



澳洲游洋教育
aeas / 少儿英语 / 雅思

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Cycle 1

UNIT 1
Am/Is/are

1 The verbs am, are and is are followed by:

A noun group: Mr. Brown is a teacher. It isn't my book. Are you a student?

An adjective: She's tall. I'm tired. Are you happy? They're hungry.

An expression of place or time: Mary's at home. It's six o'clock. It's on the table.

An expression of age: I'm sixteen. She's fourteen years old.

2 The forms of the verb are as follows:

Positives		
Statements		Questions
Full form	Short form	
I am late.	I'm late.	Am I late?
You are next.	You're next.	Are you next?
My mother is here.	My mother's here.	Is your mother here?
She is at home.	She's at home.	Is she at home?
My brother is out.	My brother's out.	Is your brother out?
He is fifteen.	He's fifteen.	Is your brother fifteen?
It is on the table.	It's on the table.	Is it on the table?
We are right.	We're right.	Are we right?
They are my parents.	They're my parents.	Are they your parents?

Negatives			
Statements			Questions
Full form	Short form (1)	Short form (2)	
I am not late.	I'm not late.		Aren't I late?
You are not next.	You're not next.	You aren't next.	Aren't you next?
She is not in.	She's not in.	She isn't in.	Isn't she in?
He is not at home	He's not at home.	He isn't at home.	Isn't he at home?
It is not here.	It's not here.	It isn't here.	Isn't it here?
We are not happy.	We're not happy.	We aren't happy.	Aren't we happy?
They are not ready.	They're not ready.	They aren't ready.	Aren't they ready?



UNIT 1 Practice

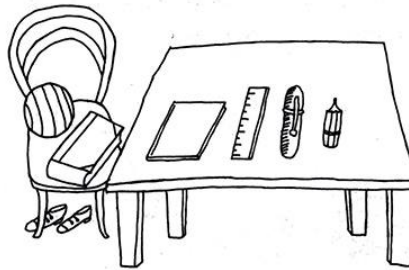
Cycle 1

A Write answers to these questions. Use full sentences for your answers. Use short forms.

- How old are you?
- Are you a teacher?
- Where are you now?
- Is it morning, afternoon or evening?
- What's the weather like - is it warm or cold?
- What day is it?

B Put a tick (✓) beside these sentences if they are true. Put a cross (X) if they are not true:

- The exercise book is on the table.
- The ball is on the chair.
- The big book is on the table.
- The shoes aren't under the table.
- The pen and pencil aren't on the chair.
- The shoes are under the chair.
- The ball and the book are on the chair.
- The pen and pencil aren't on the table.



C Correct these sentences:

- The big book is on the table.
- The shoes are on the chair.
- The exercise book is on the chair.
- The ruler and the pen are on the chair.
- The pencil's next to the ruler.
- The ball and the book are on the floor.

The big book isn't on the table. It's on the chair.

D Correct these sentences about yourself:

- My name is Kim. My name isn't Kim, it's
- I'm three years old. _____
- I'm from Scotland. _____
- I'm a pop singer. _____
- I'm English. _____

Now write the same things about a friend of yours:

- His/Her name isn't Kim, it's
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



UNIT 2 Present continuous

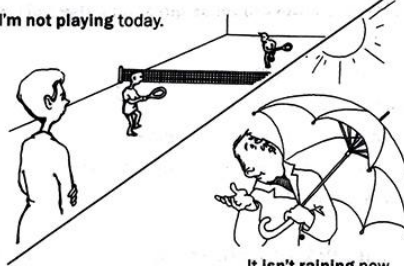
1 The form of the present continuous is:

am/is/are + '-ing'

For the negative you add *not* after *am/is/are*:
I am not working at the moment.

You can use the short forms *aren't* and *isn't*:
We aren't going by bus.

I'm not playing today.



It isn't raining now.

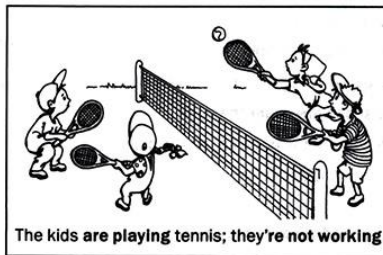
2 You use the present continuous:

a to talk about an activity or something happening now:

They're talking; they're not eating.



It's raining, but it's not snowing.



The kids are playing tennis; they're not working.

b to talk about a temporary situation:

I'm living with my friends at the moment.
We're staying at a wonderful hotel.
I'm not feeling well today.
My sister's working as a waitress for a month.

c to talk about a future plan:

Mike is coming home on Thursday.
They're having a party next week.

d to talk about change, development and progress:

Life is getting easier thanks to technology.
Do you think your English is improving?
Inflation is rising and unemployment is getting worse.

e with *always* to criticize or complain about what someone does:

You're always interrupting me!
My father is always losing his car keys.





UNIT 2

Practice

Cycle 1

A Are these sentences 'Present activities' (PA) or are they 'Future plans' (FP) ?

- 1 Be quiet. I'm trying to relax. _____
- 2 We're having a party soon. Can you come? _____
- 3 Who is making that noise? It's terrible! _____
- 4 They're going to a restaurant tonight. _____
- 5 Are you working now? _____
- 6 What are you doing tomorrow? Do you want to come to a match? _____
- 7 They're learning English now. _____
- 8 I'm wearing my new jeans. _____
- 9 Is the sun shining? _____

B What are you doing now? Write true statements using I am ...-ing or I'm not ...-ing:

- 1 wear jeans _____
- 2 study English _____
- 3 sit at home _____
- 4 watch TV _____
- 5 smoke a cigarette _____
- 6 talk with friends _____
- 7 relax _____
- 8 listen to music _____

C Look at the picture and complete the sentences using these verbs:

eat push shine buy walk read listen to wear

- 1 The boy _____ sweets.
- 2 The businessman _____ across the road.
- 3 It's a fine day. The sun _____.
- 4 A jogger _____ music on a personal stereo.
- 5 The man at the bus stop _____ a newspaper.
- 6 The woman in the park _____ a pram.
- 7 No-one in the picture _____ a hat.
- 8 Some customers _____ fruit.



D Match the questions and answers:

- 1 Where are you going on holiday this year? To Malta probably.
- 2 What are you doing this evening? We're going camping.
- 3 Why are you learning English? I'm watching a video.
- 4 Are you doing anything this week-end? Because it's useful.

Now give your real answers to these questions.



UNIT
3

Present simple

1 You use the present simple:

- a to talk about things that are always true:
It gets cold in winter here. Water boils at 100 degrees.
February is the shortest month.
- b with words like *never/sometimes/often/always* or time expressions like *every day/at the weekend* to talk about regular and repeated actions, and habits:
We often go to the cinema on Fridays.
My parents never eat meat. I get up late at the weekend.
- c to talk about general facts about our lives:



I read the newspaper every day.



We live in a small house in Bristol.



I wear a jacket and tie to work, and jeans when I am at home.

2 The form of the verb changes with he/she/it:

- I work from 9 to 5.
- You work very hard.
- She works in the supermarket on Saturday.
- He works for my father in our office.
- We work for the new company in the centre of town.
- They work in uniform.
- She enjoys English classes. He's a student, he reads a lot.



My father sometimes smokes a pipe. It smells awful!

3 With verbs that end in -o/-s/ch/sh the present simple form is -es:

- He goes out every weekend. She watches a lot of TV.
- The film finishes at 9.30 tonight.
- He does everything for his children.

4 With verbs that end in consonant + y, the he/she/it present simple form is -ies:

- study – He studies languages at university.
- fly – The plane flies twice a week.
- BUT: I play – he plays I buy – she buys

Note: have – has:

- They have everything you want in that shop.
- She has a house in St James' Square.



He stops and has a cup of coffee at eleven o'clock.



UNIT 3

Practice

Cycle 1

A Complete these sentences with:

go goes do does have has like likes live lives

- 1 I _____ a lot of friends in London.
- 2 My son _____ in Los Angeles, so I _____ there every year to see him.
- 3 Most people _____ going on holiday.
- 4 The new BMW sports car _____ a top speed of 220 km per hour.
- 5 The sun _____ down in the west.
- 6 The Smiths are very kind. They _____ a lot of work for people in hospital.
- 7 He's so clever! He always _____ well in exams.
- 8 More than 11 million people _____ in Tokyo.



9 My neighbour _____ rock music, unfortunately.

B Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in (brackets):

- 1 Tony is a great reader. He _____ lots of books. (read)
- 2 Pat's favourite music is reggae. He _____ to it all the time. (listen)
- 3 My father is a businessman in an international company. He _____ all over the world. (travel)
- 4 The Strongs are farmers. They _____ in the country. (live)
- 5 I have a friend called Fabrice. He _____ from France. (come)
- 6 The hotels here are very expensive. The rooms _____ a lot! (cost)
- 7 My mother is good at languages. She _____ French, German, Russian and Arabic. (speak)
- 8 Andrea is a tourist guide. She _____ everything about the history of the city. (know)

C Give your answers to these questions:

- 1 I always get up before seven o'clock, but Steve normally gets up late. And you?
- 2 Steve goes to bed late. I normally go to bed before midnight. And you?
- 3 I play sports every day. Steve never plays sport. And you?
- 4 Steve visits his friends in the evening. I usually visit my friends at the weekend. And you?
- 5 I like classical music and blues. Steve likes rock and roll. And you?



6 Steve wears jeans every day. I wear smart clothes. And you?



UNIT 4 Do/does and have/has in questions and negatives

1 You use do and don't to make questions and negatives in the present simple tense:

- A: Do you know Peter? A: Do you like this music? A: Do they live here?
- B: Yes. We are old friends. B: Yes. It's great. B: No. They live next door.
- A: What's that? A: Do they enjoy the theatre?
- B: I don't know. B: No. They don't go out very often.

2 You use does and doesn't (does not) for questions and negatives with he, she or it:

- A: Is Helen at home? A: Does David go to university?
- B: Helen? She doesn't live here. B: No. He's still at school.



3 Often the negative of have is don't have or doesn't have, but you can also say haven't or hasn't:

I haven't any money. She's got some, but he hasn't any.

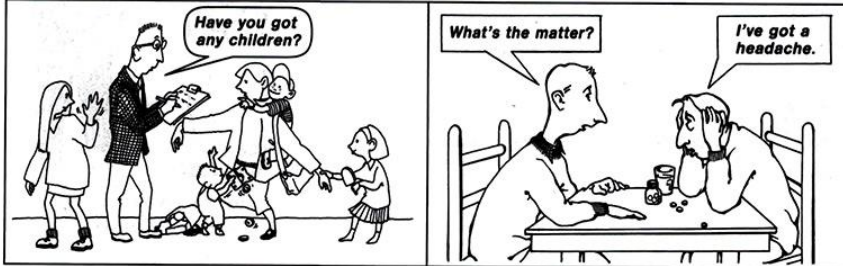
4 Often the question forms are Do you have ...? and Does he have ...? But you can also say Have I ...? Have you ...? Have they ...? Has he/she/it ...?

- A: Have you any children? A: Has he any brothers?
- B: Yes. Two girls and a boy. B: No. But he has two sisters.

5 In Britain, you often use the form have got instead of have:

I haven't got any money. She's got some, but he hasn't got any.

- A: Have you got any children? A: Has he got any brothers?
- B: Yes. Two girls and a boy. B: No. But he's got two sisters.





UNIT
4

Practice

Cycle 1

A Write down whether you do these things or not:

- 1 Study English I study English.
- 2 Play cricket I don't play cricket.
- 3 Speak French _____
- 4 Study Japanese _____
- 5 Go to England every year _____
- 6 Like jazz _____
- 7 Live in a flat _____
- 8 Live in a house _____

B Now think of a good friend. Write down whether he or she does those things:

- 1 She doesn't study English.
- 2 She plays cricket.
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

C Write down questions you could ask someone about these things:

- 1 Watching television every day Do you watch television every day?
- 2 Buying a newspaper every day _____
- 3 Going abroad on holiday every year _____
- 4 Working in an office _____
- 5 Living alone _____
- 6 Liking rock music _____
- 7 Playing the piano _____
- 8 Living in a big city _____

Write true answers to the questions:

- 9 I don't watch TV every day.
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____
- 16 _____

D Rewrite these questions and negatives without do/does:

- 1 I don't have any friends in England. I haven't any friends in England.
- 2 Do they have a big house? _____
- 3 He doesn't have much money. _____
- 4 They don't have any pets. _____
- 5 Does she have any nice new clothes? _____

Now do them again with have got:

- 6 I haven't got any friends in England.
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____



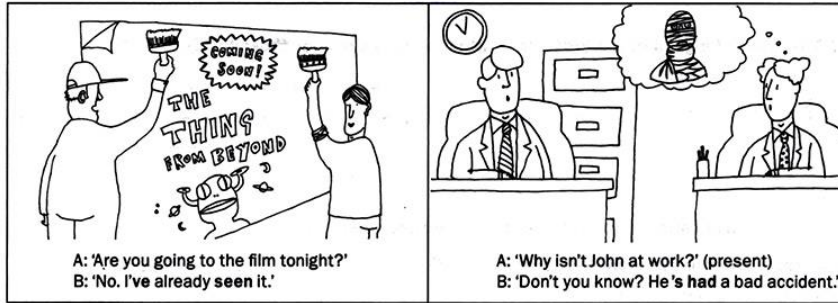
Cycle 1

UNIT 5 Present perfect (1)

1 The form of the present perfect is:

have/has + past participle

2 You use the present perfect tense for something which happened in the past but has an effect in the present:



3 Often it refers to the very recent past:

Karen has just passed her exams. I've just seen your mother at the shops.

4 You use the present perfect for something which started in the past and is still going on:

I know London very well. I've lived there for five years.

He's her closest friend. He has known her since they were children.

or to ask questions about the past up to the present:

A: Have you heard of Boris Becker?

B: Yes. He plays tennis.

A: Have you been to America?

B: No. But I've been to Canada.

A: How many times has she been to England?

B: I think she's only been once.



or for something which still hasn't happened but is expected to happen:

A: May I borrow your book?

A: Do you know Henry?

B: I'm sorry. I haven't finished it yet.

B: No. We haven't met yet.

⚠ WARNING:

You do not use the present perfect in a clause with a past time expression:

They've just finished work. They finished ten minutes ago.

I've read that book. I read it last week.

5 Exercise: Find the words *already*, *just*, *since*, *yet*, *ever* on this page. Which uses of the present perfect do they go with?



UNIT 5

Practice

Cycle 1

A Match the questions and answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Do you know Michael? | a No. I haven't done my homework. |
| 2 Where's Andreas? | b No thanks. I've just had lunch. |
| 3 Are you going out tonight? | c Yes. We've met many times. |
| 4 Is James at home? | d No. He has gone on holiday. |
| 5 Is Maria at the University? | e No. We haven't invited them. |
| 6 Do you want a sandwich? | f He's gone to the shops. |
| 7 Are Linda and Sam coming tonight? | g I'm sorry, but I've lost it. |
| 8 Can I borrow your grammar book? | h No. She hasn't finished school yet. |

B Have you heard of these people, been to these places, seen these films or read these books?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Brazil <i>I haven't been to Brazil.</i> | 5 Emilio Zapata <i>I've heard of Emilio Zapata.</i> |
| 2 Don Quixote _____ | 6 Oliver Twist _____ |
| 3 Honolulu _____ | 7 Madrid _____ |
| 4 Andre Agassi _____ | 8 Charlie Chaplin _____ |

Now think of some to ask your friends: Have you seen/ read/ heard of/ been to?

C Write under the picture what has happened to these people:

<p>a</p>	<p>b</p>	<p>c</p>	<p>d</p>
<i>He's eaten too much.</i>	_____	_____	_____
<p>e</p>	<p>f</p>	<p>g</p>	<p>h</p>
_____	_____	_____	_____

Here are some ideas to help you: ... broken her arm; ... had an accident; ... lost all his money; ... fallen down; ... lost their way; ... eaten too much; ... won a prize; ... caught a fish.



UNIT
6

Present perfect (2)

1 You can use the present perfect after words like when, after, until, as soon as, to talk about something in the future:

Tell me when you have finished. I'll write to you as soon as I have heard from Jenny.

[For a note about the present simple in sentences like this see Unit 11]

2 If you say someone has gone to a place you mean they are still there:

A: Where are the children? B: They've gone to school.
Ken and Angela have gone to London for a holiday.

If you say someone has been to a place you mean they went there once but they are not there now

The children have been to school. They're back at home now.
I've been to Paris but I've never been to Rome.

[See Unit 5-Practice, Exercise B]

3 Look at questions and negatives with have in Unit 4, sections 3 and 4:

Now look at questions and negatives with the present perfect:

A: Have you found your book yet? B: No. I've looked everywhere, but I still haven't found it.
A: Have you seen Bill lately? B: No. I haven't seen him for a couple of months.

4 Some verbs are usually used in continuous forms because they talk about actions that go on for some time. The following verbs are examples:

drive live make stand study travel watch wait walk work

You often use the present perfect continuous form with these verbs to emphasise how long something has been going on up to the present:

We've been travelling for three hours.

He's been working very hard.

She's been watching TV all day.

[For verbs not normally used in the continuous form see Unit 66]



5 You can use the present perfect continuous tense to show that something is still going on:

Compare: I have read your book. I enjoyed it very much.

and: I've been reading your book. I'm enjoying it very much.

6 You can use the present perfect continuous to show that something is or was temporary:

I have been working as a ski instructor, but now I'm looking for a new job.



UNIT 6

Practice

Cycle 1

A In these time expressions the present simple refers to a time in the future. Change present simple to present perfect:

- 1 When I finish Oliver Twist I will read Don Quixote.
When I have finished Oliver Twist I will read Don Quixote.
- 2 You can do the shopping after you make the beds.

- 3 Don't go out before you do your homework.

- 4 I'm going to stay in class until I finish my essay.

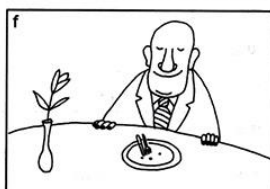
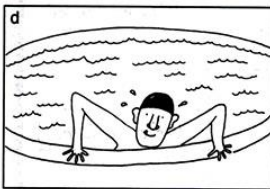
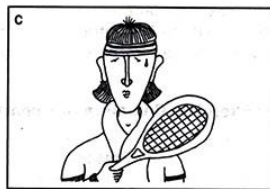
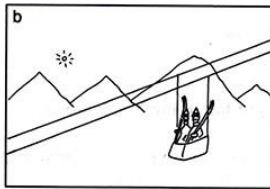
B Write out these dialogues putting the verbs in the present perfect question form or negative form:

- 1 A: (Your sister/ pass her exams)? Has your sister passed her exams?
B: I don't know. (She/not get/the results) I don't know. She hasn't got the results.
- 2 A: (Your brother/go/to America)? _____?
B: No, (he/not go/yet) No, _____.
- 3 A: (Peter/start/ school)? _____?
B: No, (he/ not start/ yet) No, _____.
- 4 A: (You/read/the newspaper)? _____?
B: No, (I/ not read it/yet) No, _____.

C Write under these pictures what these people have been doing:



He's been waiting for a bus.





Cycle 1

UNIT 7 Was/were

1 You use was (negative was not or wasn't) as the past of am and is with:

- A noun group: He was a good student, now he's a teacher.
My favourite book when I was a child was Robinson Crusoe.
- An adjective: My grandfather was very tall.
I wasn't happy.
- An expression of time or place: It was three o'clock.
He was at school in 1999.
- An expression of age: He was twenty in June.
She was nineteen when she married.

2 You use were (negative were not or weren't) as the past of are in the same way as was:

Dear Sue,

We're in Florida now.
We were in Miami
yesterday. The weather
was fantastic.
We were on the beach all
afternoon.

Love,

3 You can use was, were, wasn't and weren't for questions:

- Were you here yesterday?
- Who was that man?
- You walked fifty kilometres – weren't you tired?
- When did we arrive? Wasn't it on Friday?

4 Exercise: Complete this chart by filling in the blank boxes:

	Present	Past (positive)	Past (negative)	Past (question)
I	<i>am busy</i>	<i>was busy</i>	<i>wasn't busy</i>	<i>Was I busy?</i>
He				<i>Was he there?</i>
She		<i>was angry</i>		
It	<i>is cold</i>			
We				<i>Were we late?</i>
You	<i>are sad</i>			
They			<i>weren't at home</i>	



UNIT 7

Practice

Cycle 1

A Match the questions with these answers:

- I was in town. I was in bed, but I wasn't asleep. No, I was fine, but my brother was ill.
- It was really hot. No, I was with a friend.

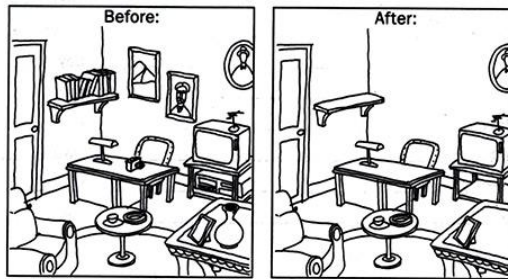
- 1 A: Where were you yesterday at 3 p.m.? B: _____
- 2 A: Were you alone? B: _____
- 3 A: What was the weather like yesterday? B: _____
- 4 A: Were you ill last week? B: _____
- 5 A: Were you in bed asleep at midnight? B: _____

B Now write your real answers to the same questions.

C The pictures show a room before and after a robbery.

Complete the sentences with was or were with the following objects:

- 1 The vase _____ on the table on the right.
- 2 The video recorder _____ under the television.
- 3 The paintings _____ on the wall behind the desk.
- 4 The books _____ on the shelf near the door.
- 5 The camera _____ on the desk.



D Are these statements true or false? Correct the false statements:

- 1 Winston Churchill is the Prime Minister of Britain. _____
- 2 Charlie Chaplin was a famous musician. _____
- 3 Cities are smaller now than in 1900. _____
- 4 The world record for the 100 metres sprint is 10 seconds. _____
- 5 Istanbul was the capital of Turkey before Ankara. _____
- 6 Latin is the most useful international language. _____

E Complete the sentences using was, wasn't, were or weren't:

- 1 'Where _____ you yesterday?' 'I _____ ill so I stayed at home.'
- 2 I left school when I _____ 17 and started university when I _____ 18.
- 3 The film we saw last week _____ terrible.
- 4 'What _____ the weather like yesterday?' 'Oh, it _____ terrible.'
- 5 'We've just finished the exercise.' '_____ it difficult?'
- 6 I called my parents half an hour ago but they _____ in.



UNIT 8 Past simple

1 You use the past simple to talk about things that happened in the past:

I **stayed** in that hotel last week.

He **worked** all night and finally finished the project when the secretaries arrived in the morning.

2 You also use the past simple to talk about the general past, and about regular actions in the past:

We **lived** in Rome for a year when I was a child.

Our friends often **visited** us there.

3 For most verbs, the past simple form ends in -ed.

Some verbs have an irregular past form:

Can you match these 20 irregular past simple forms and their infinitives?

begin _____	give _____
break _____	go _____
buy _____	have _____
come _____	make _____
do _____	pay _____
drink _____	say _____
drive _____	see _____
eat _____	take _____
find _____	tell _____
get _____	write _____

did saw found came went had told drove paid bought got
 ate broke wrote took began drank said made gave

4 For all regular and irregular verbs (except be: see Unit 7), the form is the same for all persons: I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they said.

5 You use did ... + Infinitive to form questions in the past:

- Did you **get** home all right?
- Did he **go** out last night?
- Did you **tell** them about the party?
- Who **did** you see?
- Where **did** you buy that hat?
- When **did** she arrive?



6 You use did not (or didn't) + Infinitive to form negatives in the past:

I **didn't** understand, so I asked a question.
 He **didn't** give me his address.



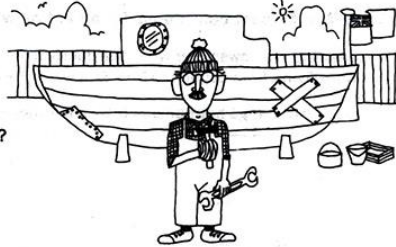
UNIT 8

Practice

Cycle 1

A Use the verbs from section 3 opposite to complete these sentences:

- I _____ Mike in the street yesterday.
- When I was in Spain, I _____ this sombrero as a souvenir.
- After the concert we _____ home by taxi.
- He opened the packet and _____ a chocolate biscuit.
- Have you got that letter Bob _____ us last week?
- My uncle _____ me a couple of interesting books for my birthday.
- Ivor _____ his leg and was taken to hospital in an ambulance.



8 I _____ it all myself

B Underline the past simple verbs in the following:

The police are looking for a man who stole £25 and a jacket from a crowded fashion shop in Brighton last week. The man, who was between 20 and 25, with short brown hair, took the jacket from a staff changing-room. 'I'm not worried about the money, really,' said the victim, Sally Walker, 25, who works in the shop. 'But the jacket cost me £150. I got it when I was on holiday in Turkey.' The police do not think the man is dangerous, but warned the public to be careful.

C Complete the questions for the answers on the right:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 When _____ the jacket? | When she was on holiday |
| 2 Where _____ on holiday? | Turkey |
| 3 What _____ steal? | A jacket and £25 |
| 4 Where _____ from? | From the staff changing room |
| 5 How much _____ cost? | £150 |

D Frances is a manager of a busy company. Look at her diary for yesterday, then write about what she did or didn't do:

e.g. She had a meeting with the bank manager. She didn't have time to write a letter to Gerry.

E What about you? Which of these activities did you do yesterday?

watch TV have a shower cook a meal
read a paper make a phone call write a letter
play a sport speak English listen to music
go out visit a museum

e.g. I didn't watch TV yesterday.
I wrote a letter to a friend yesterday.

8.30	Buy paper and magazine for mother	✓
9.00	Have meeting with bank manager	✓
10.00	Call Export International	✓
10.15	Write to Gerry	✗
10.30	Talk with Jan and John about new products	✓
11.30	fax ISB in Munich about training course	✗
12.00	write letter to Directors of XYZ to confirm meeting	✓
1.00	meet David for lunch	✗
2.00	take taxi home	✓
2.30	pack suitcase	✓
4.00	take train to London	✓



UNIT 9 Past continuous
(Review Unit 2 on Present continuous)

1 The form of the past continuous is:

was/were + '-ing'

2 You use the past continuous for an action which was interrupted by another action:

I was reading the newspaper when the doorbell rang.
They were flying from London to New York when the accident happened.

WARNING: If two things happen one after the other you use two verbs in the past simple tense:



As soon as he saw me he waved.



I woke up when my alarm clock rang.

3 You use the past continuous for an action which was still in progress at a particular time:

At 2.15 we were still waiting for the bus. It was just before midnight. We were talking quietly.

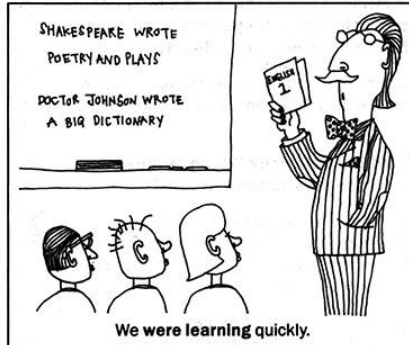
4 You often use the past continuous to set the scene for a story or for a series of events:

It was 1975. We were living in a small house in Liverpool.
On the day I had my accident, I was preparing for my examinations.

5 You use the past continuous to show that something was changing, developing or progressing:



The children were growing up quickly.



We were learning quickly.



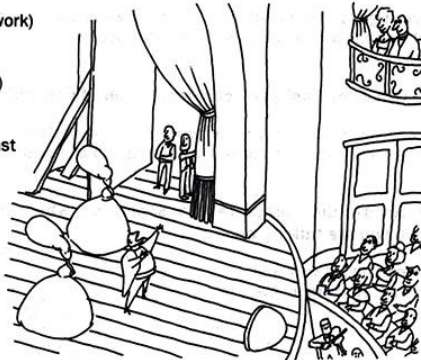
UNIT 9

Practice

Cycle 1

A Complete the following sentences. You should put one verb in the past simple and the other in the past continuous:

- 1 I (meet) met Peter while I (shop) was shopping this morning.
- 2 We (walk) _____ home this evening when it suddenly (begin) _____ to rain.
- 3 I (hurt) _____ my back when I (work) _____ in the garden.
- 4 I (stay) _____ in Oxford, so I (go) _____ to see Tim.
- 5 Ken (do) _____ his homework last night and he (forget) _____ to telephone home.
- 6 We (live) _____ in Greece when our first daughter (be) _____ born.
- 7 She (work) _____ in the library when she (see) _____ Maria.



- 8 We (go) _____ to the opera when we (stay) _____ in Milan.

B Complete the following sentences using the past simple or the past continuous:

- 1 When he (hurt) _____ his back he (go) went to see the doctor.
- 2 When she (hear) _____ the news she (begin) _____ to cry.
- 3 We (listen) _____ to the radio when Fred (come) _____ home.
- 4 I (hear) _____ a strange noise and the dog (begin) _____ to bark.
- 5 Everyone (talk) _____ and suddenly the lights (go) _____ out.
- 6 I (have) _____ a nice hot shower when the doorbell (ring) _____.
- 7 I (have) _____ a nice hot shower when I (get) _____ home.



- 8 The children (play) _____ happily when mother (arrive) _____ home.



UNIT 10 **Past perfect**
(review Units 5 and 6 on Present perfect)

1 The form of the past perfect is:

had + past participle

2 When you are talking about past time, you use the past perfect for something which happened earlier and has an effect on the time you are talking about.

I didn't go to the film with my wife because I **had already seen** it.
John wasn't at work because he **had had** a bad accident.

3 Often the past perfect refers to something which had happened very recently:

It was July. Karen **had just passed** her exams. I told Rosa I **had just seen** her mother at the shops.
I was feeling very tired because I **had just finished** work.

4 You use the past perfect for something which started earlier and was still going on at the time you are talking about:

I knew London very well.
I **had lived** there for five years.



He was her closest friend. He **had known** her since they were children.

or to talk about the time up to the time you are talking about:

A: In 1987 **had you been** to America before? B: No, but I **had been** to Canada.
I didn't know anything about rock'n roll. I **had never heard** of Elton John.

or for something which hadn't happened at the time you are talking about:

She wanted to borrow my book but I **hadn't finished** it.
I didn't know Henry. I **had never met** him before.

5 You use the past perfect continuous tense to talk about something which had been going on for some time:

We **had been travelling** for three hours.
She **had been watching** TV all day.

or for something that was still going on or something that was temporary:

I **had been reading** her book.
I was enjoying it very much.



I **had been working** as a ski instructor, but I was looking for a new job.



UNIT 10

Practice

Grade 7

A Match the questions and answers:

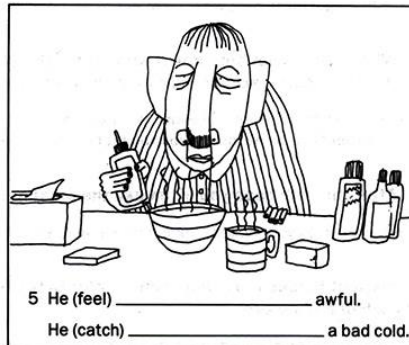
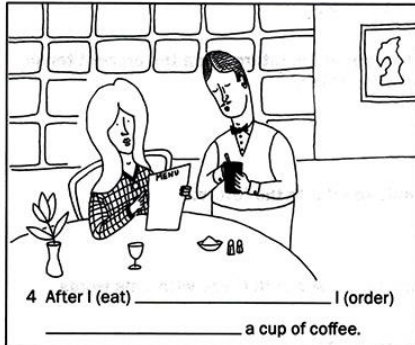
- 1 Did you know Michael?
- 2 Where was Luis?
- 3 Did you go to the cinema last night?
- 4 Did you see James and Leila?
- 5 Were you feeling hungry?
- 6 Were you locked out?
- 7 Did you have any money left?
- 8 Did you know Paris well?
- a He had gone to the shops.
- b Yes. We had met many times before.
- c No. They had gone away for the day.
- d Yes. I hadn't eaten since breakfast.
- e Yes. I had forgotten my key.
- f No. I had spent everything.
- g Yes. I had been there twice before.
- h No. I hadn't finished my homework.

B Make sentences from these parts:

- 1 I couldn't understand very much
- 2 We didn't know where to go
- 3 I didn't enjoy the film very much
- 4 Everything was very wet
- 5 They knew they would be late
- 6 They were very brown
- 7 We were tired out
- 8 John couldn't open the door
- 9 I had to go to the bank
- 10 I couldn't see very well
- a because I had seen it before.
- b because they had been working in the sun.
- c because he had lost his key.
- d because I had spent all my money.
- e because I hadn't been learning English very long.
- f because I had forgotten my spectacles.
- g because we had lost our map.
- h because it had been raining all day.
- i because they had missed the last train.
- j because we had been working all day.

C Complete these sentences with one verb in the past simple and one in the past perfect:

- 1 I (go) went home as soon as I (finish) had finished work.
- 2 Everybody (go) _____ out for the day. There (be) _____ nobody at home.
- 3 Bill (live) _____ in Leeds ever since he (be) _____ a boy.



- 6 He (take) _____ the book back after he (read) _____ it.



Cycle 1

UNIT 11 Present tenses used for the future

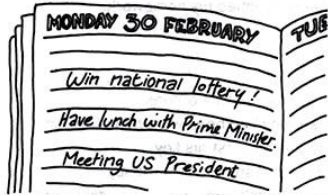
1 When you are talking about something in the future, which is arranged for a definite time, you use the present simple. There is usually a time expression in these sentences:

The next train arrives at 11.30. The meeting starts straight after lunch.
We have a holiday tomorrow. We leave at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

2 In statements about fixed dates in the future you normally use the present simple:

Tomorrow is Tuesday.

It's my birthday next month.



Monday is the thirtieth of February.



Friday is my birthday.

3 When you talk about people's plans or arrangements for the future, you often use the present continuous tense:



I'm seeing Jill next week.



They're getting married before Christmas.

We're having a party next week. I'm doing my homework this evening.

4 When you are not sure about arrangements, you talk about the future using the present tense of verbs like *hope*, *expect*, *intend*, *want* with a *to*-infinitive clause:

We hope to see you soon. He wants to catch the last bus home.
Henry expects to be at the station to meet us tomorrow.

5 After the verb *hope* you often use the present simple to refer to the future:

I hope you enjoy your holiday. June hopes she passes her exam all right.

6 Present tenses are often used to refer to the future in clauses with *if* and with time words like *when* and *before*:

You won't get lost if you have a good map. Have a drink before you go.

* There is a deliberate mistake on this page. Can you find it?



UNIT 11

Practice

Grade 1

A Look at the letter below. Underline all the verbs in the present tenses. Put a bracket round those which refer to the future:

Dear Monica,

Many thanks for your letter. I am pleased you are enjoying your holiday. When (do you come) home? It will be great to see you again.

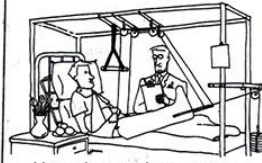
We are going to Greece this year - next Friday in fact. I am trying to get everything ready in time, but it is very difficult with three small children. Our plane leaves at six o'clock on Friday morning, so we are taking a taxi to the airport at four o'clock in the morning - I hope the children behave themselves and get ready quickly without too much trouble. Peter has three weeks holiday this year so when we get back from Greece we are staying with his mother in Brighton for a week. She has a big flat in a block right next to the sea. The children love it.

Lydia is starting school this September. I hope she likes it. Jimmy hates going to school. He shouts and screams every morning. Perhaps he will be better when Lydia starts. Thank you for your news. I am very pleased to hear that Isobel has done so well at University. What is she doing next year? Has she decided yet? What about the twins? When do they leave school?

Give my love to Norman. I am sorry about his accident. I hope he gets better soon.

Much love,

Teresa.



I hope he gets better soon.



We are taking a taxi to the airport at four o'clock.

B Answer these questions using the present simple or the present continuous:

- 1 What day of the week is your birthday on? My next birthday is on a Friday.
- 2 What time does this lesson finish? _____
- 3 What are you doing tomorrow morning? _____
- 4 How many English lessons do you have next week? _____
- 5 What day is it the day after tomorrow? _____
- 6 What is the date next Thursday? _____
- 7 What are you having for supper tonight? _____
- 8 What are you doing after your lesson? _____
- 9 When is the next national holiday? _____
- 10 How old are you on your next birthday? _____



UNIT 12 Will and going to

1 When you know that something will happen in the future, you use the present simple or the present continuous:

The next train arrives at 11.30. We're having a party next week.

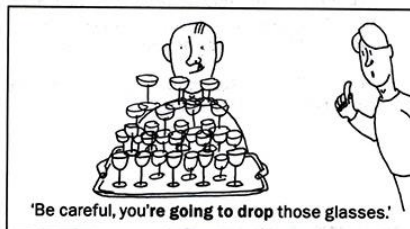
2 When you are predicting what will happen, you use will or going to:

The weather tomorrow will be warm and sunny. I think it's going to rain.

3 When facts or events in the present situation mean that something is likely to happen in the future, you normally use going to:



4 When something is clearly going to happen very soon, you use going to for a warning:



5 When you are making a promise or an offer, you use will:

I'll ring you later tonight. I'll come round and help you later.

6 When you are telling someone about a decision you have made, you normally use the present continuous or going to:

I'm staying at home tonight. I'm going to do some work.

When you are talking about a decision someone else has made, you normally use going to:

She's going to write you a letter. They're going to call in and see us.

7 When you are telling someone about a decision you have just made, you normally use will:

Ken lives near here. I think I'll go and see him.

A: Did you know it's Winnie's birthday? B: Really? Thanks. I'll send her a card.



UNIT
12 Practice

Cycle 1

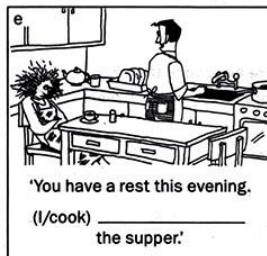
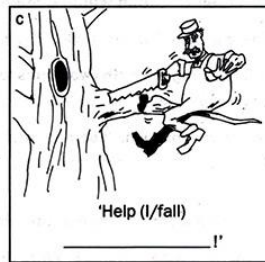
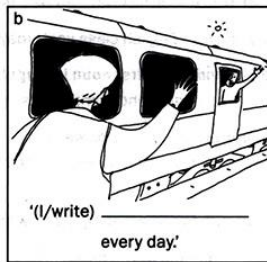
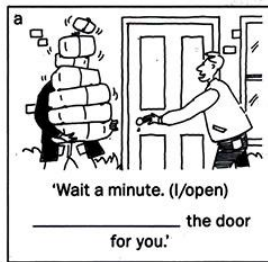
A Match these sentences:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 It's very cold. | a I think I'm going to be sick. |
| 2 The children are really tired. | b I'm going to be late. |
| 3 I feel awful. | c We're going to have some snow. |
| 4 She's bought a new dress. | d It's going to be very crowded. |
| 5 Oh dear, I've missed my train. | e They're going to fall asleep. |
| 6 There's a big queue. | f She's going to look very smart. |

B Complete these dialogues using will or going to:

- 1 A: Dad, (you/lend?) (1) will you lend me the car next week? Annette and Andy (have) (2) _____ a party and they've invited me.
B: I'm sorry, your mother and I (see) (3) _____ that new film at the Odeon. We probably (not get back) (4) _____ until ten o'clock.
- 2 A: What (you/do?) (5) _____ this summer?
B: We haven't decided yet. Perhaps we (share) (6) _____ a house with my parents in the Lake District. They (borrow) (7) _____ a cottage from some friends for a few weeks.
A: (there/be?) (8) _____ enough room for you and the children?
B: Oh no. The children (not come) (9) _____. They (take) (10) _____ a trip to Singapore. They (stay with) (11) _____ Andrew's brother for a month.
A: That (be) (12) _____ exciting. I'm sure they (have) (13) _____ a wonderful time.

C Complete the following using will or going to:





Cycle 1

UNIT 13 **There**

1 You use there:

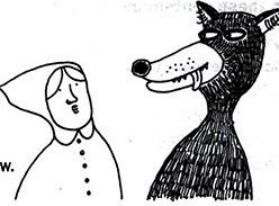
When you want to say that something exists:

Once upon a time **there** was a little girl called Red Riding Hood.
In the forest **there** was a wicked wolf.

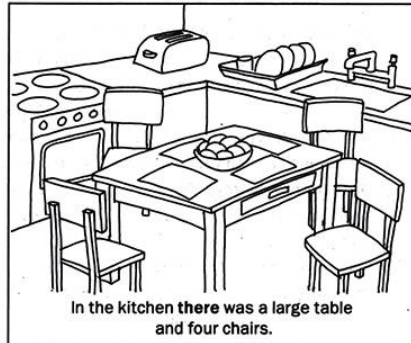
When you want to talk about an activity or event:

There was a party last week. **There's** a football match tomorrow.

When you want to talk about a number or amount:



There was a lot of trouble at work this morning.



In the kitchen **there** was a large table and four chairs.

2 When the noun which comes after there is singular, you use is or was:

There is a book on the table. **There was** an extra English class yesterday.

You use **singular** with two nouns joined by **and** if the first noun is singular:

There was a man and two women. **There was** a table and some chairs in the room.

When the noun which comes after it is plural you use **are** or **were**:

There are three beds in the room. **There were** two big beds and a little bed.

3 If you want to make a question you put there after is; was; were:

Is there anyone at home? **Were there** many people at the meeting?

Are there some oranges left? **Isn't there** a good film on TV tonight?

or before **be** or **been**:

Will there be enough time? **Could there be** anyone there?

Has there been anyone here? **Will there be** any children there?

4 Common expressions with there:

There are a few ...

There are a lot of ...

There isn't/wasn't any ...

There aren't/weren't any ...

There's/are no ...

Is/are there any ...?

Was/were there any ...?

There's nothing to do.

There's plenty to eat.

There's nowhere to go.



UNIT 13 Practice

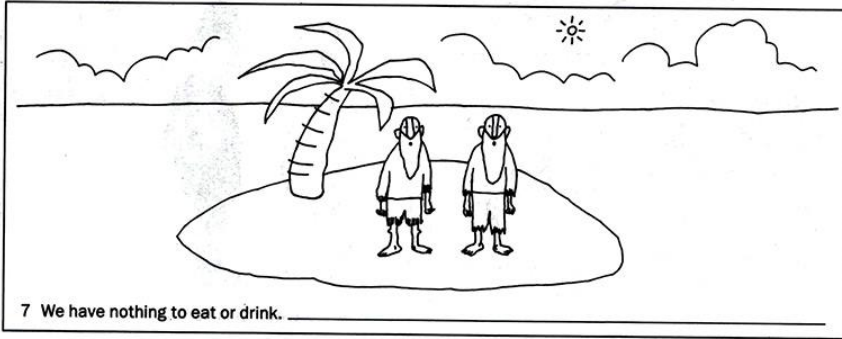
Cycle 1

A Answer these questions using there:

- 1 How many people are there in your class? There _____
- 2 How many people are there in the room? _____
- 3 Are there any pictures on the walls? _____
- 4 Is there anything on your desk? _____
- 5 How many people are there in your family? _____
- 6 How many small beds and how many big beds were there in the room? _____

B Rewrite these sentences to begin with there:

- 1 We have an English class every day. There's an English class every day.
- 2 A meeting will be held at three o'clock. _____
- 3 An accident happened this morning. _____
- 4 A lot of people came to the concert. _____
- 5 Three books lay on the desk. _____
- 6 Lots of children will be at the party. _____



- 8 Three people waited in the shop. _____

C Complete the dialogue using expressions with there:

there was nobody at home there's a good film Is there anything good
 I don't think there'll be anything There wasn't anything

- A: _____
on TV tonight?
- B: No, _____
very interesting.
- A: Do you think _____
on at the cinema?
- B: I don't know. _____
_____ last week.
- A: Shall we go round and see Joe and
Pamela?
- B: Let's telephone first. Last time we went
_____.



UNIT 14 What ...?

1 You use a question form after What ...?

What does he want? What have you done? What will they say?

2 You use What ...?

to make or ask about plans:

What are you doing tomorrow? What are you going to do? What shall we do?

to find out what happened:

What happened? What did you do? What did you say?

to ask someone to repeat or explain something:

What do you mean? What did she mean? What does it mean? What does 'repeat' mean?
I'm sorry, what did you say?

to find out about a problem of some kind:

What's the matter? What's wrong? What's up? What happened?

to find out what something is like:



What kind of ... is it? What sort of ... is it? What's it like? What colour is it/are they?
What does he look like?

to make a suggestion:

So Monday's no good. What about Tuesday? What about some lunch?

to introduce a new idea or a new topic:

I'm ready for lunch. What about you? So Tom's OK. What about Marie?

to ask about time:

What time is it? What time do you finish work?

3 We often use What do you think ...? for questions. There is no question form after What do you think ...?

What do you think they will say? What do you think it means?



UNIT 14 Practice

Cycle 1

A Rewrite these questions leaving out the words ... do you think ... :

- 1 What do you think they are going to do? What are they going to do?
- 2 What work do you think he does? _____?
- 3 What do you think it means? _____?
- 4 What time do you think they will arrive? _____?
- 5 What colour do you think she wants? _____?

B Match the questions and answers:

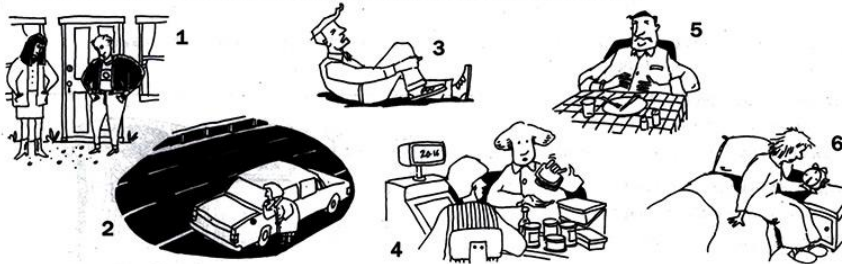
- 1 What did it look like? a It's very big. It has four bedrooms.
- 2 What's your new house like? b He was very wicked.
- 3 What's your new job like? c It's great! But it's hard work.
- 4 What was the wolf like? d It looked very nice.
- 5 What's it like learning English? e I don't know really. I've just started.

C Complete the dialogues below by adding one of the following nouns:

colour kind sort language size work time day

- 1 A: What sort of person is he? 5 A: What _____ is your car?
B: He's very quiet, but he's really nice. B: It's sort of light blue.
- 2 A: What _____ does the next train leave? 6 A: What _____ do they speak in Austria?
B: I'm not sure. I'll have to check the timetable. B: Mainly German I think.
- 3 A: What _____ shoes do you take? 7 A: What _____ of food do you like?
B: I don't know. Those look about right. B: I love Chinese and Indian food.
- 4 A: What _____ is it today? 8 A: What _____ does your mother do?
B: It's Monday. B: She's a doctor.

D Use these phrases to make six short dialogues to go with the pictures:



- A: What's wrong?/What's the matter?
 B: a It's my leg. I think it's broken.
 b I haven't any money. I've spent it.
 c I didn't sleep very well last night.
 d I think I've run out of petrol.
 e I've lost my key. I can't get in.
 f I feel awful. I've eaten too much.



UNIT 15 Wh- questions

1 You use a question form after a wh- word. Look at these common expressions:

Where ...?

Where is she now? Where are you going? Where shall I put this? Where do you live?

When ...?

When can you start? When did she arrive? When does she leave?

Why ...?

Why do you want to know? Why don't you buy a new one? Why did you do that?

Who ...?

Hello, who is it? Who was that? Who's been eating my porridge? Who did you see?

How ...?

How do you know? How do I get to your grandmother's house? How much is it?

How many people are there? How long is it? How old is Peter now?

2 In conversations, we often use short questions:

A: We're going on holiday.

A: I have to go out tonight

A: It's a long way to walk.

B: Where to?

B: What time?

B: How far?

A: Florida.

A: About half-past seven.

A: Nearly ten miles.

A: These shoes are cheap.

A: I'm very angry.

A: I saw a friend of yours.

B: How much?

B: Why?

B: Who?

A: Only twenty-five pounds.

A: I've lost my passport.

A: Antonia.

3 Other ways of asking questions:

When		when ...
Where		where ...
What	do you think ...?	what ...
Who		who ...
How		how ...
Why		why ...
	I wonder	

These forms are very common when the speaker is not sure if the other person knows the answer. Study these examples. Notice the word order.

How old is Jack's brother?

I wonder how old Jack's brother is.

How old do you think Jack's brother is?

Where do Bill and Jenny live?

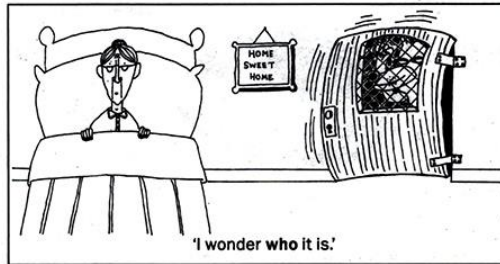
I wonder where Bill and Jenny live.

Where do you think Bill and Jenny live?

Why did she do that?

I wonder why she did that.

Why do you think she did that?





UNIT
15 Practice

Cycle 1

A Make up dialogues from these boxes:

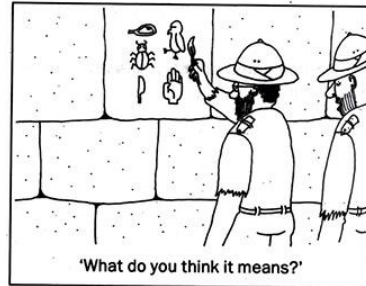
A: Let's go and see Peter and Mary some time.	B: What?	A: Italy I think
A: They live in that big house on the corner.	B: Who?	A: Well, we could go this weekend.
A: We could probably get there quite quickly.	B: When?	A: You know - those friends of Michael's.
A: I'm afraid I've lost it.	B: Where?	A: Well, we could take a taxi.
A: I think they're away on holiday.	B: How?	A: My library book. I don't know where it is.
		A: I don't know. I think I've left it at school.

B Rewrite these sentences with Wh_____ do you think...? or I wonder ...?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 What's she like? | 1 <u>I wonder what she's like.</u> |
| 2 What did she mean? | 2 _____ |
| 3 Who does this belong to? | 3 _____ |
| 4 Why are they so late? | 4 _____ |
| 5 What does he want? | 5 _____ |
| 6 How old is he? | 6 _____ |
| 7 Where have they gone? | 7 _____ |
| 8 What will they say? | 8 _____ |

C Here are some answers. Can you find possible questions on page 32?

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Last month. | 5 Next week. | 9 On that table. |
| 2 In Scotland. | 6 By bus. | 10 Turn left here. |
| 3 £1.30. | 7 In the office. | 11 To the shop. |
| 4 To Glasgow. | 8 For a holiday. | |



D Rewrite as ordinary wh- questions:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 How long do you think it will take? | 1 <u>How long will it take?</u> |
| 2 I wonder how much it will cost. | 2 _____ |
| 3 What do you think it means? | 3 _____ |
| 4 I wonder where they come from. | 4 _____ |
| 5 I wonder when they will arrive. | 5 _____ |
| 6 I wonder where he's gone. | 6 _____ |



UNIT 16 Count nouns

1 Most nouns are COUNT NOUNS in English. This means that they have a singular and a plural form. You add -s to form most plurals:

singular	plural
I haven't read a book for ages.	Books are cheap here.
Where's the bus stop ?	We need more bus stops .
I need a holiday .	We get three holidays a year.

2 You add -es to nouns ending in -ss, -s, -ch, -sh or -x to make the plural:

I'm in class A .	I have two classes today.
Which bus do you take?	There are no buses on Sundays.
It's a Swiss watch .	He can repair watches .
That's my dish .	He washed the dishes .
Put the box down.	Where are the shoe boxes ?



He washed the dishes.

You add -es to most nouns ending in -o:

Is that a potato ?	I had some potatoes for lunch.
I want a tomato .	I don't like tomatoes .

(But just add -s to *photo, radio and piano*)

3 Nouns ending in consonant + y change to consonant + ies:

Which country are you from?	We visited ten countries .
This is a photo of me as a baby .	I can hear babies crying.

(But for vowel + y, just add -s: day – days/boy – boys)

4 Some common count nouns are irregular. Can you match the singular and plural forms of these nouns?

women sheep feet men fish mice children teeth people

child _____	fish _____	sheep _____
foot _____	man _____	tooth _____
mouse _____	person _____	woman _____

5 You use plural nouns without determiners such as *this, that, the, a* to talk about things or people in general:

My brother doesn't like spiders.



Computer games are expensive.



Children start school at the age of 6.



Cars cause pollution.



UNIT 16

Practice

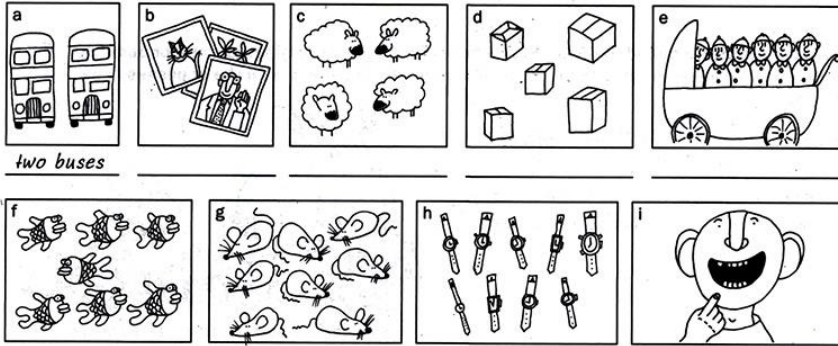
Cycle 1

A Give the plural of these nouns:

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| baby _____ | box _____ | child _____ |
| shoe _____ | shop _____ | day _____ |
| church _____ | foot _____ | radio _____ |
| sandwich _____ | city _____ | story _____ |

B Label the pictures using the plural of these nouns:

photo fish mouse watch tooth bus box baby sheep



C Match the sentence parts:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Buses are _____ | very hard all year. |
| 2 The bus is _____ | a Rolex. |
| 3 Women _____ | made of paper. |
| 4 That woman is _____ | invented a long time ago. |
| 5 Watches were _____ | about geography on my desk. |
| 6 My watch is _____ | going to the station now. |
| 7 Most students work _____ | from near Buenos Aires. |
| 8 A student in my class comes _____ | work as well as men. |
| 9 Books are _____ | cheaper than taxis. |
| 10 There is a book _____ | my neighbour. |

D Complete these questions using these words:

- months days day hours hour minutes week weeks year year
- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1 'How many _____ are there in a _____?' | 'Seven' |
| 2 'And how many _____ are there in a _____?' | '52' |
| 3 'How many _____ are there in a _____?' | '24' |
| 4 'How many _____ are there in an _____?' | '60' |
| 5 'How many _____ are there in a _____?' | '12' |



UNIT 17 Singular, plural and collective nouns

1 Many common nouns are SINGULAR NOUNS. This means that they are only used in the singular form:

a Sometimes they are singular because there is only one of them in the world.

You normally use them with *the*:

the air the sun the moon the sky the dark the world the future the past

The sky is very cloudy. It's difficult to see the sun.

b Many nouns formed from verbs are used as singular nouns to talk about common daily activities.

You normally use them with *a*:

a bath a fight a rest a wash a shower

'Do you want a drink?' 'Yes, great. But I need a quick wash first.'

2 Some nouns are called PLURAL NOUNS because they have no singular form or because they have a special meaning in the plural. You normally use these with *the* or possessives like *my, his*:

your clothes her feelings the pictures my travels
the sights his likes and dislikes the police

The police are coming. They'll be here in a minute.

I've met a lot of interesting people on my travels.



In three days we saw all the sights of London.

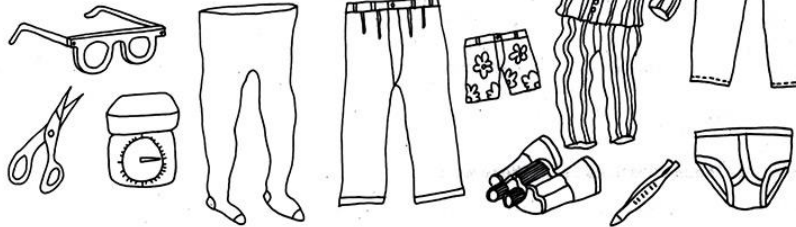
3 Some tools and clothes with two similar parts are plural nouns:

glasses trousers pants tights jeans pyjamas shorts scissors binoculars scales tweezers

Where are my jeans? What colour are your pyjamas?

You can also say *a pair of + singular verb*:

A large pair of scissors was on the table.



4 Nouns for special groups of people or things are COLLECTIVE NOUNS, and can have a singular or plural verb because you can think of the group as one idea, or as many individuals:

army audience company enemy family gang government group public staff team

My family is in Brazil. His family are all strange. Do you know them?



UNIT
17 Practice

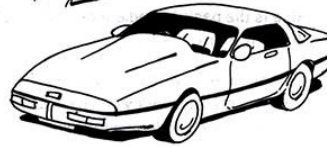
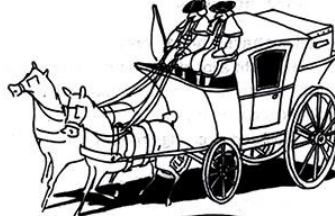
Cycle 1

A Complete these sentences using these singular nouns:

the sun the sky the moon the past the future
the dark the air the world

- It's a beautiful day. There isn't a cloud in _____.
- I sleep with the light on because I'm afraid of _____.
- What do you think cars will look like in _____?
- The first astronauts to walk on _____ were American.
- It's not good for your eyes to look directly at _____.
- Heathrow is the busiest airport in _____.
- There's a bad smell in _____. Have you been cooking?

- Travel was much slower in _____.
Now everyone has fast cars.



B Match the sentence parts:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 I'm very thirsty. I'd love | a wash. |
| 2 The doctor felt exhausted. He needed | a drink. |
| 3 Mrs Small is taking her dogs for | a fight. |
| 4 Listen to the shouts. Someone is having | a sleep. |
| 5 We played tennis, then had | a walk. |
| 6 My hands are dirty. I need | a shower. |

C ANAGRAMS. Look at the pictures in 3 opposite and put the letters of the objects in the right order:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a pair of SROSSICS | a pair of WEZETERS |
| a pair of CLIRABONUS | a pair of MAJAPYS |
| a pair of SLASGES | a pair of SHIGTT |

D Now complete these sentences using your answers to C:

- Can I borrow _____ to cut this paper, please?
- Jack went to the opticians to get _____.
- She wore _____ under her jeans to keep warm in winter.
- He used _____ to get a small piece of wood out of his finger.
- To keep warm in bed at night, many people wear _____.
- _____ will help you see things that are a long way away.

E Complete the sentences using: staff/team/audience:

- Which is the best football _____ in your country?
- The _____ of this school is excellent.
- I'm afraid no-one can help you at the moment, the _____ are all in a meeting.
- Are your _____ all professionals?
- The _____ isn't very big tonight: there are only 10 people in the cinema.
- The _____ were singing and dancing everywhere in the concert hall.



UNIT 18 Uncount nouns

Most nouns in English have a singular and plural form (e.g. one bed, two beds), but many common things cannot be counted directly. These are called **UNCOUNT NOUNS**.

1 Uncount nouns:

a do not have a plural form:

We bought a lot of **food** at the supermarket.
There's going to be some **rain** at the weekend.
Milk is good for you.
If you need to change money, go to the bank.

b take a singular verb:

Electricity is dangerous.
Rice is the basic ingredient of Eastern cooking.
Water is more important than food in the desert.

c cannot be used with a/an or a number:

My uncle started work when he was fourteen.
Last winter we had **ice** on the lake.

d can be used with the/this/that/my etc (but not with plural words such as these/those) to talk about something specific:

What's **the food** like in that restaurant?
I like **music**, but I didn't like **the music** we heard today.
I gave you **that money** for clothes, not chocolates!



We bought a lot of food at the supermarket.

2 With uncount nouns you use the words some, much and any to talk about a quantity of something:

Mrs Pick went out to buy **some bread**.
There's not **much petrol** in the car, so we'd better go to a garage.
We haven't had **any rain** here since April.

3 Some nouns can be uncount nouns and count nouns. As uncount nouns they have a general meaning, and you use them as count nouns to talk about a particular example:

A shop near me sells 20 different cheeses. I hate cheese.
There's a **hair** in my soup! Val has long dark **hair**.
It's made of **glass**. I had a **glass** of Coca-Cola.



There's a hair in my soup.



I hate cheese!



UNIT 18 Practice

Cycle 1

A Put these uncount nouns in the right categories:

- | | | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| snow | dinner | petrol | toast | ice |
| food | milk | maths | lunch | coffee |
| wood | aerobics | butter | physics | breakfast |
| metal | glass | bread | gold | tea |

- substances: SNOW
- liquids: _____
- meals: _____
- types of food: _____
- sports/subjects: _____

B Now use some of the uncount nouns from A to complete these sentences:

- The car ran out of _____ a kilometre from our home.
- We got up early, had _____, then drove to the airport.
- _____ is a very valuable metal.
- A lot of people keep fit by doing _____, which is exercising to music.
- They say that the English drink a lot of _____.
- When we woke up, everything was white: the ground was covered with _____.

C Complete the sentences using the following words:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| glass/glasses | paper/a paper | business/a business |
| two sugars/sugar | cheese/a cheese | a grey hair/hair |

- Sam went out to buy _____ to read.
- _____ is made from trees.
- They say that mice like _____.
- Camembert is _____ from France.
- You don't always need a lot of money to start _____.
- Do you prefer long or short _____?
- I was very worried when I found I had _____.
- _____ is bad for your teeth.
- 'How do you like your tea?' 'White with _____, please.'
- After the accident the road was covered with broken _____.
- We had a coffee and two _____ of mineral water.

12 '_____ is always good in the holidays,' said the toy-shop owner.





UNIT 19 **A/an/some**

1 You use **a** with singular nouns. Put **a** in front of the singular nouns in this list:

_____ week _____ book _____ person _____ tables
 _____ sports _____ people _____ tomato _____ cup
 _____ dog _____ house _____ parents _____ children

2 You use **a** with count nouns, not uncount nouns. Put **a** in front of the singular count nouns in this list:

_____ box _____ work _____ job _____ news
 _____ banana _____ honey _____ traffic _____ holiday
 _____ teacher _____ hat _____ water _____ furniture

3 You use **an** with words that begin with **a, e, i, o, u**. Put **an** where necessary:

_____ elephant _____ apple _____ cat _____ aunt
 _____ beach _____ test _____ opinion _____ idiot

4 You also use **an** in front of words that begin with **h** if the **h** is silent:

an hour a hospital an honour a hope an honest man

5 You use **a** in front of words that begin with **eu** or **u** if the first sound is pronounced /ju:/.
Compare:

a European country a university an ugly face

6 You use **a/an** when you are talking about a person or thing for the first time:

There is a man at the door. (=I don't know which man)
 I need to buy a new shirt. (=not one specific shirt)

7 You use **a/an** to talk about jobs:

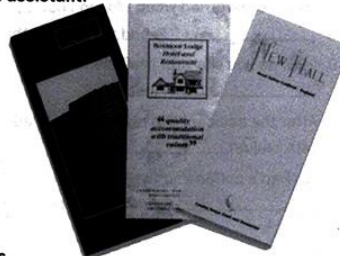
My father is an engineer now, but he was a soldier before.
 I worked as a secretary last summer. This year I want to be a shop assistant.

8 You use **a/an** instead of **one** with some numbers:

a hundred pounds half a kilo a million people
 a litre of wine an hour a thousand times

9 You use **some** with plural nouns and uncount nouns to talk about more than one object, if the number isn't important:

I want some apples, some wine, some potatoes and two oranges.



Some friends gave me some information about good hotels.



UNIT 19 Practice

Cycle 1

A Match the two parts of these sentences:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 I've been waiting for you for | a hundred people. |
| 2 This car can do 140 miles | half an hour. |
| 3 Those apples cost 50p | a few times. |
| 4 We're having a party for about | a lot to do. |
| 5 Sue has been to Germany | a month. |
| 6 We're very busy in the office. There's | a kilo. |
| 7 We normally go to the cinema once | an hour. |

B Look at the pictures. Who can you see? Complete the sentences using these words:

a student a nurse a tourist a musician students nurses tourists singers

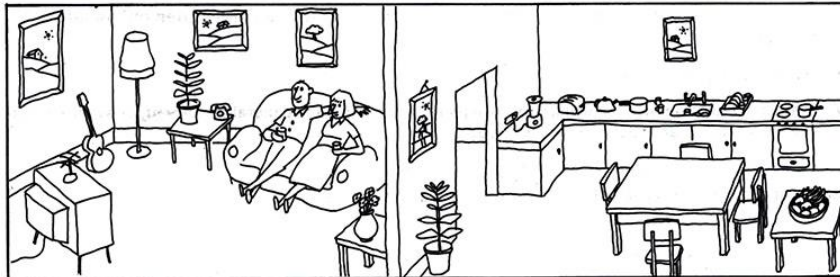


- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 He looks like _____. | 5 He's _____. |
| 2 I think she is _____. | 6 They are _____. |
| 3 They look like _____. | 7 She is _____. |
| 4 I think they are _____. | 8 They are _____. |

C Look at the pictures, then make complete sentences using a/an or some and the words given, e.g.

There - telephone - living room. *There's a telephone in the living room.*

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 There - small table - kitchen. | 5 There - tv - living room. |
| 2 There - lot of pictures - living room. | 6 There - plants - both rooms. |
| 3 There - flowers - living room. | 7 There - guitar - living room. |
| 4 There - lamp - corner of the living room. | 8 There - people - living room. |





Cycle 1

UNIT 20 **The**

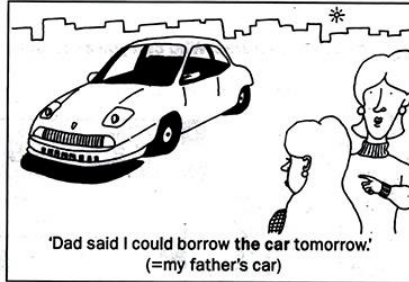
1 Review *a/an* in Unit 19.

2 You use *the* with a singular noun when the person you are speaking to knows which person or thing you are talking about:

I had a book and a magazine with me. I read **the book** first. (=the book I had with me)
He bought a new shirt and a tie. **The tie** was very expensive. (=the tie he bought)
I spoke to **the headmaster** at school this morning. (=the headmaster of my school)



'Is there life on **the moon**?' (=there is only one moon)



'Dad said I could borrow **the car** tomorrow.'
(=my father's car)

I left the fruit in **the kitchen**. (=the kitchen in our house)
The president is coming next week. (=the president of our country)
She went into her room and locked **the door**. (=the door of her room)
Who is **the woman** next to Mary?
She was talking to **the man** who lives next door.

You use *the* with a plural noun when the person you are speaking to knows which group of people or things you are talking about:

Where are **the children**? (=our children)
He bought two shirts and a tie. **The shirts** were quite cheap. (=the shirts he bought)
Have you washed **the cups and saucers**? (=the cups and saucers we have been using)

3 You use *the* when you are talking about a system or service:

I spoke to her on **the telephone** yesterday. I heard it on **the radio**.

4 You can use *the* with a singular noun when you want to make a general statement about something:

The tiger is a very dangerous animal. My favourite flower is **the rose**.

⚠ WARNING: You do not use *the* when you use a plural noun to make a general statement, or when you make a general statement about an uncount noun:

Tigers are dangerous animals. **Roses** are my favourite flowers.
Rice is very expensive in England. **Platinum** is more valuable than gold.



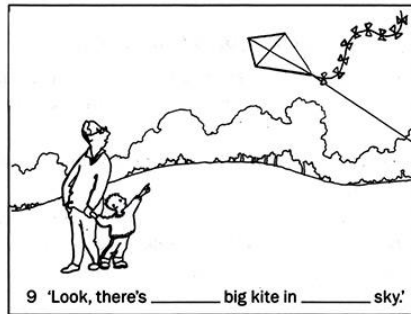
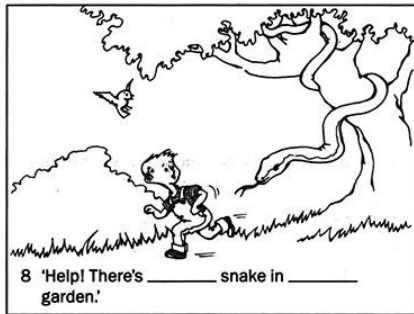
UNIT
20

Practice

■ Cycle 1 ■

A Complete these sentences. Put a/an in one blank and the in the other:

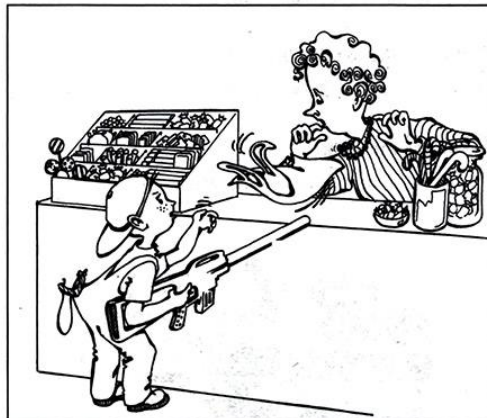
- 1 I was speaking to a friend on the telephone.
- 2 _____ headmaster is moving to _____ new school.
- 3 My sister is taking _____ children to _____ party.
- 4 He ate three sandwiches and _____ large cake. _____ cake was filled with cream.
- 5 I heard _____ great programme on _____ radio this morning.
- 6 The first man on _____ moon was _____ American.
- 7 There's some hot water in _____ kettle. Can you make _____ cup of tea?



B Fill the blanks using a, an or the:

Police have been looking for (1) _____ eight-year old boy who tried to hold up (2) _____ sweet shop with (3) _____ gun, writes David Ward.

The boy threw (4) _____ carrier bag at (5) _____ shopkeeper and ordered her to fill it up. 'I don't know whether he wanted me to fill (6) _____ bag with sweets or money,' said (7) _____ shopkeeper. 'I am not sure if (8) _____ gun was real or not, but I don't think it was (9) _____ toy gun.' The boy went into the shop and bought (10) _____ bar of chocolate for 25p. 'He gave me (11) _____ 50p piece and as I gave him his change (12) _____ man came in. (13) _____ boy waited until (14) _____ man went. Then he threw (15) _____ plastic carrier bag at me, pointed (16) _____ gun at me and said: 'Put everything in.'





Cycle 1

UNIT 21 Other uses of the

1 With places you use the:

- a with names using *Union/Kingdom/States/Republic*:
The United States The United Kingdom The Republic of China
- b with mountain ranges and groups of islands:
The Alps The Rockies The Canaries
- c with rivers, seas, oceans:
The Thames The North Sea The Atlantic Ocean
- d with hotels, cinemas, theatres, museums:
The Hilton Hotel The Odeon The British Museum

2 You use the with points of the compass:

It's much colder in the north of England than in the south.
A: Where do you come from? B: I'm from the north-east, near Newcastle.

3 You use the with adjectives to talk about groups of people. Adjectives commonly used in this way are:

the rich the poor the young the old the blind the disabled the dead
Life nowadays is very difficult for the poor and the disabled.
There was a garden for the blind. All the flowers had a very strong scent.

4 You use the with superlatives (see Unit 64).

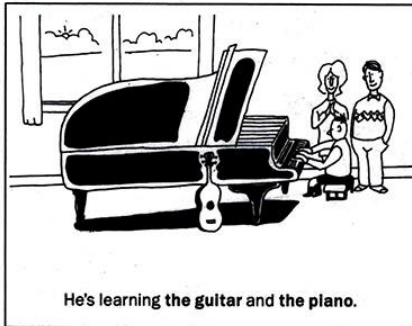
She is the oldest daughter. It was the best film I had ever seen.

5 You use the to talk about a family:

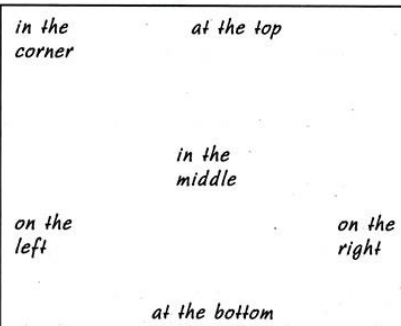
The Kennedys are probably the most famous family in the USA. We live next door to the Browns.

6 You use the with:

a musical instruments:



b positions:



⚠ WARNING: You do not use *the* when you are talking about one particular instrument.
We bought Helen a new violin for her birthday. A: What's that? B: It's a trombone.



UNIT 21 Practice

Cycle 1

A Match these questions and answers:


the Ritz the Andes the Nile the Clintons the guitar the Odeon the south west

- 1 Which instrument does Paul McCartney play? _____
- 2 What's the nearest cinema to your house? _____
- 3 Which part of the country do you live in? _____
- 4 What's the longest river in your country? _____
- 5 Who are your neighbours? _____
- 6 Which is the biggest hotel in your town? _____
- 7 Which are the biggest mountains in your country? _____


B Now give true answers to the questions.

C Complete these sentences by adding the. You must put one the in the first sentence, two in the second, three in the third and so on:

- 1 Excuse me, can you tell me time please?
- 2 What's name of nearest cinema?
- 3 We went to cinema last night. Unfortunately we were late so we missed start of film.
- 4 Name of river that flows through middle of London is Thames.



5 Weather in north of England will get worse on Thursday and Friday. At weekend temperature will be 3 degrees and there will be snow during night.



6 We live near sea in south of England. Every day in afternoon we walk dogs in woods for a couple of hours. Scenery is so beautiful.

- 7 I read in encyclopaedia you gave me that Mount Everest in Himalayas is highest mountain in world. Longest river in world is Nile in Africa.
- 8 I was thinking of girls we met in street when we were going to a party in house next to restaurant where Michael works. One came from Republic of Ireland. We invited them to party but they couldn't go because they were flying to United States next day.



Cycle 1

UNIT 22 Possessives

1 Can you match these possessive adjectives to the right pronouns?

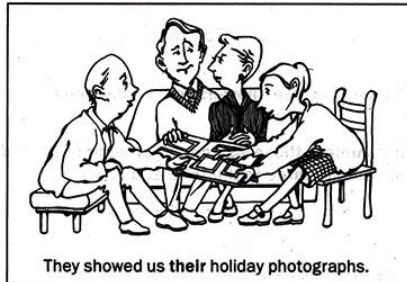
their your her his our my your its

I _____ It _____ You _____ We _____

He _____ You _____ She _____ They _____

2 You use the possessives:

a when you say that something belongs to someone:



b when you talk about relationships:

Sarah is my sister. Have you met their father? What's your friend called? He hasn't seen his parents today.

c when you talk about a part of the body:

Arlene broke her arm last week, did you know? My head hurts.

d when we talk about clothes:

Take your hands out of your pockets! Have you seen my jeans? I can't find them.

3 You can also use noun + 's:

a with a name:

I was in Mark's new house last night. Sidney is Jane's brother.

b with a singular noun (normally referring to people):

It's my uncle's birthday next Monday.

Sam asked if he could borrow his friend's car.

c with an irregular plural noun:

Children's clothes are expensive.

d to talk about people's houses, and common shops:

I slept at David's last night. He went to the chemist's.



Colston College is the best boys' school in the region.

4 With a regular plural noun, you just add an apostrophe ':

Sinatra was my parents' favourite singer.



UNIT 22 Practice

Cycle 1

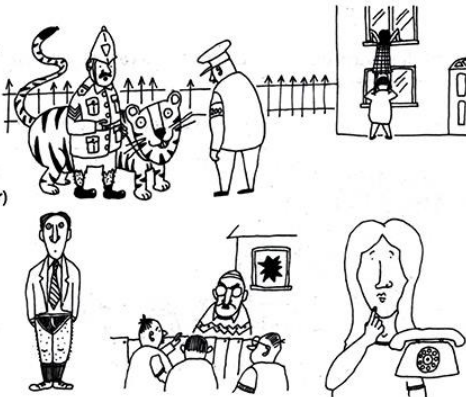
A Complete these sentences with possessives:

- I don't live with _____ parents now.
- Rosa wanted to give _____ father a CD for _____ birthday.
- Jessica went upstairs and started to wash _____ hair.
- I know the Spencers but I've never met _____ son.
- We're having a party in _____ house on Friday. Can you come?
- Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Can I have _____ attention, please?
- France is famous for _____ wine and _____ cheese.
- I don't know much about the Amazon and _____ history.

B What's wrong?

There is a problem in each of the pictures here. Complete the sentences:

- He's forgotten _____ . (trousers)
- The cup is missing _____ . (handle)
- They've lost _____ . (keys)
- Patricia can't remember _____ . (number)
- 'Excuse me, is this _____ ?' (animal)
- 'Excuse me, can you give us _____ back?' (ball)



C Rewrite these questions:

e.g. What's the name of your mother? - *What's your mother's name?*

- What's the name of your best friend?
- What's the favourite colour of your mother?
- What's the address of your neighbour?
- Do you know the first name of your teacher?
- What is the main export of your country?
- What food is the speciality of your region?

D Now write your real answers to the questions starting as follows:

- My _____
- My _____
- My _____
- His/Her _____
- My _____
- My _____



UNIT 23 Demonstrative adjectives

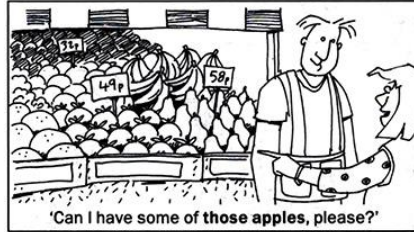
1 With singular nouns you use *this* to talk about something near you, and *that* to talk about something further away:

This water tastes strange. That building is 200 years old.



2 With plural nouns, you use *these* to talk about objects near you, and *those* to talk about things further away:

I don't like these shoes much. These chocolates are very nice!



3 You use *this* with *morning*, *afternoon*, *evening* (but not *night*), *week*, *month*, *year* and *century* to talk about the present time, and *that* to talk about the past:

Are you busy *this evening*? We could go out.
I'm afraid the doctor can't see you *this week*.
Is next week OK?



In those days people had quite big families.

4 You use the expression *these days* to talk about the present time in general, and *in those days* to talk about a past period:

It's difficult to find good quality products *these days*.
These days every office has a fax, a photocopier and its own computer.

5 Numbers and adjectives come after *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* and before the noun:

I bought *these two* books second hand for just £1. My mother doesn't like *these plastic* cups.
How much are *those new* CD players?

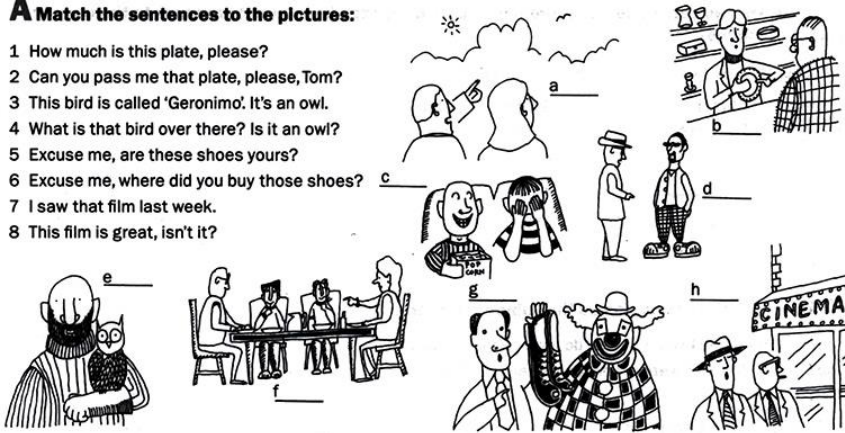


UNIT 23 Practice

Cycle 1

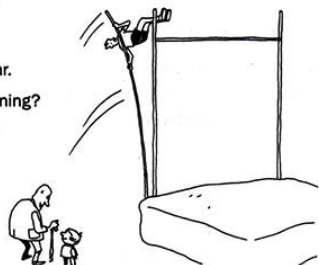
A Match the sentences to the pictures:

- How much is this plate, please?
- Can you pass me that plate, please, Tom?
- This bird is called 'Geronimo'. It's an owl.
- What is that bird over there? Is it an owl?
- Excuse me, are these shoes yours?
- Excuse me, where did you buy those shoes?
- I saw that film last week.
- This film is great, isn't it?



B Complete the sentences with this, that, these or those:

- He's so busy that I don't see much of him _____ days.
- We haven't got enough money to go on holiday _____ year.
- What's the name of _____ man we met _____ morning?
- Have you been in _____ new supermarket in the centre?
- The price of petrol _____ days is incredible!
- Who are _____ people over there?
- Listen! Do you know _____ song?
- _____ exercise is very easy!



- When I was a child, I played a lot of sport.
In _____ days I was very active.

C Change the sentences following the model and making any necessary changes:

e.g. This is my favourite hat. *This hat is my favourite.*

- This is my mother's favourite song. _____
- That was a terrible joke! _____
- This is a delicious cake. _____
- These are comfortable shoes. _____
- That is a fashionable colour. _____
- Those are my best trousers. _____
- These are very popular books. _____
- That was a great party. _____
- Those are beautiful paintings. _____



UNIT 24 Personal pronouns

1 There are two sets of personal pronouns. Can you match the subject pronouns to the correct object pronouns?

Object pronouns: us, me, you, them, her, it, him

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	_____	it	_____
you	_____	we	_____
he	_____	they	_____
she	_____		

2 You use subject pronouns as the subject of a verb:

I like your hat. You live near here, do you? He's my boss.
She's on holiday. We were in London yesterday. They come from Nigeria.

3 You use object pronouns:

a as the object of a verb:
Could you help us with this, please? She gave me £5.
I told them to be here at 6 o'clock. She saw him in town.

b after a preposition:
She was waiting for us. I talked to him yesterday.
Can you take me with you?



I don't know anything about him.

c after the verb to be:



This is us in Greece; and this is us in Italy last year, and this is me in Paris.



Hello, John, it's me.

4 You can use you or they to talk about people in general, and we to talk about a group including the speaker:

They have good food in this restaurant. You can buy this book anywhere. We drink a lot of tea in England.

5 You use pronouns after you have talked about someone or something for the first time, to avoid repetition:

I spoke to Mary this morning. She said she was very busy.
Patrick lives near the coast. He has a lovely house.



UNIT 24 Practice

Cycle 1

A Underline all the subject pronouns in these sentences:

- 1 I can't forget the last time we went to that restaurant. The food made me ill, and it wasn't cheap, either.
- 2 Do you know where we can buy an English newspaper? Someone told us there was a shop near here. Can you help?
- 3 I got a letter from Simon today. I hadn't heard from him for ages. He's working in Milan now, apparently.
- 4 Val invited me to her party, but I'm not sure if I can go. She lives miles away, and I've got a million things to do.

B Now look at the sentences again. There is an object pronoun in every sentence. Can you find them?

C Match the parts of the following dialogues:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Do you know Mr and Mrs James? | It's in Africa, I think. |
| 2 Where's Timbuctoo? | He's in hospital now. |
| 3 Mike had an accident on Sunday. | It's boring. |
| 4 That's a brilliant film. | They eat a lot of pasta. |
| 5 I'm not interested in football. | We met them last week. |
| 6 Where did you buy those shoes? | I've seen it three times. |
| 7 What's the food like in Italy? | Paul gave them to me. |

D Look at the picture, add the personal pronouns to the sentences, then match the sentences to the right speakers by putting the correct letter in the brackets after each sentence:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Do you know Sue? _____'s a top model. () | 5 Don't bring flowers in here. Sue doesn't like _____.() |
| 2 I made her dress. Do you like _____? () | 6 I'm her manager. _____ have to talk to _____ if _____ want an interview with _____. () |
| 3 I think I'm in love with _____, but _____'s not very interested in _____ () | 7 _____gave us these photographs of _____! () |
| 4 We are her assistants. _____ are always very busy. She travels everywhere with _____. () | |





UNIT
25

This, that, these, those, one, ones

1 You use *this* (singular) and *these* (plural):

a to introduce or identify people:
Mary, **this** is John.
These are my neighbours, Mr and Mrs Baxter.

b to talk about people or things near you:
This is really good coffee.
These are the books I bought from Jane.

c to start a conversation on the phone:
Hello. **This** is Sally; can I speak to Jane, please?
Tom, **this** is Barbara. How are you?



2 You use *that* (singular) and *those* (plural):

a to talk about people or things not so near you:
This is my house, and **that** is John's over there.
Is **that** a bird or a plane up there?



b to check the identity of someone you cannot see:
Is **that** you, David?
Hi, is **that** Sally?

3 You use *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* to reply to something someone has said. *That* is most common:

'Coffee?' 'That's a good idea.'
'Is **that** the London train?' 'Yes, **that's** right.'
'I've got a new job in the city.' 'That's fantastic!'

4 You use *one* (singular) and *ones* (plural) to avoid repeating a noun:

a after an adjective:
My car is the **blue one**. (= the blue car)
Your question is a **difficult one**. (= a difficult question)

b after 'the':
Our house is **the one** in the middle.
She gave me a lot of books. **The ones** I really enjoyed were love stories. (= the books I enjoyed)

c after 'which' in questions:
We've got lots of tapes. **Which one** do you want to listen to?





UNIT 25 Practice

Cycle 1

A Rewrite these sentences using one/ones to avoid repetition:

- 1 I love cakes, especially the cakes my mother makes!
- 2 Our car is the black car at the end of the road.
- 3 I'm not sure if I need a big bottle or a small bottle.
- 4 He lost his umbrella, so he wants to buy a new umbrella.
- 5 The hotel is a modern hotel on the coast.
- 6 The books I bought are the books on the table.
- 7 I always have two pens with me, a blue pen and a red pen.



8 Is this museum the museum you were talking about?

B Match the questions and answers:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 'Would you like a coffee?' | 'The brown ones on the desk.' |
| 2 'Which gloves are yours?' | 'Sure. Which one?' |
| 3 'Which shirt should I wear to the party?' | 'Thanks, I'd love one.' |
| 4 'Have you seen my new photos?' | 'Your new cotton one.' |
| 5 'Can I borrow a book?' | 'The ones of Spain? Yes.' |

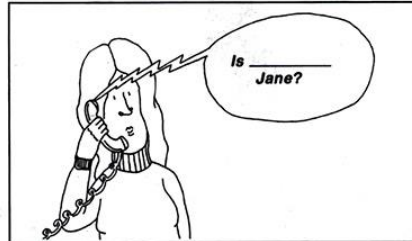
C Complete the short dialogues with these sentences:

That's a lot. That's all right. That's why you're tired. That's great.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 a I'm sorry I broke your cup. | 3 a We're getting married! |
| b _____ | b _____ |
| 2 a These boots cost £90. | 4 a We danced all night. |
| b _____ | b _____ |

D Complete the dialogue using this, that, these or those:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 a Bill, _____ is Wolfgang. | 3 a Is _____ Jane? |
| b Oh! Are you German? | b Yes, speaking. Who's _____ ? |
| a Yes, _____'s right. | a _____ is Tom from next door. |



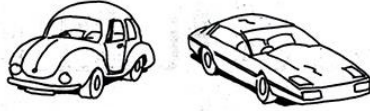
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 a I'm going to Greece on holiday. | 4 a Where are my shoes? |
| b _____'s nice. | b Are _____ yours over there? |



UNIT 26 Possessive pronouns

1 These are the possessive pronouns:

I like your car. Mine is very old; yours looks very fast.



The red umbrella is hers.
Thanks for your address. Let me give you ours, too.

Note: There is no possessive form for 'it'.
'Yours' is both singular and plural.



This isn't my shirt, it's his.



'Which team won?' 'Theirs.'

2 You use the possessive pronoun to avoid repetition:

e.g. That book is my book. (= that book is mine)

That book is mine, and the pictures are mine, too.
The jazz records are hers, the rock records are his.
All the new furniture is ours.



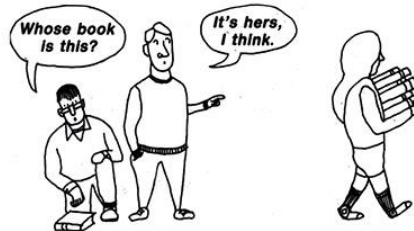
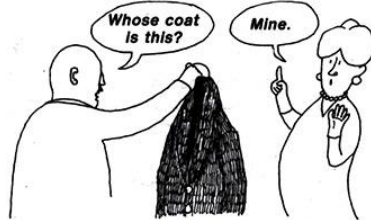
'Excuse me, is this newspaper yours?'

3 You can use the possessive pronouns after of:

He was an old friend of mine (not: 'of me').
The teacher was talking to a student of his.
Listening to music is a hobby of ours.

Can I borrow that map of yours?
Are the Smiths friends of hers?
I think the dog is one of theirs.

4 You can use possessive pronouns in short answers after questions with whose ...?





UNIT 26 Practice

Cycle 1

A Complete the sentences following the model:

e.g. Have you got a blue pen? No, mine is red. (red)

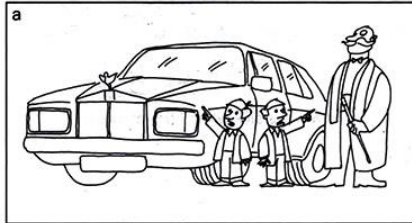
- 1 'Has David got a new car?' 'No, _____ (very old).'
- 2 'Did Sheila say she has a Japanese camera?' 'No _____ (German).'
- 3 'Is this your coffee?' 'No, _____ (over there).'
- 4 'Is your house bigger than this one?' 'No, _____ (smaller).'
- 5 'Do they have a colour TV?' 'No, _____ (black and white).'
- 6 'Will we have first class tickets?' 'No, _____ (second class).'

B Rewrite these sentences using a ... of ... to replace the underlined words following the model:

e.g. This is one of his paintings. This is a painting of his.

- 1 Susan is one of our friends. _____
- 2 The small man is one of our neighbours. _____
- 3 Is singing one of your hobbies? _____
- 4 Hamid is one of my students. _____
- 5 Pink is one of her favourite colours. _____
- 6 I am one of their fans. _____
- 7 Roast beef is one of my favourite meals. _____

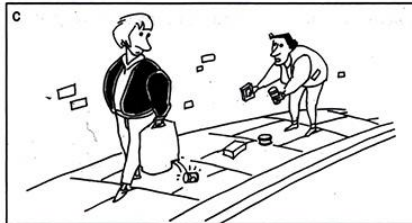
C Complete these sentences:



'Whose car is that?' 'It's _____.'



'Whose is this?' 'It's _____.'



'Excuse me, is this _____?'



'I haven't got a pen on me.'
'Here, you can borrow _____.'



Cycle 1

UNIT 27 Adverbials of time

1 The following expressions are used to say when something happens or happened:

the day before yesterday the week before last yesterday last week today this week tomorrow next week the day after tomorrow the week after next I have an important meeting the day after tomorrow.

With month or year you use the same expressions as with week, for example:

the month before last last year this month the year after next



I'll be leaving school the year after next.

2 You use ago with the past simple tense to show how long before the time of speaking something happened:

The game started ten minutes ago. The bus went an hour ago.

When you use ago you use expressions of time like five minutes, an hour, three weeks, four months, a few years and so on. The following expressions are also very common:

ages ago a long time ago some time ago not long ago a short time ago

WARNING: You do not use ago with the present perfect tense. You cannot say: I have seen him two minutes ago.

3 You use adverbials of frequency to say how often something happens:

always frequently occasionally never hardly ever normally often sometimes usually rarely



I'm always sick when I travel by sea.

We don't often swim in the sea.

Adverbials of frequency usually come before the main verb:

I hardly ever watch TV. You can sometimes waste a lot of time.

But they come after the verbs am, is, are, was, were when these are used as main verbs:

She is usually very late. You are probably right.

Some adverbials of frequency (sometimes, occasionally, normally, usually) can come at the beginning of the sentence:

Sometimes I go swimming at the weekend.

Normally I go swimming on Thursday night.



UNIT 27 Practice

Cycle 1

A Answer these questions about yourself:

- 1 When did you last go swimming? *I last went swimming three months ago.*
- 2 When did you last go to the cinema? _____
- 3 When did you start school? _____
- 4 When were you born? _____
- 5 When was your mother born? _____
- 6 When did you have breakfast today? _____
- 7 When were you last ill? _____
- 8 When did you start learning English? _____

B Answer these questions:

- 1 What is the date the day after tomorrow? _____
- 2 What day was it the day before yesterday? _____
- 3 What month was it the month before last? _____
- 4 How old will you be the year after next? _____
- 5 How old were you the year before last? _____

C Use adverbials of frequency to make true sentences:

- 1 I am late for lessons. *I am often late for lessons.*
- 2 I get up late on Sunday. _____
- 3 I watch TV in the evening. _____
- 4 I play tennis in the summer. _____
- 5 In my country it is cold in winter. _____
- 6 I read in bed before I go to sleep. _____



Now write three true sentences about a friend:

- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____

D Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F):

- 1 Adverbials of frequency never come at the beginning of a sentence. (F)
- 2 'Sometimes' can come at the beginning of a sentence. ()
- 3 'Always' often comes at the beginning of a sentence. ()
- 4 Adverbials of frequency usually come before the main verb. ()
- 5 You always use the present perfect tense with 'ago'. ()
- 6 In conversations we often use short questions. ()



UNIT 28 Adverbials of probability and degree

1 You use adverbials of probability to say how sure you are about something:

certainly definitely probably perhaps possibly maybe

I definitely saw her yesterday. The driver probably knows the quickest way.



All adverbials of probability (except *maybe*) come before the main verb:

He can **probably** answer your question. They will **certainly** help you.

OR: after the verbs *am, is, are, was, were* when these are used as main verbs:

I am **certainly** very tired. You are **probably** right.

Some adverbials of probability can come at the beginning of the sentence:

perhaps maybe probably possibly

Maybe Annette can tell you. Perhaps he has forgotten.

Probably they'll come later. Possibly she didn't understand.

2 Common adverbials of degree/frequency: a lot; (not) much; very much

Sometimes these words are used as adverbials of frequency:

The baby cries a lot. (a lot = very often) We don't go out much. (not much = not often)

Sometimes they are adverbs of degree:

Did it rain very much last night? (very much = very heavily)

a lot, (not) much and very much usually come at the end of their clause:

Things haven't changed much. They always shout a lot.

We enjoyed the film very much. Do you play football very much?

but they are sometimes followed by an expression of time or place:

We enjoyed the film very much last night. Things haven't changed much here.

WARNING: *much* is not used in positive sentences. You do not say:

I liked it much.

You say:

I liked it a lot, OR I liked it very much.



UNIT 28 Practice

Cycle 1

A Use adverbs of probability to write true sentences (you may need to add the word not as well):

- The USA will win the next football World Cup.
The USA will definitely not win the next football World Cup.
- My country will win the next football World Cup. _____
- I am the oldest person in my class. _____
- I will go away for a holiday this summer. _____
- It will rain tomorrow. _____
- The next leader of my country will be a woman. _____
- I will get married next year. _____
- I will get most of these sentences right. _____

B Six of these sentences are correct and five have mistakes. Find the sentences which are wrong and write them out correctly underneath.

- Nearly I have finished this exercise. ~~X~~ I have nearly finished this exercise.
- I cut myself this morning, and it hurt a lot. _____
- I like a lot your new dress. _____
- We don't work very much at the weekend. _____
- This is a very good book. I enjoyed it much. _____
- He is very lazy. He doesn't help very much his parents. _____
- I have almost finished this exercise. _____
- People say that it rains a lot in England. _____
- I always enjoy very much the weekend. _____
- I don't work much at the weekend. _____



- They are very noisy children. They shout a lot. _____



UNIT
29

Adverbials of duration

1 You use *for* to say how long something lasts:

I've been working here **for fifteen years**. I hadn't eaten **for ten hours**.
I will be away **for three weeks**. We stayed in Paris **for a couple of days**.

Notice that *for* is followed by a period of time which tells how long something lasts:
fifteen years ten hours three weeks a couple of days

2 You use *since* to give the time when an action started:

I've been working here **since 1980**. I hadn't eaten **since eight o'clock**.

Notice that *since* is followed by a time:
1980 eight o'clock this morning yesterday last week

or an event:

I've been working here **since the war**. I hadn't eaten **since breakfast**.

or a clause:

I've been working here **since I left school**.
I hadn't seen him **since I was a child**.

***Since* is usually found with the present perfect or the past perfect tense.**

You use *since* with the present perfect when you are talking about a period of time up to the present:
We have lived here **since we were children**. (=and we still live here.)

You use *since* with the past perfect when you are talking about a period of time up to a given time in the past:

It was 1973. Elizabeth **had been queen since 1953**. (=and in 1973 she was still queen.)

We also have the common expressions: *It's since + past simple* and *It was since + past perfect*:
It's a long time **since I saw Jeff**. It was five years **since we had last met**.

3 You use *from ... to* or *from ... till/until* to say when something started and finished:

The shops will be open **from nine until five thirty**.
The winter season lasts **from December to March**.
We worked non-stop **from six in the morning till nine at night**.

***Till* and *until* can be followed by a clause:**

We can watch television **till Dad gets home**.
I lived in Manchester **until I went to university in 1987**.



UNIT
29

Practice

Cycle 1

A Complete these sentences using the *since* clauses:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 He hasn't played football | a ever since we first met. |
| 2 We have been good friends | b since she started secondary school. |
| 3 She hasn't written to us | c since seven o'clock this morning. |
| 4 He has been out at work | d ever since supper time. |
| 5 She has been learning English | e since he hurt his leg last week. |
| 6 I have been feeling hungry | f since she sent that letter on your birthday. |

B Complete the following sentences by adding *for*, *since*, *from* or *until*:

- There has been a university in Oxford for more than eight hundred years.
- They have been married _____ 1966.
- The First World War lasted _____ 1914 _____ 1918.
- _____ 1992 _____ last year we had a flat in the centre of town.
- Can you wait for a few minutes _____ I'm ready?
- I haven't spoken to Bill _____ we were at school.
- We usually stop for lunch _____ one _____ two thirty.



- It has been raining _____ early this morning.
- It's nearly five years _____ Jenny left school.
- She was at college _____ two years and she's been working here _____ almost three years.

C Complete these to make true sentences:

- I have been learning English since _____
- I have lived in _____ for _____
- I have an English lesson today from _____ until _____
- I usually sleep from about _____ to about _____ in the morning.
- It's _____ since I had my breakfast.
- I haven't been to the cinema since _____



Cycle 1

UNIT 30 In/on/at (time)

1 You use at with:

- a clock times at ten o'clock, at midnight
- b meals at breakfast
- c religious festivals: at Christmas, at Easter



And notice these special expressions:

- at the weekend at the moment at that time at night at the end of the month

2 You use in with:

- a months In January, in September
- b years In 1988, in the year 2001
- c centuries In the fourteenth century, in the last century
- d parts of the day In the morning, in the evening
- e seasons In the spring, in winter



It often snows in winter.

3 You use on with:

- a days on Monday, on Sunday
- b parts of specific days on Tuesday evening
- c special days on New Year's Day, on Christmas Eve
- d dates on Friday 13th, on the ninth of May
- e special occasions on my birthday, on our anniversary



... on my birthday.

4 You also use in to talk about when something will happen in the future:

I'm busy now, so I'll talk to you in ten minutes.
They say he will be an important person in a few years.



The London train leaves in two minutes.

⚠ Be careful! We do not use at, in or on before words like this, next, last, or every, or before today and tomorrow:

We'll see you next week sometime.
What are you doing this weekend, John?



We go camping almost every summer.



UNIT
30 Practice

■ Cycle 1 ■

A Look at the following lists. Each one has a word or expression which does not belong in the group because it takes a different preposition. Can you find which one?

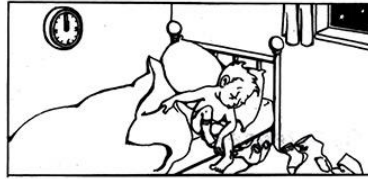
e.g. ... night, Tuesday, Christmas, the end of the morning.

We say *at night*, *at Christmas* and *at the end of the morning*, so Tuesday is the odd one out.

- the morning, July, 1999, nine o'clock
- May 31st, Friday morning, the weekend, Sunday
- my sister's birthday, eight fifteen, the weekend, lunch
- the twentieth of August, winter, Wednesday evening, Friday
- December, the late afternoon, 1956, five o'clock

B Complete these sentences with *at*, *in*, or *on*:

- I was born _____ 1975.
- My birthday is _____ September.
- My mother's birthday is _____ the seventeenth of January.
- I wake up most mornings _____ half-past seven.
- Last year we went on holiday _____ July.
- I work best _____ the morning.



7 Yesterday I went to bed _____ midnight.

C Now write sentences like those in B with information about yourself.

D Complete the sentences using the most logical of these words or expressions:

at the moment at the end of the month at dinner on my birthday on the first of April
on Monday morning in the morning in the next century in August



- Do you think life will be very different _____ ?
- I was given this watch _____
- It's traditional to play jokes on people _____.
- My grandmother would always wear her best clothes _____.
- It's very hot here _____ so most people go away on holiday.
- Jeff slept badly so he felt very tired _____.
- I'm afraid Mr Markham is busy _____ . Can you wait a few minutes?



Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

This is the first of the review units.

If you have studied units 1 – 30,

- a it will help you see how much progress you have made.
- b it will remind you of what you have learnt.
- c it will help you see if there are some units you should look at again.

If you have not studied units 1 – 30,

- a it will show you how much you know already.
- b it will help you decide which units are most useful to you.

The exercises can be done in any order. If you are not sure of the answers, you can check the grammar explanations by looking at the unit in question.

GOOD LUCK!

Mixed tenses

Unit 3: Present simple

A Complete the sentences:

- 1 January _____ one of the coldest winter months.
- 2 Hi, my name _____ Carlos. I _____ from Peru.
- 3 Where _____ you from?
- 4 My father _____ a doctor.
- 5 What _____ your father _____ ?
- 6 I _____ two brothers and a sister.
- 7 _____ you _____ any brothers or sisters?
- 8 My hobbies _____ reading, swimming and going to the cinema.

B Make questions using these words:

e.g. you/like/spaghetti? *Do you like spaghetti?*

- 1 you/want/go/cinema? _____
- 2 your father/work/an office? _____
- 3 your friend/speak/English? _____
- 4 you/know/that man? _____
- 5 your mother/have/job? _____
- 6 you/want/travel abroad? _____



Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

Unit 2: Present continuous

C Complete these questions using the present continuous:

e.g. what/you/think? *What are you thinking?*

- 1 What/you/wear/today? _____
- 2 Where/you/go/tonight? _____
- 3 What/you/do/now? _____
- 4 Where/you/sit/at the moment? _____
- 5 you/listen/music/now? _____
- 6 you/go on holiday/with your family/this year . _____
- 7 you/wear/a watch? _____
- 8 you/have/lunch/now? _____

Now write your real answers to the questions.

Units 5, 6: Present perfect

D Complete the questions using the verbs in (brackets):

Have you ever ...?

- 1 (visit) Bath? _____
- 2 (break) your arm or leg? _____
- 3 (cook) for more than 5 people? _____
- 4 (see) a crocodile? _____
- 5 (take) a photograph? _____
- 6 (meet) a famous person? _____

Now write your real answers to the questions.

E Look at these activities. Then write if you have done them today, or if you haven't done them yet:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| have breakfast | have a shower | read a newspaper | do your homework |
| eat lunch | finish work | watch TV | speak English |
| do the washing-up | talk to a friend | | |

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 I have ... | 2 I haven't ...yet. |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |



Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

F What have they been doing? Complete the dialogues using these verbs:

revise for my exams cut onions wait for two hours play football

- Why are you crying? _____
- Why are you so tired? _____
- Why are you angry? _____
- Why are you so dirty? _____



Unit 7: Was/were

G Complete the text with was or were:

We 1 *were* in a hurry because we 2 _____ late. Our flight 3 _____ at 7.30, and Steve 4 _____ worried that we might miss the plane. It 5 _____ not easy to find a taxi at that time of the morning. We eventually got one, and because there 6 _____n't a lot of traffic, the drive 7 _____ quite quick. It 8 _____ 7.15 when we finally arrived at the airport. There 9 _____ only 15 minutes left before take-off! We 10 _____ the last people on the plane, of course.

H Multiple choice. Complete the sentence with the appropriate tense:

- We _____ our cousins this weekend.
a visit b are visiting c have visited
- My dog _____ five years old.
a has b are c is
- Patrick is very active. He _____ sport every day.
a is playing b plays c play
- 'Have you heard the new record by Madonna?' '_____
a Yes, I did. b No, I didn't. c No, I haven't.'
- I'll telephone you as soon as I _____ home.
a get b will have got c am getting
- Where _____ you yesterday?
a were b did c was



Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

- 7 _____ you go abroad on holiday last year?
a Did b Do c Were
- 8 I _____ hot food.
a am liking b like c liking
- 9 Tomorrow _____ the thirty-first of May.
a is b are c is going to be
- 10 Do you think it _____ tomorrow?
a rains b will rain c is raining
- 11 There _____ a man, a woman and some children in the garden.
a was b were c are
- 12 What _____ this sign means?
a you think b think you c do you think
- 13 Why _____ that?
a said you b did you say c you said
- 14 'We've got a new teacher' 'Really?' _____ ?
a How is he b What's he like c How is he like

Units 8, 9: Past simple and past continuous

I Complete the text using these verbs in the past simple or past continuous:

shop need find out be surprise know come wear see play walk be

The other day I (1) *found out* something that (2) _____ me while I (3) _____ in the city centre. I (4) _____ down the High Street when someone I (5) _____ (6) _____ out of a very expensive clothes shop. The surprising thing (7) _____ that she (8) _____ terrible old jeans and a dirty T-shirt. Later on I (9) _____ that those were the clothes she (10) _____ for her job: she (11) _____ an actress who (12) _____ the part of a punk in a new film!

J Complete these questions using:

buy speak pay do go understand

- 1 '_____ to a restaurant yesterday?' 'No, we went last week.'
- 2 'Where _____ your sunglasses?' 'I didn't. They were a present.'
- 3 'How much _____ for your camera, Sandra?'
- 4 'What _____ at ten o'clock last night?' 'We were talking with some friends.'
- 5 '_____ what he said?' 'No, he _____ Italian, I think.'



Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

Unit 11: Present tenses used for the future

K Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous:

- 1 Today is Monday 21st, so the day after tomorrow _____ the 23rd.
- 2 This morning I got up at 5 a.m. Tomorrow _____ at 7 a.m.
- 3 Today I flew to Paris. On Friday _____ to Acapulco.
- 4 Last night we had a pizza. Tonight _____ fish and chips.
- 5 We went to a disco last month, and we _____ to another one next week.
- 6 The first train left at 8.30; the next train _____ at 11.25.
- 7 The film I saw last night began at 6. Tonight the film _____ at 8.15.

Unit 12: Will and going to

L Choose the correct answer:

- 1 'There's someone at the door.' 'OK, I go/I'll go.'
- 2 My neighbours *will have/are having* a barbecue tonight.
- 3 I *am going to/will* help you if you want.
- 4 Look at those clouds. I think it *will/is going to* rain soon.
- 5 According to the timetable, the next bus *goes/will go* at 6.
- 6 We *will meet/are going to meet* Bill and Patty tomorrow.

M Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using *will* or *going to*:

- 1 He _____ have a shower.
- 2 They _____ see a play.
- 3 They _____ have a crash.
- 4 'I think I _____ have the omelette.'
- 5 'We _____ see you on Sunday, then.'



Units 13, 14, 15: There, what and wh- questions

N Complete the dialogues:

- 1 '_____ 's the matter? You look worried!'
'_____ 's a spider on my desk!'
'_____ is it exactly? I can't see it.'
'It's on my books.'
'Well, it isn't _____ now.'
- 2 'Excuse me, _____ can I buy a newspaper near here?'
'_____ 's a newsagents on Park Street.'
'_____ 's that?'
'Just round the corner.'



Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

- 3 'Hi, Mark! how are you?'
 'Fine. _____ are you going?'
 'We're off to the centre.'
 'Sorry, _____
 did you say?'
 'I said we're going to the centre.'
 '_____?'
 '_____ 's happening?'
 '_____ 's a sale on at Debenhams.'



Cycle 1

Units 16, 17, 18: Nouns

O Choose the correct answer:

- How many *brother/brothers* and *sister/sisters* do you have?
- Man/men* and *woman/women* can do the same jobs.
- I like your jeans. *Is it/Are they* new?
- Shella's having her *hairs/hair* cut this afternoon.
- Don't worry. The police *is/are* coming.
- There aren't so many *bus/buses* after 8 p.m.
- They say that eating *carrot/carrots* will help you see well in *dark/the dark*.

Units 19, 20, 21: A/an/some and the

P Add the, a, an or some where necessary:

- Would you like _____ piece of _____ cake I made yesterday?
- Yes, that'd be nice. But just _____ small piece.



- A lot of people think that New York is _____ capital of _____ United States.
- You're working too hard. You need _____ holiday.
- Do you drive on _____ left or on _____ right-hand side of _____ road in your country?
- You often have to wait for _____ hour or more before you can see _____ doctor.
- 'I'm going to _____ supermarket. Do you want anything?' 'Yes, can you get me _____ can of soup and _____ eggs, please?'
- 'What time are you going to _____ match tomorrow?' 'I've told you _____ hundred times, at two o'clock.'



Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

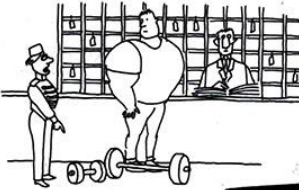
Units 22 – 26: Possessives, demonstratives and pronouns

Q Fill in the missing words in these sentences:

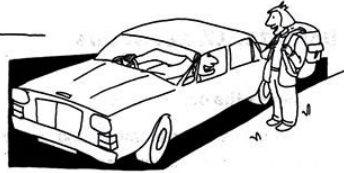
1 _____ is a photo of _____ and a friend of _____
in front of _____ first car.



2 'Excuse _____, is _____
_____ luggage, sir?'



3 'Do _____ want a lift?' '_____ 's very
kind of _____.'



4 I need a coffee. I haven't had _____ for hours.

5 'We have hundreds of umbrellas, sir.
Can _____ describe what _____ looks like?'



6 'A piece of cake, please.' 'Certainly, which _____?'

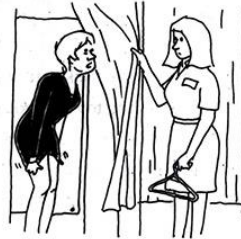
7 'Who can tell _____ the answer?' _____'



8 '_____ £10 note is this?' '_____!'



9 '_____ skirt is a little short. Do you have
a longer _____?'



10 'I think I preferred the first
_____ you showed _____.'





Review: Cycle 1 – Units 1–30

Units 27, 28, 29: Adverbials

R Choose which adverbial best completes these sentences:

- 1 What was the weather like *next week/last week*?
- 2 They eat fish and chips *always/a lot* in England.
- 3 We enjoyed the party *much/a lot*.
- 4 It's ages *until/since* the holidays start.
- 5 It's ages *until/since* we last went to the sea.
- 6 They are *probably/maybe* going to get married in May.
- 7 If you phone them now they'll *possibly/probably* be there.
- 8 This park is so popular you can *occasionally/hardly* ever find a place to sit down.



Unit 30: In/on/at (time)

S Fill the gaps with *In/on/at* where necessary:

- 1 We're having our holiday _____ the autumn this year.
- 2 What did you do _____ the weekend?
- 3 It snowed _____ Christmas Eve last year.
- 4 Our first lesson is _____ the morning.
- 5 School finishes _____ 3.30 in England.
- 6 A lot of people are too worried to go out _____ night.
- 7 The announcement said our plane will take off _____ half an hour.
- 8 Do you want to come with us _____ next week?



- 9 Can you imagine what life was like _____ the seventeenth century?
- 10 I've felt sick _____ every morning this week.