

# O'clock idiomas

## SUMMER HOMEWORK

Level B1.1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# 1

# A new you!

## Present simple and present continuous

### GRAMMAR ZONE

#### Present simple

- a fact or situation that is permanently true, or true at the moment of speaking

Anton **loves** football.

He **plays** for the local boys' football team.

- a habit or a repeated action

He **practises** nearly every day.

#### Present continuous

- an action that is happening at the moment of speaking

Today he **is kicking** a ball around in the park.

- a situation that is true for a limited period, or at present (temporary)

He **is going** to the gym three times a week.

#### State verbs

- state verbs aren't normally used in the continuous form, e.g. **feel, want, like, love, hate, believe, know, see and hear**

He **wants** to become a professional footballer.

- **have** and **be** are not normally used in the continuous form

He **is** very excited about his future.

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Lucy **goes** to the hairdresser every week.

#### 1 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 Tina **is/are** at the hairdressers this afternoon.
- 2 'Where is Lorna?' 'I think she **helps/is helping** her dad at his shop.'
- 3 My sister **likes/like** her new job very much.
- 4 This company doesn't **employ/employing** people under 18.
- 5 We **want/wanting** someone to design a poster for our show.
- 6 Paul **has/have** a part-time job at the weekends.
- 7 Sarah **spends/spend** hours straightening her hair every morning!
- 8 'I can't chat now. I'm **does/doing** my piano practice right now.'
- 9 Carol **is trying/tries** to learn how to skate.
- 10 Where **is/are** my new football boots, Mum?
- 11 Francis isn't **studies/studying** German this year.
- 12 **Do/Are** you like Chinese food?

#### 2 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 Tanya **loves/is loving** clothes and accessories.
- 2 She **buys/is buying** fashion magazines every week.
- 3 She **learns/is learning** how to make her own clothes.
- 4 She **wants/is wanting** to be a fashion designer.
- 5 At the moment she **makes/is making** a skirt from an old pair of jeans.
- 6 Her mother **doesn't like/isn't liking** the way she dresses.
- 7 Tanya makes tie-dyed T shirts. She **sells/is selling** some at the school fair today.

- 8 'They're really cool! Are they expensive?'  
'No, they only *cost/are costing* £5.'
- 9 We *are going/go* to the market this morning.
- 10 My dad *reads/is reading* at least one paper every day.
- 11 What *are you doing/do you do*? 'I am an architect.'
- 12 Kevin *has got/is having* a cool new mountain bike.

**Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

- 1 'Are you coming to dance class today?'  
'No, I ..... (have) a really bad headache.'
- 2 Tom ..... (think) dance music is the best.
- 3 Leanne ..... (wear) a suit today because she's got an interview.
- 4 We ..... (work) hard in our organic vegetable garden at the moment.
- 5 If you do an evening class you always ..... (make) new friends.
- 6 Pat ..... (write) brilliant essays. She wants to be a journalist.
- 7 I ..... (not like) video games at all!
- 8 Suzy can't hear you because she ..... (listen) to her MP3 player really loud.

**Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the text.**

Amy 1) *wants/is wanting* to work in the film industry. She 2) *takes/is taking* a course in photography at school, and she 3) *goes/is going* to the cinema as often as she can. She is very good at acting, but she 4) *isn't thinking/doesn't think* she wants to be an actress. She prefers the technical side of movie-making. She 5) *has/is having* a Saturday job in a camera and video shop, so she 6) *learns/is learning* a lot about all the new technological developments. She 7) *saves/is saving* to buy a really good digital video camera. Her friends think she is pretty ambitious, but she really 8) *believes/is believing* in herself, and is sure she will make it!

- 2 She ..... her mobile phone to take pictures nearly every day.  
A uses B are using  
C use D is using
- 3 She ..... pictures from her mobile phone and sends them to friends.  
A downloading B downloads  
C is downloading D download
- 4 This term at school they ..... how to use image-editing software.  
A learns B learn  
C are learning D is learning
- 5 This morning Amy ..... some hilarious images of her friends.  
A create B creates  
C creating D is creating.
- 6 She ..... to print out funny greetings cards for them.  
A is wanting B wants  
C want D isn't wanting

**Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

**Read the interview with Mark Atkins, who is a cheese buyer for a big supermarket.**

At the moment I 1) ..... (try) to find the best tasting cheeses in Europe. My company 2) ..... (expand) its continental range this year. I 3) ..... (travel) a lot this month, and I really enjoy that. The only problem is, my wife 4) ..... (get) pretty fed up with it, because she hardly ever 5) ..... (see) me! Yesterday I was in Italy, and today I 6) ..... (visit) a dairy farm near Barcelona. Tomorrow I'm going to fly to Portugal. This trip is exhausting, but I 7) ..... (taste) lots of amazing cheeses – and some that are not so good! I also 8) ..... (have to) write reports on all the different cheeses – I 9) ..... (not know) what I'd do without my laptop! I love the job, but I think I'd like to settle down and become a cheese maker myself, eventually.

**Choose the correct word or phrase A, B, C or D, to complete the sentences.**

- 1 Amy ..... a digital camera yet.  
A hasn't got B isn't having  
C haven't got D aren't having

## Adverbs of frequency

### Questions

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Adverbs of frequency

- adverbs of frequency say how often something happens, and they usually come before the main verb

Enrique **often** watches TV in the evenings.

We **sometimes** go to the cinema on Friday evening.

I **never** miss Big Brother!

- they usually come after the verb **be**

Kate is **never** too busy to watch her favourite programmes.

- they usually come after the auxiliary verbs **have** and **be**, and modal verbs such as **would** and **can**

She's **always** talking about filmstars.

Paul has **often** been to the theatre.

#### Questions

- with **be** and **have** change the word order  
*Has Tina got the new James Bond DVD?*  
*Are you ready to go? The film begins in half an hour.*
- with other verbs, use the auxiliary **do** to form a question  
*Does Olga like reality TV shows?*
- with the present continuous, change the word order to form a question  
*Are they showing Titanic again?*

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*Have you got enough money to buy a ticket?*

- 1 Read about what Bob does in his spare time.

What Bob does:	every day	almost every day	at least once a week	from time to time	not at all
goes to music gigs				✓	
does homework		✓			
goes to the cinema			✓		
practices the piano	✓				
plays football					✓

Now complete the sentences with the correct word from the list.

never always usually sometimes often

- Bob ..... sees live bands.
- He ..... plays the piano in the evening.
- He ..... does his homework straight after school.
- He is really bad at football, so he ..... plays with his friends.
- His friend Josh ..... goes to see a film with him.

- 2 Complete these questions using **Do/Does, Have/Has** or **Is/Are**.

- ..... you got a problem with shyness?
- ..... you always the first person to go and talk to a new person in your class?
- ..... you dread doing presentations at school?
- ..... your face go red if the teacher asks you a question?
- ..... meeting new people your favourite thing, or your worst nightmare?
- ..... you got lots of friends and a busy life?
- ..... you go to any clubs and classes after school?
- ..... you want to become more confident?

# 2

# Rule the school.

## The past simple and the past continuous

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Past simple

- a completed past action  
*Dina **played** in the basketball match.*
- one completed action after another  
*Petra **hurt** her ankle so Ellen **played** instead.*
- a past habit or regular past event  
*They usually **practised** basketball twice a week.*

#### Past continuous

- an action in progress in the past  
*At two o'clock the girls **were getting** changed for the match.*
- two actions in progress at the same past time  
*Dina and Ellen **were hurrying** to get ready, but Jean **was reading**.*

#### Past continuous and past simple together

- a short action (past simple) interrupts an action in progress (in the past)  
*The girls **were running** down the court when Karen **fell** over.  
While the teacher **wasn't watching**, Ellen **pushed** Jean.*

#### State verbs

- we don't usually use the verb *be* in the continuous  
*When the match **was** over, Dina **was** really tired.*  
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*The teacher **told** us to stop writing while I **was finishing** the last question.*

#### 1 Choose the best form of the verb to complete these sentences.

- 1 We *was/were* laughing at Sonia's joke all through the English lesson.
- 2 Paul *didn't/wasn't* pass his Physics paper.
- 3 While she *was waiting/waited* for the bus, Karen revised her history.
- 4 *Was/Did* Jan have detention yesterday?
- 5 He couldn't sleep at night because he *was/did* worrying about his exams.
- 6 We *didn't/weren't* allowed to have our mobile phones when we *were/being* at school.
- 7 Didn't you *singing/sing* in the choir in the school concert?
- 8 Tom didn't *want/wanting* to lose the chess tournament, so he *practise/practised* every evening.

#### 2 Choose the best form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 Yumi *stood/was standing* on the chair when the teacher *was walking/walked* in.
- 2 The teacher collected the papers while I *finished/was finishing* the last question.
- 3 She *didn't write/wasn't writing* her essay last night because her brothers *made/were making* too much noise.
- 4 The storm *got/was getting* worse and worse, when suddenly the lights in the classroom *went/were going* out.
- 5 Sally *ran/was running* towards the goal when a girl from the other team *tripped/was tripping* her up.
- 6 Miss Anderson *didn't punish/wasn't punishing* the boys although they *behaved/were behaving* very badly.
- 7 Someone *played/was playing* the cello beautifully when I *walked/was walking* past the music room.
- 8 Kate *went/was going* to collect her prize while everyone *clapped/was clapping* and *cheered/was cheering*.
- 9 Mr Khan *shouted/was shouting* at us in French because we *didn't listen/weren't listening* to him.
- 10 Wahid *managed/was managing* to overtake Tim when they *approached/were approaching* the finishing line.

**3 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.**

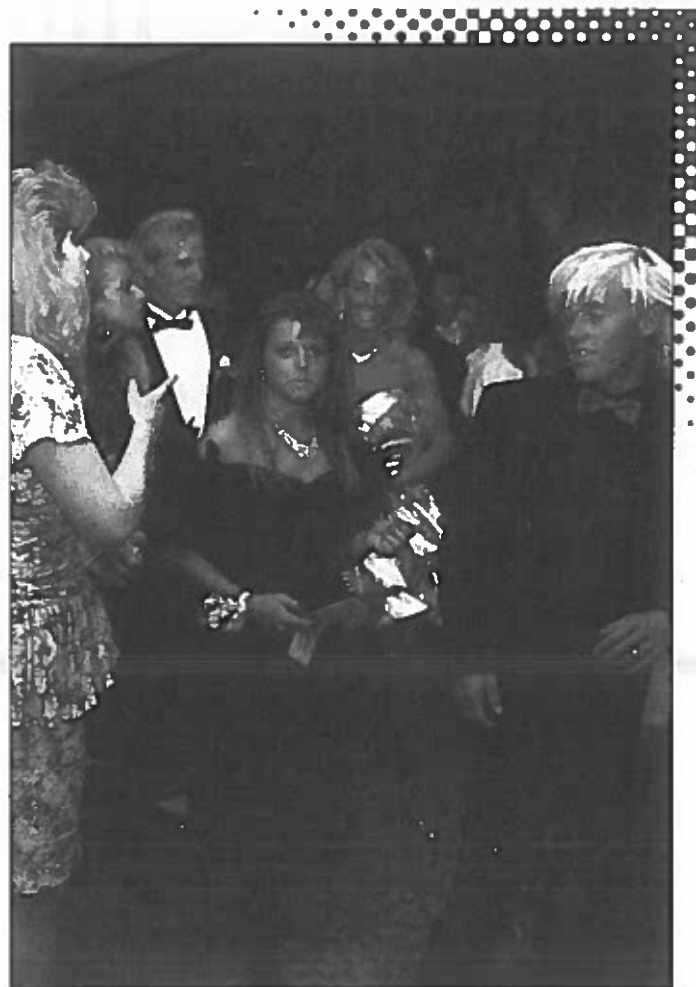
- 1 Our science teacher ..... (show) us how to make blue crystals this morning.
- 2 We missed English because a police officer ..... (talk) to us about road safety.
- 3 The drama club usually ..... (rehearse) the school play at lunch time.
- 4 My friend Ali ..... (not bring) his history essay to school.
- 5 Where ..... (Petra go) when I saw her at lunch time?
- 6 It ..... (rain), so we couldn't play football today.
- 7 ..... (you watch) when the maths teacher showed us how to do this?
- 8 The fire alarm ..... (go off) and we all ..... (walk) to the exit.
- 9 Helen ..... (drive) too quickly so she ..... (have to) slow down before the corner.
- 10 When I was fourteen I ..... (have) a horse called Chestnut.
- 11 I fell off one day when Chestnut ..... (jump) over a fence.
- 12 The band ..... (play) so loudly that the amplifiers rattled!

**4 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the email.**

Hi Carl!

Why **1** *didn't you come/weren't you coming* to school yesterday? We **2** *had/were having* a great day. Mr Harris **3** *didn't come/wasn't coming* to school so Miss Healy **4** *took/was taking* the Science class. She's really cool! But guess what happened at lunch time? While we **5** *played/were playing* cricket on the field, Mr Diego **6** *asked/was asking* me to come to the office straight away. I **7** *felt/was feeling* a bit nervous when I walked in, because he **8** *sat/was sitting* at his desk looking really serious, and I thought he was going to give me a detention or something, but instead he asked me if I wanted to join the school cricket team! I couldn't believe it! Of course I said yes! I **9** *smiled/was smiling* for the rest of the day!

Hope you're not ill,  
See you later,  
Sam.



**5 Write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the story.**

A really funny thing **1** ..... (happen) in our history class last week. Mrs Turner came in with a pile of videos. She usually does great lessons, and manages to bring history to life, so we were quite excited. We **2** ..... (expect) to see a video about the history of medicine, but, when the film started, we suddenly **3** ..... (see) Mrs Turner on the screen! She **4** ..... (look) really young, and was dressed in weird 1980s clothes – bright dresses and a really big, curly, hairdo! She was with a lot of other people, and they **5** ..... (dance) to some horrible old-fashioned music. It was hilarious! She **6** ..... (turn) it off immediately, and we saw that she **7** ..... (blush) bright red! She said that it was a video of her 21<sup>st</sup> birthday party – she'd put in the wrong one, by mistake. She certainly **8** ..... (bring) history to life, but not quite how she meant to!

## Relative clauses

## GRAMMARZONE

## Defining relative clauses

A defining relative clause tells us which person or thing you are talking about. We use **who**, **whose**, **which**, **where** or **when** to start the clause.

- for things or animals, we use **which/that**  
That's the uniform **which** he wore at his old school.  
I like the dog **that** is brown.
- for people, we use **who/whose**  
Where is the girl **who** borrowed my pen?  
Do you know Joanna, **whose** sister is in my class?
- for places, we use **where**  
That's the classroom **where** we do Science.
- we can also use **which/that** with places, if the verb is followed by a preposition  
I liked the school **which** I used to go to.
- for times, we use **when**  
I remember a time **when** I couldn't speak any English!
- we can omit the pronoun **who**, **that**, **which**, or **when** if it is the object of the sentence  
The book (**that**) I got from the library is really useful.  
The actress (**who**) you saw in the theatre is my Drama teacher.
- if the relative pronoun is the subject we can't omit it  
I couldn't hear what the girl **who** answered the question was saying.

## Non-defining relative clauses.

A non-defining relative clause is one **which** adds more information, **which** is not necessary. We need to use commas after **who/which**; we don't use **that**.

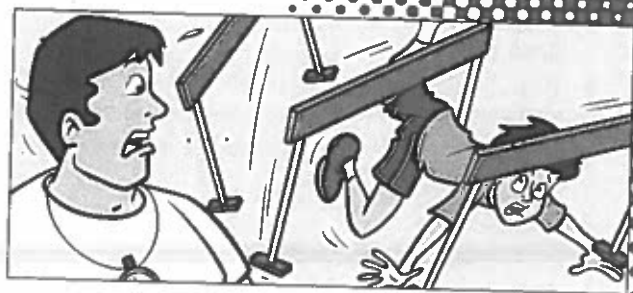
The gym, **which** is behind the tennis courts, has great facilities.  
I really like Mrs Corradi, **who** teaches us Italian.

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## 1 Choose the correct relative pronoun in the sentences.

- 1 We mustn't forget to do the homework **that/who** Mr Harris set this morning.
- 2 This is the classroom **who/where** we do history.
- 3 Alice, **who/whose** mother is an actress, won the drama prize.

- 4 We're doing a great project in Media Studies, **who/which** is my favourite subject.
- 5 Everyone is very nervous in August, **when/that** the exam results come out.
- 6 Tickets for the school disco, **who/which** you can buy from Kerry, cost £1.
- 7 Mrs Klein is the teacher **which/who** taught us in year 6.
- 8 The sports hall, **where/that** the fire started, is being rebuilt.



This is the man **who** teaches us athletics.

## 2 Write commas in the correct places in the following sentences, if necessary.

- 1 Where are the books which I left on the table?
- 2 The canteen which is next to the science block is open at 12.
- 3 That blonde girl who you were talking to at lunch time is my cousin.
- 4 Did you pass the exam that you took on Tuesday?
- 5 We have to go to room 5 where we are doing our Chemistry practical test.

3 Write the following pairs of sentences as one sentence, using **that/which, who, when** or **where**. Be careful! Sometimes the relative clause goes in the middle of the other clause. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 You can read my notes from the French lesson. You missed it. (that)  
(Answer: You can read my notes from the French lesson that you missed.)
- 2 Serena always brings a packed lunch. She prepares it herself. (that)
- 3 Charlie's class went to the museum. There are lots of Roman objects there. (where)
- 4 Olaf asked Carl to help him with his homework. Carl's dad is German. (whose)
- 5 A student gets top marks in each subject. They get a prize each year. (who)
- 6 A theatre company is coming to do a play. We are studying the play. (which)
- 7 Some students worked on a community project. They are being interviewed by a journalist. (who)
- 8 We always have sports day in July. The weather is usually warm. (when)



# 3

# Room for improvement

## The future

### GRAMMARZONE

#### will

- to make a prediction  
*You'll really enjoy this album.*
- to make a promise or an offer  
*I'll lend it to you, if you like.*
- to make an unplanned decision at the moment of speaking  
*I think I'll buy their new album this afternoon.*

#### going to

- to make a prediction based on what you can see now, or already know  
*It's going to be a lovely day.*
- to talk about intentions and plans  
*We're going to have a picnic by the river.*

#### present continuous for future use

- to talk about something that is planned  
*Wasim is coming to my house this evening.*  
*He's bringing his laptop.*

Remember, we don't normally use the present continuous with state verbs, including **be** and **have**, and sense verbs, like **see** and **hear**. We usually use **going to**.

*I'm going to see the pyramids when we go to Egypt.*

#### shall

- in questions with **I** or **we**, to make a suggestion or an offer  
*Shall I turn the volume up a bit?*  
*Shall we have a pizza tonight?*

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'Be careful! You're going to drop those books!'

#### 1 Choose the best word to complete these sentences.

- 1 Is/Will Tim playing with the band this evening?
- 2 Bye, Sam. We'll seeing/see you later.
- 3 Will/Shall we stay at home and do some revision this afternoon?
- 4 I am/will not going to finish my book today.
- 5 My friend Pat is/will doing Spanish this year.
- 6 Paul is going/will to be really excited when he hears the news!
- 7 Let's go to the cinema! No, I'm afraid we'll be/being too late to catch the film.
- 8 My dad is/will give you a lift home later.
- 9 Robin will/shall win the competition, I'm sure!
- 10 We are/will going to Italy for Easter.
- 11 Are/Will you going to computer club at lunch time?
- 12 Paula is/going to coming to my house to revise for the exam.
- 13 When is Tina take/taking her music exam?
- 14 Our hockey team won't/aren't win the cup this year.
- 15 Is Bob going/will to join the choir?



## 2 Match the beginnings (1-8) with the endings (a-h).

- 1 What are you
  - 2 My parents are going
  - 3 Are you going
  - 4 Did you know we're going to
  - 5 Mr Tanner is
  - 6 Shall I
  - 7 If you like, I'll
  - 8 It will
- a) bring a DVD to watch.
  - b) have a new head teacher next year?
  - c) doing this evening?
  - d) to a boring meeting at school.
  - e) be less boring than the meeting!
  - f) to go to the meeting?
  - g) leaving at the end of this term.
  - h) come round to your house after school?

## 5 Choose the best form of the verb to complete the text.



Tom's parents 1) *are moving/will move* to a new house soon. But Tom is not very keen on the idea! Tom's Mum says, '2) *Will/Shall* we go and look round it this afternoon? I know you're 3) *loving/going to love* it!' When they arrive, his mother shows him the garden. 'Look, isn't it lovely! Dad says he's 4) *going to fix/fixing* a basketball net on the back wall for you. Come on, aren't you 5) *going to have/having* a look inside?' Tom reluctantly follows her inside. 'Which bedroom are you 6) *going to have / having*, Tom? Dad and I 7) *are having/will have* the big room at the front.' In the end, Tom admits he quite likes the house. As it's just round the corner from the school, it means he 8) *is going to/will* be able to stay in bed longer in the mornings!

## 3 Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete these sentences.

- 1 The clouds look very heavy. It looks as if it ..... (snow.)
- 2 Ellie can't come to the party because she ..... (stay) with her aunt this weekend.
- 3 ..... (I buy) two tickets for the concert?
- 4 'I can't afford to get an ice cream.' 'Oh come on, I ..... (pay)!'
- 5 The bus is stuck in traffic. Tom ..... (be) late for school.
- 6 Which subjects ..... (you choose) to study next year?
- 7 I'm sure you ..... (get) on with my friend Francis.
- 8 Tom ..... (do) his best in the competition.

## 4 Choose the *will*, *shall* or the present continuous form of the verb in brackets to complete these sentences.

- 1 I'm sure the train ..... (be) crowded. It always is at the beginning of the holidays.
- 2 This afternoon a professional footballer ..... (come) to talk about fitness.
- 3 ..... (I invite) your brother to the barbecue?
- 4 When ..... (you do) your history homework?
- 5 'What are you going to do after school?' 'I think I ..... (go) to chess club today.'
- 6 I have to miss the swimming class tomorrow, because I ..... (pack) for the holiday.
- 7 What ..... (we buy) from the canteen?
- 8 I promise I ..... (never let) my room get in such a mess again!

## Modals: certainty, probability and possibility

## GRAMMARZONE

## Certainty

- we use **must** and **can't** + verb to say we are sure about something now

**must** = positive

**can't** = negative

Pauline **must be** at least 13. (I am sure she is more than 12.)

This **can't be** the best song on the album. (I'm sure there are better songs.)

- sometimes we use **can't** to say that something is surprising

That song **can't be** number 1! (It is number 1, but I think it's rubbish!)

## Probability

- we use **should** and **ought to** + verb to say that something is likely, but not certain

Your shoes **should be** under the table (I think they are there.)

Our tickets **ought to be** in the post tomorrow. (I am expecting them then.)

## Possibility

- we use **may**, **might**, **could** + verb to say something is possible, either now or in the future

They **may take** the train to Venice.

It **might be** too late to catch the plane.

We **could go** by coach.

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### 1 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1 Dan **must/may** be really excited, because his favourite band, Coldplay, is doing a gig in his town.
- 2 If he books right away, he **could/should** be able to get tickets to see them.
- 3 Jeremy says he **might/should** go with him, if he can borrow the money.
- 4 Dan is worried because he thinks the tickets **may/must** sell out quickly.
- 5 They think it **must/might** be easier to book on the internet.
- 6 They are already sold out! Never mind – someone **can't/may** be selling some tickets online.
- 7 'Wow! They **might/can't** be asking £50 for a ticket! That's incredible!'

- 8 He says he definitely **should/may** have enough money in his bank account.
- 9 It says here we **ought to/must** bring ID with us or we won't get in.

### 2 Look at the chart and then write a word to complete each sentence. Use a different word each time.



Who's going to be in the basketball team this term?

definitely	quite likely	maybe	definitely not
Joseph	Phil	Tom	Jack
Anthony	Liam	Youssef	
Kieran		Salim	
Mark			

- 1 Joseph and Anthony ..... get into the team. They're both excellent players.
- 2 Liam ..... be selected, even though he's a bit unfit.
- 3 Jack ..... be in the team. He hates basketball!
- 4 Tom ..... be good enough, we'll see!
- 5 Youssef is a great player, but he ..... not want to join this term.
- 6 Phil ..... get in this time, he's improved so much.
- 7 Salim is trying very hard and he ..... be good enough.

### 3 Complete the second sentences using **must**, **should** or **might** so they mean the same as the first sentences.

- 1 I'm sure the bus will get here soon.  
The bus ..... get here soon.
- 2 It's likely that we will get to the station in time.  
We ..... get to the station in time.
- 3 It's possible that Keith will be on the 2.30 train.  
Keith ..... be on the 2.30 train.
- 4 He is definitely happy to be coming home.  
He ..... be happy to be coming home.
- 5 I'm not sure if we have got the right day!  
We ..... not have the right day!

# 4

# Festival fever

## Present perfect simple and continuous

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Present perfect simple

- a past action or experience up to the moment of speaking

Joe **has watched** the band for about twenty minutes.

- a situation or experience that is still true at the moment of speaking

He **has never heard** such a great band live before.

- a past action or experience that has results in the present:

He **has bought** a ticket for the whole weekend.

#### Present perfect continuous

- an action or situation starting in the past and continuing up to the present moment. We often use **for** or **since** with the present perfect continuous:

He and his friends **have been sitting** on the grass in the sun **since** lunch time.

- an action in the recent past that has just stopped

He **has been wanting** to see the band live for ages.

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- 1 Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- Petra hasn't *competed/competing* in a dance competition before.
- The festival has *been/being* held every year since 1990.
- Have they been *waiting/waited* in the queue for very long?
- Where *has/have* Kerry put our tickets?
- Have you *got/getting* any news today?
- Has/Have* Jenny ever met a famous person?
- The boys have *been/being* doing folk dancing today.
- It's OK – we've *put/putting* up the tent in a nice spot.

- 2 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences.

- Gary ..... (help) at the school fete every year, but this year he can't come.
- We ..... (watch) the traditional folk dancers all morning.
- ..... (you try) the food from the Polish food stall? It's delicious!
- Some people ..... (climbed) over the fence to get in!
- Ian ..... (save) for months to go to the Glastonbury festival.
- The clowns ..... (just finish) their act. They were brilliant!
- 'Are you enjoying the festival?' 'Oh yes, we ..... (have) loads of fun!'
- There are thousands of people here, and I ..... (meet) an old friend from Edinburgh!
- Oh, hello! ..... (you listen) to the Armenian folk music? Wasn't it great!
- ..... (you not put) up a tent before? You're making a real mess of it!
- The acrobat says she ..... (do) acrobatics since the age of 3!
- It's OK, I'm not hungry. I ..... (already eat) lunch.

- 3 Complete the second sentences so they mean the same as the first.

- Laura fell asleep at eleven o'clock and she is waking up now.  
Laura ..... since eleven o'clock.
- I'm painting my room. I started just after lunch.  
I ..... all afternoon.
- The children tasted all the different kinds of chocolate and they feel a bit sick.  
The children are feeling a bit sick because they ..... all the different kinds of chocolate.
- I saw a lot of magic shows before the festival of magic, but this is the worst.  
This is the worst magic show I ..... seen.
- We joined the queue for tickets at 2.30. It's now 6.00.  
We ..... for tickets for three and a half hours!
- Bill went to see the film twice because he liked it so much.  
Because Bill liked the film so much he ..... to see it twice!



*We've been dancing all day!*

- 7 The first festival was in 1996, and continued each year since then.  
There ..... a festival every year since 1996
- 8 I went to bed at 11 I still can't get to sleep.  
I ..... able to get to sleep since 11 o'clock.

**4** Write the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or continuous to complete this conversation.

Hi Mum!

How are you? I'm cool!  
I'm still at the festival, and you never guess what! 1) ..... (just meet) Tim, from my school, you know! What a coincidence! He 2) ..... (stay) on the campsite with his family for nearly a week. He knows everyone, and he 3) ..... (introduce) me to lots of amazing people. Yes, I 4) ..... (eat) properly, and I 5) ..... (go) to bed early, mostly... Yes Mum, I know it's important. Don't worry! I'm having such a great time. I 6) ..... (see) some amazing shows, and the bands are brilliant. I 7) ..... (hear) three bands already today. Joanna 8) ..... (look after) me. She's not here, just now - she 9) ..... (go) to buy a burger. Yes, we're both fine, and Tim's dad 10) ..... (offer) me a lift back to Exeter, so you won't have to come and collect me.

OK, Mum, I'll call tomorrow!  
Bye!

**5** Complete the email message using the correct form (present perfect simple or continuous) of the word in capitals.

Delete Junk Reply Reply All Forward Print

I hope that 1) ..... the correct GOT  
email address for you. I 2) ..... HAVING  
problems with my computer recently and I  
3) ..... a lot of important information, LOST  
including your phone number and email address.  
I was talking to Graham this afternoon and he  
says that you 4) ..... to live in GONE  
Australia. Is it true? 5) ..... REALLY  
left London? How long 6) ..... LIVING  
down under? Do you like it? I am working in  
London again. I 7) ..... here since WORKING  
August, and although I really like the job, I  
8) ..... to think about moving on. BEGUN  
I don't seem to be able to stay in the same  
place for very long! I 9) ..... to NEVER  
Australia, but I 10) ..... lots of good HEARD  
things about it. Write back and let me know  
what it's like living there. You never know, I  
might be joining you before too long!  
11) ..... a nice big house with a FOUND  
spare room for me?

## Verb + object + object

## GRAMMARZONE

- some verbs can have two objects.

There are two ways of making sentences with two objects.

1

subject	verb	object	to/for	object
Sarah	sent	an email	to	Hari.
We	are buying	presents	for	our mother.

2

subject	verb	object	object
Isobel	gave	Tom	his ticket.
The dancers	showed	us	their costumes.

- we use object + **to** + object after some verbs, e.g. **bring, give, lend, show, offer, send, tell, etc.**

*I lent £5 to Kathy.*

*Paul showed his new DVD to Tim.*

- we use object + **for** + object after other verbs, e.g. **buy, cook, make, play, sing, etc.**

*They made some balloon animals for the children.*

*Yvonne sang her hit song for the audience.*

- after some verbs we can use **to** or **for**, depending on the meaning, e.g. **play, bring, send, etc.**

*I'll bring the festival programme for you./I'll bring the festival programme to you.*

*Gary is going to send a present for Grandma./Gary is going to send a present to Grandma.*

- if the first object is the pronoun **it** we usually put it first:

*Give it to me.*

*Tom cooked it for Louise.*

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- 1 Rewrite the following sentences using the word in brackets.

1 Andy booked Jim a seat on the train. (FOR)

2 He emailed Jim the details of the journey. (TO)

3 Jim sent Andy a text straight away. (TO)

4 Jim said he could lend Andy a sleeping bag. (TO)

5 Andy brought them a picnic to eat on the train. (FOR)

- 2 Choose the correct option to complete the story.



Girls' day in Japan is a great festival for families. On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, parents and relatives buy beautiful China dolls 1) *for the girls/the girls*, and if they have a new baby girl they get 2) *for them/them* a set of dolls, dressed in traditional costume. If the family already has a special set of dolls which they have had for generations they give 3) *it to/it* the new baby. The children are not allowed to play with the dolls – they have to keep them in a glass case and show 4) *them/them* to everyone who comes to the house. The women also cook 5) *for their families/their families* some special dishes. Most girls give a big party 6) *for their friends/their friends*. When the guests arrive, they 7) *offer/offer* to the girls bunches of peach blossom. The tradition began hundreds of years ago when people used to make a paper doll 8) *for each girl/each girl* and float it away down the river. They believed this would take away ill health and bad luck.



# 5

# Extreme behaviour

## Conditionals: zero, first, second

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Zero conditional

- something which is always or generally true. Present simple in both clauses.

People **stare** at you if you **dress** strangely.

**Note:** We can also use **when** in the **if**-clause. **When** people are mean to you it makes you very unhappy.

#### First conditional

- a future possibility. Present simple in the **if**-clause and **will** in the main clause.

If you **argue** with your teacher you **will be** in trouble.

**Note:** We can also use **could, might or may** in the main clause. If I'm late for school again I **might get** a detention.

#### Second conditional

- an imagined present or future. Past simple in the **if**-clause and **would, could or might** in the main clause.

If you **didn't fasten** your seatbelt you **would be** in danger.

You **could stay** at home if you **felt** really ill.

- giving advice: **If I were you, I'd...** If I **were** you, I'd stay away from bullies.

**Note:** We sometimes use **unless** in conditional sentences. It can replace **if ... not**. It means **except if...**

You won't get a good job **unless** you dress smartly.

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**'If you don't wear your uniform you will be sent home from school.'**

- 4 If you **didn't/don't** have a ticket on the train you would get a big fine.
- 5 If you have a stud put in your tongue you **wouldn't / won't** be able to talk very well at first.
- 6 Johann will have to go to see the head teacher if he **continues/will continue** with this behaviour.
- 7 Suzie will be out of the team **unless/except** she puts a bit more effort into the game.
- 8 I wouldn't have a tattoo even if you **pay/paid** me a thousand pounds!

#### 2 Choose the correct answer, A, B, or C, to complete the sentences.

- 1 If you ..... your bike without a helmet on you may be badly injured.  
A fell B would fall  
C fall
- 2 If Gail stopped going to so many gigs she ..... better at school.  
A would do B will do  
C does
- 3 You will be thrown out of class if you ..... talking during the lesson.  
A kept on B will keep on  
C keep on
- 4 If you ..... bullies, they will get bored and leave you alone.  
A ignored B ignore  
C would ignore
- 5 You ..... concentrate better at school if you ate breakfast every day.  
A would be able to B will be able to  
C are able to

#### 1 Choose the best word to complete these sentences.

- 1 If you don't tell a teacher about being bullied, they **won't/wouldn't** be able to help you.
- 2 You **may/would** be arrested if you drive too fast.
- 3 Gavin's parents often **gave/give** him a present when he passes an exam.

**3** Write the correct form of the verbs given to complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 Patrick wants to come to football practice, but he has a lot of homework.  
Patrick ..... to football practice if he didn't have so much homework. COME
- 2 Dan says John has to buy him lunch, and then he will help him with his homework.  
Dan says he ..... John with his homework if he buys him lunch! HELP
- 3 I want to talk to Helga, but she doesn't speak much English.  
I would talk to Helga if she ..... better English. SPEAK
- 4 I think you should get some new trainers.  
If I ..... you I'd buy some new trainers! BE
- 5 I'd like to help you with the maths problem, but I don't understand it either!  
I would help you with the maths problem if I ..... it, but I don't! UNDERSTAND

**4** Add the missing words to complete the questionnaire.

**5** Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the conversation. Sometimes you need to write more than one word.

'I've been invited to a party at Emma's tomorrow. Will you come with me if I 1) ..... (ask) her first?'  
'But I don't know her. I wouldn't have anyone to talk to if I 2) ..... (come).'

'I know most of her friends, and they're really nice. I 3) ..... (introduce) you to them, if you are shy!'  
'Oh – I don't know. I haven't got anything to wear.'  
'Well, if you 4) ..... (come) round to my house you can have a look at my clothes. I could lend you something.'  
'OK then. Or we could go shopping this afternoon, if you 5) ..... (be) free.'  
'That's a great idea! If we went to the charity shops we 6) ..... (not have to) spend too much money.'  
'But I've never worn second hand clothes!'  
'Don't be daft! If you always 7) ..... (shop) in the high street stores, you end up looking like everyone else! I prefer to be original.'  
'OK then. But we mustn't go crazy! I don't know what my dad 8) ..... (say) if I turned up looking like a hippy!'

Read these questions and choose the answer that is true for you.  
Then check your score. Are you passive, assertive or aggressive?

- 1 If someone pushes in front of you in the lunch queue ..... you:  
a push them behind you  
b tell them that you were in front of them.  
c stay quiet and wait for your turn.
- 2 If someone was bullying your younger brother, ..... you:  
a tell your brother to fight back.  
b tell a teacher about it  
c do nothing: it's not your problem.
- 3 When you buy a take-out burger and it's cold, ..... you:  
a take it back and demand your money back.  
b take it back and ask if they can give you a fresh one.  
c eat it anyway.
- 4 If your teacher told you off unfairly, ..... you:  
a say that you thought it was completely unfair.  
b apologise, but explain calmly what actually happened.  
c sit and fume silently.
- 5 If you think the result of this test are wrong, ..... you:  
a throw it in the bin – it's rubbish anyway!  
b think carefully about your behaviour.  
It may be true!  
c think it's probably right after all – you must be wrong!

## RESULTS

### Mostly A's

You might be too aggressive! Try to calm down and think about the effect of your behaviour.

### Mostly B's

You are assertive in a positive way. You should go far!

### Mostly C's

You may be a bit too passive. People may push you around if you don't stand up for yourself.



# 6

# Stay in or go out

## Past Simple and present perfect simple

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Past simple

- for an action or state that was completed in the past. We often say a specific time or date.

Chloe **played** a computer game until bedtime.

At half past three, Francis **texted** Anna.

#### Present perfect simple

- for a past action or situation, which is either continuing now, or finished at an unspecified time or date.

Mum **has bought** me a new console for my birthday.

**Have** you **tried** the latest Simpsons game?

#### Present perfect simple with adverbs

- + **just**, for very recent events

Oliver **has just** destroyed an alien space ship!

- + **(not) yet**, for something we expected to happen sooner

Has Michael **found** the treasure **yet**?

Michael **hasn't** finished level 2 **yet**.

**Note: we only use yet for negatives and questions.**

- + **already**, for something that has happened before now

We've **already** got bored with the game.

- + **since**, for the time when something started

Peter **has** used his computer every day **since** he got it.

- + **for**, for the amount of time something continues

I **haven't** been to the cinema **for** months.

- + **ever, never**, for any time up to now

Has David **ever** beaten you?

Tina **has never** seen such a horrible monster.

**Note: We use not + ever and never for negatives, and ever for questions.**

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'Penny **has never** eaten snails **before**.'

#### 1 Choose the best word to complete these sentences.

- 1 I've **never/ever** tried *The Sims* game.
- 2 **Has/Did** Graham sent you an email about the party?
- 3 'Can you email me with the information?'  
'No, my computer **hasn't** been repaired **already/yet**.'
- 4 Pam **has already/already has** printed out her project.
- 5 'Why don't you come over this evening?'  
I've **yet/just** got a brilliant new game!
- 6 Jason has won the IT prize **for/since** the last three years.
- 7 Tia **hasn't ever/since** read *Harry Potter*!
- 8 I **have got/got** to level 6 of *Tomb Raider* yesterday!
- 9 We **have just/since** got the results of our exams!
- 10 Bill says he **hasn't ever/never** met my cousin Paul.
- 11 They **haven't/didn't** warn us about the ice on the road.
- 12 Do you want a lift? My parents **have bought/buy** a cool new car.
- 13 Tom **has already/yet** got to level 6 of his new game.
- 14 **Do/Have** you seen my game boy? I can't find it anywhere.
- 15 Tina has known Mr and Mrs Franks **for/since** years.

**2 Write the correct form and order of the words in brackets to complete these sentences.**

- 1 We ..... (see already) *Shrek 3*.
- 2 The girls really ..... (enjoy) drama club yesterday.
- 3 Can I borrow your DVD of *the Matrix*? 'No, sorry, but I ..... (not watch yet it).'
- 4 Tom ..... (never take) part in a school play.
- 5 ..... (you see) eviction night on *Big Brother* yesterday?
- 6 My dad ..... (just order) a satellite dish for our TV!
- 7 ..... (you read already) this magazine?
- 8 Alison ..... (buy already) *The Bourne Ultimatum* on DVD.
- 9 Pauline ..... (nearly finished) doing the crossword in a newspaper.
- 10 Where ..... (you buy) that coat? It looks really expensive.

**3 Write the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using the word in capitals.**

- 1 The film finished a few minutes ago.  
The film ..... JUST
- 2 I went to the new multi-screen cinema for the first time.  
I ..... to the new multi-screen cinema. BEEN
- 3 Paul has never used an Xbox.  
Paul ..... an Xbox. EVER
- 4 I don't want to borrow your novel. I read it last year.  
I don't want to borrow your novel because I ..... ALREADY
- 5 Costas started playing chess at the beginning of term.  
Costas ..... the beginning of term. SINCE

**4 Choose the best words to complete the text.**

Chloe 1) *has just opened/has opened* just her birthday presents. She 2) *has woken/woke* up at six o'clock this morning! She has waited 3) *for/since* hours to open her presents, because her parents insisted that she had breakfast and got dressed first. They 4) *have given/gave* her a games console, but she hasn't tried it 5) *already/yet*. She 6) *has never played/never played* one before, and she's really excited. Her aunt gave her a lovely box set of 'The Lord of the Rings' novels, but she 7) *has read already/has already read* them, so she is going to go back to the shop and change it for a console game. She loves reading, but all her friends 8) *had/have had* consoles for ages, so she wants to buy another game so she can practise, and beat them!

**5 Write the correct form of the words in the brackets, in the right order, to complete the text.**

Have 1) ..... (you see ever) a 3D film? They are amazing! I 2) ..... (go) to the IMAX cinema in London last month and saw a film about spiders. It was horrible – just as if they were crawling around you! I 3) ..... (never see) a feature film in 3D, but I think they 4) ..... (make already) a version of *Spy Kids* in 3D.

You used to have to wear stupid two-colour glasses for the 3D effect before, but they 5) ..... (invent) a new technique so you can watch the film normally. I think you can buy 3D televisions, but I don't know anyone who 6) ..... (yet got one). I bet they're very expensive!

7) I ..... (see) one advertised in the paper and it cost nearly £800. I have 8) ..... (buy just) a wide screen TV, and, 9) ..... (I have since) it, I have enjoyed films a lot more. It's almost like being at the cinema. But 3D cinema is like being there

## Countable and uncountable nouns

## GRAMMARZONE

## Countable nouns

- single things, people or ideas can have a singular and a plural form

*Books can take you to another world!*  
I bought **a book** about Greece yesterday.

## Uncountable nouns

- things we think of as a mass, e.g. materials and substances, and abstract ideas, like peace and trust. Uncountable nouns are never plural.

*Sara spilled **water** all over the computer!*  
*Trust is important, if you work in a team.*

## Quantifiers

- use *much, a little, a bit of* with uncountable nouns  
*There isn't **much ink** in the printer.*
- use *some, any, a lot of, lots of, plenty of*, with countable and uncountable nouns  
*Jason has got **lots of** great DVDs.*  
*I'd like **some orange juice**.*

- use *many, a few, several* with countable nouns  
*There are **several** good TV programmes this evening.*

Grammar File, page 169



*Sara spilled **water** all over the computer!*

### 1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 There are *much/lots of* exciting scenes in the film
- 2 *Many/much* people read a newspaper every day.
- 3 There were *a few/a bit of* cakes left after the party.
- 4 Alison only likes *a few/a little* milk in her tea.
- 5 We've got *plenty of/much* CD's to listen to on the journey.
- 6 Do you want to borrow *any/a bit of* my books?
- 7 No thanks. I've got *lots/much* to read.
- 8 The girls bought *some/a little* magazines.

### 2 Write the singular or the plural form of the noun in brackets to complete the sentences.

- 1 There are several ..... (cinema) in my town.
- 2 Did you know you can buy computers made of ..... (wood)?
- 3 Don't be greedy! There isn't much ..... (chocolate) left!
- 4 The game didn't work because there were some ..... (error) in the programme.
- 5 The boys save a lot of ..... (money) by sharing their games.
- 6 Have you got any ..... (lemonade) left?
- 7 I want to buy a present for Vasos. Can you give me some ..... (advice)?
- 8 You have to read all the ..... (instruction) before you start downloading.

### 3 Choose the correct word from the list to complete the conversation.

some lot any lots few little

- 'Are you going to the shops now, Ben?'  
'Yes, I really need to buy 1) ..... milk. Do you want me to buy anything?'  
'Haven't we got 2) ..... milk in the fridge? I bought some yesterday and I thought we still had 3) ..... left.'  
'No, I just checked and there is only a 4) ..... bit left. I think we all had cereal for breakfast, and that uses up a 5) .....'  
'Ok. If I give you some money could you buy me a 6) ..... oranges? I feel like I've got a cold coming on.'  
'Oh, you poor thing! There are 7) ..... nasty viruses around at the moment. You need to drink 8) ..... of fluids. I'll make you 9) ..... lemon and honey when I get back from the shop.'

## Past perfect simple and continuous

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Past perfect simple

- to show that one action finished before, or when, another action happened in the past  
*John **had already bought** the house before he **got married**.*

**Note:** If we are talking about two actions, one after the other, we usually use the past simple for both.

*The lesson **finished** and we **went** home.*

- to show that a situation existed before an event in the past

*The king **had been** on the throne for two years when the revolution **started**.*

**Note:** We often use this form after verbs like *said, told, thought, explained, etc.*

*The general **told** him he **had won** the battle.*

#### Past perfect continuous

- something that was in progress for a period of time before another thing happened. It did not necessarily finish when the other thing happened.

*It **had been raining** all afternoon when Karen **arrived**.*

- something that was in progress for a period of time which caused another situation to exist  
*It **had been snowing**, so the road was very slippery*

**Note:** We often use a time clause beginning with *for* or *since* with this form.

*We **had been walking** for hours when we saw the town in the distance.*

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*'When the fire engine **arrived** the fire **had already destroyed** the house.'*

#### 1 Choose the correct form of the verb in *italics* to complete the sentences.

- 1 The phone *had been ringing/rang* for ages before she answered it.
- 2 By the time the storm was over, the river *had flooded/ been flooding* the village.
- 3 The teacher told us that the Romans *had been arriving/arrived* in Britain in 43 AD.
- 4 'Did you ask him if he *had taken/took* his medicine?'
- 5 'Yes. He said he had just *been finishing/finished* the bottle.'
- 6 Tony was surprised that the storm had not *been waking/woke* him up.
- 7 We were sitting on the steps when the bus *had come/came*.
- 8 The people were very angry because they *had paid/ been paying* such high taxes for years.
- 9 The girls *had been studying/studied* ancient Roman art for two terms.
- 10 When Harriet saw Jill's bedroom she said she had never *seen/been seeing* such a mess.

**2 Write either the past perfect simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

- 1 Gareth realised that Tim ..... (tell) him lies all the time.
- 2 They ..... (give) him the key to the house before they went away.
- 3 Because they had no antibiotics, 2,000 people ..... (die).
- 4 We ..... (wait) for days when the letter finally arrived.
- 5 At the end of the match David didn't know if his team ..... (win) or not.
- 6 Sam felt really proud because he ..... (pass) his French exam.
- 7 Bella decided that she ..... (work) long enough, so she put her books away.
- 8 By the time help arrived, the cat ..... (be) stuck up the tree for hours.
- 9 ..... (you notice) how thick the snow is getting?
- 10 I think it's time to go to sleep. We ..... (talk) for hours!

**3 Put the words in the correct order.**

- 1 thought / I / had / finished / you /.
- 2 been / all / Petra / morning / had / cooking /.
- 3 before / she / Had / the / seen / film /?
- 4 hadn't / enough / waiting / been / long / We /.
- 5 since / Had / lunch / Karen / working / time / been?
- 6 The / never / general / lost / a / before / battle / had.
- 7 had / doing / Steve / day / What / been / all /?
- 8 first / had / I / just / match / won / my.
- 9 had / to / been / looking / test / We / forward / not / the / French /.
- 10 had / Chris / bus / he / missed / said / the.

**4 Write the missing words in the second sentence so it means the same as the first sentence.**

- 1 Tennis became popular in the royal courts in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.  
By the 14<sup>th</sup> century, tennis ..... popular in the royal courts.
- 2 Monks were playing tennis inside their monasteries for ages before it became popular.  
Before it became popular, monks had ..... tennis inside their monasteries for ages.
- 3 One of Henry 8<sup>th</sup>'s servants had to start the game for him because he got so fat.  
Henry 8<sup>th</sup> of England ..... too fat, so one of his servants had to start the game for him.
- 4 Players originally hit the ball with their hand, then they started using a racket.  
Before players started using a racket, they ..... the ball with their hand.
- 5 The game was very different before the modern game was invented in 1873.  
The modern game was invented in 1873 and before that, it ..... in lots of ways.
- 6 Women started competing in national games in about 1880.  
By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, women ..... in national games for about 20 years.

**5 Write the missing word to complete the text.**

When Diana was twelve she decided to take up dancing. She had 1) ..... doing gymnastics classes 2) ..... she was six, so she 3) ..... very fit. She 4) ..... won some medals with gymnastics, but she was beginning to get too tall to be really good at it. She had 5) ..... to a couple of different kinds of dance classes, but she 6) ..... found the kind she really wanted to study yet. Then she went to a hip-hop class, and she really loved it! The teacher was really cool, and Diana 7) ..... been quite good at it. After a couple of months she had 8) ..... learned how to spin around on her shoulders! Now they are thinking about doing a number at the dance festival in the summer.

Ability: *can, could, be able to*

## GRAMMARZONE

**can, able to**

- we use **can** or **am/are/is able to** + verb for an ability to do something now

Martha **can speak** Russian and German.  
She **is also able to speak** French.

- we also use this for a certain future ability

Tom **can come** camping with us next week.

**could**

- we use **could** or **was/were able to** + verb for an ability to do something in the past

Jack **couldn't understand** why he had failed the exam.

**will be able to**

- we use **will be able to** + verb for a possible ability in the future

I hope I **will be able to finish** in time.

**to be able to**

- we use **to be able to** for the infinitive form. We often use this after verbs like **want, hope, would like, etc.**

Selena **hoped to be able to see** you before you left.  
It's important **to be able to forgive**.

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'When I was young I **could do** a back flip too!'

## 1 Choose the best form of the verb to complete the sentences.

- 1 Mrs Davis *can/be* able to give us a lift now her car's been repaired.
- 2 Barbara hopes *being/to be* able to practise her German while she's in Austria.
- 3 When the children were in the fifth year they *couldn't/can't* use the school shop at lunch time.
- 4 *Will/Are* you be able to record the show on Saturday for me?
- 5 I looked everywhere this morning, but I *can't/couldn* find that book that I borrowed from you.
- 6 John's mother *couldn't/didn't* afford to pay for the skiing trip.
- 7 Helen knows how to knit pretty well, but she *couldn't/can't* crochet.
- 8 After trying three times, at last the climber *was/cou* be able to reach the summit.

## 2 Write the missing word in the second sentence so it means the same as the first.

- 1 It wasn't possible for girls to go to school in Ancient Roman times.  
Girls ..... go to school in ancient Roman times.
- 2 Tina will be allowed to take her English exam a year early.  
Tina ..... take her English exam a year early.
- 3 Jack learned how to tie his shoe laces when he was only three.  
When he was only three, Jack ..... tie his shoelaces.
- 4 The library always opens at nine o'clock in the morning.  
You ..... use the library until nine o'clock in the morning.
- 5 Sam is asking if he can have Friday off school this week.  
Sam asks: '..... I be able to have Friday off school this week?'
- 6 Oliver wants to play football much better.  
Oliver wants to ..... able to play football much better.
- 7 It was just not possible for Ian to win the trophy this year.  
Ian just ..... able to win the trophy this year.
- 8 Now we use carbon dating in archaeology we can tell how old things are.  
We ..... now able to tell how old things are, using carbon dating in archaeology.



# 8

# Communication breakdown

## The Passive

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Present and past simple

- **be + past participle (+ by)**

The Maths lesson **is followed by** Geography.  
Graham **was given** a medal for bravery.

#### Present and past continuous

- **be + -ing form + past participle (+ by)**

We **'re being taught** by Mrs Derby this term.  
The explorers **were being driven** mad by the flies.

#### Present and past perfect

- **have been + past participle (+ by)**

Sharks **have been seen** in the North Sea.  
We **hadn't been given** any information before the meeting.

#### Future

- **will/are going to + be + past participle (+ by)**

Martin **will be told** the results tomorrow.  
He **is going to be presented** with a gold watch **by** the captain.

#### After modals (would, can, might, etc.)

- **would/can/might etc. + be + past participle**

The children **can be trusted** to clear up after the lesson.

**We use the passive form when we don't know or it doesn't matter who did the action. It is often used in formal English, such as text books and newspaper articles.**

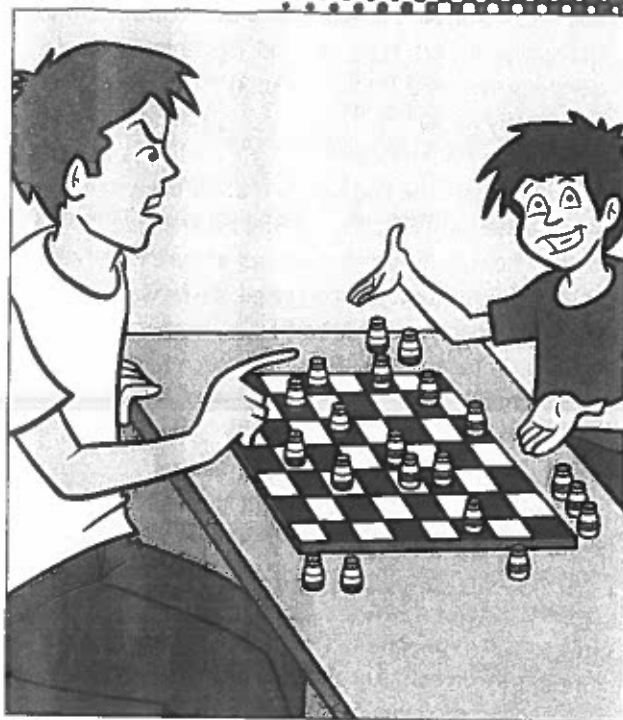
Sulphur dioxide **is combined** with potassium in a test tube.

The Prime Minister **was congratulated** on his speech.

**We use by after the passive verb to say who did the action.**

The card **was signed by** everyone.

Grammar File page 171



'I don't believe it! I've **been beaten by** a six year old.'

#### 1 Choose the best form of the verb to complete these sentences.

- 1 Robots are **used/using** in many modern factories now
- 2 Some people say robots that can do housework **will/are** be manufactured soon.
- 3 Our teacher **was given/gave** us a worksheet to do before the test.
- 4 When the new students arrived, they **are/were** shown where to put their coats.
- 5 I hope the football coach **will be chosen/will choose** me for the team!
- 6 Darius didn't think he **had/had been** given the homework topic by the teacher.
- 7 Some robots will be **powered/powering** by solar panels.
- 8 Jane hates **being/be** listened to while she practises the violin.
- 9 Cameron won't be **forgiven/forgave** for what he did!
- 10 Try to **follow/be followed** the instructions carefully.



**2 Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete these sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

- 1 Harry noticed that a big black car ..... (follow) the taxi.
- 2 Our lunch today ..... (serve) at 12.30.
- 3 The robot demonstration is going to be brilliant! It ..... (film) by a TV crew.
- 4 Yesterday morning my bike ..... (steal).
- 5 Everyone ..... (have) a glass of lemonade after our football matches.
- 6 The robosub ..... (design) by a team of Japanese scientists, and it should be ready by the end of the year.
- 7 At the moment we ..... (learn) all about the universe.
- 8 The *Mona Lisa* ..... (paint) by Leonardo da Vinci.
- 9 The class ..... (really impress) by the Chemistry experiment.
- 10 It's nice to ..... (appreciate) for something you do, sometimes!

**3 Write the missing words so the sentence means the same as the first sentences.**

- 1 Mr Harris took us to the station.  
We ..... to the station by Mr Harris.
- 2 People are giving a lot of money to help the earthquake victims.  
A lot of money ..... to help the earthquake victims.
- 3 Scientists are using robots more and more in space exploration.  
Robots ..... more and more in space exploration.
- 4 The police had spotted the burglar as he was breaking into the house.  
The burglar ..... by the police as he was breaking into the house.
- 5 Some people are afraid that robots will take over the world!  
Some people are afraid the world ..... by robots!

**4 Choose the best word from the list to complete the text.**

been be have is was has are is

People seem to 1) ..... fascinated by robots. There are thousands of stories and books written about robots. Most of them 2) ..... set in the future, when robots 3) ..... become much more sophisticated than they are now. One very famous story is the short story written in 1969 by Brian Aldiss called 'Supertoys last all summer long'. It is about a child robot called David who has 4) ..... developed to give love. He 5) ..... adopted by a woman who 5) ..... lost her only son. But, when her son comes back, David 7) ..... no longer wanted by the family. He decides he wants to become a real boy, and the story is about his adventures in this strange future world, trying to find the way to become human.

The book 8) ..... made into a successful film called *AI* in 2000. The film makes you think about what being human really means.

**5 Write the correct form of the verb in capitals to complete the following text.**

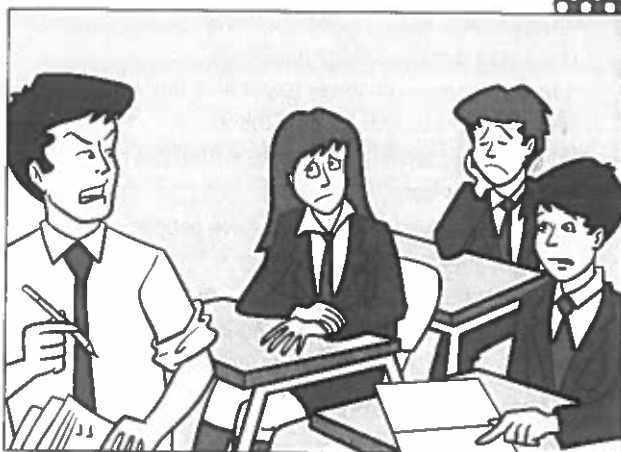
A robot is a piece of moving machinery that 1) ..... some sort of artificial intelligence. This means that it can do a series of actions, but it 2) ..... NOT CONTROL by a human being. The kind of work that most robots 3) ..... is repetitive. DO  
In most big car factories, for example, they 4) ..... a lot, which means that the company 5) ..... fewer people. USE  
This saves money, and the machines can 6) ..... on never to get ill or have a holiday! More sophisticated robots 7) ..... which can analyse information DEVELOP and make choices.  
They are very useful in places where people can't go: already, they 8) ..... SEND down into the deepest oceans, and to the moon.  
Do you think that all nasty, boring jobs 9) ..... by robots in your lifetime? DO  
I'd love it if a robot would 10) ..... for me TIDY every day!

## Question tags

## GRAMMARZONE

- question tags are short questions added at the end of a sentence. They are used to check information, and to be more friendly
- if there is *be*, a modal or an auxiliary verb in the sentence, the same verb is in the tag  
*He's taller than Ken, isn't he?*  
*Ralph can't play tennis, can he?*  
*You have taken the French exam, haven't you?*
- if there is another verb in the sentence we use *do* in the tag  
*Liam gave you a birthday present, didn't he?*
- we always use a negative tag after a positive sentence. This usually means you expect the person to agree with you  
*She has got a new bike, hasn't she?*
- we use a positive tag after a negative sentence. This means you are not sure if you are right  
*It isn't your birthday today, is it?*
- we answer question tags with a reply to the tag, not the question  
*You don't want another sandwich, do you?*  
*No, I'm fine, thank you.*

Grammar File page 171

*'You won't forget your homework, will you!'*

## 1 Choose the best verb to complete these question tags.

- 1 'David hasn't got his football boots with him, *has/is* he?'
- 2 I think the door was open, *didn't/wasn't* it?
- 3 My console is older than yours, *is/isn't* it?
- 4 Sue can speak good French, *can't/speak* she?
- 5 We haven't got enough time to finish the game, *are/have* we?
- 6 It's very cold today, *is/isn't* it?
- 7 You're not going to the cinema tonight, *will/are* you?
- 8 Eric made this lovely soup, *wasn't/didn't* he?

## 2 Write the question tag after these questions, and then complete the answers.

- 1 You couldn't give me a hand, ..... ? Yes, .....
- 2 We will be able to get home in time for dinner, ..... ? No, .....
- 3 My sister ate the last chocolate, ..... ? No, .....
- 4 Artificial Intelligence is a fascinating subject, ..... ? Yes, .....
- 5 Luke designed the best robot, ..... ? No, ..... I did!
- 6 You are going to be ready to leave at eight o'clock, ..... ? Yes, of course !
- 7 This pasta is absolutely delicious, ..... ? Yes, .....
- 8 The rest of the class all got to school on time, ..... ? Yes, .....

## 3 Write the correct question tag after these statements.

- 1 You are a bit lazy, ..... ?
- 2 Vera has only got one sister, ..... ?
- 3 Tom went to Milan last year, ..... ?
- 4 You will bring that back when you have finished, ..... ?
- 5 We should go to the cinema more often, ..... ?
- 6 Meg doesn't look very much like her sister, ..... ?
- 7 David nearly won the tennis final, ..... ?
- 8 I won't need to bring a sleeping bag, ..... ?

## Reported Speech

## GRAMMARZONE

## Reported statements

- when we report what someone has said, or thought, the tense of the verb usually goes back in time

we sometimes use **that** before what was said

Helen said, 'I **am inviting** all my friends to a barbecue.' →

Helen said (that) she **was inviting** all her friends to a barbecue.

- modals also go back in time

will/shall → would    may → might    can → could  
must → had to

'You **can** bring your sister, if you like.'

She said I **could** bring my sister.

## Reported questions

- we change the order of the words of the question, and we don't use a question mark  
'What **is Ken** doing?', Maria wondered →  
Maria wondered what **Ken was** doing.
- if there is no question word (**who, what, where, etc.**) we add '**if**' and change the order of the words  
'**Is Tina coming?**' Galya asked.  
Galya asked **if Tina was coming**.

## Reported commands/requests

- when we report an imperative we use **ask/tell + person + to + infinitive**  
'**Turn off** your mobile phones,' the air hostess said. →  
The air hostess **told us to turn off** our mobile phones.

Grammar File page 172



'He **told me** not to let go!'

**1** Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Barbara said she **doesn't/didn't** want to go to the dance class yesterday.
- She told them **to say/said** she was ill.
- Isobel thought it **will/would** be nice to go swimming tomorrow.
- We wondered **if/that** it would be warm enough.
- John said he **may/might** be chosen for the debating team.
- Karen asked us if we **wanted/want** to have lunch with her.
- You never told us you **had/have** won first prize!
- The teacher said that he **was/is** not happy with our behaviour.
- The students said they **won't/wouldn't** be able to stay after 5 o'clock.
- The bus driver told the children to **turn/turned** down the music.

**2 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

- 1 Jack said he ..... (hope) he would see Graham again soon.
- 2 We asked Paul ..... (help) us with the decorations.
- 3 My parents said that I ..... (must) clean up the mess in the kitchen.
- 4 Pia said she ..... (wait) for us for ages!
- 5 Dad asked me if I ..... (can) do the dishes.
- 6 Mr West told us ..... (sit) down and be quiet!
- 7 Andy thought that he ..... (may) play football after school yesterday.
- 8 You said you ..... (not want) to play monopoly with us!
- 9 All the customers thought the shop assistant ..... (work) much too slowly.
- 10 Tom asked me if I ..... (finish) reading the newspaper.

**3 Complete the second sentence so that it reports what was said or thought in the first sentence.**

- 1 'Paul hasn't finished his homework yet.', said Tina.  
Tina said Paul ..... homework yet.
- 2 'Take out your French books', Mrs Deacon told the students.  
Mrs Deacon told the students ..... French books.
- 3 'I really don't like that boy!', Nora thought.  
Nora thought that ..... boy.
- 4 'Have you seen *Ratatouille* yet?', asked Bob.  
Bob asked us ..... *Ratatouille* yet.
- 5 'I can get home in ten minutes from here.', said Gary.  
Gary said ..... in ten minutes from there.
- 6 'Where are the French text books?', asked Mrs Unwin.  
Mrs Unwin asked .....
- 7 'We can all have a hot cup of cocoa when we get home', said Stephen.  
Stephen said we ..... a hot cup of cocoa when we ..... home.
- 8 'You must not smoke anywhere in the building', said the manager.  
The manager told us ..... anywhere in the building.

**4 Complete the second sentence so it says exactly what the person said or thought.**

- 1 I asked Mum if I could have a party while she was away.  
'..... a party while you're away?'
- 2 She said she didn't want me to invite anyone to the house.  
'I ..... to invite anyone to the house'
- 3 I said I would be really careful and that I would clean the house afterwards.  
'But Mum, I ..... the house afterwards.'
- 4 She said that I had to stay with my grandma and be good.  
'Oh, no! You ..... and be good.'
- 5 I told her I thought it was a pity that she didn't trust me!  
'I ..... trust me!'
- 6 We thought that the house was really too small for us.  
'We think ..... really too small for us.'
- 7 The ticket inspector asked if he could see our tickets.  
'..... your tickets, please?'
- 8 The teacher is telling the class that they have got a test tomorrow.  
'Sorry, class, but you ..... tomorrow.'

**5 Choose the correct words to complete the text.**

	In assembly this morning the head teacher told us that we 1) <i>were putting/are putting</i> on a
<input type="radio"/>	play this term, and that there 2) <i>was/is</i> a
	meeting at lunch time for anyone who wanted to be involved. I was really excited, and I asked Alice 3) <i>if/that</i> she would come to the meeting
<input type="radio"/>	with me. She said she 4) <i>doesn't/didn't</i> really want to be in the play, but she 5) <i>would/will</i> help with the costumes. She said she
<input type="radio"/>	6) <i>had always liked/always likes</i> designing and making clothes. Our drama teacher said the auditions 7) <i>will be/would be</i> next week, and that we 8) <i>were/are</i> going to do 'The Tempest' by Shakespeare. She asked us all 9) <i>to write/wrote</i> down our names and what we wanted to do. I really hope I get a part!
<input type="radio"/>	

**-ing form and to infinitive****GRAMMARZONE****-ing form**

We use the **-ing form** of verbs when:

- it is the name of an activity or state  
*Snowboarding is harder than skiing.*
- after certain verbs; **like, enjoy, start, finish, etc.**  
*Tom always enjoys going to the cinema.*  
*I haven't finished writing my essay yet.*
- after phrases with prepositions; **interested in, good/bad at, etc.**  
*Sarah isn't very interested in watching the news on TV.*
- after certain expressions; **can't stand, look forward to, don't mind, etc.**  
*My teacher doesn't mind us talking a bit during lessons.*

**to + infinitive**

We use **to + infinitive**:

- after certain verbs; **want, like, love, hate (especially with would), etc.**  
*Would you like to join the choir?*
- after certain adjectives; **easy, happy, possible, etc.**  
*It's quite easy to forget your PIN number!*

**to + infinitive or -ing form?**

- The meaning is the same with both forms after certain verbs, e.g. **like, love, hate or prefer**  
*Donna always likes to talk/talking through her problems.*

Grammar File page 173

**1 Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.**

- 1 My friend Jane is really good at *singing/to sing*.
- 2 My favourite activity is *to swim/swimming* in the sea!
- 3 Are you looking forward to *going/go* on holiday to Greece?
- 4 It's not possible *failing/to fail* the English paper.
- 5 *Watching/to watch* a film with your friends is great.
- 6 Is Ian better at *to play/playing* football or rugby?
- 7 Rachel says she's happy *to stay/staying* at home tonight.
- 8 Did Caroline enjoy *to read/reading* my copy of *Jane Eyre*?



*'But Mum, you know I hate eating cabbage!'*

**2 Complete the sentences so they mean the same as the first two sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

- 1 Tim visits his aunt and uncle. He always enjoys it.  
Tim always ..... his aunt and uncle.
- 2 He is going there at Easter. He's really looking forward to it.  
He's really ..... there at Easter.
- 3 He is very lucky, because he has relatives who live in the mountains.  
He is very lucky to ..... who live in the mountains.
- 4 All the family ski and they love it.  
All the family love .....
- 5 He had his first lesson on a snowboard last year.  
He started ..... how to snowboard last year.
- 6 His uncle is teaching him because he can snowboard really well.  
His uncle is teaching him because he's brilliant at .....
- 7 He thinks he will buy his own board and keep it at his uncle's house.  
He has decided ..... and keep it at his uncle's house.
- 8 He thinks he might be good at snowboarding one day.  
He can imagine ..... one day.

## Third conditional

## GRAMMARZONE

## Third conditional

We use the third conditional for something that was possible in the past, but did not happen.

● **If + past perfect + would have + past participle**

*If Sam **had read** the instructions, his model **would have been** better. (It wasn't very good!)  
He **would have finished** sooner if he **hadn't made** so many mistakes. (He made lots of mistakes.)*

● **If + past perfect + might/could have + past participle**

*If Carol **hadn't worn** her cycle helmet, she **might have been** seriously injured. (She wasn't injured.)  
You **could have met** my American cousin if you **had come round** yesterday. (You didn't meet her.)*

Notice the comma after the **-if** clause.

## Wishes

● **talking about the present: wish + could/was/were + infinitive**

*I wish I **could afford** to buy some new trainers.  
Pat wishes she **was** taller!*

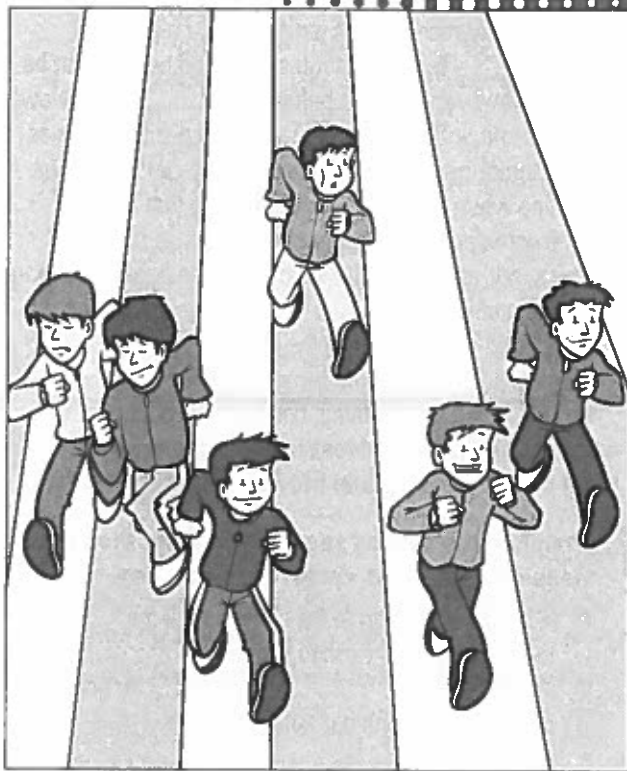
● **talking about the past: wish + had + past participle**

*The campers wish they **had brought** warmer clothes.*

● **reporting the past: wished + had + past participle**

*After the lesson, Mary **wished she had not been** so rude to the teacher.*

Grammar File page 173



*'If he **hadn't tripped**, he **would have won**!'*

1 Choose the best word to complete the sentences.

- 1 If the buildings had been stronger, the flood wouldn't have *destroy/destroyed* them all.
- 2 Sam would have been top of the class if he *didn't/hadn't* failed his history paper.
- 3 I wish we *hadn't/didn't* already cut down so much of the rainforest.
- 4 Amy and Sue wouldn't *have been/been* best friends if they had been in different classes.
- 5 If we hadn't invented the motor car, we *wouldn't/didn't* have damaged the environment so much.
- 6 If the earthquake had not happened at night, fewer people *would/did* have been killed.
- 7 I wish we *could/would* find a pollution-free fuel.
- 8 Tom would have saved some money if he *had bought/would buy* energy-saving light bulbs.
- 9 If David hadn't lost his job, he *might/may* not have had to sell the house.
- 10 The cake *would have been/will be* burnt if Tina hadn't remembered to check it.



**2 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences.**

- 1 If it hadn't been so misty, Dave ..... (see) the traffic lights.
- 2 If Dave ..... (notice) the red light, he would have stopped sooner.
- 3 The car ..... (not skid) if the road hadn't been wet.
- 4 The passengers ..... (be injured) if they hadn't been wearing their seat belts.
- 5 If Sarah ..... (accept) a lift, she could have been killed.
- 6 Dave might have died if the ambulance ..... (not come) so quickly.
- 7 The police ..... (arrive) quicker if the other motorists hadn't stopped to stare.
- 8 If a motorist ..... (not phone) 999 immediately, the accident could have been much worse.
- 9 I wish Dave ..... (be) driving slower!
- 10 I really wish people ..... (be) more thoughtful when people are hurt.

**3 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first sentences.**

- 1 Paul didn't take his gloves so his hands were freezing.  
If Paul had taken his gloves, his hands ..... freezing.
- 2 You should have turned off the lights to save energy.  
You would have saved energy if you ..... off the lights.
- 3 I didn't work very hard for the exam. I really should have!  
I wish I ..... harder for the exam.
- 4 Tina thinks it's a shame she can't study Latin at her school.  
Tina wishes she ..... Latin at her school.
- 5 The fire alarm was not working so the factory burnt down.  
If the fire alarm ....., the factory would not have burnt down.
- 6 I think it's a great pity that University students have to pay for their studies.  
I wish University students ..... for their studies.
- 7 Robert forgot to turn on the heating so the house was freezing.  
If Robert ..... the heating, the house wouldn't have been so cold.
- 8 Helen is going to buy some paint so she can paint the bathroom.  
If Helen doesn't buy any paint, she ..... paint the bathroom.

**4 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the text.**

The earthquake was a terrible disaster. It happened in the evening, but if it had happened during the day, they think that more people **1)** ..... (escape). There were many deaths and injuries, and if the world community **2)** ..... (not come) to help them, many more would have died. It **3)** ..... (be) easier to help people if they **4)** ..... (stay) in the shelters instead of sleeping on the streets, but they were too afraid to go back inside a building. If volunteers had not brought fresh drinking water, diseases **5)** ..... (spread) quickly.

The government had to think very carefully about how to rebuild the city. If the buildings in the city **6)** ..... (be designed) to be more flexible, fewer would have been destroyed. It was also very important to make plans in case of another earthquake. If the authorities **7)** ..... (store) medical equipment and food and blankets somewhere where they were easily available, people **8)** ..... (be able) to help the victims quicker.

**5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb given at the end of each line.**

**Isn't it funny how history goes!**

My grandfather comes from County Cork in Ireland. If he **1)** ..... all his money he **2)** ..... in Ireland, instead of emigrating to England. He arrived in Manchester without any money and he was offered a job in a shoe factory. He didn't want to work in a factory, but if he hadn't, he **3)** ..... my grandmother. She was from a very large and poor family. If she **4)** ..... start working at the age of 16, she **5)** ..... to know him. And if they **6)** ..... in love, my father would never have been born. Then, if my father hadn't joined the Navy and travelled around the world he **7)** ..... someone else, instead of my mother. And if my mother had not come from County Cork, we **8)** ..... back to live there. I just wish I **9)** ..... my grandfather, but he died when I was little.

NOT LOSE  
STAY

NOT MEET

NOT HAVE TO  
NOT GET  
NOT FALL

MIGHT MARRY

NOT MOVE  
CAN KNOW



## have/get something done

## GRAMMARZONE

## have/get something done

- when someone else does a job for you, use **have + object + past participle**

William **has his car cleaned** at the garage.

Pam **has her hair cut** every six weeks.

- we can also use **get + object + past participle** with the same meaning, but it is used in less formal situations

We really should **get the windows cleaned**.

I never **get** my dinner cooked for me!

- we can use both **had** and **get** for all the tenses, except perfect tenses

Jane **had the paper delivered** every morning.

We were **having the sitting room decorated**.

They are going to **get their patio paved**.

- we only use **have** with the perfect tenses

The band **has had their song recorded** by a big record producer.

Thomas **has had his bicycle stolen** three times that year.

## have/get something done by somebody

- to say who or what is doing the job for you, use **by + name, or job title**

I'm **getting my teeth checked** by Mr Kaushak, the dentist.

The school **had new window locks installed** by the caretaker.

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- 1 Choose the correct form of the verb in *italics* to complete the sentences.

- 1 The roof tiles have all *been/be* replaced recently.
- 2 Have you *had/done* your homework marked yet?
- 3 Gabriella *got/did* her hair cut really short.
- 4 My dad is having the car re-sprayed *by/with* my uncle.
- 5 The school is going to have solar panels *fit/fitted* on the roof.
- 6 I really need to *get/getting* my football kit washed.
- 7 Steve always gets his room *tidied/tidy* by his mother!
- 8 Bill has *did/had* his passport photo taken this morning.

- 2 Write the missing words so the second sentence means the same as the first. Use the word given in brackets.

- 1 Our new TV was delivered to our house.  
We ..... to our house. (had)
- 2 The windows are cleaned quite regularly.  
We ..... quite regularly. (get)
- 3 Tom needs the doctor to check his blood pressure.  
Tom needs to ..... the doctor. (get)
- 4 The hotel makes sure the rooms are cleaned every day.  
The hotel ..... every day. (has)
- 5 Lord Archibald has paid a famous artist to paint his portrait.  
Lord Archibald ..... a famous artist (had)



'We have had a photo of the swimming team taken.'

## Modal verbs

## GRAMMARZONE

**must**

We use **must** + infinitive

- to talk about what is necessary, or to give orders. We only use this in the present tense.

We **must remember** to warm up before we exercise.

You **must wear** a swimming hat in the pool.

**Note:** the adverb goes after **must**

You **must never** push anyone during a race.

**must not (mustn't)**

We use **must not** or **mustn't**

- to say it is necessary **NOT** to do something

We **mustn't dive** in at the shallow end of the pool.

**have to**

We use **have to** + infinitive

- to talk about what rules and regulations, or an order from someone else

Do we **have to take off** our shoes before we come in?

Mr Davis says they **have to start** at 2:30 sharp.

- to talk about past and future obligation

At the beginning of term we **had to have** a fitness test.

I think you **will have to push** yourself harder next time.

**Note:** the adverb goes before **have to**

We **sometimes have to** have a rest after the first hour.

**don't have to**

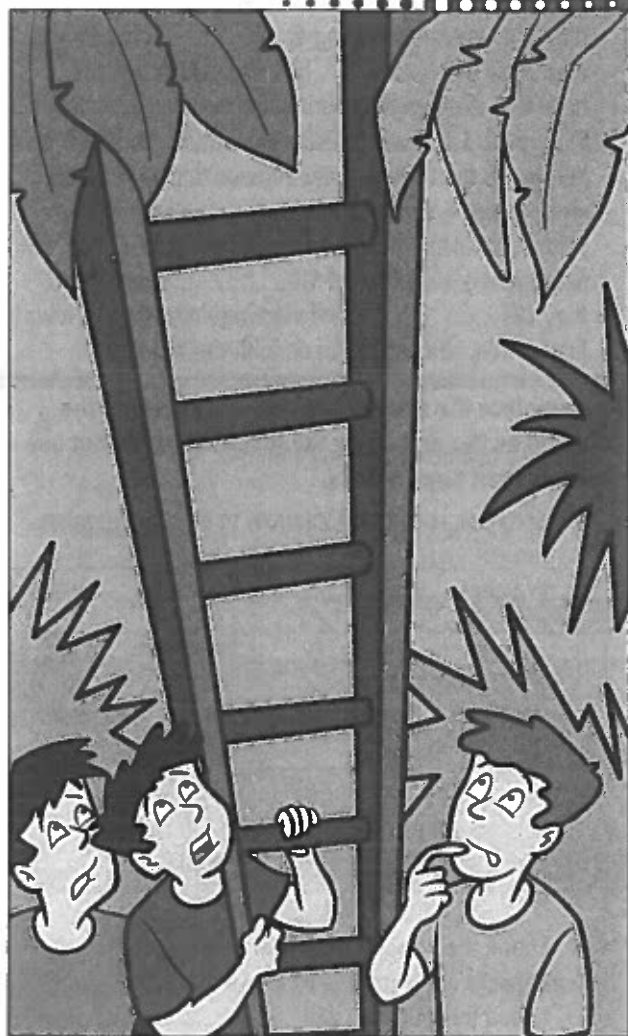
We use **don't have to**

- to say there is no obligation to do something

You **don't have to join** in, if you don't want to.

Harry **won't have to play** in the next match.

Grammar File page 174



'We **don't have to** climb up there, do we?'

**1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

- David's trainer said he *had/must* to eat plenty of protein foods.
- I *must to ask/ask* Jane to bring her tennis racket tomorrow.
- Zoe *doesn't have to/mustn't* start the race so fast. She'll get tired before the end!
- We *will have to/must* take some water with us, as it's so hot today.
- When you do a yoga class you *don't have to/mustn't* wear shoes or you'll get hurt.
- Do we *must/have to* practise three times a week?
- When you use the gym, you *have wear/to wear* the right clothes.
- Our team didn't *must/have to* try very hard to win the match.

**2 Write the correct words, A, B or C to complete the sentences.**

- After the hockey game we were all so muddy we ..... our boots.  
A have to clean      B must clean  
C had to clean
- In netball, you ..... carry the ball when you run.  
A mustn't      B don't must  
C don't have to
- Sandra has left the team, so we will ..... new trials to replace her.  
A must have      B have to have  
C must to have
- When you finish the game you ..... hands with your opponents.  
A have to always shake      B must always shake  
C must to shake always
- To play tennis on a grass court the ground ..... dry.  
A have to be      B has be  
C must be

**3 Write *don't have to/have to* or the correct form of *must* or *mustn't* in the gaps, so the second sentence means the same as the first.**

- It is important to breathe through the nose while you are exercising.  
You ..... breathe through the nose while you are exercising.
- Holding onto someone's clothes when playing football is not allowed.  
You ..... hold on to people's clothes when playing football.
- We were told to be at the coach stop at 6 a.m. this morning.  
We ..... be at the coach stop at 6 a.m. this morning.
- It is not compulsory to wear white tennis clothes, but we prefer it.  
We ..... wear white tennis clothes, but we prefer it.
- I think it will be compulsory to wear a cycle helmet soon.  
I think we ..... wear a cycle helmet.

**4 Choose the best word or words to complete the text.**

	Oliver is trying to get fit. He 1) <i>had to/must</i>
	give up football last year because he broke his
	ankle. Since then he has got a bit lazy, and
<input type="radio"/>	likes to sit at home playing computer games
	or listening to music. Now he thinks he really
	2) <i>must/has to</i> try to be more active. He
	knows that you 3) <i>don't have to/mustn't</i> eat
<input type="radio"/>	too much junk-food if you want to get fit, so
	he has given up crisps and chocolate. He will
	4) <i>have to/must</i> go to the gym at least three
	times a week, and maybe join the rowing club.
<input type="radio"/>	He 5) <i>must/has to</i> do a sport that doesn't
	put too much strain on his ankle. Any sport
	will do as long as you 6) <i>don't have to/mustn't</i>
	jump up and down. He might 7) <i>must/have to</i>
<input type="radio"/>	start wearing an ankle support until he is
	stronger. There are lots of other activities to
	do, for example, he always 8) <i>must/has to</i> do
	100 press-ups before he goes to bed.

**5 Write the missing words using *must/mustn't* or *have to/don't have to*, to complete the text. Use the word given.**

Yoga is a great activity for keeping you strong, flexible and relaxed.

Although you 1) ..... be very fit to start, if you do it regularly and seriously you will feel the benefits quite quickly. If you are very sporty, and you have big, bunched muscles you 2) ..... a lot of stretching exercises MUST to lengthen the muscles. You 3) ..... DON'T be into meditation or religion to enjoy it. One of the best yoga positions is the shoulder stand.

You 4) ..... balance on your shoulders TO and head, with your whole body in a straight line. You 5) ..... try yoga poses without NOT a teacher, because you can injure yourself. You 6) ..... buy any equipment either, TO as all you need is a pair of leggings and a T-shirt, but no shoes. You 7) ..... ALWAYS do yoga bare foot. But if you continue, you 8) ..... buy yourself a mat and some WILL blocks, so you can practise at home.

## could/must/should have

## GRAMMAR ZONE

## could have + past participle

- we use **could have** to talk about an action or state in the past that was possible, but did not happen

We **could have won** the match, but their goal keeper was just too good!

I **could have worn** my best trainers, but I'm glad I didn't.

## must have + past participle

- we use **must have** to talk about something that we think happened

You **must have kicked** the ball really hard!

Jack **must have been** very disappointed to lose the race.

## should have + past participle

We use **should have** to talk about

- something which did not happen, or was not the case, which you wish had happened

Liam **should have trained** much harder.

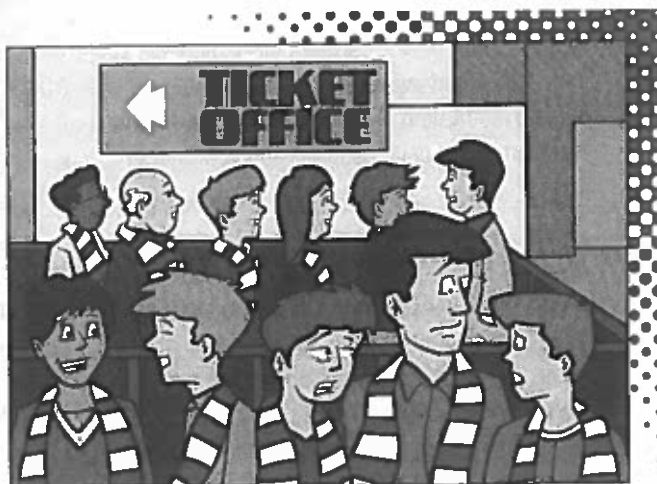
You **should have been** at the match!

It was brilliant!

- something which was the logical result of something else

Tom **should have beaten** Ian, because he's a much faster runner.

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'We **should have bought** our tickets in advance.'

## 1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 The stadium was packed! There **must/should** have been at least a thousand people watching the events.
- 2 It's a good thing I wore my life jacket, otherwise I **should/could** have drowned.
- 3 It **could/must** have taken ages to learn to skate so well.
- 4 Donna **should/could** have won that point! I'm sure the ball was in.
- 5 We **could/must** have got the ball into the net. What happened?
- 6 You poor thing! You **must/should** have been exhausted!
- 7 We **must/should** have been top of the league this season. What went wrong?
- 8 If Graham had started playing when he was younger he **should/could** have been a champion.
- 9 I think Bonna **could/should** play centre forward as she's much better than Ellen.
- 10 It **could/must** be boiling hot out on the court today.

2 Write either **could**, **should** or **must** and a past perfect verb to complete the second sentence, so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 I think Tina was able to do better, but she didn't believe in herself enough.  
Tina ..... better if she had believed in herself more.
- 2 That was a really easy ball to catch, but she missed it. I think she was messing about!  
Helen ..... the ball, but she was messing about too much.
- 3 I think Frank tripped over Ben's foot.  
Frank ..... over Ben's foot.
- 4 It would have been better if we had had Gemma in our team.  
We ..... Gemma in our team.
- 5 Tim was in great pain. I think he had twisted his ankle.  
Tim ..... his ankle, because he was in great pain.
- 6 It is possible that they will choose Tanya to be team captain.  
Tanya ..... to be team captain.
- 7 You have to turn up for the practice on Friday.  
You ..... for the practice on Friday.

# 12 Thrills and chills

## Comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Comparatives

To compare two things that are not equal in some way we use the comparative + *than*.

- adjectives or adverbs with one syllable end in *-er*  
*The swimming pool is warmer than the sea.*
- adjectives ending in *-y* change to *-ier*  
*The latest Scream movie is scarier than the last one.*
- two or more syllables use *more* + adjective/adverb  
*I think Rome is more beautiful than Milan.*
- some adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms: *good/well – better, bad/badly – worse*, etc.  
*This year our holiday was better than last year.*

To compare two things that are equal, we use *as* + adjective + *as*.

*The Star Rider is as fast as the Water Shoot.*

#### Superlatives

To say which of the things we are comparing has more of a certain quality, we use *the* + superlative.

- adjectives with one syllable end in *-est*. We double the consonant if the adjective ends in a single consonant.  
*We stayed in the biggest hotel in Berlin.*  
*Which is the tallest building in the world?*
- adjectives ending in *-y* change to in *-iest*, even two syllable adjectives, such as *lucky* and *lazy*  
*It was the happiest day of my life!*
- Note: *friendly* is an exception. We usually say '*more friendly*'.
- two or more syllables take *the most* + adjective  
*Beechwood Park is the most expensive Theme Park.*
- some adjectives are irregular: *good – the best, bad – the worst*  
*I think that was the worst hotdog I have ever tasted!*

Note: We do not use *than* with superlatives. If we are comparing several things we use *of* (for things and people) or *in* (for places and groups).  
*Jean is the fastest of all the competitors.*

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'Which ride shall we go on now?' 'Which one has the shortest queue?'

**1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

- Let's go on the *fastest/faster* ride in the park!
- Sam's bag is as heavy *as/than* Gordon's.
- Sarah's homework was the worst *in/than* the class.
- My flat is smaller *of/than* yours.
- That's the *most beautiful/beautifullest* painting I have ever seen.
- Dan finds Science *more interesting/the more interesting* than History.
- Which country has the biggest population *of/in* the world?
- Yesterday was the *most hot/hottest* day so far this summer.

**2 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D to complete these sentences.**

- Dina bought the ..... the shop  
A biggest cake in      B bigger cake than  
C most big cake of      D more big cake in
- Gary is probably ..... all the other boys.  
A more fit than      B the most fit than  
C fitter than      D fitter of
- The trip to the museum was ..... part of the holiday.  
A the more boring      B the most boring  
C the boringest      D the boringer
- I think bungee jumping is just ..... scuba diving.  
A as frightening than      B as frightening as  
C more frightening as      D the same frightening as
- Tell us about ..... holiday you ever had.  
A the most bad      B a more bad  
C the worst      D the baddest

**3 Write the correct comparative or superlative form of the given adjective to complete the sentences.**

- My dad has booked tickets for ..... (good) theme park in America.
- I'm sure this is ..... (rocky) beach in Europe!
- Chess is much ..... (complicated) than draughts.
- This hotel is ..... (friendly) as the one we stayed in last year.
- The lobster was ..... (delicious) seafood dish Dan had tasted.
- The sea was much ..... (rough) than we had expected.
- Pam hoped the water would be ..... (warm) than it was.
- Sailing is ..... (dangerous) today, because the wind is ..... (strong) than yesterday.

**4 Choose the correct word to complete the story.**

My mum is one of **1** *the most/more* absent-minded people in the world. I was a bit nervous about going on holiday alone with her, but she promised me that she would be a bit **2** *more/the most* organised than usual. We set off for the airport, and, at first everything was fine. We arrived a bit **3** *later/more late* than we should have, but we managed to catch the plane to Athens. Then, when we landed, we had to catch a **4** *smallest/smaller* plane to fly to the island of Skyros. It was much **5** *as warm as/warmer than* it had been when we left England and the sky was really blue. I was getting **6** *more and more/the more* excited about our holiday. When they finally called our flight we went to the desk, but they told us we couldn't get on the plane because we hadn't checked in! It was the **7** *most stupid/more stupid* thing she had ever done! In the end we had to go by coach to the coast and across to the island in the ferry. It took much **8** *more long/longer*, but it was actually more fun!

**5 Write the correct missing words to complete the text, using the word given. Use two words for each gap.**

## Come to wonderful New Zealand!

*Whatever you want from a holiday – here it is!*



Our history and culture is much **1** ..... FASCINATING than most people realise. Everywhere you go there are a thousand stories to be told. The landscape is more **2** ..... almost any other country in VARIED the world. Our mountains are **3** ..... as HIGH any in Europe, and the views are quite stunning! The forests in New Zealand are totally unspoilt, and protected by the government, so, if you love wildlife, there is no **4** ..... place to INTERESTING spend a few days. If you love messing around in the water, we have the **5** ..... BEAUTIFUL lakes and rivers, and **6** ..... sandy CLEAN beaches. Because New Zealand has such a small population, you won't feel **7** ..... as CROWDED in most other holiday destinations. You couldn't do **8** ..... to give New Zealand a try! WELL