

7 Can you remember the phone number of the pizzeria? No, but wait a moment and I look in my address book.
A  Look at the pictures and complete the sentence or conversation with the correct phrase, a or b.

1) Stop the car, ...
   a) he'll be sick.  b) he's going to be sick.

2) If you drive too fast...
   a) Really? Then I'll go and see it tomorrow.  b) Yes, I'm going to see it tomorrow.

3) I don't think you've seen this film, it's great!
   a) Have you heard about this film? b) I'm going to mend the fence.

4) Don't worry...
   a) I'm going to mend the fence.  b) I'll mend the fence.

B  Decide which statement best describes which situation in A above.

1) In situation _____ the speaker predicts an event from strong present evidence.
2) In situations _____ and _____ the speakers have already decided to do something before the situations.
3) In situation _____ the speaker thinks something might happen as a result of something else.
4) In situations _____ and _____ the speakers decide to do something as a result of the situations.
5) In situation _____ the speaker is offering to do something for someone.

C  Use the information from A and B above to match the meaning in box A with the form in box B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 You have strong present evidence.</td>
<td>4 You decide something as a result of the current situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 You have decided before.</td>
<td>5 You make an offer to do something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 You think something might happen as a result of something else.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Futures 3
will, going to and present continuous

You are staying with a friend. During your stay she asks you some questions. Complete your replies to her by choosing the most appropriate ending for your sentence.

What your friend says:  What you say:

Example:

1 Would you like to come to a party this Thursday?  Well, thanks, but actually ...
   a) I'll be sick.

2 Do you know where you're going next?  Yes, I've already got my ticket and ...
   b) I'm going to visit her.

3 Do you know that Paul's in hospital? Seems he gets very few visitors.  No, I didn't know. In that case ...
   c) I'm going to answer it soon.

4 There's a great film on at the Plaza, you know?  Oh really? In that case ...
   d) I'll go to Rome.

5 Hey! Want to try some octopus?  Yuk! No thanks, if I try that ...
   e) I'll get it.

6 You look ill. Do you feel OK?  Not really, in fact I think ...
   f) I'm flying to Rome next week.

7 Where are you going for your next holiday?  I haven't really decided yet, but it's possible ...
   g) I'm just going to use it.

8 Are you going out tomorrow night?  Yes, in fact I must let Anna know ...
   h) I think I'll visit him tomorrow.

9 Phone's ringing!  Right ...
   i) I'm going to be sick.

10 Phil asked if you'd received his letter.  Yes, I've been thinking about that letter. So tell him ...
   j) I think Pete's having one too.

   k) I think I'll see it tonight.
Futures 4
will, going to and present continuous

A Choose the most natural answer, a or b.

1 Do you know Amelia is ill?
   a) No. In that case I'll go and see her tonight.
   b) No. In that case I'm seeing her tonight.

2 Have you heard from Paola?
   a) Yes, in fact, I'll have dinner with her tonight.
   b) Yes, in fact, I'm having dinner with her tonight.

3 Do you know if Bruno likes jazz?
   a) Well, I hope so. I'll buy him a CD for his birthday.
   b) Well, I hope so. I'm going to buy him a CD for his birthday.

4 If you don't know what to buy for Ali, why not get him some music?
   a) That's a good idea. I'll get him a cassette.
   b) That's a good idea. I'm going to get him a cassette.

5 I don't want to hear that music again tonight!
   a) Don't worry, when I get in, I'm just drinking a cup of cocoa before bed.
   b) Don't worry, when I get in, I'm just going to drink a cup of cocoa before bed.

B Look at the sentences and decide when they are used. Fill in the box by putting a tick ✓ in the box if you would use the sentence in this situation and a cross ✗ if you would not use it in this situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You've just decided now.</th>
<th>You decided before now.</th>
<th>You made an arrangement with someone before now.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Example:
I'll go and see her tonight.

✓       ✗       ✗

1 I'm having dinner with her tonight.
2 I'm going to buy him a cassette.
3 I'm just going to drink a cup of cocoa.

C Match the beginning of each explanation of future forms with its correct ending.

1 You usually use will, for example, I'll do something
   a) when you have decided to do something before speaking about it.

2 You usually use going to, for example, I'm going to do something
   b) when you decide to do something as you speak.

3 You usually use the present continuous, for example, I'm doing something
   c) to make it clear you have already decided to do something and made an arrangement.
A  Kevin and Maheen have just had a new baby son. They are talking about their son ‘this time next year’, and ‘in five years’ time’. Use the pictures below to complete what they say about the baby.

Example:

This time next year **he’ll be** sleeping all right.

1 In five years’
time ________

2

This time next year ________

3

In five years’
time ________

B  You are staying with your friend Kelli. You know that Kelli is very busy so you do not want to disturb her plans but there are four things you would like to do. Complete the questions you ask Kelli.

Example:

I need a stamp.  You: Do you think you’ll be passing the Post Office?  Kelli: Yes, I will, why?  You: Well, could you get me a stamp please?

1 I’d like to borrow her bike.  You: Do you think ________?  Kelli: No, I won’t, why?  You: Well, could ________?

2 I’d like to watch a film on TV at 10.

You: ________?  Kelli: No, I won’t, why?  You: ________?

3 I’d like to get a message to Jack.

You: ________?  Kelli: Yes, I will, why?  You: ________?

C  Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence.

1 You must remind him or he’ll **forget/be forgetting**.

2 Will anyone **wait/be waiting** for me when I get there?

3 If you give it to me, I’ll **post/be posting** it for you.

4 Just think, next month we’ll **live/be living** in New York.

5 Can I take the car if you won’t **use/be using** it today?
## Futures 6
### future simple and continuous

### A
**Match each sentence on the left of each box with one of the two explanations on the right.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Officials will be waiting at the airport when the plane arrives.</td>
<td>a) Two future events: one will happen just after the other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The president will make a speech when the plane arrives.</td>
<td>b) Two future events which will happen at the same time, but one will start before the other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I'll be making dinner soon; would you like some?</td>
<td>c) A future event which is already planned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I think I'll make dinner soon; would you like some?</td>
<td>d) You decide to do something and then talk about it immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I'll be going to the Post Office, so I can post your letter.</td>
<td>e) Offering to do something for someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. I'll go to the Post Office and post your letter.</td>
<td>f) Offering to do something for someone because it suits your own plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. You said you'll be going out later, so can you get me some bread?</td>
<td>g) Asking someone to do something for you without disturbing his/her plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Will you go out later and get me some bread?</td>
<td>h) Asking someone to do something for you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B
**Decide which beginning, a or b, matches each ending.**

1. a) Will you work  
   b) Will you be working  
   when I come back, tomorrow?  
2. a) I'll be talking to John  
   b) I'll talk to John  
   if you ask me to.  
3. a) We'll land at Heathrow in ten minutes,  
   b) We'll be landing at Heathrow in ten minutes,  
   please fasten your seatbelts.  
4. a) I'll make some tea.  
   b) I'll be making some tea.  
   You look so thirsty!  
5. a) I was thinking, if you won't use your computer,  
   b) I was thinking, if you won't be using your computer,  
   can you lend it to me?  
6. a) The bus will be stopping  
   b) The bus will stop  
   when you ring the bell.  
7. a) I'll see the manager  
   b) I'll be seeing the manager  
   so it's no trouble to ask her for you.  
8. a) Will you ring me back later?  
   b) Will you be ringing me back later?  
   I'm sorry, but I haven't time to talk to you.

### C
**Match each of the correct examples in part B with an explanation from part A.**

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  

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Look at the pictures and complete what each of the people is saying. They are all talking about the future. Use will/shall, am/is/are, going to or will be and a suitable verb in the correct form.

Example:

I'm going ______ to a party next Wednesday.

1. ______ I ______ your bag for you?

2. Look at all that smoke. I'm sure it ______ very soon!

3. Sorry, but Tuesday is no good for him. He ______ Mr Tigges all day.

4. Well, OK if it's a girl we ______ her Alice.

5. ______ to the supermarket anyway, could you get me some milk?

6. ______ my hair.

7. Look, I've got the tickets! We ______ to Sydney next week!

8. Don't worry, ______ it.

9. ______ the light now?
A  Erka is going to visit these places today. Write the five things you think she is going to have done, using a word from the box each time.

Example:  1  2  3  4  5

| GARRICK'S PAERLOUR - back massage a speciality | PAOLO HAIRSTYLES special offer wash & cut £8 | Kwick: shoe repairs while-U-wait | RUDYARDS OPTICIAN Eye tests while you wait | WALLIS - same day dry-cleaning | MORRIS Car servicing: no need to book |

Example:  She's going to have her back massaged.

1
2
3
4
5

B  Rodney has just moved into a new house. Explain why he has so many bills to pay!

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTLY FURNITURE RE-COVERING SERVICE</th>
<th>GREEN'S TREE CUTTING SERVICE</th>
<th>Duke's window cleaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To: re-covering sofa</td>
<td>5 £100</td>
<td>for cleaning 10 outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| EATMORE FITTED KITCHENS 21.6.
5 white £60.00
single units £55.00 | 1 OUTSIDE AERIAL FITTING £54.00 |
| T.V. REPAIRS 1 OUTSIDE AERIAL     |
| PILES: CARPET CLEANERS |

Example:  He's had his furniture re-covered.

1
2
3
4
5
A Match each sentence with the correct picture, a or b.

1. She's plaited her hair.
2. She's had her hair plaited.

3. He has the paper brought.
4. He brings the paper.

B Here are some adverts in a local shop window in Britain. Which of the adverts are from people who want to have something done for them?

a. MOTHER REQUIRES SOMEONE TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN
   2 HOURS PER DAY 26591

b. FRIDGE FOR SALE
   ONLY £35
   25 Lakley Drive

c. HOUSES DECORATED VERY CHEAP PRICES
   Tel 51592 EVES.

d. PIANO - ALMOST NEW, HARDLY USED £2,000.

e. HAIRDRESSER - ANY TIME - ANY STYLE
   RING SHIRLEY 26492

f. GARDENER NEEDED
   2/3 HOURS EACH WEEK
   51381

C Now complete the sentences that the people advertising might say about their adverts, using a verb from the box.

decorate do take care of do

Example:
Advert a: I'd like to have my children taken care of.
1 Advert f: I'd like to have my

2 Advert c: Why not have your

3 Advert e: Why not have your
Indirect questions

A

How far is it?

How is the weather?

How is it?

How far is it?

What are the beaches like?

How high are the prices?

Are there any good shops?

How big is the resort?

What is there to do at night?

Is it sunny?

What’s the hotel like?

You are a tour guide for ‘Sunshine Holidays’. You are telling a new guide about the questions holiday-makers usually ask you. Put the tourists’ questions into the correct form to complete the sentences.

They usually ask questions such as ‘Can you tell me …’

Example: ___________ it is ___________?

1 ___________ _______ is _________?

2 ___________ _______ is?

3 ___________ _______ are _________?

4 ___________ _______ is?

5 ___________ _______ are _________?

6 ___________ _______ are?

7 ___________ _______ is?

B Here are some questions the holiday-makers ask you. Match the beginning of each sentence with its correct ending.

Example:

1 Do you know how old
2 Excuse me, how far away
3 Could you tell me where
4 Sorry to bother you, but how expensive
5 What’s the
6 Have you any idea what the
7 Excuse me,
8 Do you happen to know
9 Do you think
10 Does

   a) is the church?
   b) the church is?
   a) are the nearest shops?
   b) the nearest shops are?
   a) countryside like?
   b) beach is like?
   a) if there’s a cinema near here?
   b) is there a theatre near here?
   a) the restaurant open on Monday?
   b) the cafe closes on Sunday?
A  Mavis has just moved into a cottage. It needs a lot of work so she has brought some things to help her. Look at the picture of her cottage and write why she has brought each of these things. Use a verb from the box.

Example: nails  She's bought some nails to mend the fence.

1 lawnmower
2 cat
3 axe
4 glass
5 caravan

B  Mavis is talking to a friend, Pam, on the phone. Pam is asking her questions. Complete Mavis's answers. Use an item from the box each time.

Example: Why did you buy the cottage?  In order to renovate it.
1 But why?
2 Can you do it all by yourself?
3 Won't you get lonely there?
4 And what will you do when you've finished the work?
5 Don't you want to settle down?
6 Well, I hope you'll be all right.

Pam  Mavis
renovate houses  help  look for a new house  talk to you
move around  renovate  be alone

I enjoy
No, I'll pay someone
No, I like
I'll start
No, not really; I like
I will be, and thanks for ringing; I've enjoyed
A Use the pictures to answer the questions.

1. Why is she running?  
   To catch the bus.  
2. Why has he gone out?  

3. Why has he gone upstairs?  
4. Why have they stopped?  

B Look at the question and answers. Put a tick ✓ in the box if the answer is possible and a cross ✗ if it is not.

Why did he go to the dance?

Example:

To meet Molly. ✓  
1. For meeting Molly. ✗  
2. For to meet Molly. ✗  
3. In order to meet Molly. ✗  
4. Because he wanted to meet Molly. ✗  
5. So as to meet Molly. ✗  
6. To meeting Molly. ✗

C Here is a story called ‘A Short Affair with Molly’. Complete the story by matching the first part of each sentence with its correct ending.

Example:

One romantic evening I went to the dance specially a) to be alone.  
1. I wanted to ask her b) being alone.  
2. She was very happy and said that of course she would c) to meet Molly.  
3. So the very next day we went to church d) met Molly.  
4. For a short time we enjoyed e) to be married.  
5. But one day Molly began closing her door so as f) meeting someone else.  
6. Then she started going out and g) to marry me.  
7. Soon, I too was sorry I had ever h) marry me.  
8. But when she was out I didn’t like i) to meet someone else.  
9. So I too went out in order j) being married.
Infinitive and gerund 3
verbs taking either infinitive or gerund

A Tricia works as a diplomat for the Irish government. She has lived in many foreign countries and enjoys her work very much. Her husband, Jim, has always travelled with her, but now he is getting tired of travelling. Tricia has just been offered a new post overseas. Use the verbs to complete what Tricia and Jim say. One of the verbs uses the -ing form and one the infinitive with to each time.

Tricia

Example:
I really enjoy travelling . I’d prefer not to travel any more.

1 There are still many places I’d love .
I just don’t feel like any more new places.

2 I love home in different places.
I really don’t intend home in any more countries.

3 I know I’d hate always in the same place.
I’d just like in one place from now on.

4 I’d miss different ways of life.
I want more about life in Ireland.

5 I hope a lot of money.
I wouldn’t mind not a lot of money.

6 I couldn’t stand not anywhere ever again.
I can’t promise with Tricia if she takes this job.

7 I can’t imagine myself in one place for too long.
I aim in one place, at least for a while.

8 I’ve suggested apart for a while.
I’ve decided apart from Tricia if she wants to travel more.

Jim

TRAVEL
SEE
SET UP
BE
EXPERIENCE
EARN
GO
STAY
LIVE

B Use the verbs in the box to complete the advert.

give call make provide deal spend sail book

Can YOU answer ‘Yes’ to these questions?

Do you enjoy sailing?

Can you imagine 1 three months on a luxury liner?

If so, we’d like you 2 a holiday with us. We aim

3 the best possible service for our clients, and we promise

4 with all those little worries which can make travel difficult.

We don’t mind 5 special arrangements to suit your personal needs.

So don’t miss 6 yourself the treat of a lifetime. We think you

should decide 7 us now!
Modal verbs 1
*can, should, must*

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with a word from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>can</th>
<th>can’t</th>
<th>should</th>
<th>shouldn’t</th>
<th>must</th>
<th>mustn’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Example:**

- You **mustn’t** smoke in the library.
- I think you **can’t** take the train; it’s faster than the bus.
- I’m sorry, sir, you **shouldn’t** buy drinks after 11 o’clock.

**Jan:** We’re getting married.

**Sam:** Congratulations.

**Jan:** But you **should** tell anyone, it’s a secret.

**Jan:** You know, you really **mustn’t** smoke so much it isn’t good for you.

**Now, you** **should** be good while we’re away, do everything Grandma says.

**These are my most precious possessions so you** **mustn’t** touch them, but you **should** look at them.

**I’m sorry, sir, you** **mustn’t** come in without a ticket.

**You** **should** be here without a hard hat.

**Well if you pay for him then I suppose you** **must** take him.
Must, mustn't, can, can't, should and shouldn't all have several different uses. This unit only looks at how they express obligation, permission and advice.

A  Match the sentences with their meanings.

1  I think you should marry him; I know you love each other.
   a) I order you to marry him.

2  You can marry him if you really love him.
   b) I order you not to marry him.

3  You must marry the Duke, for me and for the family.
   c) I think it's a good idea for you to marry him.

4  You shouldn't marry him because you don't love him.
   d) I don't think it's a good idea for you to marry him.

5  You can't marry him; he's your brother.
   e) You are allowed to marry him.

6  You mustn't marry him. If you do I shall never speak to you again.
   f) You are not allowed to marry him.

B  Write must, mustn't, should, shouldn't, can or can't in the correct space.

1 _______ is used to say that something is possible

2 _______ is used to say that something is not possible

3 _______ is used to advise someone to do something

4 _______ is used to advise someone not to do something

5 _______ is used to order someone to do something

6 _______ is used to order someone not to do something

C  Can't, mustn't and shouldn't can often be used in the same situation, but they express different attitudes to the situation and to the person you are speaking to.

Match the three sentences on the left with the three attitudes on the right.

1 You can't smoke in here.
   a) I'm telling you not to smoke.

2 You mustn't smoke in here.
   b) They don't allow smoking here.

3 You shouldn't smoke in here.
   c) I suggest you don't smoke here.
Modal verbs 3

must and have to

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct form of must or have to.

Example:

You __________ play with fire, Jonathan.

1. ... then go and sit down. If you think it’s too cold you __________ come.

2. You __________ train that dog, Peter. If you don’t, I’ll sell it.

3. A: Do I __________ change?

   B: No, it’s a direct train.

4. You __________ pull that or the train will stop.

5. You __________ answer the question honestly.

6. You __________ meet us at the pub; you can meet us at the cinema a bit later, and we’ll still get in together.

7. You __________ give dangerous toys to young children.

8. I don’t understand this cooker either, but I think you __________ push this button here and then set the clock, and then it will turn itself off automatically.

9. John __________ take all his exams this year; he can leave three of them until next June and take them then.

10. Take your shoes off before you come in! How many times have I told you? I don’t want to __________ tell you again!

11. You can wear either black or white, but you certainly __________ wear red.

12. I don’t __________ go back to the dentist, do I?
Modal verbs 4
must and have to

A  Match each of these sentences with the correct picture.

a) You mustn't get up.
b) You mustn't swim.
c) You mustn't see him.
d) You don't have to get up.
e) You don't have to swim.
f) You don't have to see him.

Example:

You mustn't see him.

B  Decide if these sentences are correct or wrong. Correct the mistakes.

1 You mustn't tell me, I already know; John told me. _____________
2 You don't have to take me to the airport; I'll call a taxi. _____________
3 You don't have to walk in the middle of the road; it's dangerous. _____________
4 If the danger flag is flying, you mustn't go swimming. _____________
5 You know electricity's expensive; you don't have to leave lights on all over the house. _____________
6 We mustn't play this game, there are other games we can play. Do you like cards? _____________

C  Write must or have to in the sentences.

1 If you are using your own authority, you say 'You ___________ do it.'
2 If you are reporting another person's authority, you say 'You ___________ do it.'

D  Write mustn't or don't have to in the sentences.

1 'You ___________ do it' means 'Don't do it'.
2 'You ___________ do it' means 'You can do it if you want to'.
3 ___________ means there is an obligation or need not to do it.
4 ___________ means there is no obligation or need to do it.
Passives 1
common signs

A  Here are some everyday signs. Match each sign with the place where you would see it.

Example:

1. All breakages must be paid for.
   - All passes to be shown at reception.

2. No baggage to be left unattended.
   - All major credit cards accepted.

3. VALUABLES SHOULD BE LEFT IN THE SAFE.
   - Books must be returned within one month.

4. Library
   - Children's portions served.

5. Car hire company

6. Restaurant

7. Pub

8. China shop

9. Factory

B  Complete these signs using a verb from the box in the correct form.

   deliver  serve  heel  service  prosecute  fit  park  accept

Example:

1. All major credit cards accepted

2. Car windscreens

3. VEHICLES AT OWNERS' RISK

4. Trespassers will be

5. CARS

6. Vegetarian food

7. SHOES & BOOTS

8. Large items of furniture

C  In speech we use the auxiliary verb be with passives. Look back at exercises A and B and write the numbers of the signs which need are or is in speech.

are
A  Example

B  Example

is
A

B
A Put the past participles of these verbs into the correct categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>win</th>
<th>teach</th>
<th>forbid</th>
<th>change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

vowel change ending in -ght ending in -n ending in -ed
kept

B Complete the guest information sheet for the Tizzle Hotel by using the verbs from Part A with one of the items from the box.

is be are has been were

---

TIZZLE HOTEL: GUEST INFORMATION

Welcome to the Tizzle Hotel. Here is some information for your comfort and safety.

Example:
Money and other valuables should __ be __ kept __ in the hotel safe.

1 All major credit cards ____________ ____________
2 Money can ____________ at the bank on the ground floor:
3 It ____________ to take hotel towels to the beach, please use your own!
4 Children under 14 ____________ not ____________ in hotel bars.
5 Tea, coffee and other refreshments can ____________ to your room at any time.
6 Non-swimmers can ____________ to swim in six easy lessons in the hotel pool.
7 Please remember hotel passes should ____________ ____________ in all public rooms.
8 Your key should always ____________ at the reception desk when you go out.
9 Several valuable items ____________ by hotel cleaners last week. If you have lost anything please see the duty manager.
10 This week’s bingo prize ____________ by Mr Tonks in room 402.

Congratulations, Mr Tonks!
Passives 3
present and past simple, present perfect and modals

A Match the first part of each sentence in box A with the most natural second part from box B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 The car was serviced</td>
<td>a) every time I see a problem, so it never breaks down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 The car has been serviced</td>
<td>b) one day last week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 The car is being serviced</td>
<td>c) and the mechanic has just rung to say it's ready now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 The car is serviced</td>
<td>d) so I'm afraid we'll have to go by bus today.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Choose the sentence, a or b, which can be used in the given situation.

1 The repairs are complete now.
   a) The car is being repaired.
   b) The car has been repaired.

2 Mechanics are working on the car now.
   a) The car is being repaired.
   b) The car is repaired.

3 The car could be broken again now.
   a) The car has been repaired.
   b) The car was repaired.

C Decide which item from the box has been missed out from each headline.

Example:

DEPRESSION HITS TOWN. 100 PEOPLE ___ SACKED

1 ROAD DEATHS LAST YEAR. 184 PEOPLE ___ KILLED.

2 GET YOUR PETROL NOW! PRICES ___ INCREASED TONIGHT!

3 ACT TODAY TO PROTECT YOUR WORLD. OVER 1,000 DOLPHINS ___ KILLED EVERY YEAR.

4 SHOCK DECISION! PETER JONES ___ ELECTED CHAIRMAN. COUNCIL MEMBERS FEAR GREAT CHANGES.

5 COMPANY WORKERS ANGRY AT SECRET SALE. WORKERS CLAIM COMPANY ___ SOLD TO OVERSEAS BUYER LAST YEAR.

6 FOG STOPS PLANES. ALL MAJOR AIRPORTS ___ CLOSED SINCE 5 PM TODAY.
Passives 4
passive with *should*

A These labels are often found in a house. The labels all give advice. Complete them using one verb from column A each time along with the most suitable phrase from column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labels</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>slightly chilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THIS FILM SHOULD NOT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE EXPOSED TO LIGHT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ALL MEDICINES</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>at least one metre apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 All cheques</td>
<td>fasten</td>
<td>to light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 THIS HOUSEPLANT</td>
<td>wash</td>
<td>securely to the wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 THE SHELVES</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>payable to British Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 This wine</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>separately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 THIS GARMENT</td>
<td>serve</td>
<td>to thaw before serving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 THE ROSES</td>
<td>allow</td>
<td>frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 The cheesecake</td>
<td>expose</td>
<td>out of the reach of children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Complete the office signs using a verb from the box each time.

| 1 This door should ___ out except in an emergency. | 2 Files should ____ from this cabinet. |
| 3 All cups should ____ to the canteen. | 4 Vehicles should ____ in front of the entrance. |
Here are three conversations about a picnic but they are mixed up. Separate them and put them in order. There are two people in each conversation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversation 1</th>
<th>Conversation 2</th>
<th>Conversation 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jodhi: 4</td>
<td>Sarah: 1</td>
<td>Madha: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul: 7</td>
<td>Jodhi: 13</td>
<td>Sarah: 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhi: 8</td>
<td>Jodhi: 12</td>
<td>Madha: 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul: 3</td>
<td>Sarah: 9</td>
<td>Sarah: 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhi: 10</td>
<td>Jodhi: 14</td>
<td>Madha: 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul: 2</td>
<td>Sarah: 11</td>
<td>Sarah: 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jodhi: 6</td>
<td>Jodhi: 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jodhi: 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Sarah: We took a picnic.
b) Madha: Hi Sarah, what did you do last weekend?
c) Sarah: Oh, Brighton's nice. Where are you having lunch?
d) Jodhi: Yes, of course you can.
e) Sarah: I went to Brighton with Paul and Jodhi.

f) Jodhi: We're taking a picnic.
g) Sarah: So, when are we leaving?
h) Sarah: We left at nine o'clock.
i) Jodhi: Paris is too far; why don't we go to Brighton?
j) Sarah: I like picnics. Can I come?
k) Jodhi: We're leaving early; at eight o'clock.

l) Sarah: Hi Jodhi, what are you doing this weekend?
m) Paul: All right; Brighton. What time shall we leave?

n) Paul: Let's go to Paris.
o) Jodhi: Let's leave early; at eight o'clock.
p) Madha: And where did you have lunch?

q) Jodhi: Hi Paul, what shall we do this weekend?
r) Jodhi: We're going to Brighton.
s) Madha: Oh, Brighton's nice. When did you leave?
t) Jodhi: Let's take a picnic.
u) Paul: Yes, that's fine by me.
v) Paul: Good idea, and where shall we have lunch?
A  Decide which question, a or b, matches the picture.

1. a) How fast did you travel?  
   b) How fast were you travelling?

2. a) What do you read?  
   b) What are you reading?

3. a) Did you get married in church?  
   b) Have you got married in church?

4. a) Have you met my mother-in-law?  
   b) Have you been meeting my mother-in-law?

B  You are interviewing Tom King, a European cycling champion, about his sport. Look at his answers and finish the questions you ask him using a verb from the box.

cycle  start  teach  have  ask  cycle  cycle  hurt  enjoy

Example:
Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?

You

Tom

1. How long ___________________________ for?
   Oh, ever since I was a child. Even when I was young I used to get on my bike first thing in the morning.

2. When ___________________________ cycling?
   When I was about six years old, I think.

3. Who ___________________________ to cycle?
   Well, it was my father who gave me my very first lessons.

4. How often ___________________________?
   Usually at least once a day.

5. When ___________________________?
   Normally first thing in the morning.

6. Do ________ still ________ cycling?
   Yes I do, I still love it.

7. ________ ever ________ an accident?
   Just once; I crashed into the back of a car.

8. ________ you ________?
   No, not badly hurt.
John and Pete have both recently been burgled. Here are two conversations describing what happened to each of them. Separate them and put them in order.

**Conversation 1**

When John came home he found the burglars still in his house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alex:</th>
<th>I hear you were burgled the other day, John. Did you see the burglars?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John:</td>
<td>Yes, I did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex:</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John:</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conversation 2**

When Pete came home he found his house empty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lynn:</th>
<th>I hear you were burgled the other day, Pete. Did you see the burglars?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pete:</td>
<td>No I didn't; I got home later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pete:</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn:</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pete:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn:</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pete:</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Yes, I did, and I found someone had been looking through my papers.
b) Did you go up?
c) How did you know there was someone there?
d) Did you go up?
e) Yes, when I looked through the bedroom window I saw someone taking my car.
f) Well, they left footmarks on the carpet so I realised someone had been upstairs.
g) How did you know someone had been there?
h) How awful! Was there anyone else there?
i) Yes, I did, and I found someone looking through my papers.
j) Yes, when I looked through the bedroom window I saw someone had taken my car.
k) Well, first of all, I heard a noise, and I realised there was someone upstairs.
l) How awful! Had they done anything else?
Past perfect and past simple 2

A Match each sentence with the correct picture, a or b.

1. She left when he arrived.  
   a.  
2. She had left when he arrived.  
   b.  
3. She had been swimming when they saw her.  
   a.  
4. She was swimming when they saw her.  
   b.  
5. It had been raining when he went out.  
   a.  
6. It was raining when he went out.  
   b.  
7. Ray had an accident when he came home.  
   a.  
8. Ray had had an accident when he came home.  
   b.  

B Match each sentence with its correct meaning.

1. He had dinner when we arrived.  
   a) He was in the middle of dinner when we arrived.  
2. He was having dinner when we arrived.  
   b) He finished dinner before we arrived.  
3. He had had dinner when we arrived.  
   c) We arrived and then he started dinner.

C Decide which two of the sentences mean the same thing in each case.

1. a) He had finished work when I got there.  
   b) He finished work when I got there.  
   c) He finished work before I got there.  
2. a) He had just had a bath when I called.  
   b) He was having a bath when I called.  
   c) He was in the bath when I called.  
3. a) She was ill when I last saw her.  
   b) I last saw her after her illness.  
   c) She had been ill when I last saw her.  
4. a) She spoke and then I sat down.  
   b) I sat down when she’d spoken.  
   c) I sat down when she spoke.  
5. a) They had been arguing when I met them.  
   b) They were arguing when I met them.  
   c) I saw and heard them arguing.  
6. a) He learnt to knit before he was seven.  
   b) He had learnt to knit before he was seven.  
   c) He had been learning to knit before he was seven.
A Look at this short extract from a telephone conversation.
A: I'm thinking.
B: What about?

Make ten similar extracts from conversations by joining each sentence in a speech bubble with the correct reply. You must make sure that none of the telephone lines cross!

Example:

1 It depends.
What on?

2 I'm angry.
What for?

3 I'm busy.
What with?

4 I'm looking.
What in?

5 I'm thinking
What about?

6 I'm listening.
What of?

7 I'm afraid.
What to?

8 I'm worried.

B There is a two-letter preposition missing from each sentence. Use each letter from the word square once to complete the sentences. You can read words horizontally → and vertically ↓.

Example:

He's interested in modern art.

1 I'm really bad at making decisions.
2 They were very kind to me.
3 She had great difficulty about getting here.
4 I'm not very keen on the idea.
5 What did you spend all your money on?
6 I've no idea what the solution to the problem might be.
7 What are you afraid of?
8 It depends on the time of day.
9 What do you think of having a party here?
10 Is there any chance of seeing you again?
11 In addition of that, I don't really understand the problem itself.

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Present perfect

A Find out the name of the ‘Man of the Year’ by completing the sentences and putting the missing words in the puzzle.

‘Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome **** **** who we have ... as our Man of the Year. He has 1 ... many interesting things in his life. He is a person who has always 2 ... a lot of time to his work. In his life he has 3 ... many popular books. He has, of course, also 4 ... several films and 5 ... in many plays. During his life he has 6 ... many countries in the world, and has 7 ... seven different languages. We are very happy that he has 8 ... our prize tonight and we wish him many more successes in the future.

Example: CHosen

B Look at the pictures and then answer the questions using the words in the box.

tear disconnect steal break knock over

What have the burglars done?

Example: They’ve knocked over the table.

1

2

3

4
A  Choose the correct sentence or phrase for the situation.

Example:

Susie: ... well what about yesterday?
   a) Alex: Well, I haven’t done anything special.
   b) Alex: Well, I didn’t do anything special.

Susie: That’s a pity.

1 Teresa: Can you come to the pub?
   a) Mary: No, I’ve just washed my hair.
   b) Mary: No, I washed my hair.

Teresa: What a shame, maybe you can join us later.

2 Juan: Why couldn’t you come to the pub last week?
   a) Alice: I’ve washed my hair.
   b) Alice: I washed my hair.

Juan: What a shame, maybe you can join us this week.

3 Matthew: I love travelling.
   a) Francesca: Really? Have you ever been to Paris?
   b) Francesca: Really? Did you ever go to Paris?

Matthew: Oh yes, several times.

4 Satoshi: I lived in the south of France for a year.
   a) Bob: Really? Have you ever been to Paris?
   b) Bob: Did you ever go to Paris?

Satoshi: Oh yes, several times.

5 Ivan: That’s my fiancée.
   a) Mika: Really? How long have you been engaged?
   b) Mika: Really? How long were you engaged?

Ivan: Oh, quite a long time.

6 Corrie: That’s my ex-fiancée.
   a) Roger: Really? How long have you been engaged?
   b) Roger: Really? How long were you engaged?

Corrie: Oh, quite a long time.

B  This is an excerpt from a tennis championship commentary. Complete the commentary using the verbs in brackets in the present simple, the present perfect or the past simple.

And now Donna Scarlatti _______ (play) Barbara Schmidt. Donna, now nineteen, 1 __________ (start) playing when she 2 __________ (be) four. She first 3 __________ (train) with her father, but since his death five years ago, she 4 __________ (train) with the famous Mirenza Merlinghetti.

Donna 5 ___________________ (play) in some of the most important tennis tournaments of the last four years, but this 6 ___________________ (be) the first time she 7 ___________________ (play) at Wimbledon. Oh look! Someone 8 ___________________ (throw) down a bunch of red roses to her from the crowd. She 9 ___________________ (be) a very popular player this year, even though most of the crowd 10 ___________________ (not see) her play before. And now they are about to begin ...
Present perfect and past simple 2

A  Match the beginning of each sentence, with its correct ending, a or b.

1  We got married  a) since 1986.
2  We've been married b) in 1986.
3  Dinosaurs a) lived in many parts of the world.
4  Many of today's diplomats b) have lived in many parts of the world.
5  The arrival of Don Cortes a) has had a dramatic effect on the
   modern world.
6  The invention of computers b) had a dramatic effect on the old
   Aztec world.
7  This is the first time  a) we met.
8  That was the first time b) we've met.

B  Here are some notes on the use of the present perfect and the past simple.
   Write the numbers of the notes in the correct part of the notebook.

Example:
   to talk about events in the lives of dead people or animals.

1  with since and a time reference to say when something, which is still happening,
   started.

2  to talk about an event which has a present result.

3  to talk about an event which happened at a specific time in the past.

4  to talk about an event which you introduce by saying, 'this is the first time ...'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT PERFECT =</th>
<th>PAST SIMPLE =</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I've done</td>
<td>I did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You often use the present perfect</td>
<td>You often use the past simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C  Here are some statements about Britain. Correct any of the verbs in italics
   which are incorrect.

Example:
   Queen Victoria has lived in Britain.

1  Britain was a member of the EC since 1973.

2  Shakespeare has written many plays.

3  Queen Elizabeth II has visited the United States in 1991.

4  This is the first time since the ice age that Britain was joined to France.

5  Margaret Thatcher has been the first British woman prime minister.

6  The British currency has been decimalised in 1971.
Present perfect and past simple 3

A  Hans is visiting Britain. He has written the letter below to one of his friends. There are six mistakes in Hans’ letter. Correct Hans’ mistakes. The first one has been done for you.

Liverpool, Sunday

Dear Henry,

Well, I have arrived here in Liverpool last week. So, I’ve been here since about nine days now. I’ve already seen a lot of things, but unfortunately, I haven’t gone to London yet. Last night, I’ve seen a very interesting film. It’s been about life in Scotland. I enjoyed it very much. As you can see, my English has already improved. I’ve learnt so much in a short time. I’m writing to you tonight as I can’t go out because I’m waiting for a phone call which didn’t come yet. Well, it seems a long time since I saw you, I hope you haven’t missed me too much!

With very best wishes,

Hans

B  A week later Hans writes a second card to the same friend. Complete his card using the verbs in the box; some verbs are used more than once.

make have give meet get not speak fall be ask happen

Dear Henry,

I hope you got my first card last week. A lot 1 since I wrote to you, so much that, in fact, this is the first free moment I 2 to write to you. I 3 an accident about a week ago while playing football. As a result I 4 in hospital since then! I’m enjoying myself here because I 5 a lot of new friends and I 6 a word of German since I came here which, of course, is great for my English. On my first day here I 7 a nurse called Gloria and I 8 in love with her almost immediately. I 9 her to marry me, and she’s going to give me her answer tomorrow. As you can see, the last few days 10 very exciting for me. I’ll write to you again after Gloria 11 me her answer.

With all good wishes,

Hans
Present perfect and past simple 4

A Use the time expressions on the right to make fourteen sentences. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Time Expression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I haven't been to Brighton ...</td>
<td>1 today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I didn't go to Dublin ...</td>
<td>2 for a while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 this winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 for a week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 three days ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 recently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 since Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 up to now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B Choose the sentence, a or b, which matches the picture.

1 a) How long did you live here? b) How long have you lived here?
2 a) Where have they been? b) Where did they go?
3 a) I've broken my leg just there. b) I broke my leg just there.
4 a) Hurry up the taxi arrived! b) Hurry up the taxi has arrived!

C Match each statement with the person who you think said it.

Example:
The government has introduced a new tax. a) historian
The government introduced a new tax. b) news reporter

1 I've been married for six years. a) divorcee
   b) husband
2 I was married for six years.
3 I flew planes every day for thirty years. a) retired airline pilot
   b) airline pilot
4 I've flown planes every day for thirty years.
5 How long did you know Josh? a) guest at wedding
   b) guest at funeral
6 How long have you known Josh?
7 My mother told me not to see him again. a) eighty-year-old
   b) eighteen-year-old
8 My mother has told me not to see him again.

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Present perfect and past simple 5

Here are two conversations, but they are mixed up. Separate them and put them in order.

**Conversation 1**

Pedro visited Britain last year.
He is at home in Spain talking to Sally about his holiday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sally:</th>
<th>Have you ever been to Britain, Pedro?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedro:</td>
<td>Yes, I was there last year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conversation 2**

Jaime is on holiday in Britain.
He is talking to Lisa about his holiday up to now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lisa:</th>
<th>How long have you been in Britain, Jaime?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaime:</td>
<td>Oh, for about three months now.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sally: | ___ d ___ |
| Pedro: | ___  ___ |
| Sally: | ___  ___ |
| Pedro: | ___  ___ |
| Sally: | ___  ___ |
| Pedro: | ___  ___ |

- a) Well, I started in London, and then I went to the South coast.
- b) Sounds as if you really enjoyed your stay. Are you thinking of going back?
- c) Only another three days, I'm afraid.
- d) How long did you stay?
- e) Did you get to many places in that time?
- f) Perhaps one day; I had a wonderful time.
- g) I was there for three months.
- h) Did you like the coast?
- i) Did you like the coast?
- j) How much longer are you staying?
- k) Perhaps one day; I've had a wonderful time.
- l) Sounds as if you've really enjoyed your stay. Are you thinking of coming back?
- m) Yes, the coastal scenery has been one of the highlights of my visit.
- n) Yes, I thought the scenery was great.
- o) Well, I started in London, and then more recently I've been to the South coast.
- p) So where have you been in this time?
Present perfect simple and continuous 1

A  Make two sentences about each picture using the verbs in the box.

Run  fish  make  paint  cook  re-paint  win  catch

Example:

He's been running.
He's won the marathon.

She ________
She ________

B  Decide what the people are saying. Use the verb in brackets each time.

1

Do you know I've been waiting (wait) for an hour!

2

Hurray! (finish) this report at last!

3

Wow! (drive) 450 kilometres today!

4

I ________ (study) all night long!

5

He ________ (travel) a lot in life.

6

He ________ (travel), but now he's on the way home.

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Present perfect simple and continuous 2

A  Match the beginning of each sentence with its correct ending, a or b.

Example:  
I've lived in Birmingham  
I've been living in Birmingham  

1 I've driven  
2 I've been driving  
3 He's stood there  
4 He's been standing there  
5 I've read the paper  
6 I've been reading the paper  
7 She's typed the report  
8 She's been typing the report  
9 I haven't slept well  
10 I haven't been sleeping well  
11 I've dug the garden  
12 I've been digging the garden  

a) so that's why you haven't seen me recently.  
b) and London as well.  
a) most sorts of cars.  
b) most of my life.  
a) many times before.  
b) all afternoon.  
a) and there's an interesting article on pollution.  
b) so I think I'll take a walk now.  
a) so I can give it to you now.  
b) it should be finished by Monday.  
a) so I really must see the doctor.  
b) so I'll take a rest this afternoon.  
a) so I'm covered in mud.  
b) and planted all the lettuces.

B  Write four sentences using a phrase from both boxes each time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I've been reading</th>
<th>I've read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this book all day.</td>
<td>about half this book today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this book, but I haven't finished it yet.</td>
<td>this book, but I don't remember exactly when.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1  
2  
3  
4  

C  Write present perfect simple or present perfect continuous in the correct sentences.

Example:  
When you use the ___________ , the action is often complete.  
1 When you use the ______________ , the action often continues.  
2 You can use the ______________ if the action happened at any time.  
3 The ______________ always refers to an action just before now.  
4 You use the ______________ when you are most interested in how long something took to do.  
5 You use the ______________ when you are most interested in the result of the action.
Present simple and continuous 1

A  Match each sentence with the correct picture, a or b.

1. I study here.
2. I'm studying here.
3. It cleans really well.
4. It's cleaning really well.
5. She eats fish.
6. She's eating fish.
7. The water comes out here.
8. The water's coming out here.

B  Make questions for each of the answers using the words in brackets.

Example:

(How long/you/work/here) __________ How long are you working here? Not long; it's only a summer job.

1. (she/speak/Danish) __________________________ ? Yes, sometimes, with her parents.

2. (she/speak/Danish) __________________________ ? I guess so. I can't understand a word.

3. (Where/you/stay/ in Manchester) __________________________ ? Usually at the airport hotel.

4. (Where/you/stay/ in Manchester) __________________________ ? I'm not sure; I haven't checked the reservation.


Present simple and continuous 2

A  Make three conversations using a sentence or phrase from each box.

1  A: I see Jane's not here this morning.  
   i) but only for a few days.
   a) B: No, she works in town,
   ii) but she's here in the evenings.
   b) B: No, she's working in town,
   iii) but I'm sure she'll be here later.

2  A: Has Jane left her job?

3  A: Jane's never here during the day, is she?

B  Match the use of the verb work in these sentences with the correct description.

1  Jane works in town, but she's here in the evenings.  a) an action happening now

2  Jane's working in town today, but she'll be here later.  b) a normal habit

3  Jane's working in town, but only for a few days.  c) a temporary habit, different from usual

C  Find the items from boxes A and B which match the sentences 1, 2 and 3.

1 _______  2 _______  3 _______

D  Write present simple or present continuous in the following sentences.

1  The ____________ is used to talk about a normal habit.

2  The ____________ is used to talk about a temporary habit, different from usual.

3  The ____________ is used to talk about an action happening now.

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Present simple and continuous 3

stative and dynamic

Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous of the verb in brackets. Then put the main verb into the correct place in the puzzle. There are two words hidden in the centre of the puzzle. Find what they are.

Example:
Their parents are away, so he's caring ______ (care) for the children.

1 You ________ (be) really stupid; stop it!
2 This material ________ (feel) very soft.
3 I'm afraid she ________ (see) someone at present.
4 Can I ring you back? I ________ (have) a shower.
5 Do you think he ________ (enjoy) classical music?
6 He ________ (have) a good, efficient shower in his house.
7 You must ________ (think) very deeply; you haven't said a word for ages.
8 He looks as if he ________ (enjoy) the party.
9 This fish ________ (taste) rather strange.
10 The doctor ________ (feel) his leg; let's hope he doesn't find a break.
11 She ________ (think) it's a very good film.
12 I ________ (see) what you mean.

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The Personnel Manager has just employed a new accountant. He is showing the Managing Director the photographs of all the other applicants for the job and explaining who they are.

Complete the Personnel Manager's sentences using a relative clause in every sentence to identify the people in the photographs.

Example:

answered the advertisement  These are the people who answered the advertisement.

1 came for an interview  These

2 shortlisted These

3 didn’t get back in touch  This

4 references asked for These

5 rejected These

6 got the job  This
Relative clauses 2
defining relative clauses

A  Look at the pictures and read the conversations. Name the people in the pictures.

'Did Sally give the plant to Michiko?'
'No, Michiko's the person who gave the plant and Jorge is the person (who) she gave it to.'

'Which one is Gotam?'
'He's the person who carried Sabrina down the mountain.'
'And Michael?'
'He's the person (who) Steven carried.'

B  Read the sentences and answer each question with a name.

Geraldine's the person who told Frederique.
John's the person (who) Min Yao told.
Mrs Roach is the person (who) Mrs Singh interviewed.
David is the person whose umbrella Lydia took by accident.

Example:
Who spoke?  Geraldine
Who listened?  ________
Who spoke?  ________
Who listened?  ________
Who was the interviewer?  ________
Who was the candidate?  ________
Who took the umbrella?  ________
Whose umbrella is it?  ________

C  Decide if the words who, me, I and whom are the subject or object of each relative clause and write a or b in the correct spaces.

Leo is the person who told me.
1  who is ________  a) the SUBJECT of the relative clause.
2  me is ________

Leo is the person (who) I told.
3  I is ________  b) the OBJECT of the relative clause.
4  who is ________

5  You must use who if it refers to ________
6  You do not need to use who (or whom in formal English) if it refers to ________
Relative clauses 3

defining relative clauses

Marianna had her fifteenth birthday yesterday. Unfortunately it did not go very well. Here are three lists she made:

| A | PRESENTS I RECEIVED |
|   |                     |
| 1 | Computer: from Uncle Toby |
| 2 | Tea-making radio alarm clock: from Mum |
| 3 | Earrings: from Paul |

| B | INVITATIONS TO MY BIRTHDAY PARTY |
|   | Peter |
|   | Sarah |
|   | Abraham |
|   | Frances |

| C | THINGS TO DO ON MY BIRTHDAY |
|   | Put up new shelves in my bedroom |
|   | Visit fortune-teller |
|   | Go to restaurant with Mum and Dad for lunch |

AND man comes to mend the new computer

Use the information in the lists to complete Marianna's letter to her brother, Paul. Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets in a relative clause, for example, 'A Parisian is a person who lives in Paris' or 'Thank you for the letter you sent me'.

Dear Paul,

I had a terrible birthday yesterday; nearly everything went wrong. The computer Uncle Toby gave me (gave) broke, and the man 1 (came) couldn't understand what was wrong, so I'll have to take it back to the shop. Then the new shelves 2 (put up) fell down immediately. The restaurant 3 (took to) was terrible, and the friends 4 (invited) didn't come. Then in the evening, Peter, one of the friends 5 (asked) phoned and said that the invitation 6 (sent) hadn't arrived in time.

But there were some good things; Mum gave me a radio alarm clock 7 (makes), and it works! In the afternoon, Dad took me to an old woman 8 (told), and she said that one day I'm going to be a famous actress, but I don't believe her!

Anyway, thank you very much for the earrings 9 (sent); they are the best present 10 (got) I'm wearing them now. I hope you can come back home soon.

With lots of love from,

Marianna
Relative clauses 4
defining relative clauses

A Choose the correct ending to these sentences, a or b.

Example:
A rocking chair is a chair  a) which rocks.
                b) who rocks.
1 A passenger is anyone in a car a) which is not driving.
                b) who is not driving.
2 You are legally responsible if you are at the wheel of a car
                a) which is moving.
                b) who is moving.
3 A predator is an animal
                a) which kills other animals for food.
                b) who kills other animals for food.
4 You use who (or occasionally that)
                a) for people (and for animals you have an affection for).
                b) for things (and animals you have no affection for).
5 You use which (or that)
                a) for people (and for animals you have no affection for).
                b) for things (and for animals you have no affection for).

B Match the beginnings of these sentences with their endings.

Example:
Cannibals are people
A cannibal is a person
a) who eats other people.
    b) who eat other people.

1 A reference book is a book  a) that gives you information.
2 Reference books are books  b) that give you information.
3 Spiders are animals
4 Spiders are a kind of creature
3 a) which has eight legs.
    b) which have eight legs.
5 It's not the place; it's the people
6 It's the type of person
    a) who comes here that I don't like.
    b) who come here that I don't like.

C Choose the correct ending for each sentence.

Example:
A pen is something
a) you write on.
   b) you write with.
   c) you write in.
3 A saucepan is something
   a) who cooks.
   b) you cook.
   c) you cook in.
1 Food is something
   a) who cooks.
   b) you cook.
   c) you cook in.
4 A guest is someone
   a) you cook.
   b) you cook in.
   c) you cook for.
2 A cook is someone
   a) who cooks.
   b) you cook in.
   c) you cook for.
Yesterday was a bad day for everyone. Match the pictures of what these people did yesterday with what they say today and complete their sentences.

What happened yesterday

a. Oh no! I've missed my train.

b. Oh no! It's just been painted!

c. I hope he's written to me.

d. I've lost my voice.

e. I've been robbed!

f. I've run out of petrol!

What they say today

Example:

d. When I started to sing I realised I had lost my voice.

1. When I stood up I discovered ________________________________

2. When I got to the station I found ________________________________

3. Then the car stopped and I realised ________________________________

4. I felt something so I looked down and discovered ________________________________

5. Then the post arrived and I hoped ________________________________
Here are two people talking about their past. Complete the texts using indirect speech and the words given.

A  Samantha: childhood imaginings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I'm the fastest runner in the world.</th>
<th>1 I can do magic.</th>
<th>2 I'll never be able to read and write.</th>
<th>3 I'm going to be a doctor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

When I was a child I used to think that _I was the fastest runner in the world_ and that I _____________________________.

I thought _____________________________________________.

but I still thought ________________________________.

B  Samuel: a smoker's life

Age 8:  ‘Smoking is bad for you.’
Age 10:  ‘I'm never going to start smoking.’
Age 16:  ‘OK. I'll try it just once.’
Age 17:  ‘I only smoke at weekends.’
Age 18:  ‘I can give up any time I like!’
Age 21:  ‘I've given up!’
Age 25:  ‘I can't give up. It was a bad idea to start in the first place.’

Example:

When _I was 8 I thought that smoking was bad for you_ (think)

1 When _________________________________________. (promise)

2 When _________________________________________. (say)

3 When _________________________________________. (insist)

4 When _________________________________________. (boast)

5 When _________________________________________. (declare)

6 When _________________________________________. (admit)

7 and that _______________________________________.

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There was a board meeting at Jinks' Drinks plc yesterday. Read what everyone said at the meeting.

1. That's true. In the survey I conducted last year 58% of people said they would prefer larger cans.
2. I disagree. Surveys don't always tell the truth, because people often lie.
3. I believe it is absolutely necessary to go for larger cans if we want to succeed.

Now complete the report of what was said at the meeting. Sometimes two answers are possible.

Example:

Mrs Rye said that our customers _wanted larger cans and they'd pay more_ for them. / _want larger cans and they'll pay more for them._

1. Mr Roberts agreed with Mrs Rye and said that in the survey he ____________

2. Mr Rose disagreed with Mrs Rye and Mr Roberts and made the point that surveys ____________

3. Finally, Mr Hollis claimed that it ____________

Thirty years later, the largest canned drinks company in the world, Jinks' Drinks, owes its success to the decision to increase the size of its cans. The plan was discussed thirty years ago at a historic meeting where:

4. Mrs Rye said that their customers ____________

5. Mr Roberts agreed and said that in the survey he ____________

6. Mr Rose disagreed with Mrs Rye and Mr Roberts and made the point that surveys ____________

7. and Mr Hollis claimed that it ____________
# Reporting 4
## Tense Changes

### A

Match each sentence beginning on the left with its possible ending(s) on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Ending(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One day an old man called Columbus came into the bar, just here, and said...</td>
<td>a) he would find a new way to Asia. <em>(or he was going to find a new way to Asia.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) he had discovered the New World. <em>(or he discovered the New World in 1492.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>One day a young man called Columbus came into the bar, just here, and said...</td>
<td>a) he said he liked it. <em>(or he said he likes it.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) he said he had liked it. <em>(or he said he liked it as a child.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I think we should give him ice-cream for dinner tomorrow ...</td>
<td>a) he said he liked it. <em>(or he said he likes it.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I don't think he likes ice-cream any more although ...</td>
<td>b) he said he had liked it. <em>(or he said he liked it as a child.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>'I'm 100 years old today, and the doctors said I'll live ...</td>
<td>a) until I was 55, if that!*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'I'm 100 years old today, and the doctors said I'd live ...</td>
<td>b) until I'm 120!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>She said she had met him means ...</td>
<td>a) she is still waiting to meet him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>She said she will meet him means ...</td>
<td>b) she intended to meet him after saying this. <em>(Perhaps she did meet him. Perhaps she forgot. Perhaps she is still waiting.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>She said she would meet him means ...</td>
<td>c) she met him before she said this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B

Read these six statements and their examples. Put a tick ✓ in the box if the statement is true. If it is false, put a cross ✗.

1 ✗ If something was said in the past, it is normal to report all of it in the past, for example: 'My name's Tracy.' → 'She said her name was Tracy.'

2 ✗ If something is still true you can show this by not changing the verb into the past, for example: 'The sun is hotter than it used to be.' → 'She said the sun is hotter than it used to be.'

3 ✗ Even if the situation is different now, you can still use present and future tenses, for example: 'Neil Armstrong will land on the moon next year.' *(said in 1968)* → 'They announced that Neil Armstrong will land on the moon the following year.'

4 ✗ If Sue described an event that happened at the time she spoke, you use the past simple to report it for both verbs, for example: 'I'm a spy.' → 'She said she was a spy.'

5 ✗ If she described an event that happened before she spoke, you often use the past perfect to report it, for example: 'I was a spy.' → 'She said she had been a spy.'

6 ✗ But if she said when the event happened, the past perfect is often unnecessary, for example: 'I was a spy until 1989.' → 'She said she was a spy until 1989.'
A  Find the words missing from the sentences in the word square. You must use every letter in the word square at least once. You can read words horizontally ←, vertically ↓ and diagonally ↘.

Example:
1 I don’t know yet. I’ll need to think about _______.
2 This is delicious juice, is it OK if I have _______ more?
3 I hear John’s coming, can I come _______?
4 I don’t like tea _______ coffee.
5 Just take the _______ you like best.
6 She’s not going because she doesn’t want _______.
7 These are fine, but I’d prefer some of _______.
8 In the end, he went by him _______.
9 They bought those books so I hope they enjoy _______.
10 It’ll be sunny, at least I hope _______.
11 Sorry, there isn’t _______ tea left.
12 I didn’t see Jerry, and I didn’t see George _______.
13 I suppose I’ll have to do it if no-one _______ will.

B  Complete the replies to the questions with one word.

Example:
1 Is it OK to watch TV? Yes, of course it _______.
2 Do you know if anyone’s been to Swansea? I think Phil _______.
3 I wasn’t at home last night. That’s strange, I thought you _______.
4 Are there any glasses left? Yes, I’m sure there _______.
5 Mary said she’d never met him. Oh, I thought she _______.
6 Will you get me a paper? Yes, of course I _______.
7 Who gave you that book? John _______.
8 Can you come next week? Yes, I think _______.
9 I don’t know if it’s a good idea to go. Well, I think you _______.
10 Judy says you speak Greek. Yes, I _______.
11 Can I borrow your bike? Yes, of course you _______.
12 Don’t they mind when you play the drums? Well, my wife _______; she loves it.
13 I wonder if anyone’s seen this film before. Yes, I think I _______.
14 Don’t forget to lock the door. Don’t worry, I _______.
15 I think it’s going to rain. Oh no, I hope _______.

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Suggestions 1

How about -ing? Let's ... Why don't we ...? etc.

A  Look at the pictures. The speaker is asking for a suggestion or making a suggestion. Complete what he or she is saying.

Example:

1. Do you feel ______ to a party?
   How ______ going for a swim?

2. Shall ______ the bus or the train?
   ______'s ______ down.

3. Why ______ we ______ for a walk in the park?
   ______ like to dance?

4. What ______ hiring a video this evening?
   What do you think we ______ do now?

B  Decide which answer goes with each question in part A.

Example:

Not really, I'm afraid. I won't know anyone. Example ______

a) Yes, that's a good idea. My feet are a bit tired. ______
   d) Why not? It's a lovely day to go out. ______

b) You must be joking! It's far too cold in there! ______
   e) No idea. I think that was the last one. ______

(c) Well, the bus would be cheaper. ______
   f) Well this one's rather fast for me, I'm afraid. ______

   g) Yes, if there's one I haven't seen. ______
Suggestions 2

How about -ing? Let's ... Why don't we ...? etc.

A  Make ten suggestions or ways of asking for suggestions by using an item from each box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shall we</td>
<td>watching a video</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How about</td>
<td>go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why don't we</td>
<td>watch a video</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where shall we</td>
<td>to go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What shall we</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where would you like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  You are visiting a British friend who wants to know what you would like to do this evening. Decide which four sentences she can say. Put a tick ✓ in the box if the sentence is possible and a cross x if it is not.

Example:

- Do we have a pizza? ✓
- Shall we have a pizza? □
- Are we going to have a pizza? □
- Will we have a pizza? □
- Do you feel like having a pizza? □
- Do you like to have a pizza? □
- What about to have a pizza? □
- Let's have a pizza. □
- Why we don't have a pizza? □
- Would you like to have a pizza? □

C  Now decide which four answers you can give your friend.

Example:

- I prefer not. ✓
- I'd rather not. □
- I think no. □
- That's a good idea. □
- Yes, we shall. □
- Yes, we do. □
- Yes, let's. □
- Yes, I'd like. □
- I'd love to. □

D  Use one word from the box each time to complete Hal and Amy’s conversation.

have having eat eating watch watching what one that
too do can’t shall no not

Hal: 1 ______ you feel like 2 ______ out this evening?

Amy: 3 ______. I’m afraid I’d much rather 4 ______ in.

Hal: OK. Then 5 ______ about 6 ______ a take-away and 7 ______ a film?

Amy: Yes, I’d like 8 ______ . Let’s 9 ______ the 10 ______ you recorded last night.

Hal: 11 ______ we 12 ______ a bottle of wine 13 ______ ?

Amy: Well, I 14 ______ see why 15 ______ !
Time phrases
present simple after if, unless, etc.

Look at the pictures and complete each sentence using the verb given. Sometimes you have to use the present simple, sometimes the present perfect.

Example:

Don't get cold, and you must come in if it rains. (rain)

Now don't move until I tell. (tell)

A: I'm leaving on Monday.
B: Shall I see you before you go? (go)

Now, everyone shout 'Happy Birthday' as soon as he comes in. (come in)

Yes, I'll be ready soon; I'm coming as soon as I get dressed. (get dressed)

You can have that one when he repairs. (repair)

Will you think about me when I go? (go)

I'll go and ask; wait here till I comes back. (come)
Too and enough 1

A Answer these questions using too or enough, and an adjective from the box.

| fat | cold | far | sweet | hot | old |

Example: Why can’t you make ice in a fridge? Because it isn’t cold enough.

1 Why is it dangerous to sunbathe in the Sahara Desert?

2 Why would someone ask for more sugar in their coffee?

3 Why do people go on diets?

4 Why can’t people fly to the planet Jupiter yet?

5 Why can’t children drive?

B Complete these sentences using too or enough, and an adjective and verb from the box.

| bright/look at | old/vote | small/see | long/learn | expensive/buy | warm/swim in |

Example: If you are 14 years old, you aren’t old enough to vote in an election.

1 For most people, diamonds ____________________________

2 In hot countries, the sun ____________________________

3 In winter, the sea ____________________________

4 A one-week course ____________________________ English.

5 An atom ____________________________

C The new managing director of a factory wants to change everything. Complete his sentences with phrases using too or enough.

This factory must change; the conditions here are terrible. There are too many accidents for four reasons; first, 1 ____________________________ people working in a small area; second, the light is bad, 2 ____________________________ light to see clearly; third, 3 ____________________________ noise for anyone to hear instructions clearly, and fourth, the workers are half asleep because 4 ____________________________ coffee breaks – they must have at least two a day. Moreover, we aren’t making 5 ____________________________ money because we haven’t got 6 ____________________________ qualified workers and we are losing 7 ____________________________ days through sickness.
A  Match each sentence with the correct picture, a or b.

a
1. They're very small.
2. They're too small.

b
3. It's very big.
4. It's too big.

a
5. I don't know how old he is, but he's very old.
6. I don't know how old he is, but he's too old.

b

B  Is the word in italics a noun, an adjective or an adverb?

Example:
There aren't enough people here to have a game of football.

1. I can't run fast enough to catch him.

2. The coffee break isn't long enough.

3. We haven't got enough time to have a cup of tea before we go.

C  Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

Example:
It isn't wet enough.

1. There isn't enough water.

2. I haven't got enough strength to get up, can you help me?

3. I'm not strong enough to carry you.

4. We'll buy one when we are rich enough.

5. We'll buy one when we have enough money.

6. You've got to build up speed to take off at the end of the runway.

7. You've got to go fast enough to take off at the end of the runway.
Used to

A  Match the beginning of each sentence with the correct ending.

Example:
I used to go to school here               a) until computer games became popular.
1 I never used to get up on time          b) until I gave up smoking.
2 I didn't use to understand mathematics c) when I was young in the 1950s.
3 This used to be a small town             d) until I bought an alarm clock.
4 Children used to play outdoors much more e) before I moved to New York.
5 I didn't use to eat many sweets         f) before oil was discovered here.
6 I used to live in the countryside      g) when I was at school; we had a terrible teacher.

B  Matthew used to be Rocky Lee's friend when they were children. Rocky has become a famous pop star and they are not friends any more. Complete Matthew's sentences using used to or didn't use to and a verb from the box.

live be wear play
go climbing play know
think come and watch

I knew Rocky Lee when we were children together, long before he was famous. He was a nice guy. We grew up together.

He ___________________________________ next door to me. He 1 ___________________________
_________________________________ TV with me. At the weekend, we 2 ___________________________
_________________________________ together in the mountains. In the evenings we 3 ___________________________
_________________________________ in a band together. He sang because he 4 ___________________________
_________________________________ the guitar then. He 5 ___________________________

fancy clothes either. He 6 ___________________________ lots of rich people. He 7 ___________________________ my friend. I 8 ___________________________
_________________________________ I was going to be famous too.
Want someone to do something

Look at what the people are doing and match the speech bubbles to the correct pictures. Then write a sentence saying what the speaker wants or doesn't want to happen.

a) Can you repair the tap?
b) Please listen!
c) Would you take our photograph?
d) Can you bandage my finger?
e) Could you give me directions?
f) Would you cut the string for me please?
g) Get me down!
h) Let's play football.

Example: d

the patient/the nurse The patient wants the nurse to bandage his finger.

the customer/the cashier

the teacher/the class

the man/the plumber

the tourist/the police officer

the tourists/the waiter

the girl/the boy

the parachutist/the workers

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Antonella comes from Italy. She and David got married two months ago and they went to live in David's house in a small village in Scotland. Antonella is not happy. She is sitting at home when her best friend phones her from Italy. Look at Antonella's problems and complete her sentences.

Elena: Hi Antonella, how are you?

Antonella: Terrible.

Elena: Why? What's wrong?

Antonella: Everything's wrong, and I'd like everything to be different ...

I wish the baby next door wasn't crying.

I wish the house was bigger.

and I wish 1

If only 2

and I wish 3

If only 4

it would be better.

In fact, I wish 5

I wish 6

like David has, though I don't like his friends very much!

If only 7

and I wish 8

If only 9

then at least I could hear some music.

And finally, I wish 10

Antonella's problems

the baby next door is crying

I would like a bigger house

I need more money

I can't find a job

I'm sitting here by myself

it's raining

I'd like the weather to be better all the time

I haven't got any friends here

I can't understand what people are saying

David goes out all the time

my radio isn't working

I'm getting a cold

Elena: Well, you are certainly unhappy. Why not come home?

Antonella: Yes, I think I will; as soon as possible!
Wish 2
past perfect and past simple

A  Antonella from Italy has married David from Scotland. They have come to live in Scotland, but Antonella is not happy. She has just been speaking by telephone to her Italian friend, Elena. After the phone call David comes home. Complete Antonella's sentences using I wish and the verb in brackets. Notice that she is talking about the past.

David: Hello, Antonella, how are you?
Antonella: I feel terrible. Elena phoned me and I've realised how terrible life is here. Now I want to go home.
David: But we came here because you wanted to.
Antonella: Yes, but now I wish I hadn't come. (come)
David: You said you wanted to travel, and you didn't want to stay in Italy.
Antonella: Well now I wish I hadn't stayed. (stay) there.
David: But I don't want to go back to Italy.
Antonella: That's all right; I don't want you to come.
David: But we only got married eight weeks ago.
Antonella: And now I wish I hadn't got married. (get married)
David: Perhaps we need longer to understand each other; we only met twelve weeks ago.
Antonella: And I wish we met. (meet)
David: This is all because Elena phoned, isn't it?
Antonella: Yes, and I wish she had phoned two months ago. Goodbye David.

B  Read the thoughts on the left and finish the sentence beginning with I wish ... . Be careful: some sentences are about the past, and some about the present or future.

Example:

Ian isn't coming to the party.  I wish John was coming to the party.

1 I've spent all my money.  I wish ____________________________
2 I can't drive.  I wish ____________________________
3 I have to go to the dentist.  I wish ____________________________
4 The sun isn't shining.  I wish ____________________________
5 I wasn't there at the end of the party.  I wish ____________________________
6 You haven't got any patience.  I wish ____________________________
7 The wind's blowing hard.  I wish ____________________________
8 I told him he was stupid.  I wish ____________________________
Wish 3

past perfect and past simple

A  Put these sentences in the correct column in the table.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I wish our house was bigger.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>I wish that baby wasn’t crying.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I wish I hadn’t met her.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a) Talking about the past</th>
<th>(b) Talking about regular things</th>
<th>(c) Talking about what is happening at the moment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wish our house was bigger.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  Match the situations on the left with the thoughts on the right.

Example:

1  It’s raining.  a) ‘I wish I had had more money.’
2  It rained in the middle of the barbecue last weekend.  b) ‘If someone invited me I would go to the party.’
3  It always rains here.  c) ‘I wish it hadn’t rained.’
4  I haven’t got enough money for a taxi.  d) ‘I wish it wasn’t raining.’
5  I didn’t have enough money for a taxi.  e) ‘I wish I had more money.’
6  I’m not planning to go to the party because no one has invited me yet.  f) ‘I wish it didn’t rain.’
7  I didn’t go to the party because no one invited me.  g) ‘If someone had invited me I would have gone to the party.’

C  There is one mistake in each of these sentences. Find the mistake and correct it.

Example:

1  I wish I can fly.  I wish I could fly
2  My house was robbed last year. The money wasn’t so important, but I wish the burglar didn’t take my grandmother’s ring.
3  I wish you told me this yesterday.
4  This is a beautiful place; I wish we don’t have to leave so soon.
5  I wish my garden would be bigger, then I could have a garden party.
6  I wish I would have known so I could have told you.
7  If your house is smaller it wouldn’t be so expensive to heat.
8  I wish my boyfriend would be taller.
Word order

position of direct object and adverbs, e.g. very much

A  Look at each sentence and decide where the object of the sentence – the word or phrase on the right – should go. Then write the letter in the rule box below to discover a useful grammar rule.

Example: I left (d) on Tuesday _n_.

1  Did he lend you _b_ last weekend _n_?
2  Have you _o_ seen _v_ before _t_?
3  Doesn't she like _e_ very much _i_?
4  He _a_ always _c_ rides _b_ to work.
5  He _o_ missed _i_ again _a_ this morning.
6  I sent _c_ yesterday _n_ to my daughter.
7  I _g_ visit _r_ every year _a_.
8  We never _w_ play _i_ on Sundays _r_ because we usually go out.
9  Don't you _u_ telephone _r_ every week _e_?
10  I didn't enjoy _e_ very much _o_.

11  He couldn't _d_ find _r_ at once _o_.
12  She's learnt to ride _o_ very well _i_.
13  Do you _e_ enjoy _e_ very much _r_?
14  My husband doesn't _g_ cook _t_ often.
15  Are we _r_ learning _c_ quickly _a_?

Objects

Moscow
very much money
St Paul's Cathedral
holidays by the sea
his bicycle
the train
a letter
my uncle
tennis
your parents
the time we spent
in London
a hotel
her new bicycle
walking in the rain
dinner
English

The Rulebox

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>14</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
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</table>

Do not separate the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

from the

B  This student has left out all his adverbs because he does not know where to put them. Use a _ to show where each one goes. If it can go in more than one place, show all the possible positions.

Example: _A_ I start work _A_. (on Monday)
1  I don't enjoy cycling. (at all)
2  I left Beijing. (on Tuesday)
3  I'll love you. (forever)
4  Don't you get tired of studying? (sometimes)
Review 1

Match each phrase on the left with a phrase, a or b, on the right.

1. If you'd like some coffee, come quickly ... a) there aren't many left.
   b) there isn't much left.

2. If you'd like some nuts, come quickly ... a) there aren't many left.
   b) there isn't much left.

3. Have you seen the snow? a) Well, if it isn't snowing, I'll go out.

4. What are you doing this evening? b) Yes, if it weren't snowing, I'd go out.

5. She's never been able to get up early ... a) so she was called this morning.
   b) so she called this morning.

6. She always gets up early ... a) so she was called this morning.
   b) so she called this morning.

7. Have you rung the dentist? a) Yes, I'm going to do my teeth.
   b) Yes, I'm going to have my teeth done.

8. Do you need the toothpaste? a) Yes, I'm going to do my teeth.
   b) Yes, I'm going to have my teeth done.

9. This teacher is famous ... a) he's the man who taught Einstein.
   b) he's the man Einstein taught.

10. This student is famous ... a) he's the man who taught Einstein.
    b) he's the man Einstein taught.

11. He's eaten a) a low fat diet.
    12. He's been eating b) the whole cake.

13. She looks happy! a) Yes. She's gone away.
    14. Has she left? b) Yes. She's been away.

15. You're always leaving early. a) I wish you had more time.
    16. You left so early ... b) I wish you'd had more time.

17. Something has disturbed the dogs ... a) they bark.
    18. Don't wake the dogs ... b) they're barking.

19. Are you allergic to anything? a) Yes, I can't eat the mushrooms.
    b) Yes, I can't eat mushrooms.

20. Are you full? a) Yes, I can't eat the mushrooms.
    b) Yes, I can't eat mushrooms.
Review 2

Maria is staying in Scotland. She has written a letter to her friend, Yoshiko, but she has made 17 mistakes in her English. Write the letter in your exercise book and correct the mistakes. The number of mistakes in each paragraph is written at the bottom of the page.

Paragraph number

Dear Yoshiko,

I’m sorry I haven’t written to you since so long. I received your letter since six weeks but I’ve been very busy. As you probably know I’m in Scotland since December. I came here mainly for learning English.

At first it was a bit difficult because I didn’t speak English well and I missed a lot of things from home. But now life is much more easier.

I’ve managed to find a work in an office in the centre of Edinburgh. It’s a computer company and I’m very interesting in computers. and the people is very kind to me so I’m very lucky. It’s also very good for me as I have to speak English all day long.

A few weeks ago I’ve been to a disco and met a Scottish man called Derek. He wanted that I teach him Spanish, so we the next day met again and we have fallen in love! As you can imagine, this is excellent for my English!

Just a moment; someone knocks at the door. I’ll go and answer it.

That was Derek with the tickets; we will go to a concert this evening and we’re leaving as soon as I will finish this letter.

I have moved into a larger flat and I’ve decided to stay here for at least a year. (it depends of Derek). Have you ever gone to Scotland? If not, why you not come and visit me before you go back to Japan? Scotland is beautiful and I would love to see you again. Please write again soon and say yes.

With love,

Maria

Paragraph 1 - 4 mistakes 4 - 3 mistakes 6 - 2 mistakes
2 - 1 mistake 5 - 1 mistake 7 - 3 mistakes
3 - 3 mistakes
Review 3

Maria is staying in Scotland. She has written one letter to her friend, Yoshiko, and Yoshiko has replied, so Maria has now written a second letter. She has made 18 mistakes in her English. Write the letter in your exercise book and correct the mistakes. The number of mistakes in each paragraph is written at the bottom of the page.

Dear Yoshiko,

Thank you for your letter. I’m very happy that you will come next week. I’m meeting you at the station at 9.00, so you do not need directions to my flat. Anyway, it is dangerous around the station at night, so you don’t have to go out alone. If I won’t be on the platform I will see you in the station cafe.

I am still enjoying Scotland and Edinburgh is the beautiful city with lots of interesting places to visit. I didn’t know you already visited it. How long did you stay here? I hope you have not already seen everything. Only problem is the weather; it rains a lot, nearly every day. If it doesn’t rain so much I can go out more, but I have to spend a lot of time indoors, at least, at this time of year.

Do you remember Derek? He’s the man who I wrote to you about him in my last letter. A few weeks ago he said he will take me somewhere interesting, and last week he did: on Saturday he has taken me to a castle in the mountains which built in 1370. It is having a lot of prisons underground and there’s a ghost there too; of a Scottish noble who cut off his head there.

I enjoyed very much and, if you like, we can go there together too. Unfortunately, when we got back home, I realised I left my handbag on the bus and I had to go to the left luggage office to get it back. Luckily all my money was still in it; nobody took anything. I think people in Britain are so honest. Anyway, I’m really looking forward to seeing you.

With love

Maria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>1 - 4 mistakes</th>
<th>2 - 5 mistakes</th>
<th>3 - 6 mistakes</th>
<th>4 - 3 mistakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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A  Yesterday was a bad day for everyone. Match the pictures of what these people did yesterday with what they say today and complete their sentences.

I've read it before.  I've put odd socks on.  I've missed it.

1  When I looked down at my feet I noticed ________________________

2  As soon as I got to the harbour I saw ________________________

3  When I got to page 50 I remembered ________________________

B  Here are some common signs. Complete each sign by choosing the correct word or words.

1  Now that you finished/have finished your shopping, why not relax in our new cafeteria?

2  Faldo's. Bakers since/for 1890.

3  We're going to/We'll give you beautiful hands - no appointment necessary. Aphrodite's Parlour.

4  This door should keep/be kept locked at all times.

5  If you wish your neighbours aren't/weren't so loud, you need Sonic Insulation!

6  If you haven't slept/been sleeping, we may be able to help you.

C  This student has left out all his adverbs because he does not know where to put them. Use an ^ to show where each one goes. If it can go in more than one place, show all possible positions.

1  Singing isn't much fun if you can't sing.  (very well)

2  I don't like driving on motorways.  (much)

3  He's coming to Vienna.  (next week)

4  I'd like to go to the Natural History Museum.  (again)

5  When I next saw her, she was married.  (after that)

6  I enjoy camping by the sea.  (really)
Review 5

Here are some common signs. Complete each sign by choosing the correct word or words.

Example: All breakages should/must be paid for.

1 Danger! House been demolished.

2 FIRE NOTICE:
   If the alarm will sound/sounds, go quietly to the nearest exit.

3 If/Unless your case is urgent, please come back another day.

4 College Order:
   You mustn't/don't have to walk on the lawn. The Principal.

5 Donor Card.
   Carry this card with you at all times if/when case you need it.

6 WANTED: Person to help for helping with light housework. Tel. 62051.

7 Not/No talking please!

8 ENGLISH spoken/speaks here.

9 Smoking no/not allowed.

10 Now please wash the your hands.

11 If you are liking/like what we do; tell your friends, if not; TELL US!

12 Please do not feed the elephants/elephants.

13 Cut your hair here. Have your hair cut here. No appointment required.

14 Could you tell us as soon as possible if you are interested/you are interested?

15 Will all those wish/who wish to make an appointment please see the receptionist.

16 Evening computer courses! For all those who wish they can/could understand their personal computer.

17 Dry Cleaners.
   For clothes as cleaner/clean as when they were new.

18 Mercury Travel. We'll take you anywhere you want to go. No place very/too far for Mercury.

19 Been/Gone to lunch. Back soon.

20 Take our course and in just 10 days you're going to speak! you'll be speaking perfect French!

21 Claim your free petrol now. Hurry, not much/many left!

22 Gridiron
   Jack Cook's new autobiography
   Read it and be shocked/shocking by the truth.

23 If you enjoyed/have enjoyed her last record, you'll love Dedication.

24 Not tested on animals. For people who care/cares about the environment.

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2 Adjectives with -ed and -ing 1
1 thrilled 7 disgusted
2 amusing 8 shocked
3 confused 9 confusing
4 tiring 10 surprising
5 frightening 11 horrifying
6 horrified

The hidden word is descriptions.

3 Adjectives with -ed and -ing 2
A
1 He feels frightened. 3 They feel bored.
2 They feel exhausted. 4 She feels excited.
B
a b c d e
C
a 4 very exciting. c 3 very boring.
b 1 very frightening.
D
1a 2b 3b 4a 5b 6a

4 Adverbs of time
A since for
June ages
Saturday two years
you arrived nine months
last weekend quite a while
he was born over a year
a since b for
B
1 for 2 since 3 ago
4 for 5 ago 6 since

5 Articles 1
A
1 a 2 the 3 the 4 the
B
1 a 4 a 7 the 10 the
2 the 5 the 8 the 11 the
3 a 6 the 9 the 12 a
C
1 the 3 the 5 the
2 the 4 a 6 the

6 Articles 2
A
1b 2a 3c 4d 5e 6f
B
1 a, d, e 2 b, c, f
C
1e 2a 3c 4d 5b

7 Articles 3
1 4 the 7 the
2 5 , , , ,
3 the 6 9

8 Comparing 1
A
1 Diamonds are more precious than pearls.
2 A mountain is bigger than a hill.
3 People are more intelligent than monkeys.
4 Phonics is easier than writing a letter.
5 Chocolate is sweeter than fruit.
6 A lion is more dangerous than a cat.
B
1 ... more junior.
2 ... hotter.
3 ... colder.
4 ... better.
5 ... worse.
6 ... more expensive.
7 ... cheaper.
8 ... bigger.
9 ... smaller.

9 Comparing 2
1 cheaper, longer, shorter
2 flatter, smaller, thinner, wetter
3 noisier, funnier, lazier, easier
4 more bored, more pleased, more solid, more comfortable, more fragile, more expensive, more surprising, more intelligent, more dangerous
5 better (good), worse (bad)

10 Comparing 3
A
1 ... the Empire State Building isn't as tall as the Twin Towers.
2 ... the sperm whale isn't as big as the blue whale.
3 ... the wren isn't as small as the hummingbird.
4 ... the Amazon isn't as long as the Nile.
B
1 good 6 more intelligent than
2 as good 7 stronger
3 younger 8 more confident
4 as tall as 9 better than
5 older

11 Comparing 4
A
1 a Peter b Frank c Vince
2 a Greek b Chinese c Egyptian
B
1b 2a 3c 4d
C
1a 2d 3c 4b 5f 6e

12 Conditionals 1
A
1 If you need anything I'll get it for you.
2 If it wasn't raining I'd go swimming.
3 If I could fly I'd go to the moon.
4 If it's not the right size I'll bring it back.
5 If I was younger I'd join you.
B
1 I'd visit the Science Museum if it was open.
2 If the shops are open, I'll buy some new clothes.
3 I'd go to the island if it wasn't too far.
4 If the weather's nice, I'll go to the zoo.
5 I'd go for a sail around the harbour if there was enough time.
13 Conditionals 2

A  
1 b, c  2 a, d

B  
1 'If I got rich I’d move to Florida.'  
2 'If I become president I'll build houses for everyone.'  
3 'If I became president I’d build houses for everyone.'  
4 'If I win a lot of money I’ll give up work.'  
5 'If I won a lot of money I’d give up work.'  
6 'If I had a boy I’d call him Rudi.'  
7 'If I have a boy I'll call him Rudi.'

C  
1a 2b

14 Conjunctions 1

A  
1 If  3 as long as  5 unless  
2 in case  4 in case  6 when

B  
1 ... it's cold/it snows  
2 ... it rains/it's raining  
3 ... it's open  
4 ... you don't arrive very late (at night)/after 12  
5 ... you buy some presents/you want to buy some presents

15 Conjunctions 2

A  
1b 2a 3a 4b 5a 6b 7a 8b

B  
1 If  3 as long as  5 unless  
2 in case  4 when

16 Countable and uncountable 1

A  
I've got a dictionary here.  
We've got some practice exams next week.  
We've got some food in the house.  
We haven't got any practice exams next week.  
We haven't got any food in the house.  
We've got food in the house.  
We've got a lot of practice exams next week.  
We've got a lot of food in the house.  
There's food in the house.  
There are some practice exams next week.  
We haven't got much food in the house.  
I haven't got many practice exams next week.

B  
1 uncountable nouns  
2 plural countable nouns  
3 singular countable nouns

C  
1 uncountable noun  6 uncountable or plural noun  
2 plural noun  7 uncountable or plural noun  
3 uncountable noun  8 plural noun  
4 plural noun  9 singular noun

17 Countable and uncountable 2

1 How much money would you like to change?  
2 There are some people to see you, sir.  
3 John hasn't got a job at the moment.

4 You find good advice in the strangest places.  
5 Have you got many warm clothes with you?  
6 Hurry, there isn't much time left.  
7 Be careful, there is glass everywhere.  
8 Here is the news.  
9 Can I give some food to the animals, Mum?  
10 'Ground Control, we seem to be having some trouble.'

18 Countable and uncountable 3

1 a  5 many  9 much  13 is  
2 is  6 is  10 is  14 are  
3 are  7 much  11 a  15 are  
4 much  8 is  12 is

19 Countable and uncountable 4

A  
1 Singular: I haven't got a, it's a  
2 Plural: there are some, I haven't got many, they're  
3 Uncountable: there's some, there's, I haven't got much

B  
1 Singular: meal, place, group  
2 Plural: people, clothes, children, feet  
3 Uncountable: food, money, work, luggage, advice, information, news, traffic, furniture, fun, music, research

C  
1 This is a wood.  
2 This is a paper.  
3 These are papers.  
4 This is a glass.  
5 These are glasses.  
6 These are spaces.  
7 These are spaces.

19 Countable and uncountable 5

A  
1 problem  6 work  11 play  
2 luggage  7 job  12 theatre  
3 bags  8 accommodation  13 trouble  
4 journey  9 hotel  
5 travel  10 flat

B  
1 If you're in work, you have a job.  
2 If you need accommodation, there's a hotel round the corner.  
3 He arrived with so much luggage that I had to carry five bags for him.  
4 If you enjoy theatre, there's a good play on tomorrow night.

21 Futures 1

A  
1b 2a 3a 4b 5a 6a

B  
1 will  
2 shall  
3 is/are going to  
4 will  
5 will

22 Futures 2

A  
1b 2a 3a 4b 5b 6a

B  
1 2 4 6 3 2 4 3 5 5 5
23 Futures 3

1j 2f 3b 4k 5a 6i 7d 8h 9e 10c

24 Futures 4

A
1a 2b 3h 4a 3b

B
You've just decided now. You decided before now. You made an arrangement with someone before now.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

25 Futures 5

A
1 ... he'll be reading.
2 ... he'll be walking.
3 ... he'll be playing football.

B
1 a ... you'll be using your bike?
   b ... I borrow it please?
2 a Do you think you'll be watching TV/the film at 10?
   b Well, could I watch it/the film please?
3 a Do you think you'll be seeing/meeting Jack?
   b Well, could you give him a message, please?

C
1 forget 4 be living
2 be waiting 5 be using
3

26 Futures 6

A
1b 2a 3c 4d 5f 6e 7g 8h

B
1b 2b 3b 4a 5b 6b 7b 8a

C
1b 4c 5g 6a 7f 8h

27 Futures 7

1 Shall I carry/take ...
2 ... is going to erupt ...
3 ... is seeing/meeting ...
4 ... 'll call ...
5 ... 'll be going ...
6 ... 'm going to cut ...
7 ... 're flying/going ...
8 ... 'll get ...
9 Shall I put out ...

28 Have something done 1

A
1 She's going to have her hair washed and cut.
2 She's going to have her shoes repaired.
3 She's going to have her eyes tested.
4 She's going to have her jacket dry-cleaned.
5 She's going to have her car serviced.

B
1 He's had the windows cleaned.
2 He's had the/ some trees cut down.
3 He's had the TV repaired.
4 He's had the kitchen fitted.
5 He's had the carpet(s) cleaned.

29 Have something done 2

A
1b 2a 3b 4a

B
a, f

C
1 ... garden done.
2 ... house decorated?
3 ... hair done?

30 Indirect questions

A
1 ... what the hotel is like.
2 ... how hot it is.
3 ... what there is to do at night.
4 ... if there are any good shops.
5 ... how big the resort is.
6 ... what the beaches are like.
7 ... how high the prices are.
8 ... how far away the hotel is.

B
1b 2a 3b 4a 5a 6b 7b 8a 9b 10a

31 Infinitive and gerund 1

A
1 She's brought a lawnmower to cut the grass.
2 She's brought a cat to catch the mice.
3 She's brought an axe to cut down the tree.
4 She's brought some glass to replace the broken window.
5 She's brought a caravan to live in.

B
1 ... renovating houses
2 ... to help (me)
3 ... being alone
4 ... looking for a new house
5 ... moving around
6 ... talking to you

32 Infinitive and gerund 2

A
1 To catch the bus.
2 To post a letter/some letters.
3 To have a bath.
4 To take (some) photos/photographs.

B
Phrases which are possible: 3, 4, 5

C
1g 2h 3e 4j 5a 6f 7d 8b 9i

33 Infinitive and gerund 3

A
1 ... to see ... seeing
2 ... setting up ... to set up
3 ... to be/... being
4 ... experiencing/... to experience
5 ... to earn/... earning
6 ... going/... to go
7 ... staying/... to stay
8 ... living/... to live

B
1 spending 5 making
2 to book 6 giving
3 to provide 7 to call
4 to deal

34 Modal verbs 1

1 should 5 should 9 can
2 can’t 6 shouldn’t 10 can’t
3 mustn’t 7 must 11 shouldn’t
4 should 8 mustn’t 12 can

35 Modal verbs 2

A 1c 2e 3a 4d 5f 6b

B 1 can 3 should 5 must
2 can’t 4 shouldn’t 6 mustn’t

C 1b 2a 3c

36 Modal verbs 3

1 don’t have to 5 must/have to 9 doesn’t have to
2 must 6 don’t have to 10 have to
3 have to 7 mustn’t 11 mustn’t
4 mustn’t 8 have to 12 have to

37 Modal verbs 4

A 1 You mustn’t get up.
2 You don’t have to get up.
3 You don’t have to swim.
4 You don’t have to see him.
5 You mustn’t swim.

B 1 You don’t have to tell me ...
2 correct
3 You mustn’t walk ...
4 correct
5 you mustn’t leave lights on all over the house.
6 We don’t have to play this game ...

C 1 must 2 have to

D 1 mustn’t 3 Mustn’t
2 don’t have to 4 Don’t have to

38 Passives 1

A 1 China shop 5 Factory
2 Airport 6 Car hire company
3 Hotel 7 Library
4 Restaurant

B 1 fitted 4 serviced 7 delivered
2 parked 5 served
3 prosecuted 6 healed

C are A: 1 3 4 5 6 7
B: 1 2 3 4 5 7
is A: 2
B: 5

39 Passives 2

A vowel change: found, left
right: taught, brought
in: won, forbidden, shown
-ed: changed, allowed, accepted

B 1 are accepted 6 be taught
2 be changed 7 be shown
3 is forbidden 8 be left
4 are (not) allowed 9 were found
5 be brought 10 has been won

40 Passives 3

A 1b 2c 3d 4a

B 1b 2a 3b

C 1 were 3 are 5 was
2 will be 4 has been 6 have been

41 Passives 4

A 1 All medicines should be kept out of the reach of children.
2 All cheques should be made payable to British Gas.
3 This houseplant should be watered frequently.
4 The shelves should be fastened securely to the wall.
5 This wine should be served slightly chilled.
6 This garment should be washed separately.
7 The roses should be planted at least one metre apart.
8 The cheesecake should be allowed to thaw before serving.

B 1 This door should not be opened except in an emergency.
2 Files should not be removed from this cabinet.
3 All cups should be returned to the canteen.
4 Vehicles should not be parked in front of the entrance.

42 Past and future

Conversation 1: 1n 2l 3m 4o 5v 6t 7u
Conversation 2: 8r 9e 10f 11j 12d 13g 14k
Conversation 3: 15e 16s 17h 18p 19a

43 Past and present

A 1b 2h 3a 4a

B 1 have you been 5 do you cycle
2 did you start 6 you (still) enjoy
3 taught you 7 Have you (ever) had
4 do you cycle 8 Were (you) hurt
44 Past perfect and past simple 1

Conversation 1: I k 2 b/d 3 i 4 h 5 e
Conversation 2: 6 f 7 b/d 8 a 9 l 10 j

45 Past perfect and past simple 2

A
1b 2a 3b 4a 5a 6b 7a 8b
B
1c 2a 3b

C
1a c 2b,c e 3b,c 4a,b 5b,c 6a,b

46 Prepositions

A
1 What on? 6 What to?
2 What about? 7 What of?
3 What with? 8 What about?
4 What for? 9 What for?
5 What in? 10 What with?

B
1 at 4 on 7 of 10 of
2 to 5 on 8 on 11 to
3 in 6 to 9 of

47 Present perfect

A
1 done 4 made 7 learnt
2 given 5 acted 8 won
3 written 6 visited

The hidden name is Dean Watts.

B
1 They’ve torn the sofa.
2 They’ve broken the window.
3 They’ve disconnected the phone/telephone.
4 They’ve stolen the picture.

48 Present perfect and past simple 1

A
1a 2b 3a 4b 5a 6b

B
1 started 6 is
2 was 7 has played
3 trained 8 has thrown
4 has trained/has 9 is
5 has been training 10 have not seen

49 Present perfect and past simple 2

A
1b 2a 3a 4b 5b 6a 7b 8a

B
Present perfect: 1, 2, 4 Past simple: 3

C
1 has been 4 has joined/been
2 wrote 5 was
3 visited 6 was decimalised

50 Present perfect and past simple 3

A
1 I’ve been here for about nine days now.
2 I haven’t been to London yet.
3 I saw a very interesting film.
4 It was about life in Scotland.
5 I’m waiting for a phone call which hasn’t come yet.

All other sentences are correct.

B
1 has happened 7 met
2 have had 8 fell
3 had 9 (have) asked
4 have been 10 have been
5 have made 11 has given
6 haven’t spoken

51 Present perfect and past simple 4

A
I haven’t been to Brighton ...
1 today.
2 for a while.
3 this winter.
4 for a week.
5 recently.
6 since Tuesday.
7 up to now.
I didn’t go to Dublin ...
1 today.
2 for a while.
3 this winter.
4 for a week.
5 yesterday.
6 three days ago.
7 recently.

B
1b 2a 3b 4b

C
1b 2a 3a 4b 5b 6a 7a 8b

52 Present perfect and past simple 5

Conversation 1: 1g 2e 3a 4h/i 5n 6b 7i
Conversation 2: 8c 9p 10y 11j 12m 13l 14k

53 Present perfect simple and continuous 1

A
1 ...’s been fishing.
   ...’s caught a crab.
2 ...’s been cooking.
   ...’s made a cake.
3 ...’s been painting.
   ...’s repainted the ceiling.

B
1 ... I’ve been waiting ... 4 ... I’ve been studying
2 ... I’ve finished ... 5 ...’s travelled ...
3 ... I’ve driven ... 6 ...’s been travelling

54 Present perfect simple and continuous 2

A
1a 2b 3a 4b 5b 6a 7a 8b 9b 10a 11b 12a

B
1 I’ve been reading this book all day.
2 I’ve been reading this book, but I haven’t finished it yet.
3 I've read about half this book today.
4 I've read this book, but I don't remember exactly when.

C
1 present perfect continuous
2 present perfect simple
3 present perfect continuous
4 present perfect continuous
5 present perfect simple

55 Present simple and continuous 1
A
1a 2b 3a 4b 5b 6a 7b 8a
B
1 Does she speak Danish?
2 Is she speaking Danish?
3 Where do you stay in Manchester?
4 Where are you staying in Manchester?
5 What time does the plane arrive?
6 What time is the plane arriving?

56 Present simple and continuous 2
A
1 b iii 2 b i 3 a ii
B
1b 2a 3c
C
1 c ii 2 b iii 3 a i
D
1 present simple
2 present continuous
3 present continuous

57 Present simple and present continuous 3
1 are being 5 enjoys 9 tastes
2 feels 6 has 10 is feeling
3 is seeing 7 be thinking 11 thinks
4 am having 8 is enjoying 12 see

The hidden words are: actions, states.

58 Relative clauses 1
1 ... are the people who came for an interview.
2 ... are the people (who) I shortlisted.
3 ... is the person who didn't get back in touch.
4 ... are the people whose references I asked for.
5 ... are the people (who) I rejected.
6 ... is the woman/person who got the job.

59 Relative clauses 2
A
1 Jorge 3 Gotam 5 Steven
2 Sabrina 4 Michael
B
1 Frederique 4 Mrs Singh 6 Lydia
2 Min Yao 5 Mrs Roach 7 David's
3 John
C
1a 2b 3a 4b 5a 6a 6b

60 Relative clauses 3
1 who came to mend it
2 I put up

A
1 Mum and Dad took me to
4 I'd invited
5 I had asked to my party
6 I had sent/Sent
7 which makes tea
8 who told my fortune
9 you sent me
10 I got.

61 Relative clauses 4
A
1b 2a 3a 4a 5b
B
1a 2b 3b 4a 5b 6a
C
1b 2a 3c 4c 5c

62 Reporting 1
1 b ... the beach had just been painted.
2 a ... I'd missed my/the train.
3 f ... I'd run out of petrol.
4 e ... I'd been robbed.
5 c ... he'd written to me.

63 Reporting 2
A
1 ... I could do magic
2 ... I would never be able to read and write
3 ... I was going to be a doctor
B
1 ... I was 10, I promised that I was never going to smoke.
2 ... I was 16, I said that I would do it just once.
3 ... I was 17, I insisted that I only smoke at weekends.
4 ... I was 18, I boasted that I could give up any time.
5 ... I was 21, I declared that I had given up.
6 ... I was 25, I admitted that I couldn't give up.
7 ... it was a bad idea to start in the first place.

64 Reporting 3
1 ... conducted last year, 58% of people said they would prefer larger cans, or had conducted last year, 58% of people said they would prefer larger cans.
2 ... didn't always tell the truth because people often lied/lie/led or don't always tell the truth because people often lied/lie/led.
3 ... was absolutely necessary to go for larger cans if we wanted/wanted to succeed, or is absolutely necessary to go for larger cans if we want/wanted to succeed.
4 ... wanted larger cans, and they would pay for them.
5 ... conducted the year before 58% of people said had said they would prefer larger cans, or had conducted the year before, 58% of people said had said they would prefer larger cans.
6 ... didn't always tell the truth because people often lied/lie/led or don't always tell the truth because people often lied/lie/led.
7 ... was absolutely necessary to go for larger cans if they wanted to succeed.

65 Reporting 4
A
1b 2a 3a 4b 5b 6a 7c 8a 9b
66 Substitution words and others

A
1 some 4 one 7 self 10 any
2 too 5 to 8 them 11 either
3 or 6 those 9 so 12 else

B
1 has 6 did 11 doesn't
2 were 7 so 12 have
3 are 8 should 13 won't
4 had 9 do 14 not
5 will 10 can

67 Suggestions 1

A
1 ... about... 4 ... don't (we) go ...
2 ... we take ... 5 Would you ...
3 Let's sit ...

B
a3 b1 c2 d4 e7 f5 g6

68 Suggestions 2

A
1 Shall we go?
2 How about watching a video?
3 Why don't we go?
4 Why don't we watch a video?
5 Where shall we go?
6 Where shall we watch a video?
7 What shall we do?
8 Where would you like to go?
9 Let's go.
10 Let's watch a video.

B
Phrases which are possible: 1, 4, 7, 9

C
Phrases which are possible: 1, 3, 6, 8

D
1 Do 9 watch
2 doing 10 one
3 No 11 Shall
4 eat 12 have
5 what 13 too
6 having 14 can't
7 watching 15 not
8 that

69 Time phrases

1 tell you 5 has/she repaired it
2 go 6 'm/am gone
3 comes 7 come
4 have've got dressed

70 Too and enough 1

A
1 Because it's too hot.
2 Because it isn't sweet enough.

B
3 Because they're too fat.
4 Because it's too far.
5 Because they're not old enough.

C
1 there are too many 5 enough
2 there isn't enough 6 enough
3 there's too much 7 too many
4 there aren't enough

71 Too and enough 2

A
1a 2b 3b 4a 5a 6b

B
1 adverb 2 adjective 3 noun

C
1 water 3 strong 5 money 7 fast
2 strength 4 rich 6 speed

72 Used to

A
1d 2g 3f 4a 5b 6c

B
1 ... used to come and watch ...
2 ... used to go climbing ...
3 ... used to play ...
4 ... didn't use to play ...
5 ... didn't use to wear ...
6 ... didn't use to know ...
7 ... used to be ...
8 ... used to think ...

73 Want someone to do something

1f The customer wants the cashier to cut the string (for her).
2b The teacher wants the class to listen (to him).
3a The man wants the plumber to repair the tap.
4c The tourist wants the police officer to give her directions.
5c The tourists want the waiter to take their photograph so take a photograph of them.
6b The girl wants the boy to play football.
7g The parachutist wants the workers to get him down.

74 Wish 1

1 ... I had more money.
2 ... I could find a job.
3 ... I wasn't/weren't sitting here by myself.
4 ... it wasn't/weren't raining.
5 ... the weather was/were better all the time.
6 ... I had/It'd got some friends here.
7 ... I could understand what people are/were saying.
8 ... David didn't/didn't go out all the time.
9 ... my radio was/were working.
10 ... I wasn't/weren't getting a cold.

75 Wish 2

A
1 ... I wish I had stayed
2 ... I wish we hadn't got married.
3 ... I wish we hadn't met.
4 ... now I wish she had phoned...

B
1 ... I hadn't spent all my money.
2 ... I could drive.
3 ... I didn't have to go to the dentist.
4 ... the sun was shining.
5 ... I had been there at the end of the party.
6 ... you had (got) more patience.
7 ... the wind wasn't/weren't blowing (so) hard.
8 ... I hadn't told him he was stupid.

76 Wish 3

A
a: 2, 5  b: 3  c: 1, 4

B
1e 2f 3e 4a 5b 6g

C
1 ... the burglar hadn't taken ...
2 ... you had told me ...
3 ... we didn't have to leave ...
4 ... my garden were/were bigger ...
5 ... I had seen/could have seen ...
6 I had known ...
7 If your house were/where was smaller ...
8 ... my boyfriend were/where was taller.

77 Word order

A
1b 2v 3e 4b 5i 6c 7t 8j 9r 10e 11r 12o 13e 14r 15c

The hidden words are direct object and verb.

B
1 I don't enjoy cycling A.
2 A I left Beijing A.
3 I'll love you A.
4 Don't you a get tired of studying A?

Review 1

1b 2a 3b 4a 5a 6b 7b 8a 9a 10b 11b 12a 13b 14a 15a 16b 17b 18a 19b 20a

Review 2

Paragraph 1:
1 for so long
2 six weeks ago
3 I've been in Scotland
4 mainly to learn English

Paragraph 2:
5 life is much easier

Paragraph 3:
6 to find work /a job
7 interested in computers
8 people are

Paragraph 4:
9 I went to a disco
10 He wanted me to teach him Spanish
11 we met again the next day /the next day we met again

Paragraph 5:
12 someone is knocking

Paragraph 6:
13 we are going to a concert
14 as soon as I finish / I have finished

Paragraph 7:
15 depends on
16 Have you ever been to Scotland?
17 why don't you come

Review 3

Paragraph 1
1 ... that you are coming next week.
2 I'll meet you at the station ...
3 ... so you mustn't / shouldn't go out alone.
4 If I am not on the platform ...

Paragraph 2
5 ... Edinburgh is a beautiful city ...
6 I didn't know you had already visited it.
7 The only problem is the weather ...
8/9 If it didn't rain so much I could go out more ...

Paragraph 3
10 He's the man (who) I wrote to you about in my last letter.
11 ... he said he would take me somewhere interesting ...
12 ... on Saturday he took me to a castle ...
13 ... which was built in 1370.
14 It has a lot of prisons ...
15 ... who had his head cut off there.

Paragraph 4
16 I enjoyed it very much ...
17 ... I realised I had left my handbag on the bus.
18 ... nobody had taken anything.

Review 4

A
1 b ... I'd put odd socks on.
2 c ... I'd missed the ferry.
3 a ... I'd read it before.

B
1 have finished 4 be kept
2 since 5 weren't
3 We'll 6 been sleeping

C
1 Singing isn't much fun if you can't sing A.
2 I don't A like driving on motorways A.
3 A He's coming to Vienna A.
4 I'd like to go A to the Natural History Museum A.
5 When I next saw her A, she was married.
6 A I enjoy camping by the sea.

Review 5

1 being 13 Have your hair cut here.
2 sounds 14 you are interested
3 Unless 15 who wish
4 mustn't 16 could
5 in case 17 clean
6 to help 18 too
7 No 19 Gone
8 known 20 you'll be speaking
9 not 21 much
10 your 22 shocked
11 like 23 enjoyed
12 the elephants 24 care
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alan  5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, Review 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives with -ed and -ing  2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparing adjectives with as ... as  10, 11, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparing adjectives with -er/more ... than  8, 9, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also see too and enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverbs and word order  77, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverbs of time  4, 69, Review 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advice  34, 35, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ago  4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adan  5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, Review 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the  5, 6, 7, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zero article  7, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as ... as  10, 11, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as long as  14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as soon as  69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been and gone  30, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before  69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can and can't  34, 35, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparatives see comparing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives with as ... as  10, 11, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjectives with -er/more ... than  8, 9, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditional sentences  8, 14, 15, 30, 69, Review 1, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first and second conditional sentences  12, 13, Review 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conjunctions  14, 15, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continuous tenses see simple and continuous tenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could  25, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countable and uncountable nouns  16, 17, 18, 19, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defining relative clauses  58, 59, 60, 61, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct object  77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't have to  34, 36, 37, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed and -ing adjectives  2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enough and too  70, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-er ... than  8, 9, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel like -ing  33, 67, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for and since  4, 50, Review 2, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future continuous  25, 26, 27, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future progressive see future continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future continuous  25, 26, 27, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going to  Review 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going to and will  21, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going to and present continuous and will  23, 24, 27, Review 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in reported speech  64, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous with future meaning  23, 24, 27, 42, Review 2, Review 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall  21, 22, 27, 42, 67, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will  23, 25, 26, Review 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gerund and infinitive  31, 32, 33, 67, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>going to  21, 22, 23, 24, 27, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gone and been  30, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have (got) to  36, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have something done  28, 29, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how about -ing?  67, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if sentences  8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 30, 69, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if only  74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in case  14, 15, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indirect questions  30, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indirect speech  63, 64, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infinitive and gerund  31, 32, 33, 67, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infinitive of purpose  31, 32, Review 2, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also see want someone to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing and -ed adjectives  2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing and to  31, 32, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in order to  31, 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let's  42, 67, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lot of  16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many and much  16, 17, 18, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mind -ing  33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modal verbs  34, 35, 36, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also see can, could, don't have to, have (got) to, must, mustn't and don't have to, shall, should, will, would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more ... than  8, 9, 10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much and many  16, 17, 18, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must  34, 35, 36, 37, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mustn't  34, 35, 36, 37, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nouns see countable and uncountable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct object and word order  77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in relative clauses  59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obligation  34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive  38, 39, 40, 41, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past and future time  42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past and present questions  42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past continuous  44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past perfect and past simple  44, 45, Review 3, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in reported speech  62, 64, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after wish  75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past participle  38, 39, 40, 47, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past simple  42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after wish  74, 75, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in reported speech  63, 64, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past simple and past perfect  44, 45, Review 3, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past simple and present perfect  48, 49, 50, 51, 52, Review 2, Review 3, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also see if sentences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permission  34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural and singular nouns see countable and uncountable nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefer  33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepositions  46, 60, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present and past questions  42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous and present simple  53, 56, 57, Review 2, Review 3, Review 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with future meaning  23, 24, 27, 42, Review 2, Review 3, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect  4, 47, 69, Review 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect and past simple  48, 49, 50, 51, 52, Review 2, Review 3, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect continuous and simple  53, 54, Review 1, Review 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present simple  14, 15, 48, 49, 69, Review 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in reported speech 64, 65
present simple and continuous 55, 56, 57, Review 2, Review 3, Review 5
also see if sentences
progressive tenses see simple and continuous tenses
questions
indirect questions 30
past and present questions 42, 43
rather 33, 67, 68
relative clauses (defining) 58, 59, 60, 61, Review 3, Review 5
reporting (indirect speech) 62, 63, 64, 65, Review 3
shall 21, 22, 27, 42, 67, 68
should and shouldn’t 34, 35, 41, Review 3, Review 5
simple and continuous tenses 55, 56, 57, Review 2, Review 3, Review 5
since and for 4, 50, Review 2, Review 4
singular and plural nouns see countable and uncountable
some 16, 17, 18, 19
subject (in relative clauses) 59
substitution words 66
suggestions 67, 68
tenses (contrasted)
future Review 4
going to and will 21, 22
going to and present continuous and will 23, 24, 27, Review 3
will and will be–ing 23, 26, 27
past and future time 42
past perfect and past simple 44, 45, Review 3
present continuous and present simple 53, 56, 57, Review 2, Review 3, Review 5
present perfect and past simple 48, 49, 50, 31, 52, Review 2, Review 3
present perfect continuous and simple 33, 54
tenses see future continuous, future time, going to, past continuous, past perfect, past simple, present continuous, present perfect, present simple, shall, simple and continuous tenses, will than see comparing
that (in relative clauses) 60, 61
too 31, 32, 33
too and enough 70, 71
too and very 70, 71, Review 5
uncountable and countable nouns 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
unless 14, 15, Review 5
until 69
used to 72
verb forms see tenses
very and too 70, 71, Review 5
want someone to do something 73, Review 2
when (as a conjunction) 69
which (in relative clauses) 60, 61
who (in relative clauses) 58, 59, 60, 61, Review 3, Review 5
whom (in relative clauses) 58, 59
whose (in relative clauses) 58, 59
why don’t we…? 67, 68
will 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, Review 3
will be–ing 25, 26, 27, Review 5
also see if sentences
wish 74, 75, 76
word order 30, 70, 71, 77, Review 2, Review 4, Review 5
would
would like 28, 29, 33, 67, 68
would love 67, 68
would rather 33, 67, 68
in reported speech 64, 65, Review 3
also see if sentences

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