

O'clock idiomas

SUMMER HOMEWORK

Level A2.2

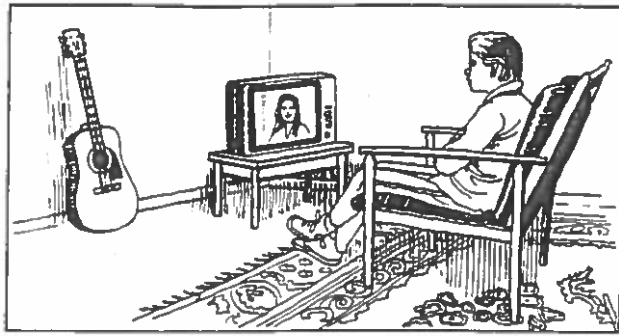
Name: _____

I am doing (present continuous) and I do (present simple)

Jim is watching television.
He is *not* playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.
He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jim **plays** the guitar
but he **is not playing** the guitar now.



Is he playing the guitar? **No, he isn't.** (present continuous)
Does he play the guitar? **Yes, he does.** (present simple)

■ Present continuous (I am doing) – now, at the time of speaking:

I am doing

past ← NOW → future

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
- Tom **is having** a shower at the moment.
- Take an umbrella. It's **raining**.
- You can turn off the television. I'm **not watching** it.
- Why are you under the table? What **are you doing**?

■ Present simple (I do) – in general, all the time or sometimes:

I do

past ← NOW → future

- I **work** every day from 9 o'clock until 5.00.
- Tom **has** a shower every morning.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- I **don't watch** television very often.
- What **do you usually do** at the weekend?

■ Do *not* use these verbs in the present continuous (I am -ing):

want like love hate need prefer depend know mean
understand believe remember forget

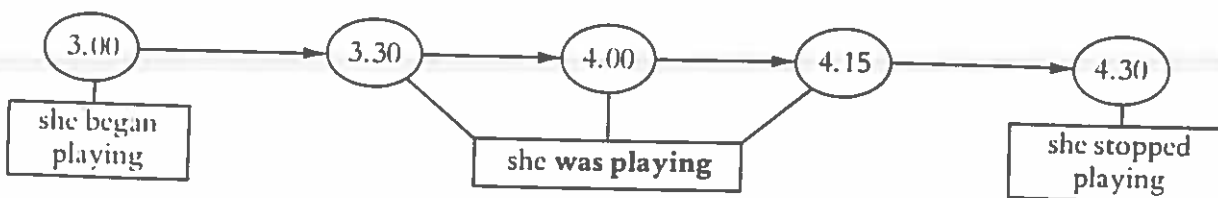
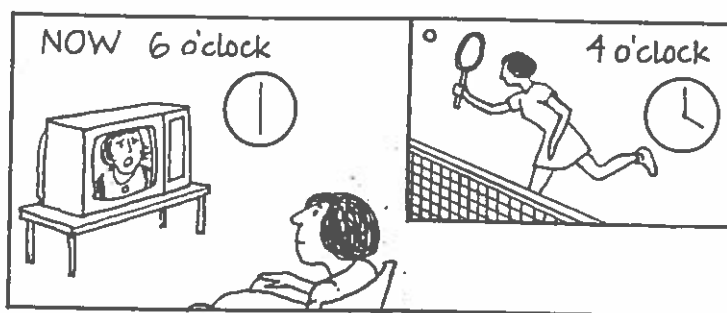
Use the present simple only (I want/do you like? etc.):

- I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not* 'I'm wanting')
- 'Do you **know** that girl?' 'Yes, but I **forget** her name.'
- I **don't understand**. What **do you mean**?

I was doing (past continuous)

Now it is 6 o'clock.
Sarah **is** at home.
She **is watching** television.

At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home.
She **was** at the sports club.
She **was playing** tennis.
She **wasn't** watching television.



■ **was/were -ing** (doing/playing/working etc.) is the *past continuous* tense:

positive

I he she it	was -ing
we you they	were -ing

negative

I he she it	was not (wasn't)	-ing
we you they	were not (weren't)	-ing

question

was	I he she it	-ing?
were	we you they	-ing?

- 'What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday?' 'I **was working**.'
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't** listening.'
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 1980 they **were living** in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

■ **am/is/are -ing** (*present*) → **was/were -ing** (*past*):

- I'm **working** (now). I **was working** at 10.30 last night.
- It **isn't** **raining** (now). It **wasn't** **raining** when we went out.
- What **are** you **doing** (now)? What **were** you **doing** at 3 o'clock?

Spelling (make → making run → running lie → lying etc.)

I was doing (*past continuous*) and I did (*past simple*)



Jack was reading a book.



The phone rang.



He stopped reading.



He answered the phone.

What **happened**? The phone **rang**. (*past simple*)

What **was Jack doing** when the phone rang?

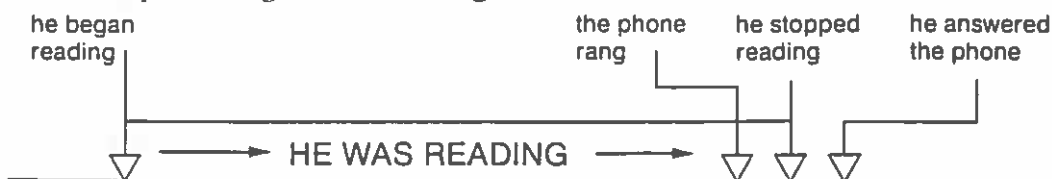
He **was reading** a book. (*past continuous*)

What **did he do** when the phone rang?

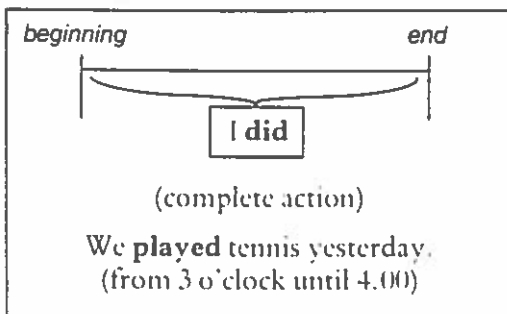
He **stopped** reading and **answered** the phone. (*past simple*)

Jack began reading *before* the phone rang. So:

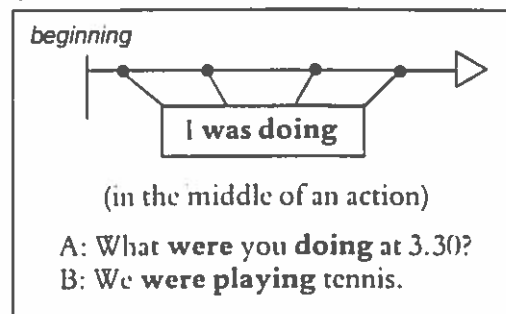
When the phone rang, he **was reading**.



past simple



past continuous



- Jack **was reading** the newspaper when the phone **rang**.
- but* Jack **read** the newspaper yesterday.
- **Were you watching** television when I **phonéd** you?
- but* **Did you watch** the film on television last night?
- I **started** work at 9.00 and **finished** at 4.30. At 2.30 I **was working**.
- When we **went** out, it **was raining**. (= it started raining *before* we went out)
- I **saw** Lucy and Tom this morning. They **were standing** at the bus-stop.
- Joy **fell** asleep while she **was reading**.

I have done (present perfect 1)



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.
(= his shoes are clean *now*)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.
(= they are not at home *now*)

■ **has cleaned / have gone** etc. is the *present perfect* (have/has + past participle*):

I we you they	have ('ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned finished done been bought taken begun	I we you they	cleaned? finished? done? been? bought? taken? begun?
he she it	has ('s) has not (hasn't)		he she it	cleaned? finished? done? been? bought? taken? begun?

- We use the present perfect for *an action in the past with a result now*:
- I've **lost** my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
 - She's (= she **has**) **gone** to bed. (= she is in bed *now*)
 - We've **bought** a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
 - It's Kay's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present.
 - 'Bob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where **has he gone**?'
 - 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they've **finished**.'

*The past participle of *regular verbs* is **-ed**:

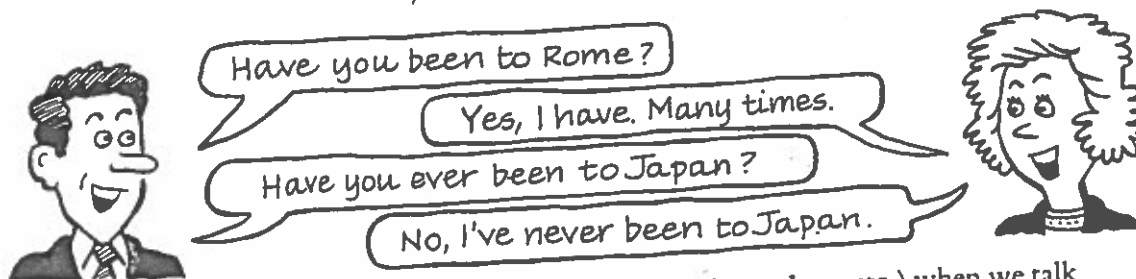
clean → have **cleaned** finish → have **finished** stop → have **stopped**

The past participle of *irregular verbs* is sometimes the same as the past simple and sometimes different. For example:

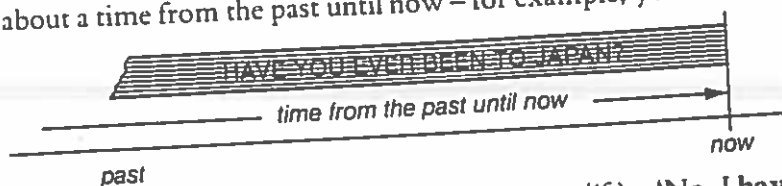
the same: lose → have **lost** make → have **made** have → have **had**
different: do → have **done** see → have **seen** write → have **written**

For a list of irregular past participles see Appendix 1-2.

Have you ever ... ? (present perfect 2)



■ We use the *present perfect* (**have been / have played / have done** etc.) when we talk about a time from the past until now – for example, your life:

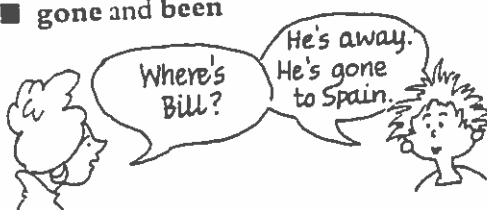


- 'Have you been to France?' (*in your life*) 'No, I haven't.'
- I've been to Canada but I haven't been to the United States.
- She is an interesting person. She **has done** many different jobs and **has visited** many countries.
- I've seen that woman before but I can't remember when.
- How many times **has Brazil won** the World Cup?
- 'Have you read this book?' 'Yes, I've read it twice.' (= two times)

■ You can use the *present perfect + ever* (*in questions*) and **never**:

- 'Has Ann ever been to Australia?' 'No, never.'
- 'Have you ever played golf?' 'Yes, once.' (= one time)
- My mother **has never travelled** by air.
- I've **never ridden** a horse.

■ gone and been



He's gone to Spain.
(= he is in Spain *now*)



He's been to Spain.
(= he went to Spain but *now he is back*)

Compare:

- I can't find Susan. Where **has she gone**? (= Where is she now?)
- Oh, hello, Susan. I was looking for you. Where **have you been**?

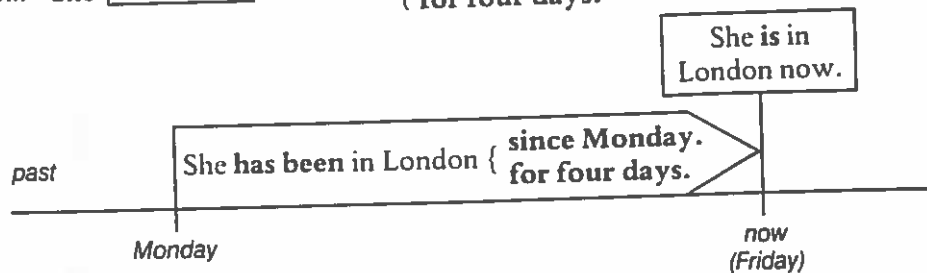
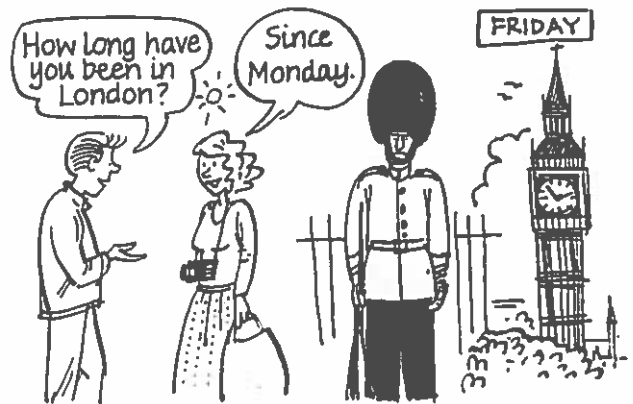
UNIT 17 How long have you ... ? (present perfect 3)

Jill is on holiday in London.
 She arrived in London on Monday.
 Today is Friday.
 How long **has she been** in London?

She **has been** in London { **since Monday.**
for four days.

She **is** in London now. (**is** = present)

but She **has been** in London { **since Monday.** (**has been** = present perfect)
for four days.



Compare:

present simple

present perfect

Harry is in Canada.	<i>but</i>	He has been in Canada since April. (<i>not</i> 'He is in Canada since April.')
Are you married?	<i>but</i>	How long have you been married? (<i>not</i> 'How long are you married?')
Do you know Sarah?	<i>but</i>	How long have you known her? (<i>not</i> 'How long do you know her?') I've known her for a long time.
Linda lives in London.	<i>but</i>	How long has she lived in London? She has lived there all her life.
We have a car.	<i>but</i>	How long have you had your car? We've had it for a year.

present continuous

present perfect continuous (have been -ing)

I'm learning German.	<i>but</i>	How long have you been learning German? I've been learning German for six weeks.
It's raining.	<i>but</i>	It's been (= it has been) raining since I got up this morning.

for since ago

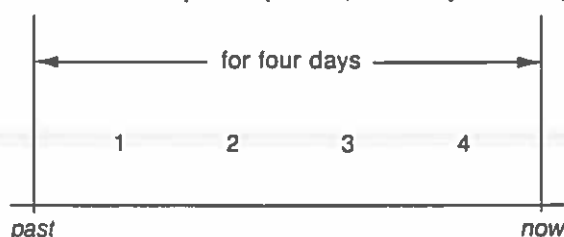
► Unit 17 How long have you ...? (present perfect 3)

■ for and since:

We use **for** and **since** to say *how long*:

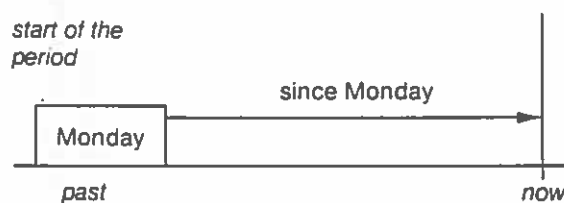
- Jill **has been** in London { **for four days.**
since Monday.

We use **for** + a period of time (four days / two years etc.):



for	four days	ten minutes
	an hour	two hours
	a week	three weeks
	a month	six months
	five years	a long time

We use **since** + the start of the period (Monday / 9 o'clock etc.):



since	Monday	Wednesday
	9 o'clock	12.30
	24 July	10 October
	December	Christmas
	1985	I got up

Compare:

- Barry has been in Canada **since January.** (= from January to now)
Barry has been in Canada **for six months.** (not 'since six months')
- I've known her **since 1980.** (= from 1980 to now)
I've known her **for a long time.** (not 'since a long time')

► Unit 92 from...to until since for

■ ago = before now:

- Susan **started** her new job **two weeks ago.** (= two weeks before now)
- 'When **did Tom go** out?' 'Ten minutes **ago.**' (= ten minutes before now)
- I **had** dinner **an hour ago.** (= an hour before now)
- Life **was** very different **a hundred years ago.**

We use **ago** with the *past simple* (did/had/started etc.).

Compare **ago** and **for**:

- **When did she arrive** in London?
She **arrived** in London **four days ago.**
- **How long has she been** in London?
She **has been** in London **for four days.**

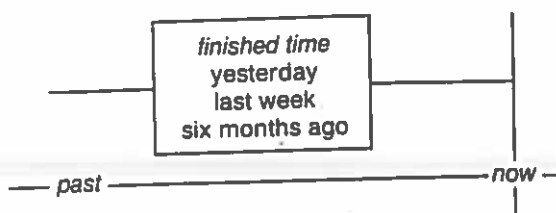
I have done (present perfect) and I did (past simple)

► Units 15–17 (present perfect) ► Units 9–10 (past simple)

■ We use the *past simple* (**did/arrived/saw/was** etc.) with a *finished time* (**yesterday/last week/in 1986/six months ago** etc.):

past + finished time

We arrived	yesterday last week at 3 o'clock in 1986 six months ago
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■ We do *not* use the *present perfect* (**have done / have arrived / have been** etc.) with a finished time:

- I **saw** Jack **yesterday**. (*not* 'I have seen Jack yesterday.')
- Where **were** you **last night**? (*not* 'Where have you been last night?')
- We **didn't have** a holiday **last year**. (*not* 'We haven't had')
- I **got up** at 7.15. I **washed, dressed** and then I **had** breakfast.
- William Shakespeare (1564–1616) **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems. (*not* '... has been a writer ... has written many plays')

Use the *past simple* to ask **When?** or **What time?**:

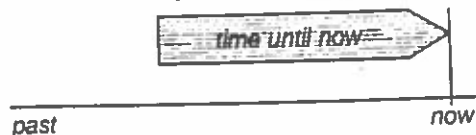
- **When did they arrive?** (*not* 'When have they arrived?')

■ Compare:
present perfect

past simple

I **have lost** my key.
(= I can't find it *now*)
Bill **has gone** home.
(= he isn't here *now*)
Have you seen Ann?
(= where is she *now*?)

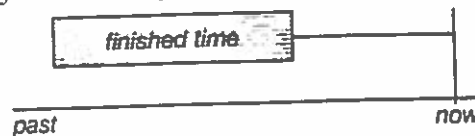
time until now (present perfect)



Have you ever been to Spain?
(= in your life, until *now*)
My friend is a writer. He **has written** many books.
We've **lived** in Singapore for six years.
(we live there *now*)

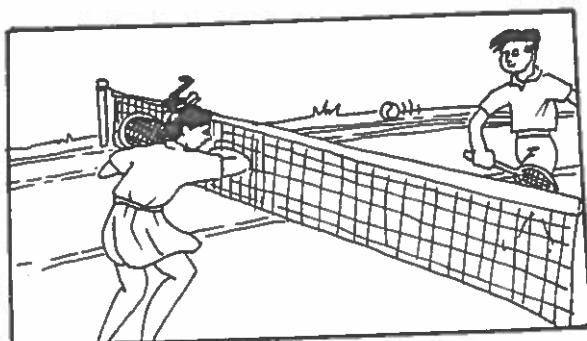
but I **lost** my key **yesterday**.
but Bill **went** home **ten minutes ago**.
but **When did you see** Ann?

finished time (past simple)



but **Did you go** to Spain **last year**?
but Shakespeare **wrote** many plays and poems.
but We **lived** in Glasgow for six years **but now** we live in Singapore.

What are you doing tomorrow? (present for the future)



They are playing tennis now.



She is playing tennis tomorrow.

- We use **am/is/are -ing** (present continuous) for something happening now (► Units 3-4):
 - 'Where are George and Sue?' 'They're **playing** tennis in the park.'
 - Please be quiet. I'm **working**.

We also use **am/is/are -ing** for the future (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- Carol **is playing** tennis tomorrow.
- I'm **not working** next week.

I am doing something tomorrow = I have *arranged* to do something, I have a plan to do something:

- Alice **is going** to the dentist on Friday.
(= she has an appointment with the dentist)
- They **are going** to a concert tomorrow evening.
(they have tickets for the concert)
- **Are you meeting** Bill this evening?
(= have you and Bill arranged to meet?)
- What **are you doing** at the weekend?
- I'm **not going** out tonight. I'm **staying** at home.

You can also say 'I'm going to do something' (► Unit 22).



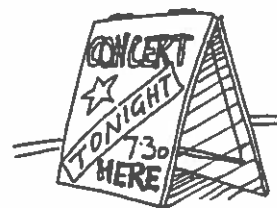
- Do *not* use the present simple (I go/do you go? etc.) for arrangements:
 - I'm **going** out this evening. (*not* 'I go')
 - **Are you going** out tonight? (*not* 'do you go')
 - Ann **isn't coming** to the party next week. (*not* 'Ann doesn't come')

But we use the present simple for timetables, programmes, trains etc.:

- The concert **starts** at 7.30.
- What time **does the train leave**?

Study the difference:

- I'm **going** to a concert this evening.
The concert **starts** at 7.30.
- I'm **going** - present continuous: usually for people
- The concert **starts** - present simple: for programmes, trains etc.



I'm going to ...

morning ...



this evening...



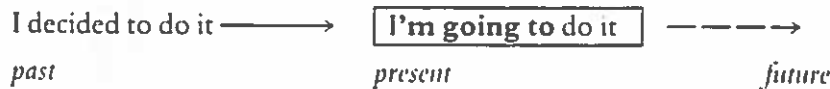
She is going to watch TV this evening.

■ We use **am/is/are going to ...** for the *future*:

I he/she/it we/you/they	am is (not) are	going to	do ... drink ... watch
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am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	going to	buy ... ? eat ... ? wear ... ?
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I am going to do something = I have decided to do something, my intention is to do something:



- I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.
- Sarah is going to sell her car.
- I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.
- What are you going to wear to the party on Saturday?
- 'Your hair is dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to wash it.'
- Are you going to invite John to your party?

■ You can say that something **is going to happen** when it is clear *now* that it is sure to happen:

- Look at the sky! It's going to rain.
(black clouds *now* \rightarrow rain)
- Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready.
I'm going to be late.
(9 o'clock *now* and not ready \rightarrow late)



■ We also use the *present continuous* (**I am -ing**) for the future, usually for arrangements

► Unit 21:

- I am playing tennis with Jack tomorrow.

will/



Bill is 24 years old now.

Last year he was 23.

Next year he **will be** 25.

■ **will + infinitive** (will be / will win / will come etc.):

positive and negative

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win come eat
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question

will	{ I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? come? eat?
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will = 'll: I'll (= I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

will not = won't: I won't (= I will not) / you won't / it won't etc.

■ We use **will** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- She travels a lot. Today she is in London. Tomorrow she'll be in Rome. Next week she'll be in Tokyo.
- Telephone me this evening. I'll be at home.
- Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds **will eat** it.
- We'll probably go out this evening.
- **Will you be** at home this evening?
- I **won't be** here tomorrow. (= I will not be here)
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You **won't sleep**.

We often say **I think ... will ...**:

- **I think** Diana **will pass** the exam.
- **I don't think** it **will rain** this afternoon.
- **Do you think** the examination **will be** difficult?

But do *not* use **will** for things you have *already arranged* to do or *decided* to do

- We're **going** to the theatre on Saturday. (*not* 'we will go')
- **Are you working** tomorrow? (*not* 'will you work')

■ You can use **I'll ...** (= I will) when you *offer* or *decide* to do something:

- 'My case is very heavy.' 'I'll **carry** it for you.'
- 'I'll **phone** you tomorrow, okay?' 'Okay, goodbye.'

We often say **I think I'll/I don't think I'll ...** when we decide to do something:

- I'm tired. **I think I'll go** to bed early tonight.
- It's a nice day. **I think I'll sit** in the garden.
- It's raining. **I don't think I'll go** out.

Don't use the present simple (I go/I phone etc.) in sentences like these:

- I'll **phone** you tomorrow, okay? (*not* 'I phone you')
- I think I'll **go** to bed early. (*not* 'I go to bed')

Don't use **I'll ...** for something you decided *before* (► Units 21-2):

- I'm **working** tomorrow. (*not* 'I'll work')
- I'm **going to watch** TV tonight. (*not* 'I'll watch')
- What **are you doing** at the weekend? (*not* 'what will you do')

Grammar lesson

Expressing quantity

apple is countable. We say:
an apple (one) *some apples* (more than one)

But **jam** is uncountable. We say:
some jam (NOT ~~a jam~~)

We can make uncountable nouns countable. We add a unit (**jar, bag** etc.) or a quantity (**kilo, pound** etc.) + of.
a jar of jam *a kilo of meat*

a lot of, lots of; a little, a few;

not much, not many

1 We use **a lot of** or **lots of** with countable and uncountable nouns to talk about 'a large amount' or 'a large number'.

▶ *a lot of food* *a lot of apples*
lots of bread *lots of bananas*

2 We use **a little** with uncountable nouns and **a few** with countable nouns to talk about 'a small amount' and 'a small number'.

▶ *a little lemonade* *a few pears*

3 We use **not much** with uncountable nouns and **not many** with countable nouns to talk about 'a small amount' and 'a small number'.

▶ *not much chocolate* *not many apples*

Grammar lesson

should for obligation and advice

We use **should** and **should not (shouldn't)** for obligation and to give or ask advice. It is the same for all persons.

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

} **should**

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

} **should not OR shouldn't**

Questions

Should you eat so much?
Should he work harder?

Short answers

No, I shouldn't.
Yes, he should.

After **should** we use the base form without to.

Grammar lesson |

used to

We use **used to** + base form for things that happened regularly in the past or for things that were true in the past but are not true now.

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

} **used to**

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

} **did not use to
OR didn't use to**

Questions

Did Mr Bell use to be a good boy?
Did Mr Bell use to play video games?

Short answers

Yes, he did.
No, he didn't.

PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE

1. Susan _____ (play) football every day.
2. What _____ (you/do) yesterday?
3. I _____ (not/write) a letter at this moment.
4. When _____ (he/study) English? He _____ (study) English tomorrow.
5. Mary _____ (finish) her homework yet.
6. They usually _____ (go) to bed at 8.00 o'clock.
7. My brother _____ (paint) a picture now.
8. _____ (you/ever/be) to Paris?
9. We _____ (dig) a very big hole last week.
10. They _____ (play) the guitar next week.
11. She never _____ (drink) Cokes.
12. You _____ (not/travel) to London tomorrow.
13. What _____ (Mary/study) now?
14. He _____ (find) his wallet last month.
15. My father _____ (break) his leg twice.
16. They _____ (not/know) the answer yesterday.
17. When _____ (she/usually/read) newspapers?
18. She _____ (win) a big prize next month.
19. My sister _____ (wait) for the bus now.
20. I _____ (clean) my teeth a lot of times in my life.

MAKE QUESTIONS TO THE UNDERLINED WORDS

1. _____?
I get up at half past eight.
2. _____?
She plays football on Sundays.
3. _____?
My father goes to work every day.
4. _____?
They have got two computers.
5. _____?
My favourite singer is Rod Steward.
6. _____?
A pencil costs 20 p.
7. _____?
There is a table in the corner.
8. _____?
Yes, I do. I like animals.
9. _____?
There are a lot of students in this classroom.
10. _____?
I'm fine, thanks.
11. _____?
Susan is playing in the garden.
12. _____?
They are doing their homework.
13. _____?
I'm going on holidays tomorrow.
14. _____?
My dog is running.
15. _____?
You are going to Italy tomorrow.

16. _____?
I studied English yesterday.
17. _____?
My sister went to Australia last year.
18. _____?
My cat broke this vase yesterday.
19. _____?
She talked to me in the street.
20. _____?
They bought some apples in the supermarket.
21. _____?
They have lost their keys.
22. _____?
My sister has been to Paris twice.
23. _____?
I have played volleyball once.
24. _____?
Susan has chosen a very nice dress.
25. _____?
We have played football today.

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7. My brother _____ (paint) a picture now.
8. _____ (you/ever/be) to Paris?
9. We _____ (dig) a very big hole last week.
10. They _____ (play) the guitar next week.
11. She never _____ (drink) Coke.
12. You _____ (not/travel) to London tomorrow.
13. What _____ (Mary/study) now?
14. He _____ /find) his wallet last month.
15. My father _____ (break) his leg twice.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (Present Simple/Continuous):

1. My sister usually _____ (study) maths in the evening but today she _____ (study) history because there is an exam tomorrow.
2. What time _____ (you/wake) up in the morning?
3. Oh, no! It _____ (snow)! We can't go to the park.
4. What _____ (Ann/do)? She _____ (take) a shower.
5. I _____ (read) a wonderful book. I will lend it to you when I finish it.
6. I usually _____ (live) in Madrid but this year I _____ (live) here.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (Past Simple/Continuous):

1. We _____ (eat) when the accident _____ (happen).
2. When the plane _____ (take) off, I _____ (drink) a glass of water.
3. A: What _____ (you/do) when your parents _____ (arrive)?
B: Nothing. I _____ (wait) for them.
4. When the fire _____ (start) I _____ (sleep) in my bedroom.
5. While we _____ (drive) in London, we _____ (see) two accidents.
6. I _____ (talk) on the phone when the film _____ (start).

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense (Present Perfect/Past Simple):

1. When I was two years old, we _____ (move) to France.
2. Last week I _____ (go) to the cinema once but this week I _____ (already/go) twice.
3. _____ (you/ever/be) to New York?
4. When we were in Paris, we _____ (not/visit) any museum.
5. My sister _____ (not/be) to Paris yet but she will probably go next year.
6. Ann can't be in France, I _____ (see) her five minutes ago.

IDIOMAS O'CLOCK

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous)

Yesterday, while we _____ (paint) the room, we _____ (hear) a strange noise. We _____ (look) outside and we _____ (see) a man. He _____ (try) to climb up a tree. There _____ (be) a cat there and the man _____ (want) to take it back home.

This man _____ (lives) next door and he _____ (work) for a big company. He _____ (be) a lawyer. This week he and his wife _____ (paint) their house too. They always _____ (paint) their house in December because their parents usually _____ (come) for Christmas.

Today Mary _____ (clean) the windows because she _____ (like) to do so once a week. I usually _____ (do) it on Saturday. I never _____ (do) any housework on Sunday. On Sunday, I _____ (go) to the park and I _____ (have) a walk. That is what I _____ (do) now.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (Past Simple or Present Perfect).

-Last week I _____ (buy) a new book but I _____ (finish) it three days ago. This week I _____ (borrow) a book from the library.

-I _____ (live) here since 1983. We _____ (move) here when I was 20.

- _____ you ever _____ (be) to London? Yes, I _____ (go) there five years ago.

-John _____ (phone) two minutes ago but you _____ (not/be) here.

-My mother _____ (cook) two cakes yesterday but we _____ (not/eat) them yet.

-I _____ (never/try) this flavour. Is it good?

-Why _____ you _____ (say) that to her yesterday? Two days ago I _____ (tell) you not to say it.

PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS INTO THE RIGHT TENSE (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous).

1. When I _____ (open) the door, my sister _____ (watch) TV.
2. I always _____ (go) to school by bus but today I _____ (go) by car.
3. What _____ (your brother/do) at the moment? He _____ (study) History.
4. Bill _____ (not/play) football on Mondays. He _____ (study) English.
5. Where _____ (you/see) Tom yesterday? He _____ (be) in the supermarket.
6. What _____ (he/do) yesterday at seven o'clock?
7. How often _____ (Susan/write) a letter to her parents?
8. While my mother _____ (cook) my father _____ (clean).
9. They _____ (not/lead) the meeting, they _____ (lead) the amonestation.
10. She always _____ (play) the piano on Mondays. She _____ (play) the piano now. She _____ (play) the piano yesterday. She _____ (play) the piano yesterday at six o'clock.

PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS INTO THE RIGHT TENSE (Past Simple or Present Perfect).

1. Mary _____ (just/see) Bill round the corner. I _____ (see) him last week in the supermarket.
2. A: _____ (you/finish) your homework yet?
B: I _____ (just/do) it.
3. John _____ (not/write) a letter for years.
4. When _____ (he/last/go) to the cinema? He _____ (go) three weeks ago.
5. My sister _____ (have) her car since June.
6. We _____ (not/wash) our car yet but our neighbours _____ (wash) their car last week.

COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH: PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS and PRESENT PERFECT

- 1 Sue always _____ (arrive) earlier than me
- 2 We _____ (speak) two languages when we were five years old
- 3 Please, be quiet! I _____ (read)
- 4 _____ (ever, be) to Florida? Yes, we _____ (go) there on holiday two years ago
- 5 Shoes are expensive. They _____ (cost) a lot of money
- 6 Yesterday at 4 o'clock she _____ (not, be) at home. She _____ (play) basketball
- 7 Yesterday, we _____ (go) to the cinema but the film _____ (be) very good. We _____ (not, enjoy) it.
- 8 Excuse me, _____ (you, speak) English? Yes, I _____
- 9 Yesterday evening we _____ (can) go to the park because it _____ (rain)
- 10 My hair is wet. I _____ (just, wash) it
- 11 What _____ (you, do) when the telephone _____ (ring)?
- 12 What's so funny? Why _____ (you, laugh)?
- 13 She _____ (buy) the newspaper everyday but sometimes she _____ (not, read) it
- 14 Are Diane and Paul here? No, they _____ (not, arrive) yet
- 15 Yesterday, we _____ (not, go out) because it _____ (rain)
- 16 What time _____ (the post, arrive) yesterday? It _____ (come) while I _____ (have) breakfast
- 17 It is only nine o'clock and Ann _____ (already, go) to bed
- 18 Listen! Somebody _____ (shout)!

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH *have to*, *(not) have to* or *had to*.

1. Sarah is a nurse and sometimes she _____ work at weekends.
2. There were no buses yesterday evening. We _____ walk home.
3. What time _____ (they) get up yesterday?
4. At the end of the course, all the students _____ do a test
5. Ian _____ work very hard. He's got an easy job
6. _____ (Jill) go to school on Tuesdays? Yes, she _____
7. We _____ wait very long. The bus soon came
8. I went to the supermarket after work because I _____ buy some food
9. We _____ to pay a lot of money; it was very cheap
10. Joy _____ to work this evening so she's visiting a friend

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?

1. You want to invite a friend to go to a concert on Sunday and that friend accepts the invitation
A: _____
B: _____
2. Ask someone politely to turn off the radio
A: _____
3. Invite someone to play tennis tomorrow. That person cannot play tennis with you
A: _____
B: _____
4. You are in my house. You want to use my phone. Ask politely
A: _____

**FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.
USE THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE.**

1. They _____ (move) to a new town.
2. Scientists _____ (invent) many wonderful things.
3. Christine _____ (be) at school since 8.00
4. The Nortons _____ (begin) a new life in England.
5. Daniel _____ (not read) all the articles for the magazine.
6. I _____ (write) many articles about computers.
7. They _____ (live) in England for two years.
8. Karen's mother _____ (have) a TV since 1953
9. I _____ (not work) on my computer for two hours a day.
10. She _____ (not wear) a helmet since she began riding her bicycle.
11. We _____ (finish) our work today.
12. The farmer _____ (buy) some cows and sheep.
13. We _____ (move) to a new neighbourhood.
14. Our city _____ (be) interested in recycling for years.
15. The cameraman _____ (not record) our class play.
16. They _____ (eat) here many times.
17. _____ you _____ (finish) the survey yet?
18. Mike _____ (not use) the computer for a week.
19. Christine _____ (decide) where to go.
20. Karen _____ (not be) on holiday for a week
21. _____ you _____ (travel) by train before?
22. I _____ (not read) the magazine yet.
23. The teacher _____ (forget) about the test

Complete the following sentences with SINCE, AGO, FOR, YET, EVER and JUST

1. Mary has been in London _____ Monday
 2. Paul has been in London _____ four days
 3. We got married twenty years _____
 4. Have you _____ played golf?
 5. Has it stopped raining _____?
 6. I've known Susan _____ 1980
 7. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty _____ many years
-
8. They have _____ voted Myra singer of the year
 9. Have they _____ been to Rome? Yes, they have. Many times
 10. I haven't finished the book _____
 11. Mrs Harris is in her office. She's been there _____ 7 o'clock
 12. He had a coffee few minutes _____
 13. We haven't done anything interesting _____
 14. They have looked for their dog _____ three hours
 15. I have _____ finished my lunch
 16. Myra Delight bought her first guitar five years _____
 17. She had lessons _____ two years and practised with her sister
 18. The band made their first album 18 months _____
 19. Has she _____ joined a sports team?
 20. Uncle David stayed in California _____ six years
 21. I haven't read the newspaper _____
 22. Has Ann come _____?
 23. My aunt has lived in Australia _____ May
 24. She lived in England _____ twenty years
 25. Jill has _____ started a new job

JACKPOT 2

O' clock

Complete these sentences with Past Simple or Present Perfect

Mary(not/have) her summer holiday yet.

I(just/finish) this exercise.

Peter(attend) the village school until he.....(be) 12 years old

I.....(not/read) today' s newspaper yet.I.....(not/have) time.

You(buy) a new book last week.(you/finish) it yet?

Good morning,(anyone/ask) for me this morning?

I.....(just/ make) a pot of coffee. It(not/go) cold yet

I.....(read) these books when I.....(be) at school. I.....(enjoy)

Very much.

I can' t go out because I.....(not/finish) my work.

Cervantes.....(not/write) "La Colmena". He(write) " Don Quixote".

I.....(meet) John last week. He.....(be) with his mother.

I.....(live) here since 1970.

Here are your shoes. I.....(just/ clean) them.

He.....(already/buy) the presents.

.....(you/see) Mary last Monday?

My brother(not/send) the letters yet.

I.....(not/see) him for three years.

He(live) in London for two years and then he.....(move) to New York.

It.....(be) very cold this year.

He.....(break) his leg in a skiing accident last year.

Mr Smith is the bank manager.He.....(be) here for five years.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (will, going to, Present Continuous)

1. What _____ you _____ (do) next weekend?
2. Come on! Don't worry! I _____ (pick) you up at the airport.
3. Everything is planned. When I finish school I _____
(study) biology.
4. Why are you putting on your raincoat? I _____ (have) a
walk.
5. Tom says he can't come tomorrow because he _____
(work).
6. What would you like to drink?
I _____ (have) tea, please.
7. That house is on fire! I _____ call the fire-brigade.
8. I don't think I _____ (get) the job but I don't really know.
9. Look at those clouds. It _____ (rain).
10. I'm sorry I can't go to your party this afternoon but I
_____ (study) maths.
11. I don't understand how this camcorder works.
Don't worry! I _____ show you.
12. Alex _____ (get) married next Saturday.
13. Where _____ you _____ (stay) in London?
14. Tomorrow, we _____ (watch) a play at the theatre.

**COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH: PRESENT CONTINUOUS
(with future meaning), GOING TO or WILL**

- 1- Would you like to come to the cinema with me at the weekend? -
No, I can't. I _____ (visit) my grandparents in Newark
- 2- What _____ (she, do) tomorrow evening?
- 3- There's a good film on TV tonight. I _____ (watch) it
- 4- My bag is very heavy. - I _____ (carry) it for you
- 5- It's Sharon's birthday next week We _____ (give) her a
present
- 6- Sorry, mum. I promise I _____ (not, do) it again
- 7- We _____ (go) to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets
- 8- Do you think Claire _____ (phone) us tonight?
- 9- Oh, dear. I've split my coffee. - Don't worry. I _____
get a cloth
- 10- Would you like to see my album? - Now I can't. I _____
(study) for my exams
- 11- Sarah _____ (be) a doctor when she finishes her
studies
- 12- How do you think people _____ (live) in the year 2100?

FUTURE

1. Oh, no! Someone stole my car! I _____ (call) the police.
2. Don't worry. I promise I _____ (be) there on time.
3. Everything is planned. Next week we _____ (travel) to Rome.
4. I can see it in the cards. You _____ (meet) a handsome man.
5. I am really sorry but I cannot go to your birthday party because I _____ (study) for my exams.
6. I _____ (take) some cake to the party, I have already bought it.
7. The baby is crying again! I _____ (go) and see why.
8. I cannot be here at seven because I _____ (take) the plane at quarter to seven.
9. Tonight we _____ (go) to the theatre, my parents gave us two tickets.

QUESTIONS

1. When Mary came I was talking to Peter.
_____?
2. We change our sheets once a week.
_____?
3. My parents bought this house two years ago.
_____?
4. A girl in a red dress is playing the piano.
_____?
5. That motorbike is hers.
_____?
6. That blue skirt is £50.
_____?
7. We bought two kilos of sugar.
_____?
8. We didn't go to their wedding because our son was ill.
_____?
9. Sue went to Paris with Mary and Diana.
_____?
10. I have lived in this city for ten years.

WRITE THE QUESTIONS FOR THESE ANSWERS

- 1- _____
Paul was playing basketball yesterday at 6 pm
- 2- _____
We always have hot chocolate and biscuits for lunch
- 3- _____
There was little milk in the fridge
- 4- _____
My parents have lived in London for twenty years
- 5- _____
He studies English because he likes languages very much
- 6- _____
Last August we went to Venice on holiday
- 7- _____
They were studying with their friends from school
- 8- _____
We come to English twice a week
- 9- _____
My cousins couldn't swim when they were five
- 10- _____
There were too many people at the party
- 11- _____
Those pencilcases were ours

WRITE THE QUESTIONS FOR THESE ANSWERS

1- _____
They were talking to Mr. Smith

2- _____
I have read three novels and two comics

3- _____
We went to the cinema twice a week

4- _____
It is going to be cloudy but warm

5- _____
We have just eaten two pizzas and three cakes

6- _____
I don't talk to him because I don't like him

7- _____
When I was ten I studied French for three months

8- _____
It costs £25

9- _____
I'll be a teacher when I'm thirty years old

10- _____
I'm visiting my friends from Glasgow

11- _____
They could dance and sing

WRITE SENTENCES UIT THE INFORMATION IN THE BOX.

	Go to school every day	Play the piano now	Sell the house last year	Watch TV yesterday at 7.30	Paint the room next week	Wear uniforms in 2110	Be to Italy twice
I	√	X	?	√	X	?	√
Peter	X	?	√	X	?	√	X
They	?	√	X	?	√	X	?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Unit 65

Passive 1

Present simple passive

is started	are started	(regular)
is eaten	are eaten	(irregular)

will passive

will be started	(regular)
will be eaten	(irregular)

Present perfect passive

has been started	have been started	(regular)
has been eaten	have been eaten	(irregular)

Past simple passive

was started	were started	(regular)
was eaten	were eaten	(irregular)

Examples

Present simple
 Active Archaeologists often discover ancient coins.
 Passive Ancient coins are often discovered by archaeologists.

will
 Active They will finish the new road next year.
 Passive The new road will be finished next year.

Present perfect
 Active Your cat has eaten my pet mouse!
 Passive My pet mouse has been eaten by your cat!

Past simple
 Active The whole class wrote the play.
 Passive The play was written by the whole class.

Uses

When we make an active sentence passive, the object becomes the subject. We do this when we want to put information at the beginning of the sentence because it is more important.

Many valuable things are left on underground trains by tourists.
 Many valuable things is important.

Tourists leave many valuable things on underground trains.
 Tourists is important.

- We use the passive more in writing and in formal speech.

- Choose the correct words underlined in each sentence.
 - Last year more than a million cars were stolen / are stolen.
 - Helen has decided / has been decided to visit China.
 - America visited / was visited by the Vikings.
 - The police have not found / have not been found the missing dog.
 - More interesting facts are discovered / are discovering every year.
 - The basketball team is chosen / chooses by the captain.
 - The next meeting will hold / will be held on 14 December.
 - Two men were painted / were painting the walls.

- Complete each sentence in the passive.
 - The police arrested fifteen people.
 - Fifteen people were arrested by the police.
 - They have found little Jimmy safe and well.
 - Little Jimmy is safe and well.
 - We plant hundreds of trees every year.
 - Hundreds of trees are planted every year.
 - We will sell most tickets on the day of the match.
 - Most tickets will be sold on the day of the match.
 - They took the injured people to hospital.
 - The injured people are taken to hospital.
 - They have discovered a new planet.
 - A new planet has been discovered.
 - They grow coffee in Brazil.
 - Coffee is grown in Brazil.
 - A famous journalist wrote the book.
 - The book was written by a famous journalist.

- Rewrite each sentence in the passive. Start each sentence with the words underlined.
 - They built the bridge in 1996.
The bridge was built in 1996.
 - A dog has eaten my sandwich!
My sandwich has been eaten by a dog.
 - They'll deliver the letter tomorrow.
The letter will be delivered tomorrow.
 - They have cancelled our train.
Our train has been cancelled.
 - One of the students broke a window in the classroom.
A window in the classroom was broken by one of the students.
 - People drink millions of cans of soft drinks every day!
Millions of cans of soft drinks are drunk every day.
 - They'll decorate your room.
Your room will be decorated.
 - Helen has won the first prize.
The first prize has been won by Helen.

Unit 29

If I have a cold, I stay at home. Conditional 1
If you feel tired, have a rest.
If you ask him, he'll help you.

if sentences

Some *if* sentences describe what always happens in some situations, or tell people what to do in a situation.

- Things that usually or always happen.
In this type of sentence we use the present simple in both clauses.

if + present simple + present simple

If I have a cold, I (usually/always) stay at home.
When I have a cold, I stay at home.

- Instructions in situations.
In this type of sentence we use the present simple after *if* ..., and an imperative in the other clause.

if + present simple + imperative

If you feel tired, have a rest.

- See Unit 67 Imperatives.

Conditional 1: real situations

Conditional sentences describe possible situations and their possible results. In 'real situations' we are certain that something will happen if someone does something. We call these 'real situations' in contrast to 'imaginary situations' (see Unit 30).

We use the present simple after *if* ..., and *will* in the other clause.

If + present simple + *will*

If you ask him, he'll help you. (I'm certain about this.)

If we don't catch the bus, we'll be late. (I'm certain about this.)
(-) (+)

Negative + positive

Positive + negative

If we catch the bus, we won't be late. (I'm certain about this.)
(+) (-)

Elementary Language Practice

Negative + negative

If we don't miss the bus, we won't be late. (I'm certain about this.)
(-) (-)

Examples of Conditional 1

You are at home. It's time to go to school. Your mother says:
If you leave now, you'll catch the bus.
If you don't leave now, you'll miss the bus.
If you miss the bus, your teacher will be angry.

Warnings

If you ride your bike like that, you'll fall off!
If you touch that, you'll burn yourself!

Reversing the clauses

The clauses in *if* sentences and conditional sentences can be reversed. Note the use of commas.

If you miss the bus, your teacher will be angry. (comma used)
Your teacher will be angry if you miss the bus. (no comma)

- See Unit 30 Conditional 2.

1

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or use *will*.

- If Jack (not leave) ~~doesn't leave~~ now, he (miss) *will miss* his bus.
- If Helen (work) hard, she (pass) her exams.
- If it (rain), we (go) into a shop.
- If Mary (not practise) her French, she (not improve)
- If you (not send) any invitations, nobody (come) to the party.
- If it (rain) tomorrow, we (not go) swimming.
- If George (come) late, the teacher (be) angry.
- If you (lend) me your dictionary, I (look up) the word.
- If I (see) Joe tomorrow, I (tell) him you want to see him.
- If Tina (go) to bed early, she (not feel) tired in the morning.

Unit 30

If I knew, I'd tell you.

Conditional 2

If I were a rock star, I'd live in New York.

Conditional 2: Imaginary conditions

Conditional sentences describe possible situations and their possible results. In 'imaginary situations' we imagine that something would happen if someone did something.

In this type of sentence, we use the past simple after *if ...*, and *would/wouldn't* in the other clause.

if + past simple + would + verb

If I knew the answer, I would tell you.

In this situation, I do not know the answer.

Note: the past simple here does not describe past time.

Examples of Conditional 2

If I had a helicopter, I'd fly to school.

If I landed my helicopter at school, my teacher wouldn't like it!

If I were ...

(in written/formal English)

If I were a rock star, I'd live in New York.

If I were the head teacher, I'd give the class a holiday!

If I was ...

(possible in everyday speech)

If I was a rock star, I'd live in New York.

If I was rich, I'd buy you a drink!

Giving advice

If I were you, ...

I've got a terrible headache!

If I were you, I'd take an aspirin.

I feel really tired.

If I were you, I wouldn't go to bed late!

Pronunciation: stress

If I were you ...

- For Conditional 3, which describes past events, see *Intermediate Language Practice* Unit 13.

1

Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or use *would*.

- If I (have) *had* the time, I (go) ... *would go* ... to the cinema more often.
- If there (not be) any traffic, our city (be) a much better place.
- If I (find) some money, I (take) it to the police station.
- If the world (run out) of water, we (be) very thirsty.
- If I (own) a dog, I (take) it for a walk every day.
- If I (meet) an alien, I (try) to make friends with it.
- If everyone (speak) Spanish, nobody (learn) English!
- If computers (rule) the world, I think the world (be) a terrible place to live in.
- If I (see) a snake, I (run) away.
- If I (be) the president of my country, I (help) everyone.

2

Complete each sentence with a verb from the box.

More than one answer may be possible.

had lived met robbed saw slept were won
would ask would be would buy would call
would catch would fly would go would visit

- If I *met* a famous person, I ... *would ask* ... them some questions.
- If I an accident, I an ambulance and the police.
- If I a helicopter, I to school.
- If I a bank, the police me.
- If I a lot of money, I presents for my family.
- If I on a desert island, I fishing every day.
- If I in the classroom, my teacher very angry!
- If I an astronaut, I other planets.

3

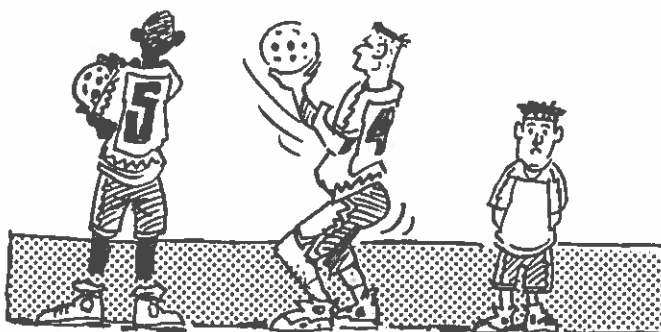
Read the situations, then complete the advice.

- Your friend has bad toothache.
If ... *I were you, I would go to the* dentist's.
- Your friend can't decide whether to go to the cinema, or stay at home.
If cinema.
- Your friend wants to buy a new bike, but hasn't got any money.
If my parents.
- Your friend is having problems studying.
If teacher.
- Your friend always feels tired in class, and sometimes falls asleep!
If bed early.
- Your friend is thinking of starting to smoke cigarettes.
If because it's bad for your health.
- Your friend wants to take more exercise and be fit.
If a sports club.
- Your friend has found a wallet with a lot of money in it.
If the police.

Elementary Language Practice



- e) 1) If he eats all those pizzas, he'll win a prize.
2) If he ate all those pizzas, he'd win a prize.



- f) 1) If I'm taller, I'll be in the team.
2) If I were taller, I'd be in the team.

2
Complete each sentence in either Conditional 1 or Conditional 2.

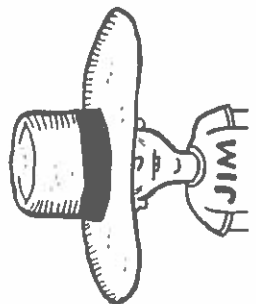
- a) Sue doesn't ride a bike to school, because she doesn't have one.
If Sue *...had a bike, she would ride it to school*.....
- b) Chris will pass his exams, but he has to work hard.
If Chris *...works hard, he'll pass his exams*.....
- c) John isn't fat, because he doesn't eat a lot.
If John
- d) Ellen doesn't have a car, so she walks to work.
If Ellen
- e) Ali's English will improve, but he has to practise.
If Ali
- f) Pat won't be late but she has to hurry.
If Pat
- g) Rita doesn't like swimming so she doesn't go to the beach.
If Rita
- h) Paulo will get better, but he has to take his medicine.
If Paulo
- i) David doesn't get up early because he lives near the school.
If David
- j) Carol will catch the bus but she has to leave now.
If Carol



I met a woman. She can speak six languages.
_____ 2 sentences _____

she → who

_____ 1 sentence _____
I met a woman who can speak six languages.



Jim was wearing a hat. It was too big for him.
_____ 2 sentences _____

it → that or which

_____ 1 sentence _____
Jim was wearing a hat that was too big for him.
or
Jim was wearing a hat which was too big for him.

■ who ... is for people (not things):

A thief is a person who steals things. (not a person which ...)
Do you know anybody who can play the piano?
I know somebody who knows you.
The people who work in the office are very friendly.

■ that ... is for things (and sometimes people):

An aeroplane is a machine that flies.
Jack lives in a house that is 500 years old.

That is also possible for people ('Do you know anybody that can play the piano?'), but it is usually better to say who.

■ which ... is only for things:

An aeroplane is a machine which flies. (not a machine who ...)
Jack lives in a house which is 500 years old.

Do not use which for people:

- Do you know the man who was playing the piano at the party? (not 'the man which ...')

106.1 Write sentences about the people in box A. A ... is a person who ... Choose an ending from box B to complete your sentence. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- A**
- a thief
 - a butcher
 - a musician
 - a patient
 - a photographer

- B**
- takes photographs
 - sells meat
 - is ill in hospital
 - steals things
 - is very stupid
 - looks after your teeth
 - is very intelligent
 - plays a musical instrument
 - doesn't tell the truth

- 1 A thief is a person who steals things.
- 2 A butcher is a person who
- 3 A musician is a person
- 4 A patient is
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

106.2 Make one sentence from two sentences. Use who.

- 1 A man phoned. He didn't say his name.
The man who phoned didn't say his name.
- 2 A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.
The woman
- 3 Some people live next door to us. They are very nice.
The people
- 4 A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.
The policeman
- 5 A boy broke the window. He ran away.
The boy

106.3 Put in who/that/which.

- 1 I met a woman ... who ... can speak six languages.
- 2 What's the name of the man ... who ... lives next door?
- 3 What's the name of the river ... which ... goes through the town?
- 4 Everybody ... who ... went to the party enjoyed it very much.
- 5 Do you know anybody ... who ... wants to buy a car?
- 6 Where is the picture ... which ... was on the wall?
- 7 She always asks me questions ... which ... are difficult to answer.
- 8 I have a friend ... who ... is very good at repairing cars.
- 9 A coffee-maker is a machine ... which ... makes coffee.
- 10 I don't like people ... who ... never stop talking.
- 11 Have you seen the money ... which ... was on the table?
- 12 Why does he always wear clothes ... which ... are too small for him?

UNIT 107

the people we met (relative clauses 2)

The man is carrying a box. } 2 sentences
it's very heavy.

The box (that) he is carrying is very heavy. }
1 sentence

Ann took some photographs. } 2 sentences
Have you seen them?

Have you seen the photographs (that) Ann took? }
1 sentence



■ In these sentences, you do not need 'that'. You do not need that/who/which when it is the object:

subject	verb	object
The man	was carrying	a box.
Ann	took	some photographs.
You	wanted	the book.
We	met	some people.

- the box (that) the man was carrying
- the photographs (that) Ann took
- the book (that) you wanted
- the people (who) we met

■ Sometimes there is a preposition (to/in/at etc.) after the verb:

- Jill is talking to a man. → Do you know the man Jill is talking to?
- I slept in a bed. → The bed I slept in was very hard.
- You stayed at a hotel. → What's the name of the hotel you stayed at?

You can also say (a place) where ... :

- What's the name of the hotel where we stayed? (= the hotel we stayed at)

Note that we say:

- Do you know the man Jill is talking to ~~her~~? (not ... talking to him?)
- The film we saw ~~X~~ was very good. (not 'The film we saw it ...')

■ Remember that you need who/that/which when it is the subject (► Unit 106):

subject verb
I met a woman who can speak six languages.
Jim was wearing a hat that was too big for him.

UNIT 107 Exercises

107.1 Make one sentence from two.

- (Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?)
Have you seen the photographs Ann took?
- (You lost a key. Did you find it?) Did you find the key you lost?
- (Jill is wearing a jacket. I like it.) I like the jacket Jill is wearing.
- (I gave you some money. Where is it?) Where is the money I gave you?
- (She told us a story. I didn't believe it.) I didn't believe the story she told us.
- (You bought some oranges. How much were they?) How much were the oranges you bought?

107.2 Complete the sentences. Use the information in brackets ().

- (we met some people) The people we met were very nice.
- (I'm wearing shoes) The shoes I'm wearing are not very comfortable.
- (you're reading a book) What's the name of the book you're reading?
- (I wrote a letter to her) She didn't get the letter I wrote.
- (you gave me an umbrella) I've lost the umbrella you gave me.
- (they invited some people to dinner) The people they invited didn't come.

107.3 Complete the sentences. Use this information:

you went to a party Linda is dancing with a man you stayed at a hotel
we looked at a map you were looking for a book I was sitting on a chair
they live in a house you spoke to a woman

- What's the name of the hotel you stayed at?
- What's the name of the woman you were dancing with?
- The house you were looking for is too small for them.
- Did you enjoy the party you spoke to a woman?
- The chair you were sitting on wasn't very comfortable.
- The map you were looking at wasn't very clear.
- Did you find the book you were looking for?
- Who is the man you were dancing with?

107.4 Complete the sentences with where ... Use this information:

we had dinner in a restaurant John works in a factory
we stayed at a hotel they live in a village

- What's the name of the hotel where we stayed?
- What's the name of the restaurant where we had dinner?
- Have you ever been to the village where John works?
- The factory where they live is the biggest in the town.