

## question formation

- 1 **Should we** buy her a present? How long **have you** been waiting? How many children **does your sister** have? (1 2))
- 2 Why **didn't you** like the film? **Isn't this** a beautiful place?
- 3 **What** are they talking **about**? **Who** does this bag belong to?
- 4 **Who lives** in that house? **How many people follow** you on Twitter?

- 1 We make questions with modal verbs and with tenses where there is an auxiliary verb (*be, have, etc.*) by inverting the subject and the modal / auxiliary verb. With the present and past simple, we add the auxiliary verb *do / does* or *did* before the subject.
- 2 We often use negative questions to show surprise or when we expect somebody to agree with us.
- 3 If a verb is followed by a preposition, the preposition comes at the end of the question, not at the beginning NOT *About what are you talking?*
  - We often just use the question word and the preposition, e.g. **A** *I'm thinking*. **B** *What about?*
- 4 When *who / what / which, etc.* is the **subject** of the question, we **don't** use *do / did*, e.g. *Who wrote this?* NOT *Who did write this?*

## indirect questions

- Could you tell me **what time the shop next door opens**? Do you know **if (whether) Mark's coming to the meeting**? (1 3))

We use indirect questions when we want to ask a question in a more polite way, and begin with *Can / Could you tell me...?* or when we introduce a question with, e.g. *Do you know...? Do you remember...?*

Compare

*What time does the shop next door open?* (direct question), and *Could you tell me what time the shop next door opens?* (indirect question)

- In indirect questions the order is subject + verb. *Can you tell me where **it is**?* NOT *Can you tell me where **is it**?*
- We don't use *do / did* in the second part of the question. *Do you know where he lives?* NOT *where does he live.*
- You can use *if* or *whether* in questions without a question word (*What, How many, etc.*) and after *Can you tell me, Do you know, etc.*

### Other expressions followed by the word order of indirect questions

The word order of indirect questions is used after:

I wonder..., e.g. **I wonder** why they didn't come.

I'm not sure..., e.g. **I'm not sure** what time it starts.

I can't remember..., e.g. **I can't remember** where I left my phone.

I want to know..., e.g. **I want to know** what time you're coming home.

Do you have any idea...?, e.g. **Do you have any idea if (whether) James is on holiday this week?**

### a Order the words to make questions.



tomorrow can't Why come you ?

*Why can't you come tomorrow?*

- 1 I Should her tell I feel how ?
- 2 friend known long best have How you your ?
- 3 tell when you train next leaves the Could me ?
- 4 housework family in Who your the does ?
- 5 are What about you thinking ?
- 6 at don't weekend you What doing the like ?
- 7 music to does What Jane kind like listening of ?
- 8 you time film know finishes Do what the ?
- 9 class students yesterday to many came How ?
- 10 you remember is where Do the restaurant ?

### b Complete the questions with the words in brackets.

Where did you go on holiday last year? (you / go)

- 1 How often \_\_\_\_\_ exercise? (you / usually do)
- 2 Who \_\_\_\_\_ *Oliver Twist*? (write)
- 3 Could you tell me how much \_\_\_\_\_? (this book / cost)
- 4 I can't remember where \_\_\_\_\_ my car this morning. (I / park)
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ your trip to Paris last weekend? (you / enjoy)
- 6 What kind of work \_\_\_\_\_? (your sister / do)
- 7 Who \_\_\_\_\_ the last biscuit? (eat)
- 8 Do you know what time \_\_\_\_\_ on a Saturday? (the swimming pool / open)
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ the present you gave her? (your sister / not like)
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ play your music so loud? I can't concentrate. (you / have to)

auxiliary verbs



- 1 I like cats, but my husband **doesn't**.  
Sally's coming tonight, but Angela **isn't**. (1 13))
- 2 A I loved his latest novel.  
B **So did I**.  
A I haven't finished yet.  
B **Neither (Nor) have I**.  
Andrew's a doctor and **so is his wife**.
- 3 A I don't like shopping online.  
B **I do**. I buy a lot of my clothes online.
- 4 A I went to a psychic yesterday.  
B **Did you?**  
A I'll make the dinner.  
B **Will you?** That's great!
- 5 A You didn't lock the door!  
B **I did** lock it, I know I **did**.  
A Silvia isn't coming.  
B She **is** coming. I've just spoken to her.
- 6 You won't forget, **will** you? She can speak Italian, **can't** she?

We use auxiliary verbs (*do, have, etc.*) or modal verbs (*can, must, etc.*):

- to avoid repeating the main verb / verb phrase, e.g. NOT *I like cats but my husband doesn't like cats*.
- with *so* and *neither* to say that someone or something is the same. Use *so* + auxiliary + subject with a positive verb, and *neither* (or *nor*) + auxiliary + subject with a negative verb.
- to say that someone or something is different.
- to make 'reply questions', to show interest or surprise.
- to show emphasis in a positive sentence, often when you want to contradict what somebody says. With the present / past simple, we add *do / does / did* before the main verb. With other auxiliaries, e.g. *be, have, will* the auxiliary verb is stressed and not contracted.
- to make question tags, usually to check information. We use a positive auxiliary with a negative verb and a negative auxiliary with a positive verb.
  - Question tags are often used simply to ask another person to agree with you, e.g. *It's a nice day, isn't it?* In this case the question tag is said with falling intonation, i.e. the voice goes down.
  - Question tags can also be used to check something you think is true, e.g. *She's a painter, isn't she?* In this case the question tag is said with rising intonation, as in a normal *yes / no* question.

a Complete the mini-dialogues with an auxiliary or modal verb.

- A You didn't remember to buy coffee.  
B I **did** remember. It's in the cupboard.
- 1 A He's booked the flights, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
B Yes, I think so.
- 2 A It's hot today, \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
B Yes, it's boiling.
- 3 A Why didn't you go to the meeting?  
B I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the meeting, but I left early.
- 4 A I wouldn't like to be a celebrity.  
B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 5 A Emma doesn't like me.  
B She \_\_\_\_\_ like you. She just doesn't want to go out with you.
- 6 A Mike's arriving tomorrow!  
B \_\_\_\_\_ he? I thought he was arriving today.
- 7 A What did you think of the film?  
B Tom liked it, but I \_\_\_\_\_. I thought it was awful.
- 8 A Are you a vegetarian?  
B Yes, I am and so \_\_\_\_\_ my boyfriend.
- 9 A You'll remember to call me, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
B Yes, of course!
- 10 I really want to go to Egypt, but unfortunately my husband \_\_\_\_\_. He hates the heat.

b Complete the conversation with a suitable auxiliary verb.

- A You're Tom's sister, <sup>1</sup>*aren't* you?  
B Yes, I'm Carla.
- A It's a great club, <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it?  
B Well, it's OK. But I don't like the music much.
- A <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you? I love it! I've never been here before.  
B Neither <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I don't go clubbing very often.
- A Oh <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_? I <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. In fact, I usually go most weekends.  
B <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you? I can't afford to go out every weekend.
- A I didn't see you at Tom's birthday party last Saturday. Why <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you go?  
B I <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ go but I arrived really late because my car broke down.
- A Oh, that's why I didn't see you. I left early.  
B I fancy a drink. I'm really thirsty after all that dancing.
- A So <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I. Let's go to the bar.

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## present perfect simple and continuous

### present perfect simple: *have / has + past participle*

- 1 **Have you ever written** a blog? (1 37)))
- 2 We've just **landed** but we **haven't got off** the plane yet.  
I've already **told** you three times.
- 3 It's the best book I've ever **read**.
- 4 My computer's **crashed**! Look, it's **started** snowing.
- 5 I've **known** Miriam since I was a child.  
My sister **has had** flu for ten days now.
- 6 How many Agatha Christie novels **have you read**?  
**They've seen** each other twice this week.

### We use the present perfect simple:

- 1 to talk about past experiences when you don't say when something happened.
- 2 with *just, yet, and already*.
- 3 with superlatives and *the first, second, last time, etc.*
- 4 for finished actions (when no time is specified) which have present results.
- 5 with non-action verbs (= verbs not usually used in the continuous form, e.g. *be, have, know, like, etc.*) to say that something started in the past and is still true now.
  - This use is common with time expressions like *How long...?, for or since, all day | evening, etc.*
  - Don't use the present simple or continuous in this situation: NOT *I know Miriam since I was a child.*
- 6 when we say or ask *how much | many* we have done or *how often* we have done something up to now.

### present perfect continuous: *have / has + been + verb + -ing*

- 1 How long **have you been feeling** ill? (1 38)))  
He's **been chatting** online all evening.
- 2 I **haven't been sleeping** well. It's **been raining** all day.
- 3 I've **been shopping** all morning. I'm exhausted.  
A Take your shoes off. They're filthy.  
B Yes, I know. I've **been working** in the garden.

### We use the present perfect continuous:

- 1 with action verbs, to say that an action started in the past and is still happening now.
  - This use is common with time expressions like *How long...?, for or since, all day | evening, etc.*
  - Don't use the present simple or continuous in this situation.  
NOT *I know Miriam since I was a child.*
- 2 for repeated actions, especially with a time expression, e.g. *all day, recently*.
- 3 for continuous actions which have just finished (but which have present results).

- 1 I've **been learning** French for the last three years. He's **liked** classical music since he was a teenager. (1 39)))
- 2 She's **been having** piano lessons since she was a child. They've **had** that car for at least ten years.
- 3 We've **lived** in this town since 1980. We've **been living** in a rented flat for the last two months.
- 4 I've **painted** the kitchen. I've **been painting** the kitchen.

- 1 To talk about an unfinished action we normally use the present perfect continuous with action verbs and the present perfect simple with non-action verbs.
- 2 Some verbs can be action or non-action depending on their meaning, e.g. *have piano lessons = action, have a car = non-action*.
- 3 With the verbs *live* or *work* you can often use the present perfect simple or continuous. However, we normally use the present perfect continuous for shorter, more temporary actions.
- 4 The present perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an action (= the kitchen has been painted). The present perfect continuous emphasizes the duration of an action, which may or may not be finished (= the painting of the kitchen may not be finished yet).

- a **Circle** the correct form of the verb. Tick (✓) if both are possible.

Have you ever **tried** / *been trying* caviar?

- 1 She's *worked* / *been working* here since July.
- 2 Your mother has *phoned* / *been phoning* three times this morning!
- 3 The kids are exhausted because they've *run* / *been running* around all day.
- 4 Tim and Lucy haven't *seen* / *been seeing* our new house.
- 5 I've never *met* / *been meeting* her boyfriend. Have you?
- 6 It's *rained* / *been raining* all morning.
- 7 Bill has just *gone* / *been going* to work. He won't be back till this evening.
- 8 My sister has *lived* / *been living* alone since her divorce.

- b Complete the sentence with the best form of the verb in brackets, present perfect simple or continuous.

I've *bought* a new car. Do you like it? (buy)

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ Jack and Ann for years. (know)
- 2 You look really hot. \_\_\_\_\_ at the gym? (you / work out)
- 3 Emily \_\_\_\_\_ her homework yet, so I'm afraid she can't go out. (not do)
- 4 They don't live in London, they \_\_\_\_\_. (move)
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ time to cook anything. (not have)
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ for hours. Is this the right way? (walk)
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ my diary again? (read)
- 8 Oh no! I \_\_\_\_\_ my finger on this knife. (cut)

## adjectives as nouns, adjective order

### adjectives as nouns



- 1 **The English** are famous for drinking tea. (1 43))  
**The Chinese** invented paper.  
**The Dutch** make wonderful cheeses.
- 2 **The poor** are getting poorer and **the rich** are getting richer.  
 The government needs to create more jobs for **the unemployed**.

- You can use *the* + some adjectives to talk about groups of people, e.g.
  - 1 nationalities that end in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-ese*, and *-ss*, e.g. *the French*, *the Spanish*, *the British*, *the Japanese*, *the Irish*, *the Swiss*, etc. (**but** the Czechs) (most other nationality words are nouns and are used in the plural, e.g. *The Brazilians*, *the Poles*, *the Turks*, *the Hungarians*, *the Argentinians*, etc.)
  - 2 specific groups in society, e.g. *the young*, *the old* (or *the elderly*), *the sick* (= people who are ill), *the blind*, *the deaf*, *the homeless*, *the dead*.
- To talk about one person use, e.g. *a Japanese woman*, *a rich man*, etc. NOT *a Japanese*, *a rich*  
 You can also use adjective + *people* to talk about a group of people, e.g. *poor people*, *homeless people*, *old people*, *French people*.

### adjective order

We've got a **lovely old** cottage just outside Bath. (1 44))  
 She has **long fair** hair.  
 I bought a **beautiful Italian leather** belt.

- You can put more than one adjective before a noun (often two and occasionally three). These adjectives go in a particular order, e.g. NOT *an old lovely cottage*
- Opinion adjectives, e.g. *beautiful*, *nice*, *lovely*, always go before descriptive adjectives, e.g. *big*, *old*, *round*.
- If there is more than one descriptive adjective, they go in this order:

OPINION	SIZE	AGE	SHAPE	COLOUR	PATTERN
expensive	little	brand new	long	purple	striped
beautiful					
ORIGIN / PLACE	MATERIAL	NOUN			
French	silk	scarf			
Italian		car			

a Re-write the underlined phrase using *the* + an adjective.

- People from Spain enjoy eating out. *The Spanish*
- 1 People from the Netherlands tend to be good at languages.
  - 2 Florence Nightingale looked after the people who weren't well during the Crimean war.
  - 3 The system of reading for people who can't see is called Braille.
  - 4 People from France think that their cuisine is the best in the world.
  - 5 Ambulances arrived to take the people who had been injured to hospital.
  - 6 People from Switzerland are usually very punctual.
  - 7 The worst season for people without a home is winter.
  - 8 There is a discount for students and people without a job.
  - 9 The monument was erected to honour the people who died from the Second World War.
  - 10 There are special TV programmes for people who can't hear which use sign language.

b Write the adjectives in brackets in the right place. Change *a* to *an* where necessary.

- a big car park (empty)    *a big empty car park*
- 1 a man (young / attractive)
  - 2 shoes (old / dirty)
  - 3 a velvet jacket (black / beautiful)
  - 4 a woman (fat / short / American)
  - 5 a beach (sandy / long)
  - 6 a country house (lovely / old)
  - 7 a leather bag (Italian / stylish)
  - 8 eyes (huge / dark)
  - 9 a dog (black / friendly / old)
  - 10 a T-shirt (striped / cotton)

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## narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous

### narrative tenses

- 1 We **arrived** at the airport and **checked in**. (2 8))
- 2 We **were having** dinner when the plane hit some turbulence.  
At nine o'clock most people on the plane **were reading** or **were trying** to sleep.
- 3 When we arrived at the airport, we suddenly realized that we **had left** one of the suitcases in the taxi.
- 4 We'd **been flying** for about two hours when suddenly the captain told us to fasten our seat belts because we were flying into some very bad weather.

- 1 We use the **past simple** to talk about consecutive actions or situations in the past, i.e. for the main events in a story.
- 2 We use the **past continuous** (*was / were + verb + -ing*) to describe a longer continuous past action or situation which was in progress when another action happened, or to describe an action or situation that was not complete at a past time.

a Circle the correct verb form.



Meg and Liam McGowan **got** / *were getting* a nasty surprise when they <sup>1</sup>*had checked in* / *were checking in* at Heathrow airport yesterday with their baby Shaun. They <sup>2</sup>*had won* / *won* three free plane tickets to Rome in a competition, and they <sup>3</sup>*were looking forward to* / *had been looking forward to* their trip for months. But, unfortunately, they <sup>4</sup>*had been forgetting* / *had forgotten* to get a passport for their son, so Shaun couldn't fly. Luckily, they <sup>5</sup>*had arrived* / *were arriving* very early for their flight, so they still had time to do something about it. They <sup>6</sup>*had run* / *ran* to the police station in the airport to apply for an emergency passport. Meg <sup>7</sup>*was going* / *went* with Shaun to the photo machine while Liam <sup>8</sup>*had filled in* / *was filling in* the forms. The passport was ready in an hour, so they <sup>9</sup>*hurried* / *were hurrying* to the gate and <sup>10</sup>*got* / *had got* on the plane.

- 3 We use the **past perfect** (*had + past participle*) to talk about the 'earlier past', i.e. things which happened before the main event(s).
- 4 We use the **past perfect continuous** (*had been + verb + -ing*) with action verbs to talk about longer continuous actions or situations that started before the main events happened and have continued up to that point. Non-action verbs (e.g. *be, have, know, like*, etc.) are not normally used in the past continuous or past perfect continuous.

### past perfect simple or continuous?

Lina was crying because she'd **been reading** a very sad book. (2 9))  
Lina didn't want to see the film, because she'd already **read** the book.

- The past perfect continuous emphasizes the continuation of an activity. The past perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an activity.

b Put the verb in brackets in the past perfect simple (*had done*) or continuous (*had been doing*). If you think both are possible, use the continuous form.

- His English was very good. He'd been learning it for five years. (learn)
- 1 I was really fed up because we \_\_\_\_\_ for hours. (queue)
  - 2 She went to the police to report that someone \_\_\_\_\_ her bag. (steal)
  - 3 It \_\_\_\_\_ all morning. The streets were wet, and there were puddles everywhere. (rain)
  - 4 She got to work late because she \_\_\_\_\_ her phone at home and \_\_\_\_\_ go back and get it. (leave, have to)
  - 5 I almost didn't recognize Tony at the party. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot since I last saw him. (change)
  - 6 The tourists' faces were very red. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun all morning and they \_\_\_\_\_ any sun cream. (sit, not put on)
  - 7 I could see from their expressions that my parents \_\_\_\_\_. (argue)
  - 8 Jess had a bandage on her arm because she \_\_\_\_\_ off her bike that morning. (fall)
  - 9 I was amazed because I \_\_\_\_\_ such an enormous plane before. (never see)
  - 10 How long \_\_\_\_\_ before you realized that you were lost? (walk)

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## the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases

- 1 He walks very **slowly**. I speak five languages **fluently**. The driver was **seriously** injured in the accident. (2 13))
- 2 I **hardly ever** have time for breakfast. Liam's **always** late for work. I would **never** have thought you were 40.
- 3 My parents will be **here in half an hour**. It rained **all day yesterday**.
- 4 I've **nearly** finished. We're **incredibly** tired. My husband works **a lot** but he doesn't earn **much**.
- 5 **Unfortunately**, the parcel never arrived. **Ideally**, we should leave here at 10.00.



My parents will be here in half an hour.

Adverbs can describe an action (e.g. *he walks slowly*) or modify adjectives or other adverbs (e.g. *it's incredibly expensive, he works very hard*). They can either be one word (e.g. *often*) or a phrase (e.g. *once a week*).

- 1 **Adverbs of manner** describe how somebody does something. They usually go after the verb or verb phrase, however, with passive verbs they usually go in mid-position (before the main verb but after an auxiliary verb).

- a Underline the adverbs or adverbial phrases and correct the sentences where the order is wrong.

We're going to be unfortunately late. ✗

Unfortunately, we're going to be late.

He can speak German fluently. ✓

- 1 She liked very much the present.
- 2 Mark came last night very late home.
- 3 The ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident after a few minutes.
- 4 A young man was injured badly and was taken to hospital.
- 5 I was extremely tired last night.
- 6 She's lazy a bit about doing her homework.
- 7 I forgot your birthday almost, but fortunately my sister reminded me.
- 8 We luckily had taken an umbrella, because it started to rain just after we'd left.
- 9 Mary doesn't always eat healthily, because she often has snacks between meals.
- 10 Jack has been apparently sacked.

- 2 **Adverbs of frequency** go before the main verb but after the verb *to be*.
  - *Sometimes, usually, and normally* can also be put at the beginning of the phrase or sentence for emphasis.
  - If there are two auxiliary verbs, the adverb goes after the first one.
- 3 **Adverbs of time and place** usually go at the end of a sentence or clause. Place adverbs normally go before time adverbs. NOT *My parents will be in half an hour here*.
- 4 **Adverbs of degree** describe how much something is done, or modify an adjective.
  - *extremely, incredibly, very, etc.* are used with adjectives and adverbs and go before them.
  - *a lot* and *much* are often used with verbs and go after the verb or verb phrase.
  - *a little | a bit (of)* can be used with adjectives or verbs, e.g. *I'm a bit | a little tired. We rested a bit of | a little after the flight.*
- 5 **Comment adverbs** (which give the speaker's opinion) usually go at the beginning of a sentence or clause. Other common comment adverbs are *luckily, basically, clearly, obviously, apparently, eventually, etc.*



### Other adverbs

Most other adverbs go in mid-position, e.g. I **just** need ten more minutes. She didn't **even** say goodbye. She'll **probably** come in the end.

- b Put the adverbs in brackets in the normal position in these sentences.

*seriously*  
She wasn't λ injured when she fell. (seriously)

- 1 Their house was damaged in the fire. (badly, last week)
- 2 Ben is at his friend's house. (often, in the evening)
- 3 My father has a nap. (usually, in the afternoon)
- 4 Julia left and she didn't say goodbye. (early, even)
- 5 Martin talks fast. (always, incredibly)
- 6 His brother died in a skiing accident. (apparently, nearly)
- 7 We're going to the cinema. (probably, tonight)
- 8 I send emails. (rarely, nowadays)
- 9 I've bought a beautiful new coat. (just, really)
- 10 Karen realized that she was going to learn to drive. (eventually, never)

## future perfect and future continuous

### future perfect: *will have* + past participle

The decorators **will have finished** painting by Tuesday, so we can move back into the flat then. (2 29)))  
The football club say that they **'ll have built** the new stadium in six months.  
Laura **won't have arrived** before dinner so I'll leave some food in the oven for her.  
When **will they have learnt** enough English to be able to communicate fluently?

We use the future perfect (*will have* + past participle) to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.

- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions *by Saturday / March / 2030*, etc. or *in two weeks / months*, etc.
- *By* + a time expression = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months* or *in six months' time*.
- We form the negative with *won't have* + past participle and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won't*.

#### a Complete the sentences using the future perfect or future continuous.

- The film starts at 7.00. I will arrive at 7.15. When I arrive at the cinema the film *will have started*. (start)
- The flight to Geneva takes off at 9.00 and lands at 10.30. At 10.00 they \_\_\_\_\_ to Geneva. (fly)
  - I usually save €200 a month. By the end of the year, I \_\_\_\_\_ €2,400. (save)
  - Rebecca leaves at 6.30. It takes her an hour get to work. At 7.00 tomorrow she \_\_\_\_\_ to work. (drive)
  - The meeting starts at 2.00 and finishes at 3.30. Don't call me at 2.30 because we \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting. (have)
  - Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in May. By June he \_\_\_\_\_ for his car. (pay)
  - Their last exam is on May 31st. By the end of May they \_\_\_\_\_ their exams. (finish)
  - She writes a chapter of her novel a week. This week she's on chapter five. By the end of this week she \_\_\_\_\_ five chapters. (write)
  - Sonia is usually at the gym between 6.30 and 7.30. There's no point phoning Sonia now. It's 7.00 and she \_\_\_\_\_ at the gym. (work out)
  - The film started downloading at 7.30. It will take another hour. The film \_\_\_\_\_ at 8.30. (download)

### future continuous: *will be* + verb + *-ing*

Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.00 as we **'ll be having** dinner then. (2 30)))  
Good luck with your test tomorrow. **I'll be thinking** of you.  
This time tomorrow **I'll be sitting** at a café **drinking** a beer.  
Come at 7.00 because **we won't be starting** dinner until 8.00.  
**Will you be waiting** for me when I get off the train?  
**I'll be going** to the supermarket later. Do you want anything?

- Use the future continuous (*will be* + verb + *ing*) to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. Compare:  
**We'll have** dinner at 8.00 (= we will start dinner at 8.00)  
**We'll be having** dinner at 8.00 (= at 8.00 we will already have started having dinner)
- We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided.
- We form the negative with *won't be* + verb + *ing* and make questions by inverting the subject and *will / won't*.

#### b Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets in the future perfect or continuous.

- A Well, it looks like we'll be having very different weather in the future if climate change continues.
- B What do you mean?
- A Well, they say *we'll be having* much higher temperatures here in London, as high as 30°. And remember, we  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach, (have)  
we 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (not lie)  
in 30°, which is quite different. (work)  
And islands like the Maldives  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ by 2150 (disappear)  
because of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ by the middle (double)  
of the century too, so even more people  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ by then to (move)  
the cities looking for work. Big cities  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ even bigger by (grow)  
then. Can you imagine the traffic?
- B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Petrol  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ completely by (run out)  
then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (invent)  
a new method of transport, so we  
9 \_\_\_\_\_ around in (fly)  
air cars or something.

## zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

### zero conditional



If you **want** to be fit, you **need to** do some exercise every day. (2 39))

If people **are wearing** headphones in the street, they often **don't notice** other people.

If you **haven't been** to New York, you **haven't lived**.

To talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else, we use *if* + present simple, and the present simple in the other clause.

- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

### first conditional

If the photos **are** good, I'll **send** them to you. (2 40))

If you're **not going** to Jason's party, I'm **not going to go** either.

If I **haven't come back** by 9.00, **start** dinner without me. I'll **have finished** in an hour **if** you **don't** disturb me.

To talk about something which will probably happen in the future, we use *if* + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause.

- You can use any present form in the *if*-clause (present simple, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (*will*, *going to*, future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.

### future time clauses

I'll be ready as **soon as** I've **had** a cup of coffee. (2 41))

Send me a message **when** your train's **coming into** the station.

I'm not going to buy the new model **until** the price **has gone down** a bit.

I'm not going to work overtime this weekend **unless** I **get** paid for it.

Take your umbrella **in case** it's **raining** when you leave work.

When you are talking about the future, use a present tense after these expressions: *as soon as*, *when*, *until*, *unless*, *before*, *after*, and *in case*. This can be any present form, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect.

- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:

*I'll take an umbrella if it rains.* = I won't take an umbrella if doesn't rain.

*I'll take an umbrella in case it rains.* = I'll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain.

#### a Circle the correct form.

Don't worry. Rob will have passed / *has passed* the exam if he's studied enough.

- If you're *not feeling* / *won't be feeling* better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor's.
- If we're lucky, we'll *have sold* / *'ve sold* our house by Christmas.
- I'll pay for dinner – if I *have* / *'ll have* enough money!
- If we carry on playing like this, we'll *have scored* / *have scored* ten goals by half time.
- Don't call Sophie now. If it's 8 o'clock, she'll *bath* / *'ll be bathing* the baby.
- If you don't hurry up, you *don't get* / *won't get* to school on time.
- You can be fined if you *aren't wearing* / *won't be wearing* a seat belt in your car.
- If you go out with wet hair, you'll *catch* / *'ll be catching* a cold.
- My suitcase *always gets* / *will always get* lost if I have a connecting flight.
- I *won't go* / *don't go* to work on Monday if my daughter is still ill.

#### b Complete the sentences with a time expression from the list. You have to use some words more than once.

after as soon as (x2) before if  
in case (x2) unless (x2) until when

I'll call you as soon as my plane lands.

- I'm going to pack my suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ I go to bed.
- Do you want to borrow my satnav \_\_\_\_\_ you get lost?
- I'll be leaving work early tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ my boss has a crisis.
- I'll be meeting an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ I'm in London next week.
- Don't worry. I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ I open the letter with my exam results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- Lily will have packed some sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ we get hungry.
- The children will be playing in the park \_\_\_\_\_ it gets dark.
- \_\_\_\_\_ we've had lunch we could go for a walk.
- Don't call the emergency number \_\_\_\_\_ it's a real emergency.



## unreal conditionals

second conditional sentences: *if + past simple, would / wouldn't + infinitive*

- 1 If there **was** a fire in this hotel, it **would be** very difficult to escape. 3 12))  
I **wouldn't have** a car if I **didn't live** in the country.
- 2 If you **weren't** making so much noise, I **could concentrate** better.
- 3 If I **were** you, I'd **make** Jimmy wear a helmet when he's cycling.

- 1 We use second conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical or imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequences.
- 2 In the *if*-clause you can also use the past continuous. In the other clause you can use *could* or *might* instead of *would*.
- 3 With the verb *be* you can use *was* or *were* for *I*, *he*, and *she* in the *if*-clause, e.g. *If Dan was / were here, he would know what to do.* However, in conditionals beginning *If I were you...* to give advice, we always use *were*.

third conditional sentences: *if + past perfect, would / wouldn't have + past participle*

- 1 If you **had come** to class more often, you **would have done** better in the exams. 3 13))  
I **wouldn't have been** late if I **hadn't overslept**.
- 2 He **would have died** if he **hadn't been wearing** a helmet.  
If the jacket **had been** a bit cheaper, I **might have bought** it.

- 1 We use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical past situation and its consequences.
- 2 You can also use the past perfect continuous in the *if*-clause. You can also use *could have* or *might have* instead of *would have* in the other clause.

second or third conditional?

- 1 If you **came** to class more often, you **would** probably **pass** the exam. 3 14))
- 2 If you **had come** to class more often, you **would** probably **have passed** the exam.

Compare the two conditionals.

- 1 = You don't come to class enough. You need to come more often if you want to pass the exam.
- 2 = You didn't come to class enough, so you failed.

### Mixed conditionals

We sometimes mix second and third conditionals if a hypothetical situation in the past has a present / future consequence, e.g. *You wouldn't be so tired if you had gone to bed earlier last night.*  
*If he really loved you, he would have asked you to marry him.*

a Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets, using a second or third conditional.

If Tim *hadn't got injured*, he would have played in the final. (not get injured)

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ so much food if you'd told me you weren't hungry. (not made)
- 2 If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ money to members of your family. (not lend)
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ Jack to help me if he wasn't so busy. (ask)
- 4 Joe \_\_\_\_\_ an accident if he hadn't been driving so fast. (not have)
- 5 I'd run the marathon if I \_\_\_\_\_ a bit fitter. (be)
- 6 If you \_\_\_\_\_ where you were going, you wouldn't have fallen over. (look)
- 7 I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ dancing if you came to the classes with me. (enjoy)
- 8 We'd go to the local restaurant if they \_\_\_\_\_ the menu from time to time. (change)
- 9 Nina wouldn't have gone abroad if she \_\_\_\_\_ to find a job here. (be able)
- 10 If you \_\_\_\_\_ for a discount in the shop, they might have given you one. (ask)

b Complete using a second or third conditional.

You didn't wait ten minutes. You didn't see Jim.

If *you'd waited ten minutes*, you *would have seen Jim*.

- 1 Luke missed the train. He was late for the interview.  
If Luke \_\_\_\_\_ the train, he \_\_\_\_\_ late for the interview
- 2 Millie didn't buy the top. She didn't have any money.  
Millie \_\_\_\_\_ the top if she \_\_\_\_\_ some money.
- 3 It started snowing. We didn't reach the top.  
If \_\_\_\_\_ snowing, we \_\_\_\_\_ the top.
- 4 Rebecca drinks too much coffee. She sleeps badly.  
If Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ so much coffee, she \_\_\_\_\_ badly.
- 5 I don't drive to work. There's so much traffic.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ to work if \_\_\_\_\_ so much traffic.
- 6 Matt doesn't treat Sue well. She won't stay with him.  
If Matt \_\_\_\_\_ his girlfriend better, she \_\_\_\_\_ with him.
- 7 You don't do any exercise. You don't feel healthy.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot healthier if you \_\_\_\_\_ some exercise.
- 8 The taxi driver had satnav. He found the street easily.  
The driver \_\_\_\_\_ the street if he \_\_\_\_\_ satnav.
- 9 Jim bought the wrong size. I had to change the sweater.  
If Jim \_\_\_\_\_ the right size, I \_\_\_\_\_ the sweater.
- 10 You get up late. You waste half the morning.  
If you \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ half the morning.

structures after wish

wish + would / wouldn't



I wish cyclists **wouldn't cycle** on the pavement! (3 15))  
 I wish you'd **spend** a bit more time with the children.  
 I wish the bus **would come**. I'm freezing.  
 I wish you **wouldn't leave** your shoes there. I almost fell over them.

We use *wish* + person / thing + *would* to talk about things we want to happen, or stop happening because they annoy us.

- You can't use *wish* + *would* for a wish about yourself, e.g. NOT *I wish I would...*

wish + past simple or past perfect

- 1 I wish **I was** ten years younger! (3 18))  
 I wish **I could** understand what they're saying.  
 2 I wish **I hadn't bought** those shoes.  
 I wish **you'd told** me the truth.

- 1 We use *wish* + past simple to talk about things we would like to be different in the present / future (but which are impossible or unlikely).  
 • After *wish* you can use *was* or *were* with *I*, *he*, *she*, and *it*, e.g. *I wish I was / were taller*.  
 2 We use *wish* + past perfect to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past and which you now regret.



If only...

We can also use *If only* instead of *I wish* in all these structures, e.g. *If only he'd hurry up!* *If only I had a bit more money.* *If only she hadn't told him about the affair!*

a Write sentences with *I wish...would / wouldn't*.

It annoys me that... you don't put away your clothes.

*I wish you'd put away your clothes!*

It annoys me that...

- shop assistants aren't more polite \_\_\_\_\_.
- you turn the heating up all the time \_\_\_\_\_.
- my sister doesn't tidy our room \_\_\_\_\_.
- the neighbour's dog barks at night \_\_\_\_\_.
- it doesn't stop raining \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jane talks about her boyfriend so much \_\_\_\_\_.
- my dad sings in front of my friends \_\_\_\_\_.
- you drive so fast! \_\_\_\_\_.
- my husband doesn't do the washing-up \_\_\_\_\_.
- the bus doesn't come \_\_\_\_\_.

b Complete with the verb in the past simple or past perfect.

I wish I was a bit thinner! My clothes don't fit me! (be)

- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ naturally blonde hair! (have)
- Suzanne wishes her parents \_\_\_\_\_ so far away. (not live)
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ learning English when I was a child! (start)
- This flat's so cold! I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ central heating. (have)
- I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ more expensive seats. I can't see a thing. (buy)
- The party sounds as if it was great fun. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ there. (be)
- Is it only five o'clock? I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ dark so early in winter. (not get)
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ speak French. It would be useful in this job. (can)
- This suitcase is too heavy. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ so many clothes! (not pack)
- I'm really tired. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ by car instead of deciding to walk. (go)
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ an only child. I'd love to have brothers and sisters. (not be)
- I'd love to be able to play the piano. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a child. (learn)



## gerunds and infinitives

### verbs followed by the gerund and verbs followed by the infinitive

- 1 I **enjoy listening** to music. I **couldn't help laughing**. (3 37)))
- 2 I **want to speak** to you. They **can't afford to buy** a new car.
- 3 It **might rain** tonight. I'd **rather eat in** than go out tonight.

When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + *-ing*) or the infinitive (with or without *to*).

- 1 Use the **gerund** after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. *enjoy, can't help*.
  - When a phrasal verb is followed by another verb, the verb is the **gerund**, e.g. *carry on, keep on, give up, look forward to*, etc.
- 2 Use the **infinitive (with to)** after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. *want, afford*.
- 3 Use the **infinitive (without to)** after modal verbs and some expressions, e.g. *might, would rather*, and after the verbs *make* and *let*.
  - In the passive, *make* is followed by the infinitive with *to*. Compare *My boss makes us work hard. At school we were made to wear a uniform.*

► **p.164 Appendix** Verb patterns: verbs followed by the gerund or infinitive

### like, love, hate, and prefer

*like, love, hate, and prefer* are usually used with the gerund in British English but can also be used with the infinitive.

We tend to use the gerund when we talk generally and the infinitive when we talk specifically e.g.

*I like swimming* (general)

*I like to swim first thing in the morning* when there aren't many people there (specific)

*I prefer cycling to driving* (general)

*You don't need to give me a lift to the station.* I prefer to walk (specific)

When *like, love, hate, and prefer* are used with *would*, they are always followed by *to* + infinitive, e.g. *I'd prefer to stay at home tonight, I'd love to come with you.*

### verbs that can be followed by either gerund or infinitive with to

- 1 It **started to rain**. It **started raining**. (3 38)))
- 2 **Remember to lock** the door.  
I **remember going** to Venice as a child.  
Sorry, I **forgot to do** it.  
I'll never **forget seeing** the Taj Mahal.  
I **tried to open** the window.  
**Try calling** Miriam on her mobile.  
You **need to clean** the car.  
The car **needs cleaning**.

- 1 Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) **with no difference in meaning**. The most common verbs like this are *start, begin, and continue*.
- 2 Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) **with a change of meaning**.
  - *remember* + infinitive = you remember first, then you do something. *Remember* + gerund = you do something then you remember it.
  - *forget* + infinitive = you didn't remember to do something.  
*forget* + gerund = You did something and you won't forget it. It is more common in the negative.
  - *try* + infinitive = make an effort to do something.  
*try* + gerund = experiment to see if something works.
  - *need* + gerund is a passive construction, e.g. *needs cleaning* = needs to be cleaned NOT *needs to clean*.

- a Complete with a gerund or infinitive with *to* of a verb from the list.

carry call come do drive eat out go out take tidy wait work

I'm exhausted! I don't fancy *going out* tonight.

- 1 I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the airport tomorrow. It'll be much quicker.
- 2 Even though the snow was really deep, we managed \_\_\_\_\_ to the local shop and back.
- 3 We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ some shopping – there isn't much food for the weekend.
- 4 I'm very impatient. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in queues.
- 5 I wasn't well and a young man offered \_\_\_\_\_ my bags.
- 6 My parents used to make me \_\_\_\_\_ my room.
- 7 We threatened \_\_\_\_\_ the police if the boys didn't stop throwing stones.
- 8 Do you feel like \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym with me?
- 9 I'd prefer \_\_\_\_\_ instead of getting a takeaway.
- 10 I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ late tonight if you want me to.

- b Circle the correct form.

Your hair needs cutting / *to cut*. It's really long!

- 1 I'll never forget *to see* / *seeing* the Grand Canyon for the first time.
- 2 I need *to call* / *calling* the helpline. My computer has crashed.
- 3 Have you tried *to take* / *taking* a tablet to help you sleep?
- 4 I must have my keys somewhere. I can remember *to lock* / *locking* the door this morning.
- 5 I had to run home because I had forgotten *to turn* / *turning* the oven off.
- 6 Our house needs *to paint* / *painting*. Do you know any good house painters?
- 7 Did you remember *to send* / *sending* your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
- 8 We tried *to learn* / *learning* to ski last winter, but we weren't very good at it.

## used to, be used to, get used to

### used to / didn't use to + infinitive

- 1 I **used to sleep** for eight hours every night, but now I only sleep for six. (3 43))  
I didn't recognize him. He **didn't use to have** a beard.
- 2 When I lived in France as a child we **used to have** croissants for breakfast. We **would buy** them every morning from the local baker.



- 1 We use *used to* / *didn't use to* + infinitive to talk about past habits or repeated actions or situations / states which have changed.
  - *used to* doesn't exist in the present tense. For present habits, use *usually* + the present simple, e.g. *I usually walk to work.* NOT *I use to walk to work.*
- 2 We can also use *would* to refer to repeated actions in the past. However, we don't use *would* for non-action verbs (e.g. *be, have, know, like, etc.*). NOT *I didn't recognize him. He wouldn't have a beard.*

### be used to / get used to + gerund

- 1 I'm **not used to sleeping** with a duvet. I've always (3 44)) slept with blankets.  
Carlos has lived in London for years. He's **used to driving** on the left.
- 2 A I can't **get used to working** at night. I feel tired all the time.  
B Don't worry, you'll soon **get used to it.**

- 1 Use *be used to* + gerund to talk about a new situation which is **now** familiar or less strange.
  - 2 Use *get used to* + gerund to talk about a new situation which is **becoming** familiar or less strange.
- The difference between *be used to* and *get used to* is exactly the same as the difference between *be* and *get* + adjective.

- a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.
- I can't get used to getting up so early. ✓  
She isn't used to have a big dinner in the evening. ✗  
*isn't used to having*
- 1 When we were children we used to playing football in the road.
  - 2 When we visited our British friends in London we couldn't get used to drink tea with breakfast.
  - 3 Have you got used to live in the country or do you still miss the city?
  - 4 I'm really sleepy. I'm not used to staying up so late. I'm usually in bed by midnight.
  - 5 There used to be a cinema in our village, but it closed down three years ago.
  - 6 Paul is used to having very long hair when he was younger.
  - 7 A I don't think I could work at night.  
B It's not so bad. I'm use to it now.
  - 8 Did you use to wear a uniform to school?
  - 9 It's taking me a long time to be used to living on my own.
  - 10 When I had exams at university I used to stay up all night revising.

- b Complete with *used to*, *be used to*, or *get used to* (positive or negative) and the verb in brackets.
- My boyfriend is Spanish, so he *isn't used to driving* on the left. (drive)
- 1 When Nathan started his first job he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 a.m. (get up)
  - 2 I didn't recognize you! You \_\_\_\_\_ long hair, didn't you? (have)
  - 3 Isabelle \_\_\_\_\_ a flat when she was at university, but now she has a house of her own. (rent)
  - 4 When we were children we \_\_\_\_\_ all day playing football in the park. (spend)
  - 5 Jasmine has been a nurse all her life, so she \_\_\_\_\_ nights. (work)
  - 6 I've never worn glasses before, but now I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ them. (wear)
  - 7 Amelia is an only child. She \_\_\_\_\_ her things. (share)
  - 8 Although I've lived in Spain for years, I've never \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 9 or 10 o'clock at night. (have)
  - 9 I \_\_\_\_\_ spinach, but now I love it. (like)
  - 10 If you want to lose weight, then you'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ less. (eat)

## past modals

**must / might / may / can't / couldn't + have + past participle**



- 1 I **must have left** my phone at Anna's. I definitely remember having it there. 4 4))  
You **must have seen** something. You were there when the accident happened.
- 2 Somebody **might have stolen** your wallet when you were getting off the train.  
He still hasn't arrived. I **may not have given** him the right directions.
- 3 She **can't have gone** to bed. It's only ten o'clock!  
You **can't have seen** their faces very clearly. It was too dark.

- We use *must / may / might / can't + have + past participle* to make deductions or speculate about past actions.

- 1 We use *must have* when we are almost sure that something happened or was true.

The opposite of *must have* is *can't have* – see 3 below  
NOT *mustn't have*

- 2 We use *might / may have* when we think it's possible that something happened or was true. We can also use *could have* with this meaning, e.g. *Somebody could have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.*
- 3 We use *can't have* when we are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. We can also use *couldn't have* when the speculation is about the distant past, e.g. *You couldn't have seen their faces very clearly, e.g. She couldn't have gone to bed. It's only ten o'clock.*

**should have / ought to have + past participle**

We've gone the wrong way. We **shouldn't have turned** left at the traffic lights. 4 5))

It's my fault. I **ought to have told** you earlier that my mother was coming.

- Use *should have + past participle* to say that somebody didn't do the right thing, or to express regret or criticism.
- You can use *ought to have* as an alternative to *should have*, e.g. *I ought to have told you earlier.*

- a Rewrite the **bold** sentences using *must / might (not) / can't + have + verb*.

**I'm certain I left my umbrella at home.** It's not in the office.

*I must have left my umbrella at home.*

- 1 Holly's crying. **Perhaps she's had an argument with her boyfriend.** *She...*
- 2 **I'm sure Ben has read my email.** I sent it first thing this morning. *Ben...*
- 3 **I'm sure Sam and Ginny haven't got lost.** They have satnav in their car. *Sam and Ginny...*
- 4 **You saw Ellie yesterday? That's impossible.** She was in bed with flu. *You...*
- 5 **Perhaps John didn't see you.** That's why he didn't say hello. *John...*
- 6 **I'm sure Lucy has bought a new car.** I saw her driving a blue VW Golf! *Lucy...*
- 7 **I'm sure Alex wasn't very ill.** He was only off work for one day. *Alex...*
- 8 They didn't come to our wedding. **Maybe they didn't receive the invitation.** *They...*
- 9 This tastes very sweet. **I'm sure you used too much sugar.** *You...*
- 10 **It definitely wasn't my phone** that rang in the cinema. Mine was on silent. *It...*

- b Respond to the first sentence using *should / shouldn't have* or *ought / oughtn't to have + a verb* in the list.

buy come eat go invite learn sit write take

- A We couldn't understand anybody in Paris.
- B You *should have learnt* some French before you went.
- A Sue is in bed with a stomach ache.
- B She *oughtn't to have eaten* so much chocolate cake yesterday.
- 1 A Tom told me the date of his party, but I've forgotten it.
- B You \_\_\_\_\_ it down.
- 2 A I was late because there was so much traffic.
- B You \_\_\_\_\_ by car. The metro is much faster.
- 3 A Amanda was rude to everyone at my party.
- B You \_\_\_\_\_ her. You know what she's like.
- 4 A I don't have any money left after going shopping yesterday.
- B You \_\_\_\_\_ so many shoes. Did you really need three pairs?
- 5 A You look really tired.
- B I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier last night.
- 6 A The chicken's still frozen solid.
- B I know. You \_\_\_\_\_ it out of the freezer earlier.
- 7 A I think I've burnt my face.
- B I'm not surprised. You \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun all afternoon without any sunscreen.

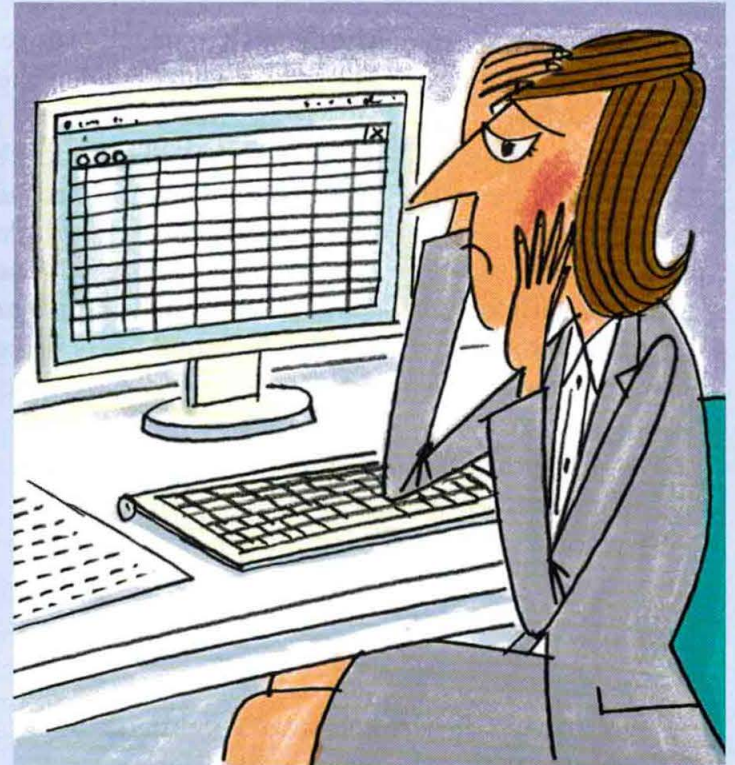
### verbs of the senses

look / feel / smell / sound / taste

- 1 You **look** tired. (4 12)))  
That cake **smells** good!  
These jeans don't **feel** comfortable.
- 2 Tim **looks like** his father. This material **feels like** silk – is it?  
Are you sure this is coffee? It **tastes like** tea.
- 3 She **looks as if** she's been crying. It **smells as if** something's burning. It **sounds as if** it's raining.

- 1 Use *look, feel, etc.* + adjective.
- 2 Use *look, feel, etc.* + *like* + noun.
- 3 Use *look, feel, etc.* + *as if* + clause.
  - You can use *like* or *as though* instead of *as if*, e.g.  
*It sounds like / as though it's raining.*

**Feel like**  
*feel like* can also be used as a verb meaning 'want' / 'would like'. It is followed by a noun or a verb in the gerund, e.g. *I feel like pasta for lunch today* (= I'd like pasta for lunch today). *I don't feel like going to bed* (= I don't want to go to bed).



#### a Match the sentence halves.

- |                             |                                     |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 That group sounds like    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A her mother.                          |
| 2 That boy looks            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | B awful! You need to tune it.          |
| 3 Nora looks like           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | C very soft.                           |
| 4 That guitar sounds        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | D someone has been smoking in here.    |
| 5 Tom looks as if           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | E really sweet.                        |
| 6 Our car sounds as if      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | F Goldplay.                            |
| 7 Your new jacket feels     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | G too young to be drinking beer.       |
| 8 This apple tastes         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | H it's burnt.                          |
| 9 It smells as if           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | I roses.                               |
| 10 Your perfume smells like | <input type="checkbox"/>            | J it's going to break down any moment. |
| 11 This rice tastes as if   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | K he's just run a marathon.            |

#### b Circle the correct form.

- Your boyfriend *looks* / *looks like* a rugby player. He's huge!
- 1 You've gone completely white. You *look* / *look as if* you've seen a ghost!
  - 2 What's for dinner? It *smells* / *smells like* delicious!
  - 3 I think John and Megan have arrived. That *sounds* / *sounds like* their car.
  - 4 Have you ever tried frogs' legs? Apparently they *taste like* / *taste as if* chicken.
  - 5 Are you OK? You *sound* / *sound as if* you've got a cold.
  - 6 Can you put the heating on? It *feels* / *feels like* really cold in here.
  - 7 You *look* / *look like* really happy. Does that mean you got the job?
  - 8 Your new bag *feels* / *feels like* real leather. Is it?
  - 9 Let's throw this milk away. It *tastes* / *tastes like* a bit off.
  - 10 Can you close the window? It *smells* / *smells as if* someone is having a barbecue.

the passive (all forms); *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

the passive (all forms)

present simple	Murderers <b>are</b> usually <b>sentenced</b> to life imprisonment.	4 36)))
present continuous	The trial <b>is being held</b> at the moment.	
present perfect	My car <b>has been stolen</b> .	
past simple	Jim <b>was arrested</b> last month.	
past continuous	The cinema <b>was being rebuilt</b> when it was set on fire.	
past perfect	We saw that one of the windows <b>had been broken</b> .	
future	The prisoner <b>will be released</b> next month. The verdict <b>is going to be given</b> tomorrow.	
infinitive with <i>to</i>	People used <b>to be imprisoned</b> for stealing bread.	
infinitive without <i>to</i>	You can <b>be fined</b> for parking on a yellow line.	
gerund	He paid a fine to avoid <b>being sent</b> to jail.	

- Use the passive when you want to talk about an action, but you are not so interested in saying who or what does / did the action.
- If you also want to mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), use *by*. However, in the majority of passive sentences the agent is not mentioned.

*it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

<p><b>active</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They say that the fire was started deliberately. People think that the mayor will resign.</li> <li>People say the man is in his 40s. The police believe he has left the country.</li> </ol>	<p><b>passive</b></p> <p><b>It is said that</b> the fire was started deliberately. <b>It is thought that</b> the mayor will resign. <b>The man is said to be</b> in his 40s. <b>He is believed to have left</b> the country.</p>	4 37)))
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- This formal structure is used especially in news reports and on TV with the verbs *know*, *tell*, *understand*, *report*, *expect*, *say*, and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.
- You can use *It is said, believed, etc. + that + clause*.
- You can use *He, The man, etc. (i.e. the subject of the clause) + is said, believed, etc. + to + infinitive (e.g. to be) or perfect infinitive (e.g. to have been)*.

**a** Rewrite the sentences in the passive, without the agent.

- The police caught the burglar immediately.  
*The burglar was caught immediately.*
- Police closed the road after the accident.  
The road...
  - Somebody has stolen my handbag.  
My handbag...
  - They are painting my house.  
My house...
  - They'll hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss the problem.  
A meeting...
  - If they hadn't found the bomb in time, it would have exploded.  
If the bomb...
  - The police can arrest you for driving without a licence.  
You...
  - Miranda thinks someone was following her last night.  
Miranda thinks she...
  - I hate somebody waking me up when I'm fast asleep.  
I hate...
  - They're going to close the local police station.  
The local police station...

**b** Rephrase the sentences in two ways to make them more formal.

- People think the murderer is a woman.  
*It is thought that the murderer is a woman.*  
*The murderer is thought to be a woman.*
- Police believe the burglar is a local man.  
It...  
The burglar...
  - People say the muggers are very dangerous.  
It...  
The muggers...
  - Police think the robber entered through an open window.  
It...  
The robber...
  - Police say the murderer has disappeared.  
It...  
The murderer...
  - Lawyers expect that the trial will last three weeks.  
It...  
The trial...

## reporting verbs

### structures after reporting verbs

- Jack **offered to drive** me to the airport. (4 39))  
I **promised not to tell** anybody.
- The doctor **advised me to have** a rest.  
I **persuaded my sister not to go out** with George.
- I **apologized for being** so late.  
The police **accused Karl of stealing** the car.

To report what other people have said, you can use *say* or a specific verb, e.g. 'I'll drive you to the airport.'

Jack **said** he would drive me to the airport.

Jack **offered** to drive me to the airport.

- After specific reporting verbs, there are one to three different grammatical patterns (see chart on the right)
- In negative sentences, use the negative infinitive (*not to do*) or the negative gerund (*not doing*), e.g. *He reminded me not to be late. She regretted not going to the party.*

1 + to + infinitive	agree refuse threaten	offer promise	(not) to do something
2 + person + to + infinitive	advise ask convince encourage invite	persuade remind tell warn	somebody (not) to do something
3 + -ing form	apologize (to sb) for insist on accuse sb of recommend admit regret blame sb for suggest deny		(not) doing something



#### Verbs that use a *that* clause

With *agree*, *admit*, *deny*, *promise*, *regret*, you can also use *that* + clause.  
*Leo admitted stealing the watch.*  
*Leo admitted that he had stolen the watch.*

- a Complete with the gerund or infinitive of the verb in brackets.

- The garage advised me to buy a new car. (buy)
- Jamie insisted on \_\_\_\_\_ for the meal. (pay)
  - Lauren has agreed \_\_\_\_\_ late next week. (work)
  - I warned Jane \_\_\_\_\_ through the park at night. (not walk)
  - The man admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's handbag. (steal)
  - The doctor advised Lily \_\_\_\_\_ drinking coffee. (give up)
  - The boss persuaded Megan \_\_\_\_\_ the company. (not leave)
  - Freya accused me of \_\_\_\_\_ to steal her boyfriend. (try)
  - I apologized to Evie for \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday. (not remember)
  - Did you manage to convince your parents \_\_\_\_\_ tonight instead of tomorrow? (come)
  - My neighbour denies \_\_\_\_\_ my car, but I'm sure it was him. (damage)

- b Complete using a reporting verb from the list and the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use an object where necessary.

accuse invite offer promise recommend refuse remind  
suggest threaten

- Diana said to me, 'I'll take you to the station.'  
Diana **offered to take** (take) me to the station.
- Ryan said, 'Let's go for a walk. It's a beautiful day.'  
Ryan \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk.
  - 'You copied Anna's exam!' the teacher said to him.  
The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (copy) Anna's exam.
  - Sam's neighbour told him, 'I'll call the police if you have any more parties.'  
Sam's neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the police if he had any more parties.
  - The children said, 'We're not going to bed. It's much too early.'  
The children \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed.
  - Simon said to me, 'Would you like to have dinner with me?'  
Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with him.
  - Molly said to Jack, 'Don't forget to phone the electrician.'  
Molly \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) the electrician.
  - Ricky said, 'I'll never do it again.'  
Ricky \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it again.
  - Sarah said, 'You really must try Giacobazzi's. It's a fantastic restaurant.'  
Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (try) Giacobazzi's. She said it was fantastic.



## clauses of contrast and purpose

### clauses of contrast

- 1 **Although** the advert said it would last for years, mine broke after two months. (5 4))  
I went to work **even though** I wasn't feeling very well.  
I like Ann, **though** she sometimes annoys me.
- 2 **In spite of (Despite)**  
her age, she is still very active.  
being 85, she is still very active.  
the fact that she's 85, she is still very active.



Use *although*, *though*, *even though*, and *in spite of* or *despite* to express a contrast.

- 1 Use *although*, *though*, *even though* + a clause.  
*Although* and *even though* can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.
  - *Even though* is stronger than *although* and is used to express a big or surprising contrast.
  - *Though* is more informal than *although*. It can only be used in the middle of a sentence.
- 2 After *in spite of* or *despite*, use a noun, a verb in the *-ing* form, or the *fact that* + subject + verb.
  - Remember not to use *of* after *despite* NOT ~~Despite of the rain...~~

### clauses of purpose

- 1 I went to the bank **to** talk to my bank manager. (5 5))  
**in order to**  
**so as to**
- 2 I went to the bank **for** a meeting with my bank manager.
- 3 I went to the bank **so that** I could talk to the manager in person.
- 4 I wrote down what he said **so as not to** forget it.

Use *to*, *in order to*, *so as to*, *for*, and *so that* to express purpose.

- 1 After *to*, *in order to*, and *so as to*, use an infinitive.
- 2 Use *for* + a noun, e.g. *for a meeting*. You can also use *for* + gerund to describe the exact purpose of a thing, e.g. *This liquid is for cleaning metal*.
- 3 After *so that*, use a subject + modal verb (*can*, *could*, *would*, etc.).
- 4 To express a negative purpose, use *so as not to* or *in order not to*, e.g. *I wrote down what he said in order not to forget it*. NOT ~~to not forget it~~.

#### a Complete the sentences with *one* word.

- We're very happy in our new house, *though* there's a lot to do.
- 1 We loved the film \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that it was nearly three hours long!
  - 2 Carl doesn't like spending money \_\_\_\_\_ though he's very well off.
  - 3 They went down to the harbour \_\_\_\_\_ see if they had fresh fish.
  - 4 I'll put your number straight into my phone so \_\_\_\_\_ not to forget it.
  - 5 My mother called the doctor's in \_\_\_\_\_ to make an appointment.
  - 6 The cake tasted good in \_\_\_\_\_ of not looking like the photo in the recipe book.
  - 7 I've put the heating on quite high so \_\_\_\_\_ the house will warm up quickly.
  - 8 I must say that \_\_\_\_\_ the service was poor, the meal was delicious.
  - 9 I stopped at a motorway café \_\_\_\_\_ a quick meal before continuing on my journey.
  - 10 \_\_\_\_\_ not being very fit, he managed to walk the three miles to the village.

#### b Rewrite the sentences.

- Despite not getting very good reviews, I thought the book was fantastic.  
*Even though the book didn't get very good reviews, I thought it was fantastic.*
- 1 We stayed at a bed and breakfast so as not to spend too much money on accommodation.  
We stayed at a bed and breakfast so that...
  - 2 Despite earning a fortune, she drives a very old car.  
Although...
  - 3 Everyone enjoyed the film even though the ending was sad.  
Everyone enjoyed the film in spite of...
  - 4 The plane managed to land despite the terrible weather conditions.  
The plane managed to land even though...
  - 5 I told her I enjoyed the meal she had cooked me so that I wouldn't offend her.  
I told her I enjoyed the meal she had cooked me so as...
  - 6 The manager called a meeting so as to explain the new policy.  
The manager called a meeting in order...

## uncountable and plural nouns

### uncountable nouns

- 1 The **weather** is fantastic there, and there's very little **traffic** so you can walk everywhere. The **scenery** is beautiful here, but it's spoiled by all the **rubbish** people leave. (5 19))
- 2 Could you give me **some advice** about where to stay? One useful **piece of advice** is to get a travel card.
- 3 The new opera house is made mainly of **glass**. Can I have **a glass** of tap water please?

- 1 The following nouns are always uncountable: *behaviour, traffic, weather, accommodation, health, progress, scenery, rubbish, work, politics* (and other words ending in *-ics*, e.g. *athletics, economics*).
- They always need a singular verb, they don't have plurals, and they can't be used with *a / an*.
- 2 These nouns are also uncountable: *furniture, information, advice, homework, research, news, luck, bread, toast, luggage, equipment*. Use *a piece of* to talk about an individual item.

- 3 Some nouns can be either countable or uncountable, but the meaning changes, e.g. *glass* = the material used to make windows, *a glass* = the thing you drink out of. Other examples: *iron, business, paper, light, time, space*.

### plural and collective nouns

- 1 One of the best museums is on **the outskirts** of the city. (5 20))  
My **clothes** are filthy. I'll put on **some clean trousers** / I'll put on **a pair of clean trousers**.
- 2 The hotel **staff** are very efficient.  
The **cabin crew** are coming round with the drinks trolley in just a few minutes.

- 1 *Arms* (= guns, etc.), *belongings, clothes, manners, outskirts, scissors, trousers / shorts* are plural nouns with no singular. They need a plural verb and they can't be used with *a / an*.
- If they consist of two parts, e.g. *scissors, trousers, shorts*, etc. they can be used with *a pair of* or *some*.
- 2 *Crew, police, staff*, etc. are collective nouns and refer to a group of people. You can use a singular or plural verb with these, except *police*, which needs a plural verb.

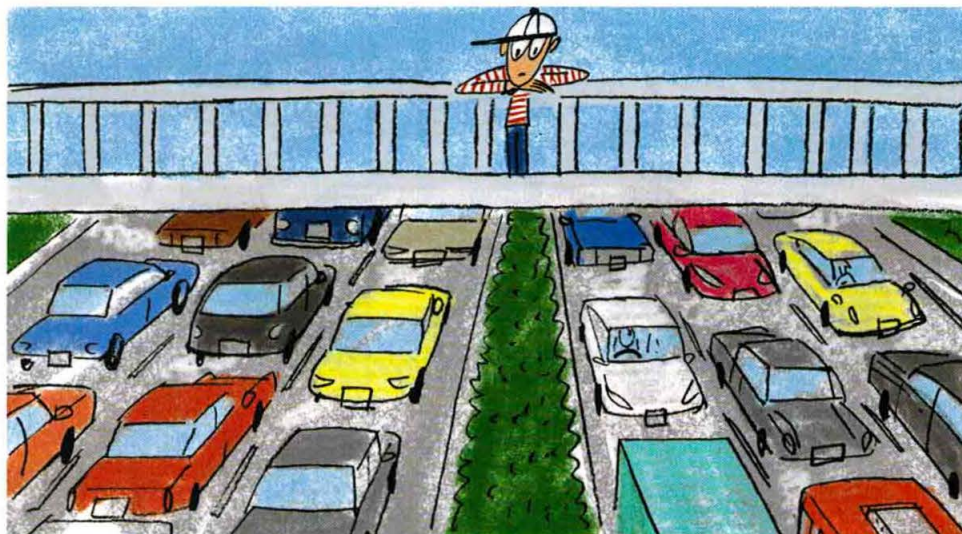
- a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the mistakes in the **highlighted** phrases.

Our **accommodation** isn't satisfactory. ✓

**The news** are good. ✗ *The news* is

- 1 We had **a beautiful weather** when we were on holiday.
- 2 They've got **some lovely furnitures** in their house.
- 3 My brother gave me **a useful piece of advice**.
- 4 Do you have **a scissors**? I need to wrap this present.
- 5 I need to buy **a new trousers** for my interview tomorrow.
- 6 **The staff** is very unhappy about the new dress code.
- 7 **Your glasses** are really dirty. Can you see anything?
- 8 **The homeworks** were very difficult last night.
- 9 **There isn't any more space** in my suitcase. Can I put this jacket in yours?
- 10 **The police** is sure that they know who was responsible for the vandalism.

- b Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are correct.



The traffic **(is) / are** awful during the rush hour.

- 1 Athletics **is / are** my favourite sport.
- 2 I bought **a pair of / some** new jeans.
- 3 Harvey's clothes **look / looks** really expensive.
- 4 The flight crew **work / works** hard to make passengers comfortable.
- 5 I found out **some / a piece of** useful information at the meeting.
- 6 Could I have **a paper / a piece of paper** to write down the new words?
- 7 I think I'll have **a / some** time after lunch to help you with that report.
- 8 I've got **a / some** good news for you about your job application.
- 9 We've made a lot of **progress / progresses** this term.
- 10 Hello, Reception? Do you have **an / some** iron I could use?

## quantifiers: *all, every, both, etc.*

### *all, every, most*

- All** animals need food. **All** fruit contains sugar. **All (of) the** animals in this zoo look sad. The animals **all** look sad. 5 31)))
- Everybody** is here. **Everything** is very expensive.
- Most people** live in cities. **Most of the people** in this class are women.
- All of us** work hard and **most of us** come to class every week.
- Every** room has a bathroom. I work **every** Saturday.

- We use *all* or *all (of) the* + a plural or uncountable noun.  
*All* = in general, *all (of) the* = specific.  
*All* can be used before a main verb (and after *be*).
- We use *everything* / *everybody* (= all things, all people) + singular verb, e.g. *Everything is very expensive*. NOT ~~*All is very expensive*~~.
- We use *most* to say the majority; *most* = general, *most of* = specific.
- We often use *all* / *most of* + an object pronoun, e.g. *all of us*, *most of them*, *all of you*, *most of it*.
- Use *every* + singular countable noun to mean 'all of a group'.

#### every and all + time expressions

Note the difference between *every* and *all* + time expressions.  
*Every day* = Monday to Sunday. *All day* = from morning to night



I usually go running every day.



...but today I'm ill, so I stayed in bed all day.

### a Circle the correct word or phrase.

- We've eaten all the / *all* cake.
- Most of* / *Most* my closest friends live near me.
  - You can come round at *any* / *no* time on Saturday. We'll be home all day.
  - All* / *Everything* is ready for the party. We're just waiting for the guests to arrive.
  - Most* / *Most of* people enjoy the summer here, but for some it's too hot.
  - Gina goes dancing *all* / *every* Friday night.
  - We haven't got *any* / *no* onions for the soup.
  - Any* / *None* of us want to go out tonight. We're all broke.
  - Nobody* / *Anybody* can go to the festival. It's free.
  - I've got two very close friends, but unfortunately *either* / *neither* of them lives near me.
  - I'd like to have a bigger table, but there's *no* / *none* room in my kitchen.

### *no, none, any*

- Is there any milk? 5 32)))  
Sorry, there's **no** milk. There **isn't any** (milk).
- A** Is there any food?  
**B** No, **none**. / There's **none**. But **none of us** are hungry.
- Come **any** weekend! **Anyone** can come.

- We use *no* + a noun after a  $\oplus$  verb, or *any* + noun after a  $\ominus$  verb to refer to zero quantity. *Any* can also be used without a noun.
- We use *none* in short answers, or with a  $\oplus$  verb to refer to zero quantity. You can also use *none* + *of* + pronoun / noun.
- We use *any* (and *anything*, *anyone*, etc.) and a  $\oplus$  verb to mean it doesn't matter what, who, etc.

### *both, neither, either*

- Both** Pierre **and** Marie Curie were scientists. **Neither** Pierre **nor** Marie was (were) aware of the dangers of radiation. Marie Curie wanted to study **either** physics **or** mathematics. In the end she studied **both** at the Sorbonne in Paris. 5 33)))
- She and her husband **both** won Nobel prizes. Pierre and Marie were **both** interested in radium.
- Neither of them** realized how dangerous radium was.

- We use a  $\oplus$  verb with *both* and *neither*. The verb is plural with *both*, and either singular or plural with *neither*.
- When *both* refers to the subject of a clause, it can also be used before a main verb but after *be*.
- We often use *both* / *either* / *neither* + *of* + object pronoun, e.g. *us*, *them*, etc. or + *of the* + noun.

### b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

- Both Mike and Alan passed the exam. ✓  
He neither watches the news or reads a newspaper. ✗  
*He neither watches the news nor reads a newspaper.*
- Both the kitchen and the bathroom needs cleaning.
  - The food wasn't cheap nor tasty.
  - We can go on holiday either in July or in August.
  - Both the journey was long and boring.
  - It's or Jane's or Karen's birthday today. I can't remember which.
  - My brother has neither the energy nor the stamina to run a marathon.
  - Her aunt and her cousin came to visit both.
  - We can walk either or take the bus.
  - I have two children but neither of them look like me.
  - My parents love horses, and both of they ride every day.

articles

basic rules: *a / an / the*, no article

- 1 My neighbour has just bought **a** dog. **The** dog is **an** Alsatian. (5 37)))  
He got into **the** car and drove to **the** Town Hall.
- 2 **Men** are better at parking than **women**.  
I don't like **sport** or **classical music**.  
I stayed **at home** last weekend.

- 1 Use *a* or *an* when you mention somebody or something for the first time or say who or what somebody or something is. Use *the* when it's clear who or what somebody or something is (e.g. it has been mentioned before or it's unique).
- 2 Don't use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns, or in phrases like *at home / work, go home / to bed, next / last (week)*, etc.

institutions

- My father's **in hospital**. (5 38)))  
They're building **a new hospital** in my town.  
He was sent **to prison** for two years.  
My grandmother used to work in **the prison** as a cleaner.

With words like *prison, church, school, hospital, and university*, don't use an article when you are thinking about the institution and the normal purpose it is used for. If you are just thinking about the building, use *a* or *the*.

more rules: geographical names

- 1 **Tunisia** is in **North Africa**. (5 39)))
- 2 **Selfridges**, one of London's biggest department stores, is in **Oxford Street**.
- 3 **Lake Victoria** and **Mount Kilimanjaro** are both in Africa.
- 4 **The River Danube** flows into **the Black Sea**.
- 5 **The National Gallery** and **the British Museum** are London tourist attractions.

We **don't normally use** *the* with:

- 1 most countries, continents, regions ending with the name of a country / continent, e.g. *North America, South East Asia*, islands, states, provinces, towns, and cities (exceptions: *The USA, the UK / United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic*).
- 2 roads, streets, parks, bridges, shops, and restaurants (exceptions: motorways and numbered roads, *the M6, the A25*).
- 3 individual mountains and lakes.

We **normally use** *the* with:

- 4 mountain ranges, rivers, seas, canals, deserts, and island groups.
- 5 the names of theatres, cinemas, hotels, galleries, and museums.

a Circle the correct article.

- James bought a / the / (-) new suit at the weekend.
- 1 The weather was awful, so we stayed at a / the / (-) home.
  - 2 A / The / (-) dishwasher we bought last week has stopped working already.
  - 3 I love reading a / the / (-) historical novels.
  - 4 Sarah had had an exhausting day, so she went to a / the / (-) bed early.
  - 5 I saw a man walking with a woman in the park. A / The / (-) woman was crying.
  - 6 The teachers are on strike, so the children aren't going to a / the / (-) school.
  - 7 Turn left immediately after a / the / (-) church and go up the hill.
  - 8 My neighbour's in a / the / (-) prison because he didn't pay his taxes.
  - 9 People are complaining because the council have refused to build a / the / (-) new hospital.
  - 10 Visitors will not be allowed to enter a / the / (-) hospital after 7 p.m.

b Complete with *the* or (-).

- They're going to the USA to visit family.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Sicily is the largest island in \_\_\_\_\_ Mediterranean.
  - 2 Cairo is on \_\_\_\_\_ River Nile.
  - 3 We didn't have time to visit \_\_\_\_\_ Louvre when we were in Paris.
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ south west England is famous for its beautiful countryside and beaches.
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is in \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayas.
  - 6 The largest inland lake is \_\_\_\_\_ Caspian Sea.
  - 7 We stayed at \_\_\_\_\_ Palace Hotel while we were in Madrid.
  - 8 *Romeo and Juliet* is on at \_\_\_\_\_ Globe Theatre.
  - 9 Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in \_\_\_\_\_ Alps.
  - 10 I've always wanted to visit \_\_\_\_\_ India.

