

# O'clock idiomas

## SUMMER HOMEWORK

Level B1.2

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

# I

# I like your style

## Present simple and present continuous

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Present simple

- permanent situations, general truths  
*It rains a lot in Ireland.*
- regular or repeated actions or habits  
*I wear a suit to work every day.*
- timetables, scheduled events  
*The film starts at six o'clock.*
- 'dramatic present' for stories  
*Julian waits for the men to appear...*

#### Present continuous

- actions in progress at the time of speaking  
*Jane is buying some clothes for the wedding.*
- temporary activities at or around the time of speaking  
*We're working in a clothes factory this summer.*
- annoying habits (with the adverb *always*)  
*My brother is always borrowing my clothes.*

#### Present continuous and present simple

- to show the difference between what is happening now and what usually happens  
*Anne is doing some modelling work at the moment.*  
*She usually works in a clothes shop.*

#### State verbs

- verbs which refer to states rather than actions are not normally used in the continuous form, e.g. *agree, believe, consist, contain, feel, hate, know, like, want*  
*I want to work in the fashion industry.*
- some verbs can be used in the continuous form when they refer to actions but not when they refer to states, e.g. *be, feel, have, see, smell, taste, think*  
*I have a car. (= state)*  
*I'm having breakfast now. (=action)*



*I normally wear casual clothes but today I'm wearing a suit.*

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

- 1 I love/am loving this CD. It sounds great.
- 2 They buy/are buying new clothes every two months.
- 3 I don't study/am not studying French this year.
- 4 The English drink/are drinking a lot of tea.
- 5 I wear/am wearing my new jacket. Do you like it?
- 6 You're so negative! You always complain/are always complaining about something.
- 7 When does the new term start/is the new term starting?
- 8 Then suddenly the man escapes/is escaping by jumping from the car.

#### 2 Complete the conversations with the present simple or present continuous of these verbs.

always buy be cook do go look for  
not like not rain start still put on

- 1 'You ..... to the gym a lot this summer.'  
'I ..... lots of exercise every summer!'
- 2 'You don't need a coat. It .....'  
'I'd better take one. English weather ..... very changeable.'
- 3 'I ..... some pasta. Do you want some?'  
'No thanks. I ..... pasta.'
- 4 'Jim has gone shopping. He ..... some clothes.'  
'He ..... clothes! He hardly ever wears most of them!'
- 5 'I'm not ready yet. I ..... my make-up.'  
'Well, hurry up. The fashion show ..... at six o'clock.'

**3 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 a Jason ..... (have) a shower. He'll call you back.  
b Jason ..... (not have) any children.
- 2 a ..... (you/think) that purple jeans will ever come back into fashion?  
b I ..... (think) about going to the fashion show next week.
- 3 a It ..... (look) as if it's going to rain.  
b That boy ..... (look) at you!
- 4 a Behave yourself. You ..... (be) silly again.  
b Mary has changed. She ..... (be) more fashion conscious now.
- 5 a Mmm, this sauce ..... (taste) really nice.  
b I ..... (just/taste) the sauce to see if it has enough salt.

**4 Choose the correct form to complete the dialogue.**

- Jenny:** I 1) *work/am working* in Soundbites this summer.
- Pat:** Where?
- Jenny:** In that new music shop that 2) *opens/is opening* until ten o'clock at night.
- Pat:** Oh yeah. I 3) *know/am knowing* the place. I've heard they 4) *pay/are paying* really well. 5) *Do you like/Are you liking* it there?
- Jenny:** Yeah, I 6) *have/am having* a great time. My workmates 7) *are/are being* really funny.
- Pat:** Do you have to wear smart clothes?
- Jenny:** No, just clean casual clothes, like the stuff I 8) *wear/am wearing* now. My mum 9) *always tells/ is always telling* me to dress more smartly but my boss 10) *doesn't seem/isn't seeming* to mind.

**5 Complete the article with the present simple or present continuous of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

become begin always tell do dress enjoy  
listen not think not want not work prefer  
read wear

**Model Sammy Barnes answers our readers' questions:**

**Do you always wear smart clothes?**

Well, when I've got a photo session or a fashion show, I always 1) ..... really smartly. But when I 2) ....., I 3) ..... to wear really ordinary clothes. Today, for example, I 4) ..... blue jeans with a plain white T-shirt.

**What do you do in your free time?**

Well, I 5) ..... reading and listening to music. At the moment I 6) ..... the latest novel by Dan Brown. I 7) ..... to pop and rock music mostly, but I 8) ..... more interested in jazz and blues. I also 9) ..... a bit of painting from time to time, abstract art mainly. My mum 10) ..... me I should try and become a professional painter, but I 11) ..... I'm good enough.

**Do you enjoy working as a model?**

Well, I 12) ..... it at the moment, but I 13) ..... to do it for ever. I 14) ..... to get a bit tired of having to travel so much.

**6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.**

Dear Phil,

I am 1) ..... to you for advice because my taste in clothes is causing me loads of problems 2) ..... the moment. I love wearing torn jeans and shirts but my mum really 3) ..... them and is 4) ..... telling me to buy some 'decent clothes'. I can't see why she finds my clothes 5) ..... offensive. After all, they're perfectly clean. They've got a few holes in them, that's all. I 6) ..... also having some problems at the café where I work 7) ..... the weekend. My boss says I'm definitely going to lose my job if I don't dress 8) ..... smartly. I really don't know 9) ..... to do. On the one hand, I don't 10) ..... to upset my mum and I don't fancy losing my job either. On the other hand, I 11) ..... I should be allowed to wear what I want. What 12) ..... you think I should do?

Andy



## Articles

## GRAMMAR ZONE

**a/an + singular countable nouns**

- to refer to any one of a kind or group, or when a noun is mentioned for the first time  
*a friend from work*

**the + countable, uncountable or plural nouns**

- when the noun refers to something specific or unique, or to something already mentioned  
*the Museum of Fashion History*  
*The tracksuit I bought yesterday is the wrong size.*  
*the shoes I wear every day*  
*The information I received was incorrect.*

**no article with plural countable nouns or uncountable nouns**

- to make generalisations, and before some common expressions with places, means of transport and meals  
*Long skirts are coming back into fashion.*  
*His poems are about love.*  
*have breakfast/lunch/dinner*  
*go to/leave/start school/university/college*  
*by car/bus/train etc./on foot*  
*to/in/into/out of hospital/prison*



I work for a modelling agency in the centre of Paris.

**1 Complete the sentences with a/an, the or – .**

- Although ..... accommodation in Paris is normally quite expensive, I found ..... cheap hotel in ..... city centre.
- ..... *Good Fast Food Competition* aims to prove that ..... fast food doesn't need to be made with ..... unhealthy ingredients.
- 'Do you know any shops that sell ..... clothes for ..... teenagers?'  
'Yes. There's ..... place called *Young Style* on ..... other side of town.'
- ..... people say ..... *Costume Museum* is quite boring, but I've got ..... friend who went there and says it's brilliant.
- I went to ..... fashion show in ..... town centre yesterday.  
..... models were really good-looking but ..... clothes were a bit boring.
- When my son starts ..... school, he'll have ..... lunch every day in ..... canteen. I hope he likes ..... food.

**2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the text.**

I agree that 1) *the/–* clothes shops should stock 2) *a/the* wider range of clothes sizes. I'm not overweight, but because of my big bone structure, I can hardly ever find 3) *the/–* clothes which are 4) *the/a* right size. 5) *The/–* only clothes shop in my town that always has clothes for 6) *the/a* person my size is for 7) *the/–* older people. If I buy all my clothes there, I'll end up looking like my mum!

**3 Now complete the rest of the text with a/an, the or – .**

Nowadays, when I see 8) ..... pair of trousers that I like 9) ..... first thing I ask myself is, 'Are they going to fit me?' Lots of students who go to 10) ..... college with me have exactly 11) ..... same problem. I think the problem is that 12) ..... fashion designers want to sell 13) ..... idea that 14) ..... teenage girls and young women have to be really thin. It's hardly surprising that there are so many kids suffering from 15) ..... anorexia.

# 2

# Do something different

## Past simple and past continuous

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Past simple

- a completed action at a definite time in the past  
*He **created** his first sculpture last summer.*
- one completed action after another  
*He **left** home and **went** to his portrait class.*
- a past habit or regular past event  
*He **went** rock climbing every weekend.*

#### Past continuous

- an action in progress in the past  
*They **were dancing** wildly.*
- two actions in progress at the same time in the past  
*Paul **was watching** TV and I **was listening** to my ipod.*

#### Past continuous and past simple

- past continuous for an action in progress in the past when another action (past simple) interrupted it  
*I **was fixing** my car when the engine **exploded**.*
- past continuous to 'set the scene' in a story; past simple for the actions and events  
*It **was raining** heavily when we **left** the museum.*

#### Notes

- **when/while/as** + continuous form (**while** for longer actions; **when/as** for shorter actions)  
*While you **were working**, we **were having** fun.*
- Remember that verbs which refer to states rather than actions (stative verbs) are not normally used in the past continuous or in any other continuous tense form.  
*I **knew** he was studying hard.*



*We **were looking** at the statue when it suddenly **fell** down.*

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

- 1 I **dropped/was dropping** my keys while I **ran/was running** for the bus.
- 2 The film was rubbish, so we **left/were leaving** the cinema and **went/were going** to the cybercafé.
- 3 Dave **rang/was ringing** me while I **did/was doing** my homework.
- 4 As I **fell/was falling** asleep, I **heard/was hearing** a strange noise.
- 5 I **didn't like/wasn't liking** the programme we **watched/were watching**, so I **turned/was turning** off the TV.
- 6 My parents were still up when I **got/was getting** home. Dad **read/was reading** a book and Mum **talked/was talking** to her sister on the phone.
- 7 The competition judges **didn't know/weren't knowing** whose food they **tasted/were tasting**.

#### 2 Match the beginnings (1-7) with the endings (a-g). Then complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 He ..... (climb) down the side of a building
  - 2 The sun ..... (shine) brightly
  - 3 The hot water tank ..... (explode)
  - 4 When we ..... (get) to the concert
  - 5 I ..... (not know) that my friends
  - 6 While you ..... (lie) on the beach
  - 7 Last year, Simon ..... (give up) painting
- a while I ..... (have) a shower.
  - b the band ..... (play) my favourite song.
  - c when suddenly the rope ..... (break).
  - d and ..... (take up) sculpture instead.
  - e ..... (prepare) a surprise party for me.
  - f when I ..... (get up) this morning.
  - g we ..... (study) for our exams!

**3 Complete the texts with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

When I 1) ..... (arrive) at the party, it  
2) ..... (be) already packed with people.  
Some of them 3) ..... (dance) and others  
4) ..... (chat). When I realised that no  
one 5) ..... (pay) any attention to me  
I 6) ..... (decide) to go home. But just  
as I 7) ..... (leave) the party a beautiful  
blonde girl 8) ..... (walk) through the door  
and 9) ..... (smile) at me.

Last night I 10) ..... (go) to bed early  
because I 11) ..... (feel) really tired. But I  
12) ..... (not can) sleep because my family  
13) ..... (make) so much noise. My little  
brother 14) ..... (play) his trumpet and, my  
dad 15) ..... (have) the TV on really loud.  
So I 16) ..... (get) out of bed and  
17) ..... (go) onto the Internet for an hour  
or so.

When I 18) ..... (get) up this morning, the sun  
19) ..... (shine), so I decided to go for a long  
walk. About half way through the walk, it suddenly  
20) ..... (start) to pour with rain.  
Unfortunately, 21) ..... (not wear) a coat, so I  
22) ..... (get) completely soaked.

**4 Complete the email with the past simple or past continuous of these verbs. You will need to use some words more than once.**

decide get give go happen  
not hurt play try want

Last weekend Ben and I visited that new leisure centre that everyone is talking about. We 1) ..... to the ice-skating rink first. Ben slipped a few times while he 2) ..... to do acrobatic tricks, but luckily he 3) ..... himself. After that, we went to the main hall to see what 4) ..... there. On one side of the hall a rock band 5) ..... while on the other side some skateboarders 6) ..... a display. The skateboarders were fantastic so we 7) ..... to stay and watch them. After the exhibition, we both 8) ..... to go to the shops inside the centre. But it was nearly rush hour and the shops 9) ..... really crowded so we 10) ..... to the multiplex cinema to see *The Illusionist*. What a fantastic film!

**5 Complete the interview with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

**Happy Couples – popular actors and happy couple Daniel and Jane Brown answer your questions.**

**ZeroZero:** How 1) ..... (you/get) to know each other?  
2) ..... (you/ work) as actors at the time?

**Daniel:** We 3) ..... (meet) at university where we  
4) ..... (both/study) drama. Jane 5) .....  
(already/perform) with a street theatre company, but I hadn't  
done any proper acting. In fact I 6) ..... (think) about  
giving up drama completely because I 7) ..... (not  
like) performing in a closed theatre in front of hundreds of  
people. Luckily, Jane 8) ..... (convince) me to try  
open-air theatre, and I 9) ..... (get) an audition with  
the theatre company she 10) ..... (work) with then.

**Gogo7:** 11) ..... (you/have) any financial problems at  
the beginning of your career?

**Jane:** Of course we did. When we 12) ..... (act) in  
London with a small street theatre group, we 13) .....  
(not have) enough money to pay the rent! Our big break  
14) ..... (came) when we 15) ..... (perform) at  
a wedding. A member of *Street Art* 16) ..... (see) us  
perform and invited us to join his group.

**6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.**

- I didn't understand his explanations. WAS  
I didn't know what ..... about.
- He started painting in 2002. NOT  
He ..... until 2002.
- He didn't answer the phone during dinner. WHILE  
He didn't answer the phone ..... dinner.
- The trip was too expensive for me. ENOUGH  
I ..... to go on the trip.
- Why weren't they speaking to each other? STOP  
Why ..... to each other?
- I went for a run this morning despite the heavy rain. HEAVILY  
I went for a run even though ..... this morning.
- He said he wanted a job. LOOKING  
He said ..... a job.
- I saw her on my way to the ice-skating rink. AS  
I saw her ..... to the ice-skating rink.

## Comparatives and superlatives

## GRAMMARZONE

## Comparatives

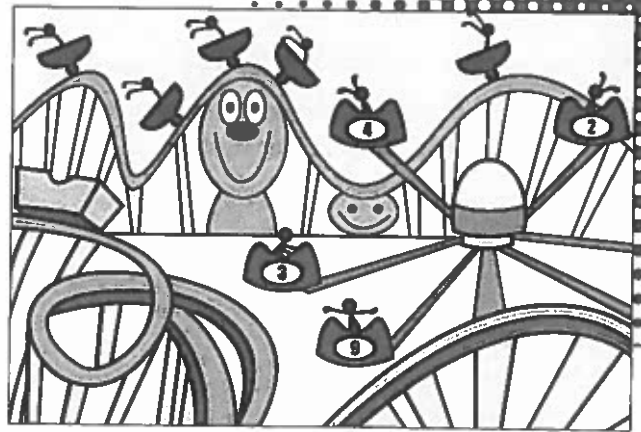
- to compare two things/people that are not equal, use the comparative + *than*
- adjective/adverb with one or two syllables + *-er*  
*Triathlons are **harder than** marathons.*
- adjective/adverb with two or more syllables use *more/less*  
*The street sculptures were **more interesting than** I expected.*
- to compare two things/people that are equal, use *as + adjective + as*  
*The art gallery wasn't **as interesting as** the Museum of Comics.*
- to say that one situation depends on another, use *the + comparative + the + comparative*  
***The deeper** we swam, **the clearer** the water became.*

## Superlatives

- to compare three or more things, use *the + superlative*
- adjective/adverb with one or two syllables + *-est*  
*The **highest** building that I have climbed is the Eiffel Tower.*
- adjective/adverb with two or more syllables use *the most/the least*  
*Motocross is one of **the most dangerous** sports in the world.*
- make comparatives and superlatives stronger by using certain phrases  
*It was **by far the most frightening** experience of my life.*

## Notes

- some comparative and superlative adjectives are irregular  
*good – better – the best*  
*bad – worse – the worst*
- a few common two-syllable adjectives take *-er* and *-est*



Dubailand will be **the biggest** theme park in the world. It will be **twice as big as** Disneyland.

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative of the adjectives and adverbs in brackets.

- 1 London is much ..... (big) than Athens.
- 2 The Maths exam was ..... (difficult) than the English exam.
- 3 The street musicians were nearly ..... (good) professional ones.
- 4 We started to run ..... (quickly) when we saw the bus coming.
- 5 The paintings on the street were ..... (good) than the ones in the museum.
- 6 Your handwriting is terrible. It's even ..... (bad) than mine!
- 7 His last film wasn't quite ..... (interesting) his earlier ones.
- 8 This washing machine works ..... (efficiently) of all those on display.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1 His car was not nearly as expensive as mine. MUCH  
His car ..... mine.
- 2 He's better than all the other teachers I've had. EVER  
He's the ..... had.
- 3 Your computer is faster than mine. NOT  
My computer is ..... yours.
- 4 I've never had a worse meal in my life. FAR  
This is ..... meal I've had.
- 5 Baseball is safer than a lot of other sports. DANGEROUS  
Baseball is not one ..... sports.
- 6 I feel much better if I do a lot of exercise. MORE  
The ..... better I feel.

# 3

# School rocks!

## Present perfect simple and continuous

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Present perfect simple

- states or completed actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past  
*He's produced an album.*
- recently completed actions, when the result of the action is important in the present  
*I've finally finished my project.*
- for states, events or actions that began in the past and continue up to now  
*I've always liked jazz music.*

#### Present perfect continuous

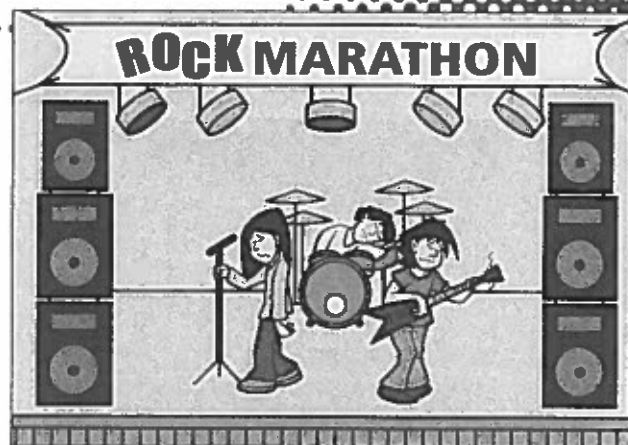
- actions beginning in the past and continuing into the present  
*We've been touring for two months.*
- to focus on an activity, not the result or consequence of that activity  
*The band have been playing together for two years.*

#### Comparing the present perfect simple and continuous

- the present perfect simple is used to emphasise quantity (how many things or how many times)  
*She's performed in over 200 concerts.*  
*I've seen Shakira three times.*
- the present perfect continuous is used to indicate the duration of the action (how long)  
*You've been listening to the radio for hours.*

#### Present perfect simple or past simple?

- present perfect for past actions when the exact time is not important  
*I have phoned the record producer three times.*
- past simple for finished events or actions that happened at a definite time in the past  
*The record company phoned me at ten o'clock.*



*They've been playing for five hours. They've played over 100 songs.*

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

- a Pete *has travelled/has been travelling* to over twenty countries.

b Pete *has travelled/has been travelling* for over a month.
- a He's tired. He *has recorded/has been recording* all day.

b I *have just recorded/have just been recording* a single. Do you want to listen to it?
- a I *have run/have been running* a total of five marathons.

b You sound out of breath. *Have you run/Have you been running?*
- a How long *have you come/have you been coming* to this gym?

b How many times *have you been/have you been going* to the gym this week?
- a I *have searched/have been searching* for my Beyoncé DVD for ages. I can't find it anywhere.

b I *have just found/have just been finding* my Beyoncé DVD.

#### 2 Complete the conversations with the correct form of these verbs.

be not get used to play say sit  
tell wait

- 'My ears are hurting!'

'That's because you ..... next to the speaker all night. I ..... you to sit somewhere else.'
- 'When is Pete going to arrive? We ..... for him for ages!'

'Be patient. He ..... he might be late.'
- 'The guitarist ..... in our group for two months. He ..... our style yet.'

'Don't worry. I'm sure he'll learn quickly. He ..... in lots of other groups you know.'

**3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets and choose the correct word.**

- You ..... (read) that book *for/since* ages. When are you going to finish it?
- Jim ..... (not come) back from his holiday *yet/already*.
- ..... (you/finish) your lunch *still/already*? You eat much too quickly, you know.
- I don't know many people in this town as I ..... (only/live) here *ago/since* January.
- Harry ..... (arrive) two hours *ago/already*, but Jenny still ..... (not come).
- 'Have you *ever/one time* been to a concert?'  
'I ..... (just/come back) from one actually. I ..... (see) Jennifer López in concert two days ago.'
- 'I ..... (never/see) your team play. Are they any good?'  
'Not really. They ..... (improve) a bit *recently/still*, but they haven't won any matches.'

**4 Complete the interview with the present perfect or past simple of the verbs in brackets.**

**Talent corner – this week local guitarist Maya Baker answers your questions.**

**Billie1:** How long 1) ..... (you/play) the guitar? And when 2) ..... (you/realise) that you were a talented guitarist?

**Maya:** I started playing the guitar and other instruments when I was about three. I 3) ..... (always/know) that I have a good ear for music, but I didn't realise that the guitar was my best instrument until I 4) ..... (win) a regional music competition a year ago.

**GuitarFan:** You compose music too, don't you?  
5) ..... (you/have) any success as a composer?

**Maya:** Not yet. I 6) ..... (write) songs since I was twelve, but I 7) ..... (not have) a hit yet.

**JoJo:** 8) ..... (you/decide) whether to become a professional musician when you're older?

**Maya:** I 9) ..... (think) about this a lot recently, but I haven't made up my mind yet. I know lots of really talented musicians who 10) ..... (try) to become professionals for years, but without any success. It's very difficult, but I intend to give it a go!

**5 Complete the letter with the present perfect or past simple of these verbs.**

do have make not do not sleep promise  
put up rain share start

Hi John,  
I'm writing to you from the mountaineering school in Nepal, where I'm doing a summer course. The course only 1) ..... three days ago, but I've learnt so many things that it seems as if I 2) ..... it for weeks! Tonight I'm exhausted because we 3) ..... tents all afternoon. The tents kept falling down because the ground is really wet; it 4) ..... since we got here. I 5) ..... my dinner, and I'm about to go to bed. I hope I can get some proper sleep. I 6) ..... well since I arrived, because I 7) ..... a room with two older guys who snore really loudly. When I complained, the organisers 8) ..... to change me to another room, but they 9) ..... anything about it yet. But apart from that, I'm having a great time and I 10) ..... loads of friends.  
Got to go.  
Simon

**6 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Use between two and five words.**

- This is my first time in a sauna. NEVER  
I ..... sauna before.
- I came here last month. BEEN  
I ..... a month
- He started to write his first book a year ago. WRITING  
He ..... a year.
- He hasn't given a concert for a year. LAST  
He ..... year ago.
- It's a long time since I last saw him. NOT  
I ..... a long time.
- The rain started at two o'clock and it hasn't stopped yet. BEEN  
It ..... two o'clock.
- Is this your first time here? EVER  
..... here before?
- When did you start driving? LONG  
How ..... for?
- Jenny hasn't passed her piano exam yet. STILL  
Jenny ..... her piano exam.
- Jim phoned me a few minutes ago. JUST  
Jim ..... me.

# 4

# Go for it!

## The future

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Present simple

##### ● timetabled events

*The parachuting exhibition **begins** on the 4th.*

#### Present continuous

##### ● fixed or personal arrangements

*I'm **watching** the marathon tomorrow.*

#### going to

##### ● plans, or predictions based on present evidence

*He's **going to** swim across the Channel next year.  
It's getting dark already. We're **not going to** get to the top of the mountain tonight.*

#### Future simple

##### ● decisions made at the time of speaking

*It's too late to leave now. We'll **leave** tomorrow morning.*

##### ● predictions without present evidence

*He'll **be** a great mountaineer some day.*

##### ● hopes, promises, offers

*I hope it **won't rain** tomorrow.  
We'll **come** here again next year, I promise.  
I'll **lend** you some money.*

#### shall

##### ● use Shall I/ Shall we for offers or suggestions in the question form

*Shall I phone him?*

#### Future continuous

##### ● actions that will be in progress at a certain time in the future

*This time tomorrow we'll **be flying** over the Himalayas.*

#### Future perfect simple

##### ● actions that will be completed before a certain time in the future

*By the end of this year, he **will have climbed** the three highest peaks in the world.*



*This time tomorrow, I'll **be running** the New York Marathon.  
Hopefully, I'll **have overtaken** all the other runners.*

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

- 1 I *do/am doing* the Sahara marathon next week.
- 2 I *am doing/am going to do* the New York marathon some time in the future.
- 3 When *does the Sahara marathon start/will the Sahara marathon have started* this year?
- 4 I can't do the Sahara Marathon this year. I *go/will go* with you next year though, I promise.
- 5 At this time next week we *will run/will be running* across the Sahara desert.
- 6 By the end of the third day, I *will run/will have run* half the marathon.
- 7 'There are no places left on the Sahara Marathon.' 'In that case we *do/will do* the North Pole Marathon.'
- 8 Look at the state of his feet! He *isn't finishing/isn't going to finish* the race.
- 9 I think I *will probably run/will probably have run* the race faster next year.
- 10 *Do we/Shall we do* the Sahara marathon this year?

### 2 Complete the conversations with the future form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 'Look, I've told you already. I ..... (not watch) another Spielberg film and that's final.'  
'OK. We ..... (watch) something else then.'
- 2 'I ..... (climb) Mont Blanc next month. Do you want to come?'  
'I don't know if I ..... (be able) to get the time off work. I ..... (ask) my boss this afternoon.'
- 3 '..... (you/buy) the house?'  
'No. The roof is in a terrible state. It looks like it ..... (fall down) soon!'  
'OK. I ..... (give) you a call when I've got another house for you.'

- 4 'I ..... (sign up) for the rock climbing expedition. .... (I/sign) you up as well?'  
'No thanks. I don't think I ..... (have) time to go on it.'
- 5 'Your son is a great tennis player.'  
'Yeah. I hope he ..... (be) a professional when he's older. But only if he wants to. I ..... (not force) him.'
- 6 'Oh no! The car has broken down. Now we ..... (definitely/not arrive) in time.'  
'Don't worry. I ..... (phone) my brother and ask him to pick us up.'

**3 Complete the notes with the future continuous or future perfect of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

arrive finish hurt pass reach  
record sit work

- 1 Don't call me at nine today. I ..... my Geography exam then. I ..... by about twelve o'clock, so call me after that.
- 2 I'll try and send you an email this afternoon. Hopefully, my computer ..... by then.
- 3 Can you let the builders into the house this morning? They ..... at around eight o'clock.
- 4 Call after seven o'clock if you want to speak to Philip. He ..... home by then.
- 5 Don't come to the studio before lunch time. We ..... our new album all morning.
- 6 I'll see you tonight. Hopefully, I ..... my driving test by then.
- 7 When you're half way through the marathon, your legs ..... a lot.
- 8 While they're still climbing the mountain, we ..... the bottom.

**4 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. Use future forms.**

- 1 I ..... tonight.
- 2 Hopefully, I ..... next year.
- 3 I ..... tonight.
- 4 I think I ..... next weekend.
- 5 I've decided that I ..... next year.
- 6 By the end of this year, I .....
- 7 I promise that I .....
- 8 At this time tomorrow, I .....

**5 Complete the email with the future form of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

be complete fly leave lie manage  
not win run see ~send travel

Delete Junk Reply Reply All Forward Print

I'm writing to tell you that I can't go to Italy next week because I 1) ..... out to Spitzbergen to do the North Pole marathon. So while you're lying on the beach in Rimini, I 2) ..... in the freezing snow! I know the race 3) ..... hard, and I know I 4) ..... the race or even end up in the top half, but hopefully I 5) ..... to complete it. If I'm feeling fit enough when the marathon is over, I 6) ..... round the North Pole for a while. I 7) ..... you an email the day after the race. Hopefully, I 8) ..... the race successfully by then, but who knows? Perhaps I 9) ..... in a hospital bed suffering from hypothermia! Let's hope not! I'd better get to bed and get some sleep now as I 10) ..... up really early tomorrow: my flight 11) ..... at 5.00 a.m. Have a good time in Rimini. I 12) ..... you back home at the end of next month.

Emma

**6 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.**

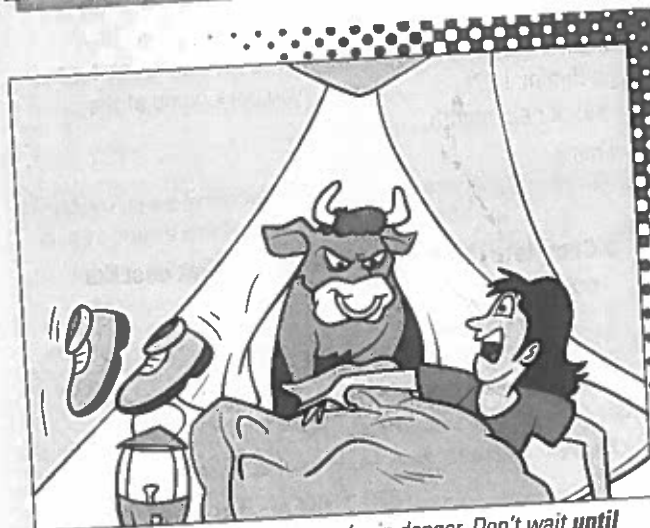
This summer I'm going to do an Amazon Survival Course. The course 1) ..... on the 5th August and lasts until mid-September. It 2) ..... take place in a training camp that has been specially designed 3) ..... simulate the conditions of the Amazon rainforest 4) ..... closely as possible. So why am I 5) ..... to do the course? Well, firstly I 6) ..... going to Brazil in October with a group of ecologists who are dedicated to protecting the Amazon. So I'll have to prepare for the dangers and challenges that I 7) ..... face there. Hopefully, I'll 8) ..... learnt enough by the end of the course to ensure that I can survive. But that's not the 9) ..... reason for doing the course. I'm also doing it to try and improve my physical condition and to learn useful things 10) ..... as teamwork and the ability to remain calm in crisis situations.

## Future time clauses

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Future time clauses

- clauses with **after, as soon as, before, by the time, until, when, while** + present simple/continuous refer to the future  
We'll put up a flag **when we get** to the top.  
Stock up with food **before you leave**.  
Give me a call **as soon as you get back**.  
We won't eat **until we get there**.  
Have a rest **after you arrive**.
- use the present continuous in future time clauses to talk about an action that will be in progress  
Never argue **while you are climbing** the rock face.
- Remember! Don't use **will** or **going to** in future time clauses.



Send an SOS **as soon as** you're in danger. Don't wait **until** it's too late.

- 1 Choose the correct word or phrase, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- I'll see Victoria **as soon as/while** she ..... (get back) from the climb.
- Don't talk to me **until/while** I ..... (try) to land the plane; we could have an accident.
- Don't show me the painting **while/until** you ..... (complete) it.
- Please don't interrupt us again **while/as soon as** we ..... (make) the recording.

- You can phone me **while/until** I ..... (work). We won't be very busy today and I could do with a break.
- Come to my house **when/before** you ..... (have) the interview. I can tell you how to prepare for it.

- 2 Complete the conversations with an appropriate time phrase. There may be more than one correct answer.

- Helen: 'I can't leave the office 1) ..... I've finished writing the reports. I'll be home 2) ..... I can.'
- Mary: 'OK. I'll prepare some dinner 3) ..... I'm waiting for you. It should be ready 4) ..... you get home.'
- Tom: 'I need to know a bit more about the adventure holiday 5) ..... I decide whether to go or not.'
- Rachel: 'I can't really tell you any more about the trip 6) ..... I've been to the travel agency.'
- Tom: 'OK, give me a ring 7) ..... you've got a bit more information.'
- Andy: 'Where are you going to live 8) ..... you go to university next year?'
- Steve: 'I'll live in a flat near the centre of the town and try and find one 9) ..... term starts. I wait 10) ..... the rest of the students arrive, there won't be any good ones left.'
- Liz: 'Don't phone me 11) ..... I'm at home tonight. I need to concentrate on my exam revision.'
- Bill: 'OK. Text me 12) ..... you finish your studying.'

- 3 Write sentences which are true for you using the words given.

- when .....
- as soon as .....
- before .....
- until .....
- after .....
- by the time .....
- while .....

# 5

# Weird and wonderful!

## Past perfect tenses

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Past perfect simple

- a past action that happened before another action (past simple) in the past  
*When he **had finished** his work, he went out for a walk.*
- the past perfect simple is often used with:  
*before, after, for, since, when, just, already, because*
- past perfect action + **when** + past simple action indicates a separation in time  
*He **had prepared** the meal **when** I arrived. The food was already on the table.*
- past simple + **when** + past simple indicates consecutive actions  
*He **prepared** the meal **when** I arrived.*

#### Past perfect continuous

- an action that was in progress in the past up to or just before another action (past simple) happened or interrupted it  
*I **had been waiting** for two hours when he finally arrived.*
- an action at an unspecified time in the past with past results  
*His breath smelt because he **had been eating** garlic.*
- the past perfect continuous is often used with:  
*just, for, since, because*

#### Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

- the past perfect simple emphasises quantity  
*When I interviewed her, she **had written five** novels.*
- the past perfect continuous emphasises duration  
*When I interviewed her, she **had been writing** novels for five years.*



*They'd **only been living** there for a month and they'd **already seen** two ghosts.*

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

- a His hands were covered in oil because he 'd repaired/'d been repairing the car. He told me he still hadn't finished though.

b The car was working really well because he *had just repaired/had just been repairing* it.
- a He was out of breath because he *had run/had been running*.

b He *had already run/had already been running* ten marathons when he joined our club.
- a He *had never swum/had never been swimming* in a lake before.

b His eyes were red because he *had swum/had been swimming*.
- a They *had waited/had been waiting* for two hours when the ghost finally appeared.

b I was really annoyed that they *hadn't waited/hadn't been waiting* for us.
- a They *had obviously cooked/had obviously been cooking* as the oven was still warm.

b They *had cooked/had been cooking* the same meal a week earlier.

#### 2 Complete the conversations with the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of these verbs

already/finish forget invite just/sell  
look for talk try work

- 'Jen's party was great. She ..... loads of interesting people. Why didn't you go?'

'Well, I ..... all day and I was too tired.'
- 'Did you buy the jacket you wanted?'

'No, when I got to the shop they ..... the last one. I was really annoyed because I ..... a jacket like that for ages.'
- 'Mr Andrews wanted to speak to you yesterday. He said he ..... to phone you all day.'

'Yes, I ..... to turn my mobile on.'
- 'I missed *Doctor Who* last night. It ..... when I got home. Did you see it?'

'No, I let my dad watch the football match. He .....

**3 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 a After leaving home, Alan ..... (go) to the office and ..... (work) for two hours.  
b He found the work easy. He ..... (know) how to classify documents as he ..... (work) in an office before.
- 2 a Carl ..... (not be) hungry, as he ..... (already/have) something to eat.  
b James was hungry so he ..... (go) to a café and ..... (have) something to eat.
- 3 a They told him they ..... (just/hear) some strange noises coming from the cellar.  
b I heard some people talking in the garden, so I ..... (go) out to see who was there. When I ..... (get) there, the people ..... (disappear).

**4 Complete the sentences with the past continuous or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 a She ..... (wait) for hours and she ..... (get) more and more impatient.  
b When I saw him in the café he ..... (sit) alone. He said he ..... (wait) for his brother to arrive.
- 2 a The ground was wet as it ..... (rain) all morning.  
b It ..... (still/rain) when I got up.
- 3 a The first time I met her she ..... (still/live) in the haunted house.  
b She told me she ..... (live) in the haunted house for over a year.

**5 Complete the conversations with the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

believe break up cry get go out hang make probably/have see

Sue: 'I saw a UFO this morning while I ..... out the washing in the garden.'

Andy: Last year you told me you ..... a ghost in your house. I ..... you at first but it turned out that you ..... the whole thing up.'

Tim: 'I ..... Mary again last night.'

Kate: 'How was she?'

Tim: 'She didn't look too good. I ..... the impression that she ..... because her eyes were red. She ..... an argument with her new boyfriend.'

Kate: 'I didn't know she ..... with someone else.'

Tim: 'Yeah, she met him some time last year after she ..... with me.'

**6 Complete the story with the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

**CHEF PIERRE BLAVIER RECOUNTS A STRANGE EXPERIENCE AT A RESTAURANT IN PARIS**

I ..... (just/start) preparing the evening meal when I suddenly ..... (hear) some strange noises coming from the cellars below. The noise ..... (stop) by the time the restaurant owners arrived, so I ..... (decide) not to tell them anything. I ..... (only/work) there for five days and I didn't want them to think I was mad. A week later I heard the noise again and decided to go down and investigate. While I ..... (descend) the steep steps to the dark cellar, the noises suddenly ..... (stop), but I went into the cellar anyway to see what I could find. The room ..... (smell) strongly of food – as if someone ..... (cook) very recently; and someone ..... (throw) some clothes and books on the floor. But whoever it was I ..... (obviously/leave) the room in a hurry. When I told the owners what ..... (happen) they thought I ..... (imagine) things. But I knew that someone ..... (live) in the cellar and I was determined to find out who it was.

**7 Complete the text with one word that best fits each gap.**

Spectrophobia

I suffer ..... spectrophobia, the fear of ghosts. ..... probably sounds totally irrational to you. How can anyone be frightened of something that doesn't exist? But phobias, by their very definition, are irrational fears and they can ..... complete control of your life. I ..... been quite afraid of ghosts as a child, but I had always ..... that the fear would disappear when I became an adult. And in fact, the problem disappeared ..... a number of years, only to return suddenly two years ago when I bought a house in the country. I had only ..... living there for a week ..... I started to imagine figures moving behind the curtains. These figures reappeared every night and prevented me from sleeping, working or ..... anything right. Last year after I ..... lost my job, I finally went to see a psychiatrist that specialises in phobias. The problem is under control at the moment, but I'm not sure how long this will last.

**used to and would****GRAMMARZONE****used to**

- continuing past states and situations  
*I used to have a wonderful old Vespa.*

**used to and would**

- habits or repeated actions in the past  
*He would go for long walks.*  
*He used to go for long walks.*

**Notes**

- use **used to**, not **would to** to compare the present and the past.  
*I used to eat lots of red meat, but now I prefer fish.*
- use **used to**, not **would to** to switch from present to past  
*'Do you know the school next to the park?'*  
*'Yeah. I used to go there.'*



*When I was a kid, I used to love horror films. I'd watch at least one a week.*

- 1 Complete the conversations with **would** or **used to** and the verbs in brackets. Use **would** where possible.

- 1 'I ..... (be) a good student when I was younger.'  
'Really? I ..... (not like) studying at all.  
I ..... (spend) all my time listening to records.'
- 2 'What was your favourite type of music?'  
'I ..... (love) heavy metal music.  
I ..... (often/spend) the whole evening listening to Def Leppard and Black Sabbath.'
- 3 'This house ..... (be) haunted. Every time we came here we ..... (see) a ghost. It ..... (walk) round the room and speak to us.'  
'Sorry, I ..... (believe) in ghosts, but not any more.'
- 4 'Did you argue a lot with your brother?'  
'Yeah, we ..... (argue) all the time about silly little things. I ..... (not think) we'd end up getting on so well.'

- 2 Complete the text with **would** or **used to** and these verbs. Use **would** where possible. You will need to use some verbs more than once.

be change chase go happen  
have like love really/frighten spend  
suddenly/appear swim

**MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD**

When I was a child we 1) ..... a house on the coast where we 2) ..... for our summer holidays. We 3) ..... going there, and we 4) ..... the whole year looking forward to the holidays. What we 5) ..... most about it was the beach and the fun fair. In the morning we 6) ..... in the sea before going to the fun fair where we 7) ..... a ride on the ghost train. I remember they 8) ..... the show every day, so that the kids didn't get bored. One day some witches 9) ..... you with their broomsticks; the next day some huge monsters 10) ..... and take you prisoner. The day after that, something totally different 11) ..... The witches, ghosts and monsters 12) ..... really convincing and they 13) ..... us sometimes. I think the new ghost trains aren't nearly as frightening as the old ones 14) ..... But maybe that's just because I don't believe in ghosts and monsters any more.

# 6

# So you want to get fit

## Modal verbs

### GRAMMARZONE

#### can, be able to

- general ability in the present or future  
*I can/am able to speak five languages.*

#### could, was/were able to

- general ability in the past  
*When I was younger I could run a hundred metres in eleven seconds.*
- ability to do something on a specific occasion in the past  
*My leg was better so I was able to run the race.*

#### should, ought to, had better

- giving advice  
*You should/had better/ought to train more.*
- saying what is the right or correct thing to do  
*You should/ought to treat your brother better.*

#### need to, have to

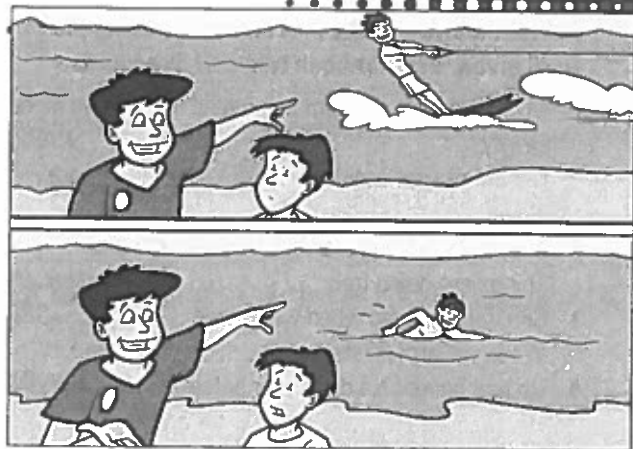
- expressing necessity or lack of necessity  
*I had to/needed to speak to the trainer.*  
*We don't need to/don't have to get up early tomorrow as it's Saturday.*

#### must, mustn't

- obligation or prohibition  
*You must attend the training session tomorrow.*  
*You mustn't enter the gym in your outdoor shoes.*
- strong recommendation  
*You must buy the new Coldplay album; it's brilliant!*

#### mustn't v. don't have to

- You mustn't eat that apple. It's for your sister.*  
(= not allowed to)
- You don't have to eat all your dinner.*  
(= not obliged to)



*You don't have to do waterskiing.*  
*You can go swimming if you want!*

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

- 1 You look tired. You *should/must* go to bed earlier.
- 2 You *should/must* respect the traffic signs.
- 3 You *don't have to/mustn't* sit the exam. It's optional.
- 4 You *don't have to/mustn't* speak during the exam!
- 5 Sorry I'm late. I *must/had to* go to the doctor's this morning.
- 6 When it stopped raining, we *could/were able to* finish the match.
- 7 When I was a kid I *could/had better* cycle for hours without getting tired.
- 8 I'm a good swimmer. I *can/must* swim a hundred lengths of the swimming pool.
- 9 You *had better not/needn't* miss the next training session. It's really important.
- 10 Robbie is a bit upset. Perhaps you *must/ought to* speak to him.
- 11 Have you seen Anna? I *should/need to* speak to her.
- 12 I've studied French for years but I *still mustn't/am still not able to* speak it.

### 2 Match the beginnings of the conversations (1-6) to the endings (a-f).

- 1 Were you a good runner?
  - 2 Did you run well yesterday?
  - 3 Could you tell him your problems?
  - 4 Were you able to tell him your problems?
  - 5 Were you able to get any time off last summer?
  - 6 Could you get any time off in the summer?
- a Yes, he was a really understanding person.  
b Yeah, the factory always used to close in August.  
c No, but I was able to complete the race.  
d Yes. The factory decided to close last August.  
e Yes. I spoke to him last night.  
f Yes. I could run ten kilometres in less than thirty minutes.

**3 Complete the conversations with a modal verb plus these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

be buy dress explain get up go have  
speak train wear

**Mary:** You 1) ..... running every day you know. It's not an obligation.

**Liz:** Well, I 2) ..... regularly if I want to win the race.

**Mary:** I know, but maybe you 3) ..... one day off a week.

**Dad:** Perhaps you 4) ..... to bed soon. You 5) ..... early tomorrow.

**Tom:** I'm not going to get up until half past eight.

**Dad:** Get up when you want. But you 6) ..... late for school again.

**Oliver:** 7) ..... really smartly tonight?

**Kathy:** Well, you 8) ..... a tie or anything like that. But you 9) ..... those horrible trainers. They won't let you into the club with them on.

**Oliver:** But I haven't got any others. I suppose I 10) ..... some new ones.

**Nicky:** 11) ..... everything to Pierre yesterday?

**Jen:** No, my French wasn't good enough.

**Nicky:** I'm surprised. You 12) ..... French really well before.

**4 Complete the sentences with a modal verb plus one other verb.**

You shouldn't eat so much fatty food. It's bad for you.

- 1 I ..... any more. I've just bought a dishwasher.
- 2 Look at your stomach! You ..... more abdominals!
- 3 You're really unfit. Perhaps you ..... about going to the gym.
- 4 I'm sorry but I ..... to your party tomorrow. I've got to work.
- 5 You don't look well. Maybe you ..... home and rest.
- 6 You ..... your MP3 player so loud. You'll go deaf.
- 7 I ..... really fast when I was a kid. I was the best sprinter in the school.
- 8 The shops were all open so we ..... what we wanted.
- 9 There were long delays at the international airport. We ..... five hours for our flight.
- 10 I ..... and visit my grandmother. I haven't seen her for ages.
- 11 What are you doing at home? You ..... be at school!

**5 Complete the interview with an appropriate modal verb.**

**Sports trainer Jenny Bolton answers your questions.**

**Tony:** I've been going running every day for nine days, but my legs don't hurt at all. Do I really 1) ..... to have a rest?

**Jenny:** You 2) ..... wait until your legs hurt to have a rest day – that's asking for an injury. No matter how you feel you absolutely 3) ..... rest once a week. Of course you 4) ..... sit at home all day! You 5) ..... go for a short walk to stretch your legs, but nothing too energetic. And ideally you 6) ..... have a leg massage once a month.

**Jason:** Is it OK to go running in baseball boots? They're much cheaper than proper running shoes.

**Jenny:** You 7) ..... wear baseball boots or other soft shoes for running as this 8) ..... lead to serious injury. A friend of mine who had been running with baseball boots 9) ..... have a knee operation last year. You 10) ..... buy an expensive pair, but you do 11) ..... ensure that they offer proper protection for your heels and your ankles. Maybe you 12) ..... think about buying some new shoes in the sales.

**6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.**

**'Bigorexia'** Do you feel the 1) ..... to build up your muscles every day? Do you look in the mirror and see a thin weak body, even 2) ..... everyone tells you that you're big and strong? If you've answered 'yes' to 3) ..... these questions, you might be suffering from 'bigorexia'. Bigorexia is a psychological disorder that 4) ..... people see themselves as much weaker and thinner than they actually are. In extreme cases it 5) ..... lead to lost friendships, broken relationships and unemployment. Dan Harford suffered from bigorexia for two years 6) ..... realising it. 'I'd been going to the gym compulsively day in day out, and I'd even started 7) ..... drugs to enhance my muscle power. Finally my girlfriend convinced me that I 8) ..... to go and see a psychotherapist'. Bill partly blames gymnasiums for his bigorexia. 'They should tell people of the dangers. They should tell them they 9) ..... not take anabolic steroids or other muscle enhancing drugs and that they don't 10) ..... to look like a body builder to be healthy.'

## More modal verbs

## GRAMMAR ZONE

**should/shouldn't have + past participle**

- to express regret about or criticism of past actions

*I **should have trained** harder for the race.*

**needn't have + past participle**

- an action wasn't necessary, although it did happen

*You **needn't have arrived** so early. (but she did arrive early)*

**didn't need to do v. needn't have done**

- **didn't need to do** means that you didn't do something because it wasn't necessary  
*It was Saturday so I **didn't need to go** to work.*
- **needn't have done** means that you did something even though it wasn't necessary  
*You **needn't have phoned** me last night. You **could have waited** until this morning.*

**must have + past participle**

- something we are certain happened in the past

*You **must have seen** him before.*

**can't have + past participle**

- something we are certain didn't happen in the past

*She left the house really early; she **can't have missed** the train.*

**could/may/might have + past participle**

- something that was possible in the past

*We **could have lost** the match.  
He **might have been** seriously injured.*

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

- 1 He **must have/should have** come home last night. His car is in the garage.
- 2 Beckham **should have/must have** scored yesterday. He missed lots of easy chances.
- 3 Dan failed the exam. He **can't have/needn't have** studied very hard for it
- 4 You **needn't have/didn't need to** come so early. The party doesn't start until eight o'clock.



*You **shouldn't have gone** bungee jumping. You **could have had** a heart attack!*

- 5 I **didn't need to get up/needn't have got up** early, so watched the late night film.
- 6 That was a stupid thing to do. You **should have/could have** killed someone.
- 7 Things went really well yesterday. They **can't have/couldn't have** gone better.
- 8 You **shouldn't have/mustn't have** spoken to him like that. He's really upset now.

**2 Complete the conversations with a modal verb plus these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

cancel clean cook go have leave  
phone tell

- 1 'I ..... to school this morning so I went to the sports centre.'  
'You ..... me to let me know. Then we ..... together.'
- 2 'You ..... so much food. Mike phoned this morning to say that he and Kate can't come to lunch after all.'  
'Well, you ..... me that before I prepared everything!'
- 3 'Jake's car isn't there any more. He ..... home.'  
'He ..... very far because he's left all his clothes here.'
- 4 'I ..... the flat this morning because it wasn't very dirty.'  
'You ..... it anyway. We always clean the flat on Mondays.'  
'You're obsessed with cleaning! You ..... loads of arguments with your previous flat mates.'
- 5 'I ..... to the training session this morning because no one else turned up.'  
'Perhaps the training session was cancelled.'  
'It ..... because they would have told me yesterday. They don't like getting up early, that's all.'

# 8

# It's *your* environmen

## Conditionals

### GRAMMAR ZONE

#### Zero conditional

- a general truth: **if/when + present simple + present simple**  
*When a place **becomes** popular, it **loses** part of its character.*

#### First conditional

- a possible future situation or action: **if + present simple + will/can**  
*If I **have** enough money, I'll **go** on a safari next year.*  
*My mum says I **can** have a new bike **if** I **pass** my exams.*

#### Second conditional

- an unlikely future situation or action: **if + past simple + would/could**  
*If I **won** the lottery, I **could** travel round the world.*  
*I'd go there again **if** I **had** the chance.*
- an imaginary or impossible situation in the present  
*If I **had** a bigger house, you **could** stay here every weekend.*

#### Third conditional

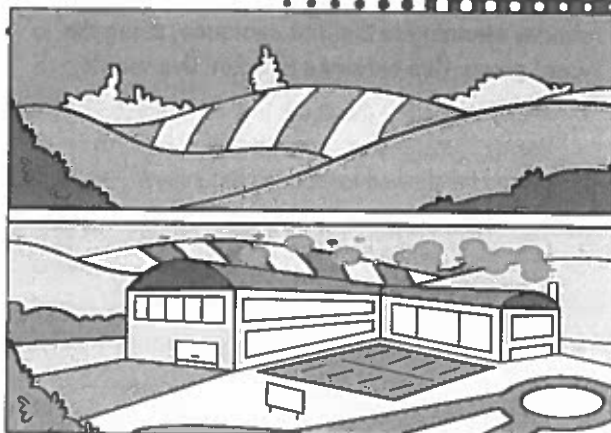
- for possible events in the past that did not happen: **if + past perfect + would/might have + past participle**  
*If we'd **bought** that guidebook, we'd **have known** which places to visit.*

#### unless

- we sometimes use **unless** in first conditional sentences; it means **if not**.  
*We'll stay here for a week **unless** the weather gets worse.*

#### providing (that)/as long as

- we can use **providing (that)** or **as long as** instead of **if**; they are used mainly in first conditional sentences  
*I'll come **providing that** I'm not working that day.*  
*You can have some chocolate **as long as** you clean your teeth afterwards.*



*They'll **destroy** the countryside if they **build** a shopping centre here*

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the zero, first or second conditional of the verbs in brackets.

- When people ..... (not do) enough exercise, they ..... (often/put on) weight.
  - I put on weight quite easily. I ..... (get) really fat if I ..... (not do) any exercise.
  - You ought to do some physical exercise. If you ..... (not start) going to the gym, you ..... (soon/put on) weight.
- This city ..... (be) less polluted if more people ..... (cycle) to work. The main problem is that there aren't enough cycle lanes for people to use.
  - If I ..... (feel) energetic enough, I ..... (cycle) to work tomorrow.
  - If a city ..... (have) plenty of cycle lanes it ..... (normally/have) less pollution.
- When an animal ..... (be) in danger of extinction, human activity ..... (be) usually to blame.
  - The Spanish lynx ..... (become) extinct unless we ..... (do) more to protect it.
  - The situation for rare animals ..... (be) even worse if organisations like the World Wide Fund for Nature ..... (not exist).

#### 2 Complete the circle story with the third conditional of the verbs in brackets.

If I 1) ..... (not go) on an environmental holiday last year, I 2) ..... (not fall) from a tree. If I 3) ..... (not fall) from that tree, I 4) ..... (not break) my leg. Of course, if I 5) ..... (not break) my leg, I 6) ..... (not go) into hospital. If I 7) ..... (not go) into hospital, I 8) ..... (not meet) a beautiful young nurse called Mary. I'm glad I went on the holiday after all!

**3 Rewrite the sentences using the second or third conditional.**

- 1 I won't get the job because I can't use Excel properly.  
.....
- 2 We didn't enjoy our trip because it rained all the time.  
.....
- 3 I earned some money because I had a Saturday job.  
.....
- 4 People destroy the environment because they use their cars too much.  
.....
- 5 I can't become a model because I'm not tall enough.  
.....
- 6 I hurt my head because I wasn't wearing a helmet.  
.....

**4 Complete the conversations with the first, second or third conditional of the verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

be buy not go down not pollute start

**Ian:** 'If more people 1) ..... electric cars, we 2) ..... the environment so much.'

**Ann:** 'Yes, but they're so expensive. My husband and I 3) ..... one last year if they 4) ..... cheaper.'

**Ian:** 'Yes, but prices 5) ..... unless more people 6) ..... buying them.'

come finish help not go promise work

**Sam:** 'I can't go on the trip because I've got to finish my geography project. If I 7) ..... harder before, I 8) ..... it by now.'

**Bob:** 'I 9) ..... you finish the project as long as you 10) ..... to go on the trip. I 11) ..... on the trip unless you 12) ..... with me!'

ask come do know like make not have not say want

**Dan:** 'If I 13) ..... so much work, I 14) ..... to your party yesterday.'

**Mel:** 'That's just an excuse. If you 15) ..... to come, you 16) ..... to leave work early. Anyway you hardly ever come to my parties.'

**Dan:** 'Well, maybe I 17) ..... more often if I 18) ..... your other friends more.'

**Mel:** 'I'm sure you 19) ..... that if you 20) ..... them a bit better.'

**Dan:** 'OK. Listen. From now on, I 21) ..... an effort to get to know your friends providing that you 22) ..... the same with mine.'

**5 Complete the discussion with the zero, first, second or third conditional of the verbs in brackets.**

**Head to Head – In this week's debate fifth form students Linda White and Jake Hill discuss the subject of zoos**

**Linda:** It's simple. If someone 1) ..... (believe) in animal rights, he 2) ..... (have) to be against zoos.

**Jake:** What do you mean?

**Linda:** Well, put yourself in the animals' situation. If you yourself 3) ..... (be) a lion or a tiger, where 4) ..... (you/prefer) to live – in the jungle or in the wild?

**Jake:** Look, if things 5) ..... (be) that simple, everyone 6) ..... (be) against zoos. The point is that zoos do a lot to preserve animal species. Many rare species 7) ..... (become) extinct by now if zoos 8) ..... (not breed) them. And then there's animal research. If zoos 9) ..... (not exist), we 10) ..... (not know) half the things about animals that we know today. Most zoos today treat animals well.

**Linda:** Really? A big zoo in the States has just been accused of mistreating animals.

**Jake:** Yeah, and the zoo 11) ..... (have to) close unless it 12) ..... (pass) its next inspection. This shows that zoos are being controlled.

**Linda:** Rubbish! The authorities hadn't inspected that zoo for years. We 13) ..... (not find out) about it if one of the visitors 14) ..... (not complain).

**Jake:** But this is an isolated case. If you 15) ..... (go) on the school trip to London Zoo next month, I'm sure you 16) ..... (change) your mind.

**6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.**

**Animals in danger**

Have you ever heard of the passenger pigeon? Well,

1) ..... you haven't, it's hardly surprising, because it doesn't exist any more. It's just one of the 844 species to 2) ..... died out in the last five centuries. And the problem is that, 3) ..... increased conservation measures, animal species are now dying out more quickly than ever before, and at least 16,000 species will become extinct 4) ..... we do something about it. The problem is that as 5) ..... as we continue to destroy animals' natural habitat, species 6) ..... continue to disappear. Habitat loss is the main reason for animal extinction and 7) ..... occurs for a number of reasons, 8) ..... massive building development, intensive agriculture and the destruction of rain forests.

## have/get + something done

## GRAMMAR ZONE

## have/get + something done

- when someone else does a job for us  
*I'm going to get these photos developed.*
- have something done and get something done  
have the same meaning: *have* is more formal  
*I'm having/getting my hair cut today.*
- the tenses can change as normal  
*He has his car repaired once a year.*  
*I had my car repaired last month.*  
*I've just had my car repaired.*  
*I must have my car repaired.*
- use *by* to say who is doing the action  
*He had his portrait painted by Andy Warhol.*



*I'm having my house repainted.*

1 Rewrite the sentences using *have* or *get*.

- The dentist examines my teeth every six months.  
I .....
- I won't go to the hairdresser's this month.  
I .....
- His computer was updated last week.  
He .....
- My car is going to be cleaned.  
I .....
- I should pay someone to fit a new carpet.  
I .....
- Has her hair been dyed?  
Has .....
- You must take those clothes to the dry-cleaner's.  
You .....
- If I had enough money, I'd pay someone to redesign my garden.  
I .....
- My bike needs to be repaired.  
I .....
- Our house had just been painted.  
We .....

2 Complete the questions using *have* or *get*. Then answer the questions using *have* or *get* so they are true for you.

- When did (your parents/last/their car/clean) .....?
- How often (you/takeaway food/deliver) ..... to your house?
- When (you/next/your eyes/test) .....?
- (What/you/need/do) ..... in your house?
- (Which clothes/you/dry-clean) .....?

## The passive

## GRAMMARZONE

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

We form different passive tenses by changing the tense of the verb **be**.

- **present simple**  
*In the USA a major crime **is committed** every twenty-two seconds.*
- **present continuous**  
*The bank robbery **is being investigated**.*
- **past simple**  
*The thief **was arrested** in his home.*
- **past continuous**  
*He realised that he **was being watched**.*
- **present perfect**  
*Ninety-eight percent of this year's murder cases **have been solved**.*
- **past perfect**  
*She **had been arrested** twice before.*
- **will**  
*He **will be released** from prison next month.*
- **modals**  
*They **may be called in** for questioning later today.*

**Notes**

- **we use the passive to emphasise the action rather than the person doing the action**  
Active: *The laboratory **is analysing** the hairs.*  
(emphasises the laboratory)  
Passive: *The hairs **are being analysed**.*  
(emphasises the action)
- **use it + passive with verbs like think, say and believe**  
*It **is thought** that he is a criminal.*
- **We can also say: He is thought to be a criminal.**
- **by + agent**  
**we use by + agent to say who performed the action**  
*Important clues were uncovered **by the great detective**.*



The thieves **have been caught** at last.

**1 Rewrite the sentences using the passive.**

- 1 The police are investigating the crime.  
.....
- 2 They don't grow coffee in this area.  
.....
- 3 Someone has stolen the cars.  
.....
- 4 Someone will clean the office tomorrow morning.  
.....
- 5 Someone was following them.  
.....
- 6 They are going to sell the paintings.  
.....
- 7 Did they repair the computers in the shop?  
.....

**2 Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 a He's a great car salesman. He ..... (sell) 1,000 cars so far this year.  
b Car sales are increasing throughout the country. Over one million cars ..... (sell) so far this year.
- 2 a Novel writing is big business. Thousands of new novels ..... (write) every year.  
b She's quite a prolific writer. She ..... (write) a new novel every year.
- 3 a Inspector Barlow is really busy at the moment. She ..... (investigate) eight robberies.  
b Unfortunately, the case is still unsolved. It ..... (now/investigate) by Scotland Yard.
- 4 a The Eiffel Tower is one of Paris's most famous landmarks. It ..... (build) in 1889 for the Universal Exposition.  
b Gustav Eiffel is best known as the architect of the Eiffel Tower. He ..... (build) it in 1889 for the Universal Exposition.

**3 Complete the crime stories with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.**

If you decide to rob your local bank, make sure you 1) ..... (not use) your own car!  
In 1985 Brendan Dyers 2) ..... (enter) his local bank armed with a shotgun. He had disguised himself carefully so that he 3) ..... (not recognise), but customers in the bank realised it was him when a distinctive yellow Mustang 4) ..... (see) leaving the scene of the crime at great speed. Dyers 5) ..... (arrest) in his own home while he 6) ..... (count) the money.

Most bank robbers 7) ..... (retire) before they reach the age of sixty, but Sally Valentine 8) ..... (not start) until the age of eighty-five. Last month twenty-five customers and staff 9) ..... (hold) at gunpoint by the elderly Mrs Valentine for more than half an hour while she 10) ..... (negotiate) with the bank manager. Mrs Valentine, who 11) ..... (threaten) to kill all the customers, 12) ..... (eventually/persuade) to give herself up. She 13) ..... (sentence) to one hundred hours of community service for the offence. She 14) ..... (not send) to prison because of her advanced age.

**4 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.**

- 1 It is said that he's a good teacher.  
He *is said to be* a good teacher.
- 2 He is thought to be a car thief.  
It .....
- 3 It is known that they are excellent athletes.  
They .....
- 4 This car is believed to be one of the safest cars in the world.  
It .....
- 5 It is known that smoking causes many illnesses.  
Smoking .....
- 6 They are thought to be guilty.  
It .....
- 7 It is said that dolphins are one of the most intelligent animals on earth.  
Dolphins .....
- 8 Stress is generally believed to be bad for our health.  
It .....
- 9 It is said that she lives in Monaco now.  
She .....

**5 Complete the emails with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.**

*In the UK, parents who repeatedly let their children miss school may be imprisoned. What's your view?*

If parents 1) ..... (allow) their children to miss school, they should 2) ..... (fine), but they shouldn't 3) ..... (send) to prison. The problem of youth crime 4) ..... (not solve) by crazy measures like this.  
Jenny, 17

I think it's a great idea. Last year, my eighteen-year-old brother 5) ..... (attack) by a group of teens who should have been in class. Now, he hardly ever 6) ..... (leave) the house because he's afraid of 7) ..... (attack) again. If kids 8) ..... (make) to stay in class, this type of thing 9) ..... (never/happen).  
Jim, 15

**6 Now complete the emails with the correct active or passive form of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

control do exaggerate imprison introduce sack send

Delete Junk Reply Reply All Forward Print

I think this whole thing about 1) ..... the parents 2) ..... by the press. After all, very few parents 3) ..... to prison since this law was introduced. If parents 4) ..... their kids more because they're afraid of 5) ..... to prison, then maybe it's not such a bad idea.  
Sally, 16

Delete Junk Reply Reply All Forward Print

Something needs to 6) ..... about kids who don't go to school, but imprisoning the parents is not the solution. Whoever 7) ..... this crazy idea deserves to 8) ..... from their job or perhaps even sent to prison!  
Jake, 14

## More modal verbs

## GRAMMARZONE

**may, might, could**

- something is possible now or in the future  
*The police now believe the detective **may/might/could** be right.*

**may have, might have, could have**

- for possibility in the past  
*The thief **may/might/could have** got in through the window.*

**must, have to**

- something we are certain is true now  
*The police think the thief **must** be a company employee.*

**can't**

- something that is impossible now  
*The suspect **can't** be inside the house.*

**must have + past participle**

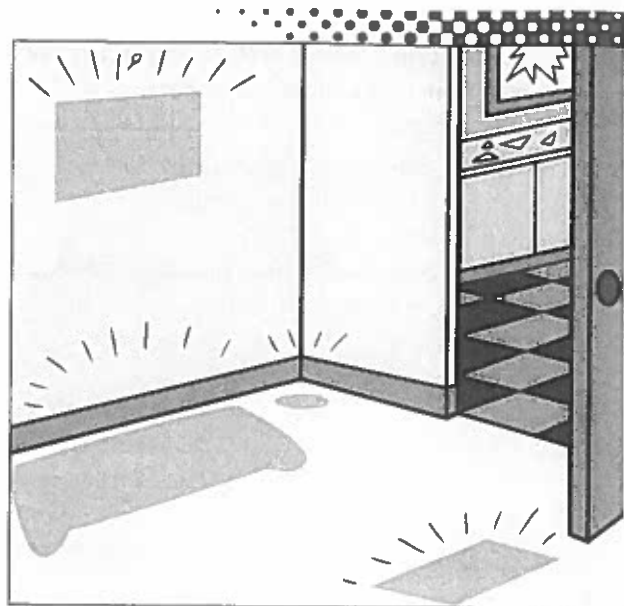
- something we are certain happened in the past  
*He **must have hidden** the evidence somewhere.*

**can't have/couldn't have + past participle**

- something we are certain did not happen in the past  
*He **can't have committed** the crime on his own.*

**1 Rewrite the sentences using *can't/must/might* + infinitive or *can't have/must have /might have* + past participle.**

- Perhaps he killed her.  
.....
- I'm sure he's guilty.  
.....
- She's definitely not at home.  
.....
- He has obviously lost his job.  
.....
- Maybe he's studying in the library.  
.....



*The burglars **must have got in** through the kitchen window.*

- He definitely didn't come home last night.  
.....
- I'm sure he can come tomorrow.  
.....
- I'm sure he's not very happy with us.  
.....

**2 Make logical conclusions for the situations below using *must (have)* or *can't (have)*. If you are less certain about your conclusion, use *might (have)*.**

Your friend's clothes are full of creases.  
His iron **must be** broken.

- Your classmate arrives for a morning exam looking extremely tired.  
.....
- Your sister has never smoked, but you see a packet of cigarettes in her bag.  
.....
- Your friend's motorcycle has a big dent in it.  
.....
- Your neighbour arrives home after a long run. She doesn't look at all tired.  
.....
- Your friend took a novel out of the school library yesterday. He returns it today.  
.....
- You expect to see your mum at home but her car isn't in the garage.  
.....
- Your teacher doesn't come to class. You know there's a flu virus going round.  
.....
- A friend says, 'I'll ring you if I pass my driving test.' He doesn't ring you.  
.....

# 10

# Behind the scenes

## -ing form and to-infinitive

### GRAMMARZONE

#### -ing form

- as the subject or object of a sentence  
*Writing good opinion articles is not an easy task.*  
*The best part of the job is meeting new people.*
- after certain verbs, e.g. **avoid, can't stand, deny, enjoy, feel like, finish, imagine, involve, miss, postpone, practise, risk**  
*I enjoy reading the newspaper in the evening.*
- after prepositions and phrasal verb particles  
*He always does a lot of research before giving an interview.*  
*She's thinking about becoming a journalist.*  
*I always check my articles immediately after writing them.*

#### to-infinitive

- after certain verbs, e.g. **afford, agree, aim, attempt, choose, decide, expect, fail (=not do), hope, need, offer, pretend, want**  
*The journalist failed to check his source.*  
*I expect to see her at the press conference tomorrow.*
- after certain adjectives, e.g. **easy, happy, good, ready**  
*The article was not easy to read.*
- after verb + object, e.g. **advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, expect, help (someone), order, remind, teach, tell, tempt, want, warn**  
*She encouraged him to take the photos.*  
*I expect you to produce an interesting report.*
- the negative form of the infinitive is **not to + infinitive**  
*They decided not to publish the article.*
- **like, love, prefer** and **hate** are normally followed by the **-ing** form but the infinitive is also possible
- **would like, would love, would prefer** and **would hate** are normally followed by the infinitive



*Interviewing a famous footballer isn't easy!*

### 1 Complete the sentences with the -ing form of these verbs.

decide interview read report speak  
take work

- 1 ..... the news in a TV studio is very different from street .....
- 2 ..... in a foreign country can give you a different outlook on life.
- 3 ..... which images to include in a video can be quite difficult.
- 4 ..... photos of dead or badly injured people is something you never quite get used to.
- 5 ..... famous people is exciting at first but it becomes routine after a while.
- 6 ..... to victims of terrorist attacks can be quite upsetting.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the -ing form or (not) to-infinitive form of an appropriate verb.

- 1 I can't avoid ..... upset when I see violent scenes on the news.
- 2 I can't afford ..... on holiday this year.
- 3 I didn't want anyone ..... that we'd won the lottery, however my husband insisted on ..... everyone.
- 4 I love this town. I can't imagine ..... anywhere else.
- 5 I've decided ..... that motorbike. It's too expensive.
- 6 I aim ..... all my exams this year.
- 7 I can't go straight to bed after ..... a horror film. It gives me nightmares.
- 8 I've just finished ..... my article.
- 9 I'd like ..... dinner at home tonight.

**3 Rewrite the sentences using the adjective in brackets and a *to*-infinitive.**

- 1 I don't mind writing sports reports. (happy)  
I .....
- 2 You should have a rest from time to time. (good)  
It .....
- 3 I had no trouble persuading him to come. (easy)  
It .....
- 4 I shouldn't have believed him. (stupid)  
It .....
- 5 The refugees really wanted to return home. (anxious)  
The refugees .....

**4 Rewrite the sentences using reported speech and these verbs.**

advise allow ask beg encourage order  
remind want warn

- 1 'I'd like you to write a report.'  
He said he .....
- 2 'Can you interview the bomb victims please?'  
.....
- 3 'Don't forget to call me.'  
.....
- 4 'If I were you, I wouldn't buy that book.'  
.....
- 5 'Don't touch the plate. It's really hot!'  
.....
- 6 'Get out of the room now!'  
.....
- 7 'Keep working on the project. You're doing really well.'  
.....
- 8 'Please don't hurt us,' she said to the robbers.  
.....
- 9 'You can go to the party,' my mum said.  
.....

**5 Complete the first part of the interview with the *-ing* form or *to*-infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.**

I'm thinking of 1) ..... (become) a war correspondent. Would you recommend it?

Well, before you 2) ..... (decide) to do the job, I would advise you 3) ..... (think) very carefully about the disadvantages. 4) ..... (work) as a war correspondent involves 5) ..... (face) a lot of traumatic experiences and not everyone is strong enough 6) ..... (cope) with this. And another problem is that newspapers often expect their war correspondents 7) ..... (spend) a long time away from home and that can be very hard indeed. But if after 8) ..... (weigh up) the advantages and the disadvantages you're still completely sure you want 9) ..... (do) it, then go ahead. It's your choice.

**6 Complete the second part of the interview with the *-ing* form or *to*-infinitive form of these verbs. You will need to use some verbs more than once.**

be change know not ask prepare

What is more important, 1) ..... for interviews really carefully beforehand or 2) ..... able to improvise?

Well, it's essential 3) ..... for interviews as you need 4) ..... as much as possible about the person you're going to interview. Otherwise you risk 5) ..... an important question. At the same time, it's very important 6) ..... flexible, 7) ..... what you've planned if the person says something unexpected.

**7 Complete the last part of the interview with the *-ing* form or *to*-infinitive form of an appropriate verb.**

Do you aim 1) ..... a TV news reader when you're older?

Well, at the moment I don't intend 2) ..... as a TV newsreader. I'm not into 3) ..... in a TV studio at all. Street 4) ..... is much better because it allows you 5) ..... in the open air instead of 6) ..... stuck in a room all day.

**8 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.**

### Our News

In 2007 a group of students from the Brunel Secondary school, tired of watching the same old news programmes, decided 1) ..... set up their own channel called *Our News*. 'We try 2) ..... to present everything from a teenage angle, because we 3) ..... adults to enjoy our programmes as well,' says producer Jane Scott, 'but we do try to make our programmes especially interesting for teenagers.'

The *Our News* team say their new project has so far 4) ..... a great success. 5) ..... , they are having problems finding enough students who are prepared to devote time to the project. 'At first, it was easy 6) ..... get students to work with us but a lot of them left when they realised that we expected 7) ..... to work hard,' says co-producer Bill Jones. Bill and Jane are in charge of 8) ..... sure that the programme goes on the air with as few errors as possible.

## More on -ing form and to-infinitive

### GRAMMARZONE

#### -ing form

- after certain phrases, e.g. *I can't stand, there's no point (in), it's worth*  
*There's no point (in) trying to change the report now.*

*It's worth taking a few photos.*

- verb + object + preposition + -ing  
*He congratulated me on taking such good photos.*

- verb + preposition + object + -ing  
*The editor insisted on me going to the press conference.*

#### to-infinitive

- after certain phrases, e.g. *I can't wait, it's a good idea*  
*I don't think it's a good idea to change the whole article.*

*I had never had the opportunity to interview a professional footballer before.*

- after *in order to, to, so as to*  
*I wrote the article in this way in order to make people think.*

#### -ing form or to-infinitive?

- some verbs are followed by an -ing form or an infinitive, but with a change in meaning, e.g. *forget, go on, mean, regret, remember, stop, try*  
*I've stopped reading the school newspaper. It's become really boring.*

*I worked for an hour and then stopped to read the newspaper.*

*We regret to inform you that your article has not been included in our magazine.*

*Now I really regret writing that article. It caused me a lot of problems.*

*Try using the zoom. You'll get a better photo that way.*

*I tried to take a photo of them but they were too far away.*

- some verbs are followed by an -ing form or an infinitive without a change in meaning, e.g. *begin, continue, intend, start*  
*We asked Ben why he started writing/to write for his school newspaper.*



Don't try to interview him. He's stopped speaking to the press.

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the -ing form or to-infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

- a Remember ..... (arrange) an interview for next week.

b I can't remember ..... (arrange) an interview with you. Perhaps you arranged it with my secretary.
- a We regret ..... (tell) you that we cannot offer you a place on the course.

b He behaved really badly at the party. I regret ..... (invite) him.
- a He didn't know whether to get a job or to go on ..... (study).

b After finishing his masters degree he went on ..... (do) a doctorate.
- a Stop ..... (talk) will you? I'm trying to concentrate on my article.

b On the way to school I stopped ..... (talk) to one of my neighbours.
- a When you go to Tuscany, don't forget ..... (visit) Sienna. You'll love it.

b I forgot ..... (visit) this museum last year; I thought this was my first visit.
- a I tried ..... (repair) the car but it was impossible.

b When the car broke down we tried ..... (push) it.
- a I meant ..... (include) your photos in the magazine but I completely forgot.

b Being a journalist usually means ..... (work) irregular hours.

#### 2 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- I can't wait to ..... next summer.
- There's no point ..... when you've got an exam the next day.
- I'd like to have the chance to ..... one day.
- I'm studying at school in order to .....
- I regret not ..... last year.
- My Mum always insists on me .....

# 11

# All work and no play!

## Reported speech

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Statements

the main verb moves one tense back in the past

- present simple → past simple
- present continuous → past continuous
- present perfect → past perfect  
*'I like the job I'm doing so I haven't applied for promotion.'*  
 He said he **liked** the job he **was doing** so he **hadn't applied** for promotion.
- other important tense changes include:  
 will → would                      must → had to  
 may → might                      past simple → past perfect  
 can → could
- pronouns and time and place adverbs may also change  
*'I'm not working here tomorrow.'*  
 Jane said **she wasn't working there the following day.**

#### Reported questions

- the word order also changes  
*'What time **did you finish** work this morning?'*  
 She asked him what time **he had finished** work that morning.
- for yes/no questions, use **if/whether**  
*'Do you like what you're studying?'*  
 They asked him **if** he liked what he was studying.

#### tell and say

- **tell somebody to do something but tell somebody (that) + clause**  
 She **told them to check** their email box every morning.  
 He **told us that** the course had been really useful.
- **say (that)/say to somebody (that) + clause**  
 He **said that** he wanted to work abroad for a while.
- **ask somebody to do something is used with polite orders/requests**  
 She **asked me to send** her the catalogue today.



*'Yes, we're both working very hard on the project.'*  
 He **told me that they were both working** very hard on the project.

- 1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.
  - 1 My sister *says/tells* that she's going to change her job.
  - 2 I *said/told* my boss that I wanted to change departments.
  - 3 My next-door neighbour doesn't even *say/tell* hello to me.
  - 4 The new student never *says/tells* anything in class.
  - 5 Who *said/told* I was going to sell my house?
  - 6 We didn't *say/tell* much to each other during the trip.
  - 7 Don't *say/tell* me you've lost your keys again.
- 2 Change the statements to reported speech. Change all the underlined parts.
  - 1 'I am not going to go to this café again.'  
 I thought you said that .....
  - 2 'I sent you an email this morning.'  
 Jamie told me .....
  - 3 I hope to see both of you here tomorrow.  
 Jenny told me .....
  - 4 I may be able to give both of you a job this summer.  
 She told them .....
  - 5 We don't want anyone to visit us until we've finished painting our house.  
 They said .....
- 3 Underline the parts that need to be changed and change each sentence into reported speech. The number of parts that need to be changed are indicated in brackets.
  - 1 I'll be back here soon. (3)  
 He said .....
  - 2 I haven't seen her since your party last month. (4)  
 He told me .....
  - 3 I left my car outside your house yesterday. (5)  
 He told them .....

- 4 I can't see you tomorrow because I'm meeting my boss. (7)  
He told her .....
- 5 I'd like to come with you tomorrow but I don't know if my boss will give me the day off. (9)  
She told me .....

**4 You have asked your boss a lot of questions. Change the questions to reported speech using I asked her.**

- 1 'Who will I need to contact if my computer breaks down?'  
.....
- 2 'Do I have to go on the course next month?'  
.....
- 3 'Who should I copy in when I send an internal email?'  
.....
- 4 'Which meetings do I need to attend?'  
.....
- 5 'Do I get paid extra for working at weekends?'  
.....
- 6 'Should I tell you if a customer makes a complaint?'  
.....
- 7 'What time does the office normally close?'  
.....
- 8 'Is it possible to get to the office by bus?'  
.....
- 9 'Did you speak to the legal department about my contract?'  
.....
- 10 'Can I have my degree certificates back, please?'  
.....

**5 Change the orders to reported speech.**

- 1 'Please look after my computer.'  
I asked my friend .....
- 2 'Don't turn on the heating before ten o'clock.'  
My mum told me .....
- 3 'Help me with the cleaning, please.'  
My brother asked me .....
- 4 'Show me your homework, please.'  
Mr Barnes asked us .....
- 5 'Don't disturb us while we're working.'  
They told her .....
- 6 'Please sell me your car.'  
They both asked me .....
- 7 'Don't phone me until you've bought me a present!'  
My girlfriend told me .....
- 8 'Phone us when you arrive.'  
They told us .....

**6 Read the interview. Then complete the numbered sentences in reported speech.**



**Dana Pierson, the manager of Happy Age, answers your questions:**

**Interviewer:** 1) Why did you decide to set up a company that specialises in older people?

**Dana:** 2) Because it's a growth area. 3) By the year 2020 more than twenty percent of the population of the European Union will be over sixty-five.

**Interviewer:** 4) What type of services do you provide?

**Dana:** 5) Well, we organise holidays and short excursions for the over sixty-fives. 6) And we've just opened two schools in London that offer courses specially for older people.

**Interviewer:** 7) Is working with older people depressing?

**Dana:** Well, 8) it depends on the job. Working with old people who are ill might be depressing, but 9) most of the people we work with are quite healthy.

**Interviewer:** 10) Do you have any jobs for teenagers in the summer?

**Dana:** 11) Yes, we need some teenagers to work as assistant tour guides. 12) Send me your CV if you're interested.

First of all someone asked Dana 1) .....  
Dana replied that they'd done this 2) .....  
She added that 3) .....  
Then the interviewer asked her 4) .....  
She explained that 5) .....  
She also said that 6) .....  
The interviewer asked her 7) .....  
Dana replied 8) .....  
She admitted that working with people who are ill might be depressing, but she assured us that 9) .....  
Then the interviewer asked her 10) .....  
She said that 11) ..... and she told him 12) .....

## Indirect questions

### GRAMMARZONE

#### Indirect questions

- use indirect questions to sound more polite or formal

*'Where have you worked before?'* (direct question)

*'Can you tell me where you have worked before?'* (indirect question)

- a number of set phrases can be used to form indirect questions

*'Can you tell me why you didn't finish university?'*

*'Would you mind telling me where you found that jacket?'*

*'I'd like to know when the class starts tomorrow.'*

*'I was wondering if I could leave a bit earlier tomorrow.'*

- word order is the same as in statements

**Direct question:**

*'Where are you going?'*

**Indirect question:**

*'Could you tell me where you are going?'*



*'I'd like to know if I can have two days off next week.'*

- 1 Change the questions into indirect questions.**

- Which companies have you worked for before?  
Can you .....
- What time does the football match start tomorrow?  
Would you mind .....
- Could I use your computer?  
I was wondering .....
- What time did you come home last night?  
I'd like to .....

- Is Pete coming to the office tomorrow?  
Can you .....
- Did any of you use the phone last night?  
I'd like to know .....
- Why haven't you done the cleaning?  
Can you tell me .....
- Has my car been repaired yet?  
I'd like to know .....

- 2 Imagine that you've gone for an interview for a job as a helper in a holiday camp in Texas. Ask polite questions based on the notes below using set phrases from Grammarzone.**

- pay every week/month?  
I'd like to know if you pay every week or every month.
- how many hours work each day?
- get one day off a week?
- how much salary?
- what type accommodation?
- sports facilities in the camp?
- what weather like in summer?
- any shops/restaurants near the camp?
- how old children on the camp?

- 3 Match the question beginnings (1-8) with the endings (a-g).**

- When did you
  - How often do you
  - Are the shops
  - Why didn't you tell
  - Have you booked
  - How many languages does
  - Can your sister
  - Who does most of the
- going to open today?
  - use the Internet every week?
  - your brother speak?
  - your holiday yet?
  - me you weren't coming?
  - cooking at your house?
  - leave your last company?
  - come with us tomorrow?

- 4 Change the questions in Exercise 3 into indirect questions using set phrases from the Grammarzone box.**

## Relative clauses

## GRAMMARZONE

## Defining relative clauses

- for giving more information about a person, thing, place or time and making it clear which one we are talking about. We use:
  - **who/that** for people  
*People **who/that** use computers at work sometimes have eye problems.*
  - **which/that** for things  
*The web pages **which/that** I like the most use simple, clear language.*
  - **whose** for possession  
*Children **whose** parents read a lot are more likely to read themselves.*
  - **where** for places, **when** for time, **why/that** for a reason  
*I know a place **where** you can use the Internet free of charge.*
  - in defining relative clauses it is possible to omit the pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** when they refer to the object of the verb  
*Here's a photo of the house I bought yesterday.*

## Non-defining relative clauses

- for adding extra information that is not essential to identify a person, thing etc. we are talking about.
- We don't use **that** in non-defining relative clauses.  
*Jim showed us his new house, **which** he had bought a week ago.*  
*Paula, **who** is looking for a house herself, asked Jim a lot of questions.*
- We use commas to separate a non-defining relative clause from the rest of the sentence.  
*Bill, **who** has made several web pages himself, said he really liked our page.*



*My grandmother, **who** doesn't know anything about technology, loves her new computer.*

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

- 1 People *whose/who* their jobs are stressful often become ill.
- 2 The man *which/who* will interview you is called Tim.
- 3 I don't understand the reason *why/because* the computer isn't working.
- 4 Athens is a city *that/where* I like.
- 5 It's a city *that/where* you can really enjoy yourself.
- 6 The time *that/when* the roads get the most busy is between seven and eight o'clock in the morning.
- 7 Early morning is the time *that/when* I like the least.

## 2 In which sentence, a or b, can the pronoun be omitted?

- 1 a The book that influenced him the most was *War and Peace*.  
b The book that I bought was quite expensive.
- 2 a The computer programmer who I spoke to works for *Apple*.  
b That's the man whose computer I bought.
- 3 a We went back to my house, which is on the other side of town.  
b The house that I want to buy is on the other side of town.

## 3 Match the two halves of the sentences and add relative pronouns. Leave out the relative pronoun where possible.

- 1 I really like the computer
- 2 I only go to restaurants
- 3 I like bosses
- 4 I like computer courses
- 5 That's the neighbour
- 6 New York is a place
- 7 I'll never forget the day
- 8 I'd like to know the reason
- 9 I've just seen that tall girl
- 10 That's the teacher

- a ..... car was stolen last week.  
He was really upset.
- b ..... listen to their staff.
- c ..... I'm using at work.
- d ..... I would like to live.
- e ..... I came here for the first time.
- f ..... you don't have to dress up smartly.
- g ..... taught me how to use Power Point.
- h ..... I met at your party.
- i ..... are practical rather than theoretical.
- j ..... he behaves like that.

**4 Rewrite each pair of sentences as a single sentence. In some cases, you will need to change the article from a to the.**

- 1 Mrs Wallace is a teacher. She taught me French for five years.  
.....
- 2 Jane gave me a jumper for my birthday. I quite like it.  
.....
- 3 Lincoln is a city. I went to university there.  
.....
- 4 *Out of Africa* is a chain of gift shops. They sell fair trade goods.  
.....
- 5 We went to Hyde Park. We'd arranged to meet the rest of the group there.  
.....
- 6 He had an accident. This happened because he was driving too fast.  
The reason .....  
.....
- 7 I phoned her on Tuesday evening. I was feeling a bit lonely then.  
.....
- 8 I've just been speaking to a girl called Mary Bryant. She says she knows you.  
.....
- 9 He plays in a football team. It's top of the local league.  
.....
- 10 The Morleys are a couple. Their daughter Megan won a TV reality show.  
.....

**5 Complete the article by adding the appropriate information.**

- 1 it can be connected to the Internet
- 2 you store the food inside it
- 3 it enables you to leave video messages
- 4 they enable you to download recipes
- 5 they invented these products
- 6 their opinion should have been sought beforehand
- 7 you're not at home then
- 8 it can clean the house entirely by itself
- 9 it can supposedly predict the weather
- 10 they are trying to sell the products

## The Internet fridge

An Internet refrigerator is a fridge with a built-in computer 1) ..... The fridge can keep a record of the food 2) ..... and tell you how long the food has been there. It has a built-in camera 3) ..... on the fridge for your family or flatmates. It also has special functions 4) ..... or provide you with nutritional information. The companies 5) ..... had high hopes for this product a few years ago.

However, consumers 6) ....., are generally unimpressed and fail to see the point of many functions. For example, what is the point of the video camera, when you can use post-it notes? And if you need to leave a message one day 7) ..... you can always use your mobile.

The Internet refrigerator is only one example of the largely unsuccessful application of computer technology to household electronic products. Other examples include a vacuum cleaner 8) ..... or an Internet toaster 9) ..... Or at least that's what the people 10) ..... claim.

**6 Complete the text with one word which best fits each gap.**

## Spanish on the Internet

A recent report conducted 1) ..... a Spanish consulting firm, highlights the extremely low amount of Spanish on the Internet in relation 2) ..... the number of Spanish speakers.

While Spanish is the third 3) ..... widely-spoken language, it is used in less than five percent of all Internet websites. One very important reason 4) ..... Spanish is less widely-used than it should be, is the relatively low number of Spanish speakers 5) ..... use the Internet on a regular basis. Another possible reason could be that Spain, 6) ..... should be leading the way for Spanish speaking countries, has not 7) ..... a sufficient effort to promote the use of Spanish on the Internet. The authors of the report believe that the use of Spanish can be increased 8) ..... promoting official online Spanish language courses, developing tools to make it easier for people to carry 9) ..... Internet searches in Spanish and creating a government agency 10) ..... coordinates the different projects for promoting Spanish on the Internet.

## wish/if only

## GRAMMARZONE

## wish/if only + past tense

- regrets about the present

*I wish I had a bigger house.*

*If only there weren't so many people in my class.*

## wish/if only + would

- things we'd like to change or stop happening.  
It usually expresses annoyance.

*I wish you would stop criticising me!*

*If only you wouldn't talk all the time!*

## wish/if only + past perfect

- regrets about something that happened or did not happen in the past

*I wish I had spoken to her when I had the chance.*

*If only I hadn't gone there.*



*I wish I had a bigger room!*

1 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- 1 If only I *went/had gone* with you last night.
- 2 This house is too big. I wish I *lived/had lived* somewhere smaller.
- 3 If only I *didn't need to/hadn't needed* to go home next week.
- 4 I wish I *didn't buy/hadn't bought* this computer.
- 5 If only I *didn't have to/hadn't had* to work tomorrow.

- 6 I wish I *accepted/had accepted* that job.
- 7 If only I *didn't marry/hadn't married* her. It was a terrible mistake.
- 8 I'm really lonely here. I wish I *knew/had known* more people.
- 9 I failed the exam. If only I *studied/had studied* harder then I would have got a place at university.
- 10 Mary isn't at home. I wish I *had/had had* her mobile number.

2 Rewrite the sentences using *I wish* or *If only* with the past simple or past perfect.

- 1 I regret not working harder last year.  
If only .....
- 2 It's a pity I have to go to work tomorrow.  
I wish .....
- 3 I should have installed an anti-virus program.  
If only .....
- 4 I'd like to be better-looking.  
I wish .....
- 5 I regret having so much for lunch today.  
If only .....
- 6 It's a pity you weren't invited to the party.  
I wish .....
- 7 I'd like to know how to use Power Point.  
If only .....
- 8 It's a pity I can't speak French.  
I wish .....
- 9 I ought to have done that Excel course with you.  
I wish .....
- 10 It's a pity that the restaurant closes tomorrow.  
If only .....

3 Write sentences about annoying habits which your friends and relatives have. Use *I wish* or *If only* and *would*.

*I wish my little brother wouldn't make silly noises when he's eating.*