

Michael Swan • Catherine Walter

# Oxford English Grammar Course

**Basic**

with answers

including

**Pronunciation for Grammar**

# Oxford English Grammar Course

## Basic

A grammar practice book for  
elementary to pre-intermediate  
students of English



**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.  
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,  
and education by publishing worldwide in

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Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi

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New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

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*Pronunciation for grammar* exercises written by

Bill Bowles and Sue Parminter

eBook Edition

ISBN: 978 0 19 eBook 978 0 19 442087 7

ISBN: 978 0 19 eBook (In-App) 978 0 19 442088 4

First published in 2015

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answer key



pronunciation for grammar



## authors' acknowledgements

We owe a continuing debt to the many people whose advice and comments helped us with earlier versions of this material. The present book has benefited enormously from the hard work and professionalism of our editorial and design team at Oxford University Press. In particular, we would like to acknowledge the contributions of our remarkable editor, Sarah Parsons, and our equally remarkable designer, Phil Hargraves, who have made it possible for us to write the book that we wanted to, and whose input is evident on every page.



## vi INTRODUCTION

## Another way of using the book: for systematic study

If you are working without a teacher, we suggest:

- 1 DON'T go right through the book from beginning to end – some parts will be unnecessary for you.
- 2 Choose a Section to study. Section 1, 'be and have', for example? Section 8? Section 19?
- 3 Read the grammar explanations, do the exercises, and check your answers.
- 4 Do some or all of the exercises in the 'More Practice' pages.
- 5 Go to the revision test at the end of the section, and try some or all of the questions.
- 6 Check your answers. If you still have problems, look at the explanations again.

In the e-book, most exercises are auto-corrected, but some can't be; correct answers to these are shown by a fly-in. A few exercise types requiring crossing out or writing can't be handled in the e-book format. These should be answered on a separate paper before answers are checked by the fly-in.

## Pronunciation

The 'Pronunciation for grammar' exercises will help you to hear unstressed grammatical words more clearly, and to pronounce structures fluently with good rhythm and stress.

## Examinations

This book teaches all of the grammar that is needed for Common European Framework Levels A2 and B1, and is suitable for learners studying for Cambridge KET and PET.

## If you know everything in the book, will you speak perfect English?

No, sorry!

- 1 Not many people learn foreign languages perfectly. (And not many people need to.) But this book will help you to speak and write much more correctly.
- 2 Books like this give short practical explanations. They cannot tell you the whole truth about English grammar, and they cannot give you enough practice to get all the difficult points right. If you follow the rules in this book, you will not make many mistakes. But you will probably need to practise using the structures in different situations. You will find more complete information about difficult points in the Intermediate Level of the *Oxford English Grammar Course*.
- 3 Grammar is not the only important thing in a language. You also need a wide vocabulary, and – very important – you need a lot of practice in listening and speaking, reading and writing. Remember: this is a grammar practice book, not a complete English course.

## To the teacher

There is a complete lesson-by-lesson **Teacher's Guide** which you can access by tapping the link at the start of each section. This supplements the Student's Book exercises with hundreds of additional communicative and out-of-class practice activities, to help students make the move from practising grammar to *using* grammar. It also contains helpful Language Notes showing typical problems students may have with certain structures, often because of cross-language differences.

teacher's guide

You can also download Classroom Tests free from [www.oup.com/elt/teacher/oxfordenglishgrammar](http://www.oup.com/elt/teacher/oxfordenglishgrammar). There are tests for each level to help to show what your students need to study, or how well they have learnt the material you have covered. To access these, take a moment to sign up for free membership of the Oxford Teachers' Club.

We hope that you will enjoy using our book.

With our best wishes for your progress in English.

Michael Swan. Catherine Walter



# words for talking about grammar

**active** and **passive**: *I see, she heard* are **active** verbs; *I am seen, she was heard* are **passive** verbs.

**adjectives**: for example *big, old, yellow, unhappy*.

**adverbs**: for example *quickly, completely, now, there*.

**affirmative sentences** or **statements** are not questions or negatives – for example *I arrived*.

**articles**: *a/an* ('indefinite article'); *the* ('definite article').

**auxiliary verbs** are used before other verbs to make questions, tenses etc – for example *do you think; I have finished, she is working*. See also **modal auxiliary verbs**.

**clause**: see **sentence**.

**comparatives**: for example *older, better, more beautiful, more slowly*.

**conditional**: a structure using the conjunction *if*.

**conjunctions**: for example *and, but, because, while*.

**consonants**: see **vowels**.

**contractions**: short forms like *I'm, you're, he'll, don't*.

**conversational**: see **formal**.

**countable nouns**: the names of things we can count – for example *one chair, three cars; uncountable* (or 'mass')

**nouns**: the names of things we can't count, like *oil, rice*.

**determiners**: words like *the, some, many, my*, which go before (adjective +) noun.

**double letters**: *pp, tt, ee* etc.

**formal, informal, conversational**: We use **formal** language with strangers, in business letters etc: for example 'Good afternoon, Mr Parker. May I help you?' We use **informal** or **conversational** language with family and friends: for example 'Hi, John. Want some help?'

**future verbs**: for example *I will go; Ann is going to write to us*.

**imperatives**: forms like *Go home, Come and sit down, Don't worry*, which we use when we tell or ask people (not) to do things.

**indirect speech**: the grammar that we use to say what people say or think: for example *John said that he was tired*.

**infinitives**: *(to) go, (to) sleep* etc.

**informal**: see **formal**.

**-ing forms**: *going, sleeping* etc.

**irregular**: see **regular**.

**leave out**: If we say *Seen John?*, we are **leaving out** *Have you*.

**modal verbs or modal auxiliary verbs**: *must, can, could, may, might, shall, should, ought to, will and would*.

**negative** sentences are made with *not*: for example *I have not seen her*.

**nouns**: for example *chair, oil, idea, sentence*.

**object**: see **subject**.

**opposite**: *hot* is the **opposite** of *cold*; *up* is the **opposite** of *down*.

**passive**: see **active**.

**past perfect tense**: see **perfect tenses**.

**past progressive tense**: see **past tenses**.

**past tenses**: for example *went, saw, stopped* (**simple past**); *was going, were eating* (**past progressive**).

**past participles**: for example *gone, seen, stopped*.

**perfect tenses**: forms with *have/has/had* + past participle: for example *I have forgotten* (**present perfect**); *It has been raining* (**present perfect progressive**); *They had stopped* (**past perfect**).

**personal pronouns**: for example *I, you, us, them*.

**plural**: see **singular**.

**possessives**: for example *my, your; mine, yours; John's, my brothers'*.

**prepositions**: for example *at, in, on, between*.

**present participles**: for example *going, sleeping* etc (also called **-ing forms**).

**present perfect tenses**: see **perfect tenses**.



**present tenses:** for example *He goes* (**simple present**); *She is walking* (**present progressive**).

**progressive** (or '**continuous**'): for example *I am thinking* (**present progressive**); *They were talking* (**past progressive**).

**pronouns:** for example *I, you, anybody, themselves*.

**question tags:** for example *isn't it?*, *doesn't she?*

**reflexive pronouns:** *myself, yourself* etc.

**regular:** plurals like *cats, buses*; past tenses like *started, stopped*; **irregular:** plurals like *teeth, men, children*; past tenses like *broke, went, saw*.

**relative clauses:** **clauses that begin with relative pronouns:** for example *the man who bought my car*.

**relative pronouns:** *who, which* and *that* when they join clauses to nouns: for example *the man **who** bought my car*.

**sentence, clause:** A sentence begins with a capital letter (A, B etc) and ends with a full stop (.), like this one. A sentence may have more than one clause, often joined by a conjunction. For example: *I'll come and see you when I'm in London*.

**simple past tense:** see **past tenses**.

**simple present tense:** see **present tenses**.

**singular:** for example *chair, cat, man*; **plural:** for example *chairs, cats, men*.

**spelling:** writing words correctly: for example, we spell *necessary* with one c and double s.

**subject** and **object:** In *She took the money – everybody saw her*, the **subjects** are *she* and *everybody*; the **objects** are *the money* and *her*.

**superlatives:** for example *oldest, best, most beautiful, most easily*.

**tense:** *She goes, she is going, she went, she was going, she has gone* are different **tenses**.

**third person:** words for other people, not *I* or *you*: for example *she, them, himself, John, has, goes*.

**uncountable nouns:** see **countable nouns**.

**verbs:** for example *sit, give, hold, think, write*.

**vowels:** *a, e, i, o, u* and their usual sounds; **consonants:** *b, c, d, f, g* etc and their usual sounds.

## other useful words

Here are some other words that are used in this book. Find them in your dictionary and write the translations here.

action .....	polite .....
choose .....	politely .....
common .....	possibility .....
complete (verb) .....	possible .....
correct .....	practise .....
description .....	predict .....
difference .....	prefer .....
event .....	probable .....
exclamation .....	pronounce .....
explain .....	pronunciation .....
expression .....	repeat .....
form (noun) .....	report .....
go on, happen .....	revision .....
in general .....	rule .....
introduction .....	section .....
join .....	similar .....
mean (verb) .....	situation .....
meaning .....	stressed (pronunciation) .....
necessary .....	structure .....
news .....	unnecessary .....
normal .....	unusual .....
normally .....	use (noun) .....
particular .....	use (verb) .....
plan .....	(word) order .....

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Pronunciation for grammar





## SECTION 1 *be* and *have*

### grammar summary

#### *be* (am/are/is/was/were)

- We can use **adjectives, nouns** or expressions of **place** after **be**.  
*She is late. I'm hungry. Are you a doctor? Is everybody here?*
- We use a special structure with **be** – **there is** – to introduce things: to say that they exist.  
*There's a strange woman at the door. There are some letters for you.*
- **Be** can be an **auxiliary verb** in progressive tenses (see page 23) and passives (see page 94).  
*She is working. It was made in Hong Kong.*

#### *have* (have/has/had)

- We can use **have** or **have got** to talk about **possession, relationships** and some other ideas.  
*Do you have a car? I don't have any brothers or sisters. Ann has got a headache.*
- And we can use **have** to talk about some kinds of **actions**.  
*I'm going to have a shower. What time do you have breakfast?*
- **Have** can also be an **auxiliary verb** in perfect tenses (see Section 5).  
*I haven't seen her all day. We knew that he had taken the money.*



'And were you good while I was out?'

*To be or not to be, that is the question.*  
(Shakespeare: Hamlet)

*There's a thin man inside every fat man.*  
(George Orwell)

*Is there life before death?*  
(Seamus Heaney)

*You can have it all, but you can't do it all.*  
(Michelle Pfeiffer)

*If you've got everything,  
you've got nothing.*  
(Leni MacShaw)

*When I was young there was no respect  
for the young, and now that I am old  
there is no respect for the old.*  
(J B Priestley)



*be I am happy today. Are we late?*

	BE: PRESENT					
+	<i>I <b>am</b></i>	<i>you <b>are</b></i>	<i>he/she/it <b>is</b></i>	<i>we <b>are</b></i>	<i>they <b>are</b></i>	
?	<i><b>am</b> I?</i>	<i><b>are</b> you?</i>	<i><b>is</b> he/she/it?</i>	<i><b>are</b> we?</i>	<i><b>are</b> they?</i>	
-	<i>I <b>am not</b></i>	<i>you <b>are not</b></i>	<i>he/she/it <b>is not</b></i>	<i>we <b>are not</b></i>	<i>they <b>are not</b></i>	
<i>I <b>am</b> a doctor.      <b>Are</b> you American?      We <b>are not</b> ready.</i>						

**1** Put in *am*, *are* or *is*.

- ▶ You are late.
- 1 We ..... very well.
- 2 My sister ..... a doctor.
- 3 Paul and Ann ..... in America.
- 4 I ..... happy today.
- 5 I think you ..... tired.
- 6 Our house ..... very small.
- 7 I ..... nearly ready.

In **conversation** and informal writing, we use **contractions**:

*I'm you're he's she's it's John's the train's we're they're*

*I'm a doctor. You're late. John's in London. The shop's open. We're ready.*

**2** Write these sentences with contractions.

- Claire is ill. *Claire's ill.*
- 1 We are all tired.
- 2 They are here.
- 3 I am sorry.
- 4 My name is Peter.
- 5 You are early.
- 6 The shop is closed.
- 7 She is at home.

To make **questions (?)** with **be**, we put the **verb** before the **subject**.

STATEMENT +: *I am* late.      *The taxi is* here.      *We are* late.      *Your keys are* in the car.

QUESTION ? : *Am I late?* *Is the taxi here?* *Are we late?* *Are my keys in the car?*

### 3 Make questions.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| ▶ Bill / Scottish    | 7 we all / ready     |
| 1 Marie / from Paris | 8 I / early          |
| 2 we / very late     | 9 they / at home     |
| 3 John / in bed      | 10 you / happy       |
| 4 the boss / here    | 11 Joe / married     |
| 5 your car / fast    | 12 this / your house |
| 6 Luke / here        | 13 that / Jane       |

Do you know all these **question words**? *who what when where why how*

Contractions with *is*: *who's* *what's* *when's* *where's* *why's* *how's*

**Who's that? What's this? When's the party? Where's the station? Why are we here? How are you?**

**4** Put in question words with *are* or *'s*.

- |   |                          |                             |    |   |                                  |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----|---|----------------------------------|
| ▶ | ' <i>Who's</i> .....     | that?' 'It's my brother.'   | 5  | ' | you late?' 'My watch is broken.' |
| ▶ | ' <i>Where are</i> ..... | Leo and Amy?' 'In London.'  | 6  | ' | your mother?' 'Not very well.'   |
| 1 | '                        | your name?' 'Maria.'        | 7  | ' | Daniel?' 'In hospital.'          |
| 2 | '                        | my glasses?' 'Here.'        | 8  | ' | those men?' 'I don't know.'      |
| 3 | '                        | your teacher?' 'Mrs Allen.' | 9  | ' | your parents?' 'Very well.'      |
| 4 | '                        | the exams?' 'On Tuesday.'   | 10 | ' | your birthday?' 'March 17th.'    |

To make negative (–) sentences with *be*, we put **not** after **am/are/is** or **'m, 're, 's**.

*I am not* Scottish.    *We are not* ready.    *I'm not* tired.    *She's not* here.    *They're not* my friends.

We can also make contractions with **n't**: you **aren't**, she **isn't** etc (BUT NOT *Iamn't*).

## 5 Write negative (–) ends for the sentences.

- ▶ I'm Greek, but (– from Athens) *I'm not from Athens.*
- ▶ It's winter, but (– cold) *it's not cold.* OR *it isn't cold.*
- 1 She's tired, but (– ill) .....
- 2 They are in England, but (– in London) .....
- 3 You're tall, but (– too tall) .....
- 4 We are late, but (– very late) .....
- 5 It's summer, but (– hot) .....
- 6 I'm a student, but (– at university) .....
- 7 John's good-looking, but (– very nice) .....
- 8 Anne is at work, but (– in her office) .....
- 9 This is a nice coat, but (– mine) .....
- 10 It's a big car, but (– very fast) .....

We often use **be** with: **hungry, thirsty, cold, hot, right, wrong, afraid, interested, what colour?, what size?**

And we use **be** with **ages**.

*Have you got anything to eat? I'm hungry. I'm cold. It's very hot here in summer.*

*'It's late.' 'You're right. Let's go.' Are you afraid of flying? I'm interested in politics.*

*What colour is her hair? What size are your shoes? 'How old are you?' 'I'm 17.'*

## 6 Complete the sentences under the pictures.



- ▶ She is *hungry*... 1 He ..... 2 She ..... 3 ..... 4 It .....

## 7 Put in words from the box.

afraid ✓ cold colour hot hungry interested old right size thirsty wrong

- ▶ He is a big man, but he is *afraid* of her.
- 1 You think I'm wrong, but I know I'm .....
- 2 'What ..... is that T-shirt?' 'Extra large.'
- 3 What ..... is your car?
- 4 Sorry, I'm not ..... in her problems.
- 5 'It's the 18th today.' 'You're ..... – it's the 19th.'
- 6 'Something to drink?' 'No, thanks. I'm not .....
- 7 'It's ..... in here.' 'Open a window.'
- 8 Is it ..... here in winter?
- 9 'How ..... is your girlfriend?' 'She's 19.'
- 10 'I'm ..... 'Would you like a sandwich?'



# be: past *Where were you? I was in Glasgow.*

+	I <b>was</b>	you <b>were</b>	he/she/it <b>was</b>	we <b>were</b>	they <b>were</b>
?	<b>was</b> I?	<b>were</b> you?	<b>was</b> he/she/it?	<b>were</b> we?	<b>were</b> they?
-	I <b>was not</b>	you <b>were not</b>	he/she/it <b>was not</b>	we <b>were not</b>	they <b>were not</b>
Contractions: wasn't, weren't					
Where <b>were</b> you yesterday? My mother <b>was</b> a singer. I <b>wasn't</b> well last week.					

## 1 Put in was or were.

- In summer 1990 I **was** in Brazil.
- 'We ..... very happy to see you yesterday.' 'And I ..... happy to see you.'
  - Lunch ..... OK, but the vegetables ..... not very good.
  - I can't find my keys. They ..... here this morning.
  - It ..... cold and dark, and we ..... tired.
  - My grandmother ..... a doctor, and her two brothers ..... both doctors too.
  - ' ..... you in London yesterday?' 'No, I ..... in Glasgow.'
  - 'When ..... your exam?' 'It ..... yesterday.'
  - 'Why ..... you late?' 'The train ..... late.'

## 2 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- Ann at home yesterday was **was Ann at home yesterday?**
- good party was the .....
  - people were the interesting .....
  - teacher father your was a .....
  - everybody was late .....
  - your was driving test when .....
  - Tuesday you where on were .....
  - open windows why the all were .....
  - John's brother school was with at you .....

## 3 Put in wasn't or weren't and words from the box. Make sure you understand *actually*. Use a dictionary if necessary.

a teacher   good   in England   in their hotel   interesting ✓   late   warm   well   with Anna

- The lesson **wasn't interesting**. Actually, it was very boring.
- You ..... Actually, you arrived 10 minutes early.
  - My father ..... Actually, he worked as a bus driver.
  - I ..... yesterday. Actually, I was with Susan.
  - The children ..... yesterday. The doctor came to see them.
  - We ..... last week. We went to Scotland for a few days.
  - The snow ..... at Christmas. We couldn't ski.
  - Ann and Peter ..... when I phoned.
  - It ..... last night. Actually, it was quite cold.

→ For the present perfect of *be* (*I have been* etc), see page 61.

# be: future *The bus will be full.*

+	I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>will be</b>
?	<b>will</b> I/you/she etc <b>be?</b>
-	I/you/he etc <b>will not be</b>
Contractions: I'll, you'll etc; won't (= will not)	

It **will be** cold this evening.      I'll **be** at home all day tomorrow.  
Where **will** we **be** ten years from now?      The exam **won't be** difficult.

## 1 Look at the table and complete the text.

Tomorrow *it will be* ..... very hot in Cairo.  
It ..... hot in .....  
..... warm in .....  
..... cold in .....  
..... very cold in .....

### Tomorrow's temperatures

Cairo	35°
Rio	30°
Paris	23°
London	3°
Moscow	-18°

## 2 Change these sentences to affirmative (+) or negative (-).

- ▶ The bus will not be full. *The bus will be full.*
- ▶ She'll be late. *She won't be late.*
- 1 I'll be sorry. ....
- 2 It will not be hot. ....
- 3 We won't be at home. ....
- 4 The shops will be closed. ....
- 5 He'll be in Scotland. ....
- 6 Lisa will be at school. ....

To make **future questions** with **be**, we put **will** before the **subject**.

STATEMENT +: *We will be late.* *Her brother will be here at 10.00.* *The bus will be full.*

QUESTION ?: *Will we be late?* *When will her brother be here?* *Will the bus be full?*

## 3 Make questions with will ... be ...?

- ▶ you / at home / this evening *Will you be at home this evening?*
- ▶ when / lunch / ready *When will lunch be ready?*
- 1 when / your father / in England .....
- 2 Ann / at the party / with John .....
- 3 everybody / here / at 8.00 .....
- 4 the train / late / again .....
- 5 when / Joe and Mary / in the office .....
- 6 the weather / good / tomorrow .....
- 7 where / you / on Tuesday .....

## 4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 (your age) This year I am ..... In 2000 I .....
- Last year I ..... Next year I ..... In 20.... I .....
- 2 (a friend's age) This year he/she ..... In 2000 .....
- Last year ..... Next year ..... In 20.... .....

# there is/was *There's a dog in the garden.*

	PRESENT	PAST
+	there <b>is</b> there <b>are</b>	there <b>was</b> there <b>were</b>
?	<b>is</b> there? <b>are</b> there?	<b>was</b> there? <b>were</b> there?
-	there <b>is not</b> there <b>are not</b>	there <b>was not</b> there <b>were not</b>
	Contractions: <i>there's; isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't</i>	

We use **there is, there are** etc to say that something or somebody **exists**.

We often use **there is, there are** etc before **a/an, some** and **any**.

**There's a dog in the garden.** (NOT ~~A dog is in the garden.~~)      **There are some letters for you.**

**Is there any milk in the fridge?** (NOT ~~Is any milk ...?~~)      **There isn't much coffee.**

**Were there any phone calls?** (NOT ~~Were any phone calls?~~)      **There was a good film last night.**

## 1 Make some sentences with words from the three boxes, using **there is** etc.

There is/are a lot of There isn't much There aren't many There isn't/aren't any There wasn't/weren't any	→	water air grass dogs elephants trees cars people computers ... (you think of some more things)	→	in Africa in the USA in Antarctica in London on the moon in 1600 ... (you think of some more places or times)
--	---	---	---	--

- ▶ *There are a lot of animals in Africa.*
- ▶ *There weren't any cars in 1600.*
- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

To make **questions** with **there is** etc, we put **is** etc before **there**.

STATEMENT +: **There is** a letter for you.      **There were** some problems.      William says **there are** six eggs.

QUESTION ?: **Is there** a letter for me?      **Were there** any problems?      How many eggs **are there**?

## 2 Make present or past questions with **there is** etc.

- ▶ any fruit juice in the fridge (present)      *Is there any fruit juice in the fridge?*
- ▶ any letters for me (past)      *Were there any letters for me?*
- ▶ how many people / in your family (present)      *How many people are there in your family?*
- 1 a doctor here (present) .....
- 2 any trains to London from this station (present) .....
- 3 a special price for students (past) .....
- 4 any mistakes in my letter (past) .....
- 5 much money in your bank account (present) .....
- 6 how many students / in your class (present) .....
- 7 many children at the swimming pool (past) .....
- 8 how many people / at the party (past) .....



# there is: future Will there be cars?

	FUTURE
+	there <i>will be</i>
?	<i>will there be?</i>
-	there <i>will not be</i>
Contraction: won't (= will not)	
<i>There will be</i> a public holiday next Tuesday. <i>Will there be</i> a meeting tomorrow? <i>There will not be</i> any time for us to see Mary. <i>There won't be</i> any of my friends at the party.	

## 1 Complete the sentences with *there will be* and words from the box.

fish   flowers   food   hospital   rain ✓   sun   ten people   trouble   two new students

- ▶ I think *there will be rain* ..... tomorrow.
- 1 But I think ..... on Tuesday.
- 2 ..... in the class tomorrow.
- 3 ..... in our house at the weekend.
- 4 One day, perhaps ..... enough ..... for everybody.
- 5 ..... for supper tonight.
- 6 ..... a new ..... in our town next year.
- 7 'Mum, I've broken a window.' ' ..... when your father comes home.'
- 8 ..... a lot of ..... in the garden this summer.

## 2 Make negative (-) sentences. Use *There will not be* or *There won't be*.

- ▶ time / see Granny *There won't be time to see Granny.*
- ▶ exam / Saturday *There will not be an exam on Saturday.*
- 1 meeting / tomorrow .....
- 2 any trains / Sunday .....
- 3 any buses / 4 o'clock in the morning .....
- 4 If you get up late tomorrow, / any breakfast .....
- 5 anybody / home tomorrow evening .....
- 6 any children / the party .....
- 7 a French lesson / Monday evening .....
- 8 time / have lunch today .....

## 3 Write questions about life in the year 2100, with *Will there be ...?*

- ▶ (cars) *Will there be cars?*      4 (different countries) .....
- 1 (trains) .....      5 (governments) .....
- 2 (computers) .....      6 (a lot of problems) .....
- 3 (good food) .....      7 (your question) .....

## 4 Write your answers to the questions in Exercise 3.

- ▶ *There will be cars.* OR *There won't be cars.*      4 .....
- 1 .....      5 .....
- 2 .....      6 .....
- 3 .....      7 .....

# have I have do you have? I don't have

I/you/we/they **have**  
he/she/it **has**

We can use **have** to talk about **possessions**, family (and other) **relationships** and **illnesses**.

I **have** a new car. Nina **has** two sisters. Pete **has** a nice girlfriend. We all **have** colds.

We also say that people **have** hair, eyes etc; and that things **have** parts.

You **have** beautiful eyes. My new car only **has** two doors.

## 1 Circle the correct form.

- ▶ John / I have two brothers.
- ▶ Grace **has** / have a cold.
- 1 My father / My parents has two cars.
- 2 We all / Sally have blue eyes.
- 3 I have / has a headache.
- 4 I see that your brother have / has a new girlfriend.
- 5 You / Paul has very long hair.
- 6 These houses have / has big rooms.
- 7 I can't read this book – it has / have 800 pages.
- 8 Susie / Susie and Mick have a really nice flat.

## 2 Write about three things that you have, and three things that one of your friends or relations has.

- 1 I have .....
- 2 I .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

We can make **questions** (?) and **negatives** (-) with **do/does/did + infinitive** (without to).  
(For questions and negatives without do, see page 11.)

STATEMENT +	QUESTION ?	NEGATIVE -
I <b>have</b> the keys.	<b>Do</b> I <b>have</b> the keys?	I <b>do not</b> / <b>don't have</b> the keys.
Joe <b>has</b> a car.	<b>Does</b> Joe <b>have</b> a car? (NOT <del>Does Joe has</del> ...)	Joe <b>does not</b> / <b>doesn't have</b> a car.

## 3 Make questions (?) or negatives (-) with have.

- ▶ you / a cat ? *Do you have a cat?*
- ▶ Eric / many friends - *Eric doesn't have many friends.*
- 1 we / a garden - We don't.....
- 2 they / any children ? .....
- 3 Peter / a cold ? .....
- 4 my aunt / a dog - .....
- 5 Monica / any brothers or sisters ? .....
- 6 I / enough money - .....
- 7 Laura / a boyfriend ? .....
- 8 Why / you / two cars ? .....

## 4 Write about three things that you don't have, and three things that one of your friends or relations doesn't have.

- 1 I don't have .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....



# have: past and future

**PAST:** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had**

When I was a student I **had** an old Volkswagen. Ann **had** a cold last week.

We make past **questions** and **negatives** with **did** + infinitive (without to).

STATEMENT +	QUESTION ?	NEGATIVE -
Clara <b>had</b> a cold.	<b>Did</b> Clara <b>have</b> a cold? (NOT <del>Did Clara had</del> ...)	Clara <b>did not</b> / <b>didn't have</b> a cold.

## 1 Make sentences about Clara when she was six.

- ▶ a bicycle ? *Did she have a bicycle?*
- ▶ a dog - *She didn't have a dog.*
- 1 a computer - .....
- 2 very fair hair + .....
- 3 lots of friends - .....
- 4 many nice clothes - .....
- 5 her own room ? .....

## 2 Write sentences about yourself when you were six. Use *I had* and *I didn't have*.

- 1 I had ..... 3 .....
- 2 I didn't have ..... 4 .....

**FUTURE:** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will (not) have**

Contractions: I'll, you'll etc; won't (= will not)

One day, everybody **will have** enough food. Julia says that she **won't have** children.

To make **future questions** with **have**, we put **will** before the **subject**.

STATEMENT +: *John will have a car soon.* *The baby will have blue eyes.*

QUESTION ? : *Will John have a car soon?* *Will the baby have blue eyes?*

## 3 Read the text and complete the sentences about John's future.

This year, John doesn't have money, a job, a house, a girlfriend, a suit or a car. He has a small room, a bicycle, old clothes, a guitar and a cat. But next year:

- ▶ more money + *He will have more money.*
- ▶ a small room - *He won't have a small room.*
- ▶ a cat ? *Will he have a cat?*
- 1 a job + .....
- 2 a bicycle - .....
- 3 a car + .....
- 4 a house ? .....
- 5 a girlfriend ? .....
- 6 old clothes - .....
- 7 a suit + .....
- 8 a guitar ? .....

# have: actions *He's having a shower.*

We use **have** in a lot of common expressions to talk about **actions**.

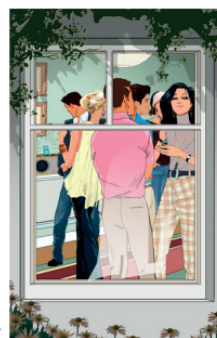
*I usually **have breakfast** at seven o'clock. I'm going to **have a shower**.  
Would you like to **have something to eat**? If Bill comes this weekend we'll **have a party**.  
Teresa **had a baby** in June. Are you **having a good time**? 'Have a good flight.' 'Thanks.'*

**1** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use **have, has or had** with words from the box.

a baby   coffee   dinner   a game   a party ✓   a shower   toast

▶ The people next door ..... *had a party* ..... last night and I couldn't sleep.

- 1 I ..... with John yesterday evening.
- 2 My boss usually ..... at 11 o'clock.
- 3 Nicole's going to ..... in August.
- 4 I usually ..... before breakfast.
- 5 We always ..... for breakfast.
- 6 Would you like to ..... of tennis?



We make simple present and past **questions** and **negatives** with **do/does** and **did**.

*We **don't have** parties very often. Does Kurt **have** eggs for breakfast?  
Did you **have** a good journey? We **didn't have** a holiday.*

**2** Make questions (?) and negatives (-).

- ▶ (good time ?) 'We went to Paris at the weekend.' ..... *'Did you have a good time?'*
- ▶ (breakfast -) I got up late this morning, so I ..... *didn't have breakfast.*
- 1 (lunch ?) What time ..... on Sundays?
- 2 (good trip -) Ann was in America last week. ....
- 3 (shower -) The hotel bathroom was very dirty, so I .....
- 4 (good flight ?) Welcome to England, Mr García. ....
- 5 (good game ?) 'Mark and I played tennis this morning.' .....
- 6 (coffee -) ..... before I go to bed.

## LEARN THESE COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITH HAVE (USE A DICTIONARY IF NECESSARY)

*have breakfast, lunch, dinner, (a cup of) tea/coffee, a drink, something to eat/drink  
have eggs/toast for breakfast, have fish for lunch etc   have a wash, a shower, a bath  
have a good time, a bad day, a nice evening, a party, a holiday, a game  
have a good flight/trip/journey etc   have a conversation   have a baby*



# have without do: have got Have you got a cat?

+	I/you/we/they <b>have got</b>	he/she/it <b>has got</b>
?	<b>have</b> I/you etc <b>got?</b>	<b>has</b> he/she/it <b>got?</b>
-	I/you etc <b>have not got</b>	he/she/it <b>has not got</b>
	Contractions: I've, he's etc; haven't, hasn't	

We often use **got** with **have**, especially in spoken English, and especially in the **present**.

This does not change the meaning: we use **have/has got** like **have/has** to talk about **possession** etc.

- **I have got** is the same as **I have**.
- **Have you got?** is the same as **Do you have?** (We don't use *do/does* with *have got*.)
- **She hasn't got** is the same as **She doesn't have**.

**I've got a cat.**      **Has she got a dog?** (NOT *Does she have got ...*)

**I haven't got a car.**      **She's got a sister.**      **You've got beautiful eyes.**      **Have you got a cold?**

## 1 Write about John's possessions etc.

- ▶ a bicycle: ✓ *John's got a bicycle.*
- ▶ suits: 2 *He's got two suits.*
- ▶ a horse: X *He hasn't got a horse.*
- ▶ any children: X *He hasn't got any children.*
- 1 brothers: 2 .....
- 2 a car: X .....
- 3 dogs: 3 .....
- 4 a dictionary: ✓ .....
- 5 long hair: X .....
- 6 any sisters: X .....

## 2 Write three sentences about your possessions etc, and three about the possessions of a friend or relation.

- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| 1 I've got ..... | 4 ..... |
| 2 .....          | 5 ..... |
| 3 .....          | 6 ..... |

To make **questions (?)** with **have got**, we put **have/has** before the **subject**.

STATEMENT +: **I have got** a cold.

**Harry's got** a fast car.

**Amy and Juan have got** tickets.

QUESTION ? : **Have you got** a cold?

**Has Harry got** a fast car?

**Have Amy and Juan got** tickets?

## 3 Beth and Tom have got a lot of money. Ask questions with have got.

- ▶ they / big house *Have they got a big house?*
- 1 they / big garden .....
- 2 Beth / good job .....
- 3 Tom / big car .....
- 4 they / plane .....
- 5 they / any horses .....

Past forms with **got** (**I had got** etc) are **unusual**. We **don't** use **got** in the **future**.

She **had** a fast car. (MORE NATURAL THAN *She had got a fast car.*)      I **will have**. (NOT *I will have got.*)

# be and have: more practice

## 1 Contractions. Rewrite these sentences with contractions.

- ▶ John is tired. *John's tired.*
- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 They were not ready. .... | 5 She will not be late. ....     |
| 2 We are all here. ....     | 6 You have got my keys. ....     |
| 3 I am not a student. ....  | 7 I have not got much time. .... |
| 4 Where is your house? .... | 8 Franz does not live here. .... |

## 2 Contractions. Rewrite these sentences without contractions.

- ▶ I wasn't ready. *I was not ready.*
- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Tom's late. ....            | 5 She's got two sisters. ....     |
| 2 I won't have time. ....     | 6 She's right. ....               |
| 3 Anna's hungry. ....         | 7 Emma's got beautiful eyes. .... |
| 4 He doesn't have a car. .... | 8 There's a letter for you. ....  |

## 3 Be. Make questions and negatives. Use negative contractions.

- ▶ It's summer. (hot) *Is it hot? No, it's not hot. (OR No, it isn't hot.)*
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 He's Chinese. (from Beijing) ....              |  |
| 2 He was ill. (in bed) ....                      |  |
| 3 We'll be late. (very late) ....                |  |
| 4 Her room's cheap. (very big) ....              |  |
| 5 They were students. (at university) ....       |  |
| 6 She was in the building. (in her office) ....  |  |
| 7 They'll have something to drink. (coffee) .... |  |
| 8 They're rich. (happy) ....                     |  |

## 4 Have: questions and negatives. Complete the sentences with do or does.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ▶ I <i>do</i> ..... not have much free time. | 4 ..... you have my new address?             |
| ▶ <i>Does</i> ..... Carol have a boyfriend?  | 5 My brother and I ..... not have blue eyes. |
| 1 Dogs ..... not have wings.                 | 6 Maria ..... n't speak English.             |
| 2 ..... England have any high mountains?     | 7 I ..... n't have a headache any more.      |
| 3 Ann ..... n't have a job just now.         | 8 ..... your street have any shops?          |

## 5 There is. Put in expressions from the box.

there's ✓	there are	there was	there weren't	there will be	there won't be
is there	are there	was there	were there	will there be	

- ▶ *There's* ..... somebody at the door.
- |  |
|--|
| 1 I think ..... an election next year.                           |
| 2 I'm hungry. .... anything to eat?                              |
| 3 ..... a fascinating programme on TV last night.                |
| 4 How many people ..... in your family?                          |
| 5 I wanted to buy shoes, but ..... any nice ones in the shops.   |
| 6 ..... many people at the meeting yesterday?                    |
| 7 ..... two policemen at the door. They want to talk to you.     |
| 8 I'm not going to the party. .... any interesting people there. |
| 9 ..... a phone call for me while I was out?                     |
| 10 ..... anybody in the office tomorrow?                         |



**6 Grammar in a text.** Read the text, and then write about yourself.

His name's Nouredin. He's from Rabat, in Morocco. He's a student. He's 21.  
He isn't married. He's got four brothers and two sisters.  
He's interested in music and politics. He isn't interested in sport.

My name's .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



**7 Grammar in a text.** Put in affirmative (+) or negative (-) forms of *be* or *have*.

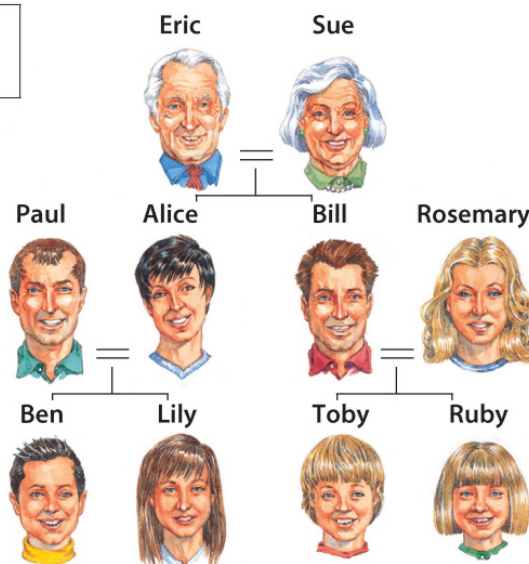
Helen ▶ *is* fourteen. She 1..... at a very nice school; she 2..... interested in the lessons – there 3..... only two teachers that she doesn't like – and she 4..... got lots of friends. (Two years ago she 5..... at a different school; the lessons 6..... very good, and she 7..... many friends, so she 8..... very unhappy.) The school 9..... a long way from Helen's house, so she gets up early. She 10..... a quick wash, and then she 11..... breakfast – cereal and fruit juice if she 12..... hungry. There 13..... a school bus, but if it 14..... very cold her mother takes her by car. In the evenings she 15..... school work; she 16..... much difficulty with this, so she usually finishes quickly. Then she 17..... supper. At ten o'clock she 18..... very tired, so she 19..... a bath and goes to bed. On Saturdays and Sundays she gets up at 12.00, 20..... a quick lunch and goes straight to her computer games.

**8 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: relations.** Make sure you know the words in the box.

Use a dictionary if necessary. Then look at the family tree and write 'true' or 'false' against the sentences.

son	daughter	uncle	aunt	nephew	niece
cousin	grandchild	grandfather	grandmother		

- ▶ Eric and Sue have four grandchildren. *True*
- ▶ Ruby is Bill's grandmother. *False*
- 1 Toby is Bill's son. ....
- 2 Bill is Paul's uncle. ....
- 3 Rosemary is Toby's mother. ....
- 4 Lily is Bill's niece. ....
- 5 Ben is Toby's nephew. ....
- 6 Ruby is Lily's cousin. ....
- 7 Alice is Bill's aunt. ....
- 8 Rosemary is Lily's uncle. ....
- 9 Toby is Ruby's nephew. ....
- 10 Ruby is Paul's niece. ....



**9 Internet exercise.** Can you find these on the internet?

- 1 The name of a song with the words "there is a house" .....
- 2 The name of a song with the words "once I had" .....
- 3 The name of a song with the words "have a party" .....

# be and have: revision test

## 1 Circle the correct form.

- ▶ Is / Are your brother at home?  
1 Where / Who / How is the station?  
2 I / We was in London yesterday.  
3 Are / Have you thirsty?  
4 Alice is / has three brothers.  
5 My sister is / has 25 today.  
6 'I am / have cold.' 'Put on a sweater.'  
7 I want / won't be here next week.  
8 I am / are tired.  
9 Emma is / has very happy today.  
10 There is / are a new secretary in the company.  
11 Did you have / had a good journey?  
12 Do / Does your father have a car?  
13 Do / Have you got a cold?  
14 Will be you / Will you be at the party tonight?  
15 I amn't / I'm not ready.  
16 'Why / Who / How are you?' 'Fine, thanks.'  
17 Did you have / has a good holiday?  
18 It's my birthday next week. I will be / will have 18.  
19 Does John have / has a brother?  
20 How many people is / are there in your family?

## 2 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- ▶ I don't had breakfast today. ....  
1 I'm not ..... I amn't .....  
he's not ..... he isn't .....  
2 Do you got a bicycle? .....  
3 Had you a good journey? .....  
4 Jane is having a shower. ....  
5 My friends was late. ....  
6 Is there any eggs in the fridge? .....  
7 I don't have many friends. ....  
8 I do have two brothers. ....  
9 There won't be a lesson tomorrow. ....  
10 I not had breakfast today. ....

## 3 Change the sentences to questions or negatives.

- ▶ It's Tuesday. - It isn't Tuesday. OR It's not Tuesday.  
1 There's a taxi outside. ? .....  
2 Chris has got a headache. ? .....  
3 Joe has a car. - .....  
4 Ann had a meeting yesterday. ? .....  
5 I had coffee for breakfast. - .....  
6 There will be an English lesson tomorrow. ? .....  
7 I'm hungry. - .....  
8 Petra's got a new car. - .....  
9 She had a nice time at the party. ? .....  
10 The house has got a big garden. ? .....

## 4 Make present (PR), past (PA) or future (F) questions.

- ▶ Peter / Irish (PR) Is Peter Irish?  
▶ Jane / have breakfast this morning (PA) Did Jane have breakfast this morning?  
1 Rosemary / from London (PR) .....  
2 we / early (F) .....  
3 Sarah / at home (PA) .....  
4 Karim / have a cold (PR) .....  
5 your car / fast (PR) .....  
6 the manager / in America (F) .....  
7 Tim and Anna / students (PA) .....  
8 What time / you have lunch today (F) .....  
9 you / here tomorrow (F) .....  
10 those people / American (PA) .....



## SECTION 2 present tenses

### grammar summary

SIMPLE PRESENT: *I work, she works, he doesn't work* etc

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE: *I am working, she is working, he isn't working* etc

English has **two 'present' tenses**.

- We use the **simple present** mostly to talk about **things that are always true**, and **things that happen repeatedly**.  
*Dogs **eat** meat. My grandmother **lives** in Brighton. I **work** every Saturday.*
- We use the **present progressive** (or 'present continuous') to talk about things that are happening **just around the time when we speak**.  
*Look! The dog's **eating** your shoe. I'm **working hard** these days.*
- We can also use the **present progressive** to talk about the **future** (see page 38).  
*I'm **seeing** Lucy tomorrow.*

### Some old songs

I like myself

I believe in love

She's leaving home

Am I asking too much?

Is she really going out with him?

Where are you going?

Smoke gets in your eyes

I love Paris in the springtime

She loves me

She loves you

I'm crying

I'm flying

Why do I love you?

Why do fools fall in love?

Why do lovers break each other's hearts?

I don't want to do it



# simple present\* affirmative *I work; you work; she works*

+	I work	you work	he/she/it works	we work	they work
	I live	you live	he/she/it lives	we live	they live
	I stop	you stop	he/she/it stops	we stop	they stop

*I work* in a bank.      *He works* in a restaurant.  
*You live* near my brother.      *She lives* in Liverpool.  
*We stop* the lessons at 5.00.      *The train stops* at York.

## HOW TO MAKE HE/SHE/IT FORMS

- **most verbs:** + **-s**    work → works    know → knows    rain → rains
- **-s, -sh, -ch, -x:** + **-es**    pass → passes    wash → washes    teach → teaches    mix → mixes
- **exceptions:**    go → goes    do → does    have → has

### 1 Write the he/she/it forms.

catch ✓	come ✓	cook	drink	fetch	fix	live	miss	push
read	run	smoke	stand	start	touch	watch	wish	write

+ -S:    comes    .....  
 .....  
 + -ES:    catches    .....  
 .....  
 .....

## VERBS ENDING IN -Y

- **vowel + y**    -ay, -ey, -oy, -uy: + **-s**    say → says
- **consonant + y**    -dy, -ly, -py, -ry, etc: **-y → -ies**    fly → flies

### 2 Write the he/she/it forms.

buy ✓	carry ✓	copy	enjoy	fry	marry	play	stay	study	try
-------	---------	------	-------	-----	-------	------	------	-------	-----

+ -S:    buys    .....  
 -Y → -IES:    carries    .....  
 .....

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

- ▶ eats dog too your much  
 Your dog eats too much.  
 .....  
 1 live I that house in  
 .....  
 2 bank Kim in a works  
 .....  
 3 badly violin plays the very Claire  
 .....  
 4 Scotland those from children come  
 .....  
 5 young very look you  
 .....

### 4 Circle the correct answers.

- ▶ We / My friend always wear old clothes.  
 ▶ You / John always wears nice clothes.  
 1 We all / The boss thinks you're wonderful.  
 2 I / Catherine want a new job.  
 3 Bread / Books costs a lot.  
 4 Andy / Andy and Pete sings very well.  
 5 Sophy / Sophy and Ian like parties.  
 6 You / She drive too fast.  
 7 Our cat / Our cats never catches mice.  
 8 That child / Children makes a lot of noise.  
 9 That bus / All those buses go to the station.  
 10 My father / My mother and father teaches English.

\* Also called 'present simple'

# simple present: use *I work in a bank.*

We use the **simple present** to talk about:

- things that are **always true**.

The sun **rises** in the east. My parents **live** near Dover.

- habits and things that happen **repeatedly**.

Joe **plays** golf on Saturdays.



We **often** use the **simple present** with words that tell you **how often**: for example *always, never, often, sometimes, usually, once a day, twice a week, every year, all the time*.

She **always forgets** my birthday.

I **often get** headaches.

You **never listen** to me.

We **play** basketball **twice a week**.

It **rains all the time** here.

## 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of verbs from the boxes.

ask   get up ✓   go   make   play   speak

- ▶ Peter always **gets up** late on Sundays.
- 1 Ann and John sometimes ..... tennis at weekends.
- 2 My mother often ..... French at home.
- 3 Small children ..... questions all the time.
- 4 Sarah ..... to Oxford to see her mother twice a week.
- 5 I ..... more mistakes in English when I'm tired.

forget   get   listen   live   watch

- 6 I often ..... people's names.
- 7 We usually ..... to music in the car.
- 8 My brother ..... in Vancouver.
- 9 I ..... a lot of films on TV.
- 10 My parents ..... all their food from supermarkets.

## 2 Choose suitable verbs in the correct forms to complete the sentences.

- ▶ The sun **sets** in the west. (*live, rise, set*)
- 1 That woman ..... that she ..... everything. (*know, think, run, wash*)
- 2 Our son ..... karate. (*read, study, write*)
- 3 Alice ..... to go skiing every year. (*try, play, say*)
- 4 You always ..... very nice clothes. (*look, start, wear*)
- 5 Andy always ..... his car on Saturdays. (*buy, sell, wash*)
- 6 Most people ..... for other people. (*talk, work, teach*)
- 7 That child never ..... 'Thank you'. (*like, say, sing*)
- 8 He ..... in the same chair every evening. (*know, like, sit, stand*)
- 9 My father ..... TV most evenings. (*listen, think, watch*)
- 10 We always ..... what we can't have. (*want, get, forget*)

We do not use a present tense to talk about **how long** something has lasted (see page 65).

*I have known her since 1990. (NOT I know her since 1990.)*

# simple present negatives *I don't know. She doesn't ski.*

-	<i>I do not work   you do not work   he/she/it <b>does not</b> work   we/they do not work</i>
	Contractions: <i>don't, doesn't</i>

We make simple present negatives (-) with **do/does not** + infinitive (without to).

STATEMENT +	NEGATIVE -
<i>I know</i>	<i>I do not know (NOT <del>I know not</del>)</i>
<i>You think</i>	<i>You do not think</i>
<i>He likes</i>	<i>He does not like</i>
<i>She remembers</i>	<i>She does not remember</i>
<i>It helps</i>	<i>It does not help</i>
<i>We want</i>	<i>We do not want</i>
<i>They understand</i>	<i>They do not understand</i>

## 1 Make negative sentences. Use **do not** or **does not**.

- I play chess. (*cards*) ..... *I do not play cards.*
- 1 You speak very good Arabic. (*Chinese*) .....
- 2 Bill plays the piano very well. (*guitar*) .....
- 3 We agree about most things. (*holidays*) .....
- 4 Alan and John live near me. (*George and Andrew*) .....
- 5 My father writes novels. (*poetry*) .....
- 6 Barbara works in London. (*live*) .....
- 7 Henry likes old books. (*parties*) .....

## 2 Make negative sentences. Use **don't** or **doesn't**.

- 1 The train stops at Bristol. (*Cardiff*) It.....
- 2 I like jazz. (*pop music*) .....
- 3 Peter remembers names very well. (*faces*) .....
- 4 We know our Member of Parliament. (*his wife*) .....
- 5 Alice teaches engineering. (*mathematics*) .....
- 6 The children play football on Mondays. (*hockey*) .....
- 7 The shops open on Sunday mornings. (*afternoons*) .....

## 3 Complete the negative sentences, using words from the box.

You can use **do not / does not** or **don't / doesn't**, as you like.

fish	in Britain	much petrol ✓	much tennis
on Sundays	Russian	your phone number	

- My car / use ..... *My car doesn't use much petrol.*
- 1 Our cat / like .....
- 2 Melinda / speak .....
- 3 I / remember .....
- 4 Oranges / grow .....
- 5 The postman / come .....
- 6 We / play .....



#### 4 Choose one verb to make each sentence negative.

- It *doesn't snow* ..... very often in San Francisco. (*snow, sing, play*)
- I like football, but I ..... cricket at all. (*think, like, remember*)
  - She lives in Japan, but she ..... a word of Japanese. (*sing, work, speak*)
  - I'm sorry – I ..... your name. (*eat, remember, work*)
  - He works in New York, but I ..... what he does. (*know, use, come*)
  - Mary's really tired, but she ..... to go to bed. (*help, want, walk*)
  - We ..... a big flat – just one bedroom. (*work, play, want*)
  - Phil ..... very hard, but he makes a lot of money. (*work, stand, stop*)
  - Gemma's parents ..... I'm the right man for their daughter. (*write, read, think*)

#### 5 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: games

Look at the table, and write five or more sentences like this:

*Ann plays tennis, but she doesn't play cards.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....










.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

									
	tennis	football	rugby	basketball	baseball	chess	cards	hockey	badminton
Ann	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Pete	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Joe	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Sarah	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

#### 6 What games do you play? And what games do you not play?

.....

.....

NOTE: one negative word is enough (see page 115).

**Nobody** understands me. (NOT ~~Nobody~~ doesn't understand me.)

She **never** phones me. (NOT ~~She~~ doesn't never phone me.)

# simple present questions *Do you remember me?*

**?** *do I work? do you work? does he/she/it work? do we work? do they work?*

We make simple present **questions (?)** with **do/does** + **subject** + **infinitive** (without to).

STATEMENT +	QUESTION ?
<i>I know</i>	<i>Do I know?</i>
<i>You think</i>	<i>Do you think? (NOT <del>Think you?</del>)</i>
<i>He likes</i>	<i>Does he like? (NOT <del>Does he likes?</del>)</i>
<i>She remembers</i>	<i>Does she remember?</i>
<i>It helps</i>	<i>Does it help?</i>
<i>We want</i>	<i>Do we want?</i>
<i>They understand</i>	<i>Do they understand?</i>

## 1 Put in **do** or **does**.

- ▶ *Do* ..... you know my friend Andy?
- ▶ *Does* ..... this bus go to Cambridge?
- 1 ..... Ann want to come with us?
- 2 ..... your parents live near here?
- 3 ..... you speak Chinese?
- 4 ..... Sarah go to school on Saturdays?
- 5 ..... this shop sell stamps?
- 6 ..... Bill and Harry play golf?

## 2 Make questions.

- ▶ They smoke. *Do they smoke?*
- ▶ Ashley teaches French. *Does Ashley teach French?*
- 1 The Oxford bus stops here. ....
- 2 The teachers know her. ....
- 3 You play the piano. ....
- 4 John works in a restaurant. ....
- 5 This train stops at York. ....
- 6 We need more eggs. ....
- 7 Fatima likes parties. ....
- 8 Peter speaks Spanish well. ....

Do you know all these **question words**?

*what when where who why how how much how many what time*

*What do you think? (NOT ~~What think you?~~) Where does Lucy live? (NOT ~~Where lives Lucy?~~)*

*How much does this cost? (NOT ~~How much this costs?~~)*

*What time does the train leave? (NOT ~~What time the train leaves?~~)*

## 3 Choose the correct subject.

- ▶ How much does *the ticket* ..... cost? (*the ticket / the tickets*)
- 1 Where do ..... live? (*your daughter / your children*)
- 2 What time does ..... start? (*the lesson / the lessons*)
- 3 What do ..... want? (*you / the girl*)
- 4 When does ..... finish? (*the holidays / the holiday*)
- 5 Why do ..... talk so fast? (*that woman / those women*)
- 6 What do ..... think of the new boss? (*you / she*)

→ For questions without *do*, like *Who lives here?*, see pages 108–109.

#### 4 Choose the correct question word and put in *do* or *does*.

how    how many    how much ✓    what    when    where    why

- *How much does* ..... the ticket cost?
- 1 ..... your children live?
- 2 ..... she want?
- 3 ..... the holidays start?
- 4 ..... the teacher talk so fast?
- 5 ..... languages ..... he speak?
- 6 ..... you pronounce this word?

#### 5 Make questions.

- Where / she live? *Where does she live?* .....
- 1 What / you want? .....
- 2 What / this word mean? .....
- 3 What time / the film start? .....
- 4 How much / those shoes cost? .....
- 5 Why / she need money? .....
- 6 How / this camera work? .....
- 7 Where / you buy your meat? .....
- 8 Who / you want to see? .....

#### 6 Do you know all these simple present questions? Study them, and then put the correct question into each conversation.

*How do you pronounce this word?    How do you spell that?    What does this word mean?*  
*How much does it cost / do they cost?    Do you know Anna?    Where do you live/work?*  
*What do you do? (= 'What is your job?')    How do you do? (= 'I'm pleased to meet you.')*  
*What time does the train/bus/plane leave/arrive?    What time does the film/concert/class start?*

- 1 ' ..... '
- 'With one c and double s.'
- 2 ' ..... '
- 'I'm a taxi driver.'
- 3 ' ..... '
- 'I don't know. Look in the dictionary.'
- 4 ' ..... '
- 'It gets into the station at 3.00 in the morning.'
- 5 ' ..... '
- '€500.'
- 6 ' ..... '
- 'No, but I know her sister.'
- 7 ' ..... '
- 'How do you do?'
- 8 ' ..... '
- 'I don't know. Look on the cinema programme.'



# simple present: more practice

+	I/you/we/they <b>work</b>	he/she/it <b>works</b>
?	<b>do</b> I/you/we/they <b>work</b> ?	<b>does</b> he/she/it <b>work</b> ?
-	I/you/we/they <b>do not work</b>	he/she/it <b>does not work</b>
Contractions: <i>don't, doesn't</i>		

## 1 Circle the correct answers.

- Where *do* / *does* your sister live?
- My cat* / *My cats* don't like fish.
- This car *don't* / *doesn't* go very fast.
- This train *stop* / *stops* at every station.
- Why *do* English people / English people *do* drink so much tea?
- The post office *doesn't open* / *opens* on Sundays.
- When does *your holiday start* / *start your holiday*?
- My parents both *play* / *plays* golf.
- That café* / *Those cafés* stays open all night.
- Her letters don't *say* / *to say* very much.

## 2 Make sentences.

- ▶ Anu (*live*) in Birmingham + *Anu lives in Birmingham.*
- ▶ you (*speak*) Chinese ? *Do you speak Chinese?*
- ▶ Sarah (*like*) classical music - *Sarah doesn't like classical music.*
- 1 I (*like*) getting up early -
- 2 you (*want*) something to drink ?
- 3 Dan (*play*) football on Saturdays +
- 4 you (*remember*) her phone number ?
- 5 that clock (*work*) -
- 6 she often (*fly*) to Paris on business +
- 7 it (*rain*) much here in summer -
- 8 elephants (*eat*) meat ?
- 9 he (*think*) he can sing ?
- 10 we (*need*) a new car +

## 3 Make sentences like the ones in Exercise 2. Write about yourself.

- I like
- I don't like
- I want
- I don't want
- I need
- I don't need
- I often
- I never
- I always



# present progressive\*: forms *I'm reading; I'm not working.*

+	<i>I am working</i>	<i>you are working</i>	<i>he/she/it is working</i>	<i>we/they are working</i>
-	<i>I am not working</i>	<i>you are not working</i>	<i>he/she/it is not working</i>	<i>etc</i>
	Contractions: <i>I'm, you're, he's</i> etc (not) ...ing; <i>you aren't, he isn't</i> etc ...ing <i>What's he ...ing?, Where's she ...ing?, When's it ...ing?</i> etc			

We make **present progressive** verbs with **be** (*I am, you are* etc – see page 2) + ...ing.

*John is studying Russian. I'm not working today.*

We use **contractions** (*I'm, John's, isn't* etc) in **conversation** and **informal writing**.

## 1 Make present progressive affirmative (+) and negative (-) sentences.

- ▶ The lesson *is starting* ..... now. (start +)
- ▶ Jenny *isn't working* ..... today. (work -)
- 1 You ..... too fast. (talk +)
- 2 The cat ..... a bird. (eat +)
- 3 Kevin ..... dinner now. (cook +)
- 4 I ..... this party. (enjoy -)
- 5 I ..... a good book. (read +)
- 6 It ..... now. (rain -)
- 7 You ..... to me. (listen -)
- 8 I ..... very happy today. (feel +)
- 9 Peter ..... to school this week. (go -)
- 10 We ..... a bit of English. (learn +)

### HOW TO MAKE -ING FORMS

- **most verbs: + -ing**      *work* → *working*      *sleep* → *sleeping*
- **verbs ending in -e: (x) + -ing**      *make* → *making*      *hope* → *hoping*
- **-ie changes to y + -ing**      *lie* → *lying*

## 2 Write the -ing forms of these verbs.

break *breaking*    clean .....    come .....    die .....    enjoy .....  
go .....    live .....    make .....    play .....    sing .....  
start .....    wash .....    write .....

### DOUBLING (*stopping, running* etc)

- **one vowel + one consonant**  
→ **double consonant + -ing**      *stop* → *stopping* (NOT *stoping*)      *run* → *running*
- **two vowels: don't double**      *sleep* → *sleeping*      *wait* → *waiting* (NOT *waitting*)
- **two consonants: don't double**      *want* → *wanting* (NOT *wantting*)      *help* → *helping*
- **Only double in STRESSED syllables**      *beGIN* → *beginning* BUT *HAPpen* → *happening*

## 3 Write the -ing forms of these verbs.

get .....    feel .....    put .....    hit .....  
jump .....    rain .....    rob .....    shop .....  
shout .....    sit .....    slim .....    dream .....  
stand .....    talk .....    turn .....  
ANswer .....    OPen .....    VIsit .....    forGET .....

\* Also called 'present continuous'



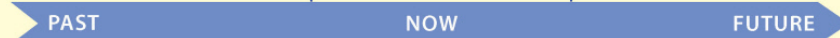
# present progressive: use *I'm working just now.*

We use the **present progressive** to say that things are happening **now** or **around now**.

*I'm working just now.*

*It's raining again.*

*Jane's taking driving lessons.*



*I'm sorry, I can't come out. I'm working just now.* (Compare: *I work every day.* – see page 17.)

*Look – it's raining again.* (Compare: *It rains every day here.*)

*Jane's taking driving lessons.* (Compare: *A lot of people take lessons with that driving school.*)

*I'm enjoying this party.* (Compare: *I usually enjoy parties.*)

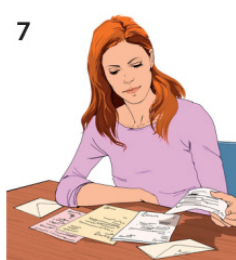
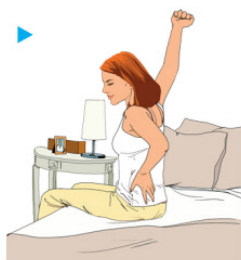
## 1 Make present progressive sentences.

- ▶ Emma / read / the newspaper. *Emma's reading the newspaper.*
- 1 The baby / cry / again. ....
- 2 It / snow / hard. ....
- 3 You / look / very beautiful today. ....
- 4 Your coffee / get / cold. ....
- 5 I / play / a lot of football this year. ....
- 6 We / wait / for a phone call. ....
- 7 Chris and Helen / spend / a week in France. ....

## 2 Look at the pictures and use the verbs in the box to say what Helen is doing.

brush brush drink get up ✓ go listen open read read wash

- ▶ *She's getting up.*
- 1 ..... her face.
- 2 ..... her teeth.
- 3 ..... to the radio.
- 4 ..... coffee.
- 5 ..... the newspaper.
- 6 ..... her hair.
- 7 ..... letters.
- 8 ..... the door.
- 9 ..... to work.





# present progressive negatives *He's not listening to me.*

-	<i>I am not working   you are not working   he/she/it is not working   we/they are not working</i>
	Contractions: <i>I'm not, you're not; he's/she's/it's not, we're not, they're not</i> Or: <i>you/we/they aren't, he/she/it isn't</i>

We make present progressive negatives with **am/are/is not + ...ing**.

*I'm not working this week.*

## 1 Choose the right verbs and make negative (–) present progressive sentences.

- ▶ I (write, play, ask) you for a lot of money. *I'm not asking you for a lot of money.*
- 1 He (listen, stand, start) to me. ....
- 2 I (rain, work, get) today. ....
- 3 It (wear, rain, speak) now. ....
- 4 She (wear, look, wait) a coat. ....
- 5 John's students (wait, like, learn) very much. ....
- 6 We (enjoy, fly, read) this film. ....
- 7 You (live, wait, eat) much these days. ....
- 8 I (sleep, stand, expect) to pass the exam. ....
- 9 My computer (pay, work, write). ....
- 10 I (stop, play, give) much tennis these days. ....

## 2 Write negative ends for the sentences.

- ▶ It's cold, but (– snow) *it's not snowing.*
- ▶ I'm a teacher, but (– work just now) *I'm not working just now.*
- 1 He's a good footballer, but (– play well today) .....
- 2 They are in England now, but (– live in London) .....
- 3 It's a new car, but (– run well) .....
- 4 Everybody says this is a good book, but (I – enjoy it) .....
- 5 It's summer, but (the sun – shine) .....
- 6 I'm a student, but (– study at university) .....
- 7 She sings when she's happy, but (– sing just now) .....
- 8 I don't have any problems, but (– sleep well these days) .....
- 9 We're on holiday, but (– have a good time) .....
- 10 I'm crying, but (– cry because of you) .....

## 3 Complete the sentences, using the verbs in the box.

not work   not listen   not rain   not move   not eat

- 1 The train .....
- 2 The children .....
- 3 It .....
- 4 The cat .....
- 5 John .....



**NOTE:** We **do not** use a present tense to say **how long** something has lasted (see page 65).

*I've been waiting since 9.00. (NOT I'm waiting since 9.00.)*

# present progressive questions *Is it raining?*

? am I working? are you working? is he/she/it working? are we/they working?

We make **present progressive questions** with **am/are/is** + **subject** + **...ing**

STATEMENT + : *It is* raining.      *You are* working.      *The children are* making something.

QUESTION ? : *Is it* raining?      *Are you* working?      What *are the children* making?

## 1 Make questions.

- ▶ everybody / listen / to me ? *Is everybody listening to me?*
- 1 you / wait / for somebody ?
- 2 your boyfriend / enjoy / the concert ?
- 3 those men / take / our car ?
- 4 you / talk / to me ?
- 5 it / snow ?
- 6 we / go / too fast ?
- 7 your computer / work ?
- 8 you read / that newspaper ?
- 9 the bus / come ?
- 10 somebody / cook lunch ?

## 2 Complete the questions.

- ▶ 'Those people aren't speaking English.' 'What language *are they speaking?*'
- 1 'Bill's writing something on the wall.' 'I can't see – what'
- 2 'The train's stopping!' 'Why'
- 3 'They're studying now.' 'What'
- 4 'They're playing a game.' 'What game'
- 5 'I'm going now. Goodbye.' 'Wait! Where'
- 6 'Nadia's telephoning somebody.' 'Who'
- 7 'The baby's eating something.' 'What'
- 8 'Sue's working as a secretary.' 'Where'
- 9 'I'm cooking something good.' 'What'
- 10 'I'm not living with my parents.' 'Where'

## 3 Put in question words and make present progressive questions. (More than one answer may be possible.)

- ▶ you / do *What are you doing?*
- 1 you / go now
- 2 Anne / cry
- 3 he / write
- 4 you / telephone
- 5 they / live
- 6 your brother / study English
- 7 you / cook
- 8 those people / look at me
- 9 the dog / eat
- 10 the children / do



# present progressive: more practice

+	I <b>am</b> working	you <b>are</b> working	he/she/it/ <b>is</b> working	we/they <b>are</b> working
?	<b>am</b> I working?	<b>are</b> you working?	<b>is</b> /he/she/it working?	<b>are</b> we/they working?
-	I <b>am not</b> working	you <b>are not</b> working	he/she/it/ <b>is not</b> working etc	
Contractions: I'm, you're, he's etc (not) ...ing; you aren't, he isn't etc ...ing				

## 1 Put the words in the correct order. Use contractions (e.g. it's) where possible.

- ▶ me you talking are to ? *Are you talking to me?*
- 1 getting are you up ?
- 2 raining is again it .
- 3 not you are listening .
- 4 going where you are ?
- 5 talking fast too I am ?
- 6 I film enjoying not this am .
- 7 laughing those people at are me why ?
- 8 am for you I cooking this not .
- 9 you what drinking are ?
- 10 the baby eating the is newspaper .

## 2 Make present progressive sentences.

- ▶ I / look for / the station + *I'm looking for the station.*
- ▶ you / work / tonight ? *Are you working tonight?*
- ▶ it / rain - *It's not raining.*
- 1 Peter / try / to save money +
- 2 why / those children / cry ?
- 3 your friends / play football / this afternoon ?
- 4 she / look / very well today -
- 5 I think she / make / a big mistake +
- 6 you / wear / your usual glasses -
- 7 I / start / to learn Spanish +
- 8 the 10.15 train / run / today ?
- 9 David / live with his parents / any more -
- 10 what / you / do / in my room ?

## 3 Complete the text with verbs from the boxes.

1-5: come ✓ look not wear snow walk wear

And Mrs Alexander ▶ *is coming* down the steps of the plane now. It is very cold and it  
 1..... heavily, but she 2..... very happy. She 3..... a dark blue  
 dress with a black coat and boots, but she 4..... a hat. She really is a very beautiful woman.  
 Her husband 5..... down the steps with her.

6-11: kiss look return say stop try

Now Mrs Alexander and her husband 6..... at the crowd and smiling. The photographers  
 7..... to get nearer, but the police 8..... them. What a day! At last, after  
 twenty years, this wonderful woman 9..... to her own country. Now the President  
 10..... her hand. What 11..... he ..... to her, do you think?



# the two present tenses: the difference

SIMPLE PRESENT: <i>I work etc</i>	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE: <i>I'm working etc</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>things that are <b>always true</b></li> <li>things that happen <b>all the time, repeatedly, often, sometimes, never</b> etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>things that are happening <b>now</b></li> <li>things that are happening <b>around now</b></li> </ul>
<i>The sun <b>rises</b> in the east.</i> <i>She often <b>wears</b> red.</i> <i>I <b>play</b> tennis.</i>	<i>The sun <b>is not shining</b> today.</i> <i>She's <b>wearing</b> a blue dress.</i> <i>I'm <b>playing</b> a lot of tennis these days.</i>

## 1 Put the expressions in the correct places.

every day ✓ just now nearly always now ✓ on Fridays these days  
 this afternoon today very often when I'm tired

SIMPLE PRESENT: <i>I work etc</i>	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE: <i>I'm working etc</i>
<i>every day</i> ..... ..... .....	<i>now</i> ..... ..... .....

## 2 Use the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

chase ✓ chase drive eat fly play play rain sell speak work write

Cats *chase* ..... mice. Cows ..... grass. Planes ..... It often .....  
 1 2 3



But *this cat is not chasing mice.* But this cow ..... But this ..... But ..... now.

Luke ..... hard. Ann ..... tennis. John ..... English. Bill ..... a bus.  
 4 5 6 7



But ..... today. But ..... now. But ..... But .....

This shop ..... books. Carol ..... the piano. Simon ..... poetry. Dogs ..... cats.  
 8 9 10 11



But ..... But she ..... But ..... But this .....

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms.

- ▶ *'Do you smoke?'* ..... 'No, never.' (you / smoke)
- ▶ *'What are you eating?'* ..... 'A cheese sandwich.' (you / eat)
- 1 'Where ..... these days?' 'In a garage.' (she / work)
- 2 '..... here in summer?' 'Not very often.' (it / rain)
- 3 'Bonjour.' 'Sorry, I ..... French.' (not speak)
- 4 'Your English ..... better.' 'Oh, thank you.' (get)
- 5 '..... golf?' 'Yes, but not very well.' (you / play)
- 6 'Who ..... to?' 'My boyfriend.' (you / write)
- 7 'Where's Suzanne?' '..... now.' (she / come)
- 8 Well, goodnight. .... to bed. (I / go)
- 9 Water ..... at 100°C. (boil)
- 10 '..... ?' 'Not yet.' (that water / boil)
- 11 '..... ?' 'I can't see it.' (the bus / come)
- 12 'That man ..... all the time.'
- 'Yes, and he ..... ' (talk; never listen)
- 13 'What's Peter's job?' '..... film scripts.' (he / write)
- 14 'Summer's coming.' 'Yes, ..... warmer.' (it / get)
- 15 'How often ..... ?' 'Every weekend.' (you / see your parents)
- 16 'Where's your brother?' '..... from Scotland today.' (he / come back)
- 17 '..... fast?' 'Yes, always. Too fast.' (John / drive)
- 18 'Come and have a drink.' 'Not now. I ..... a phone call.' (wait for)
- 19 'What ..... at?' 'A very strange bird.' (you / look)
- 20 'What kind of music ..... ' 'All kinds.' (you / like)

### 4 Make true sentences about yourself.

- ▶ I often *play tennis* ....., but *I am not playing tennis* ..... now. (play)
- 1 I often ....., but I ..... now. (play)
- 2 I sometimes ....., but I ..... now. (wear)
- 3 I often ....., but I ..... now. (speak)
- 4 I often ....., but I ..... now. (listen)
- 5 I sometimes ....., but I ..... now. (read)
- 6 I often ....., but I ..... now. (watch)
- 7 I sometimes ....., but I ..... now. (buy)
- 8 I often ....., but I ..... now. (eat)
- 9 I often ....., but I ..... now. (drink)
- 10 I never ....., and I ..... now. (?)

*I never vote for anybody. I always vote against.* (W C Fields)

I never travel without my diary.  
One should always have something  
sensational to read in the train.  
(Oscar Wilde)

I never think of the future.  
It comes soon enough.  
(Albert Einstein)

*When a dog bites a man, that is not news,  
because it happens so often. But if a man  
bites a dog, that is news.*

(John B Bogart, American newspaper editor)

*When a woman isn't beautiful, people  
always say, 'You have lovely eyes, you  
have lovely hair'.*

(Anton Chekhov)



# non-progressive verbs *I don't understand.*

Some verbs are most often used in simple tenses, not progressive, even if we mean 'just now'.

*I like this weather.* (NOT *I'm liking this weather.*)      *What does he want?* (NOT *What is he wanting?*)

## THE MOST IMPORTANT NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS

*believe, hate, hope, know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, remember, seem, think (= 'have an opinion'), understand, want*

*I hate this music.*      *'We're late.' 'I know.'*      *I love that colour.*      *Do you understand?*  
*What does this mean?*      *I need some help.*      *'Tea?' 'I prefer juice.'*      *Ayesha seems unhappy.*

Note also the expressions *It doesn't matter* (= 'It's not important') and *I see* (= 'I understand').

*'I'm sorry I'm late.' 'It doesn't matter.'*      *'There's a problem.' 'I see.'*

### 1 Make sentences.

- ▶ Ayesha / seem / unhappy today + *Ayesha seems unhappy today.*
- ▶ you / need / help ? *Do you need help?*
- ▶ I / know / her name - *I don't know her name.*
- 1 what / this word / mean ? .....
- 2 Rob / want / to see the doctor - .....
- 3 she / love / me ! + .....
- 4 Peter / seem / tired + .....
- 5 we / need / a new car - .....
- 6 you / know / that man ? .....
- 7 I / hate / this cold weather + .....
- 8 you / like / this music ? .....
- 9 I / remember / her address - .....
- 10 you / understand / this letter ? .....

### 2 Complete the sentences with verbs from the boxes.

hope   like   need   not matter   not understand   prefer   not remember   want ✓

- ▶ What *does* Paul *want* for his birthday?
- 1 'Przepraszam!' 'Sorry, I .....
- 2 'Would you like some coffee?' 'No, thank you. I ..... tea, if that's OK.'
- 3 'What do you think of this music?' 'I ..... it.'
- 4 I'm going to the shops. .... we ..... anything?
- 5 'I've broken a cup.' 'It .....
- 6 I ..... it doesn't rain tomorrow.
- 7 Sorry, I ..... your name.

believe   hate   not know   love   mean   see   think

- 8 ..... you ..... what she told you?
- 9 I ..... her name or address.
- 10 ..... you ..... it's going to rain?
- 11 'We've got a problem.' 'I .....
- 12 'You're crazy!' 'What ..... you ..... ?'
- 13 If you ..... me, why can't we get married?
- 14 My father likes most music, but he ..... rock.



SOME USEFUL EXPRESSIONS WITH NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS:

*I hope so. I hope not. I think so. I don't think so. It depends. I don't mind. (= 'It doesn't matter to me.')*

*'Will you pass your exam?' 'I hope so.' 'Is it going to rain?' 'I hope not.'*

*'Is that Maria over there?' 'Yes, I think so.' 'Are you free on Sunday?' 'I don't think so.'*

*'Can you help me?' 'It depends. What do you want me to do?'*

*'What would you like to drink?' 'I don't mind.'*

**3 Choose the best expressions to complete the conversations.**

- ▶ 'Is Ingrid enjoying her holiday?' *'I hope so.'* / *'I don't mind.'*
- 1 'Agresti, min ruggide flochsach?' *'I don't think so.'* / *'I don't understand.'*
- 2 'We're not happy with your work.' *'I hope so.'* / *'I see.'*
- 3 'Is Jeremy coming to dinner?' *'I see.'* / *'I hope not.'*
- 4 'Do you like this music?' *'I think so.'* / *'I don't remember.'*
- 5 'Is that Olivia getting into the taxi?' *'I know.'* / *'I don't think so.'*
- 6 'Who wrote 'War and Peace'?' *'It depends.'* / *'I don't know.'*
- 7 'It's Tuesday.' *'I think so.'* / *'I know.'*
- 8 'Can you lend me some money?' *'It depends.'* / *'It doesn't matter.'*
- 9 'We're too early.' *'I don't know.'* / *'It doesn't matter.'*
- 10 'What's Phil's address?' *'I don't remember.'* / *'It depends.'*
- 11 'Sorry, this coffee isn't very good.' *'I don't mind.'* / *'I hope so.'*
- 12 'Will you pass your exam?' *'I hope so.'* / *'I don't remember.'*
- 13 'Is Pete in his office?' *'I don't think so.'* / *'I see.'*
- 14 'Is it going to rain?' *'It depends.'* / *'I hope not.'*
- 15 'Can you help me?' *'I think so.'* / *'I don't remember.'*

**4 Write personal answers.**

- ▶ Will everybody in the world speak English one day? *..... I think so. / I don't think so. / I hope so. / I hope not. / I don't mind. / I don't know. ....*
- 1 Is your English getting better? .....
- 2 Will you be rich and famous one day? .....
- 3 What were you doing at 8.00 in the morning on February 16th last year? .....
- 4 How many stars are there in the sky? .....
- 5 Will it rain tomorrow? .....
- 6 Have you got a good government? .....
- 7 Will you live to be 100 years old? .....
- 8 Are there people on other planets? .....
- 9 Are you a nice person? .....
- 10 Will you fall in love next week? .....

WHAT YOU SAY	WHAT THEY SAY	WHAT THEY MEAN
'Do you mind if I sit here?'	'No, please do.'	'Go away.'
'I'm sorry I spilt coffee on you.'	'It doesn't matter at all.'	'You clumsy fool.'
'Can you do something for me?'	'It depends. What is it?'	'Certainly not.'
'What shall I sing?'	'I don't mind. Anything.'	'Don't sing.'
'Do you see what I mean?'	'Yes.'	'No.'
'Shall I wear the blue dress or the green one? Which do you prefer?'	'I don't mind. They're both beautiful.'	'A dress is a dress. What's the difference?'
'You don't seem to like the food.'	'Oh, I do. It's delicious.'	'I hate it.'
'I need to be alone.'	'I see.'	'I don't see.'

# present tenses: more practice

## 1 Question words. Choose words from the box to complete the questions.

how    how many    how much    what    what time    when    where    why

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 ..... do you want for Christmas? | 5 ..... do you usually get up?        |
| 2 ..... does the holiday start?    | 6 ..... rice do you want?             |
| 3 ..... does your sister live?     | 7 ..... do you need to learn English? |
| 4 ..... tickets do you need?       | 8 ..... do you make scrambled eggs?   |

## 2 Simple present. Choose the correct verbs to make simple present sentences.

- ▶ I / hamburgers (+) (like, drink, play) *I like hamburgers.*
- ▶ Henry / French (?) (make, speak, work) *Does Henry speak French?*
- ▶ the buses / on Sundays (-) (speak, play, run) *The buses don't run on Sundays.*
- 1 what language / Brazilians (?) (run, work, speak) .....
- 2 Felix / fast cars (+) (sing, catch, drive) .....
- 3 Annemarie / newspapers (-) (make, read, clean) .....
- 4 my two brothers both / in London (+) (play, speak, work) .....
- 5 dogs / vegetables (-) (walk, eat, pass) .....
- 6 Maria / the piano (-) (play, make, cool) .....
- 7 Peter / at weekends (?) (work, wear, break) .....
- 8 my husband / very well (+) (want, cook, stop) .....
- 9 Roger / to work with animals (+) (want, play, read) .....
- 10 this bus / to Belfast (?) (work, speak, go) .....

## 3 Present progressive. Write true sentences to say what is (not) happening now.

- ▶ I / work *I'm working.*
- 1 I / wear red socks I'm .....
- 2 it / rain .....
- 3 I / listen to music .....
- 4 I / sit on the beach .....
- 5 I / sing .....
- 6 I / think about something beautiful .....
- 7 I / wait for a phone call .....
- 8 the sun / shine .....
- 9 the government / make everybody happy .....
- 10 my English / get better .....

## 4 Progressive and non-progressive verbs. Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ▶ Are you liking this weather? <i>x</i>  | 5 I'm thinking you're wrong. ....             |
| ▶ I'm working today. <i>✓</i>            | 6 That man is looking like your brother. .... |
| 1 You're driving too fast. ....          | 7 Sorry, I'm not understanding. ....          |
| 2 What is this word meaning? ....        | 8 I'm seeing the doctor this morning. ....    |
| 3 I'm not wanting a drink just now. .... | 9 'I can't pay you today.' 'I see.' ....      |
| 4 Where are you living now? ....         | 10 What are you thinking about? ....          |



**5 Grammar in a text.** Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

get up   go   have   like   like   live   look after   not like   not want   work   work ✓

Anna ► *works* ..... in a circus in the south of England. She 1 ..... the animals. Every day she 2 ..... at 5.00, she 3 ..... breakfast in her tent and then she 4 ..... to work with the animals. She 5 ..... her life very much, and she 6 ..... the other people in the circus, but she 7 ..... her boss. She also has problems with her boyfriend, James. He 8 ..... 500 miles away, in Scotland, where he 9 ..... in a bank. He 10 ..... her to stay with the circus.

cry   do   love   not know   not want   not work   read   sit   you think   want

This morning Anna 11 ..... She 12 ..... in her tent. She 13 ..... a letter and she 14 ..... In the letter, James says 'I 15 ..... you to leave the circus and come to Scotland to be with me. I 16 ..... to move to England to be with you, because I'm doing well in my job.' Anna 17 ..... what to do. She 18 ..... James, but she 19 ..... well in her job too. What 20 ..... she should do?

**6 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: clothes.** Use the words in the box to say what the people are (not) wearing. Use a dictionary if necessary.

belt   blouse   boots  
cardigan   coat   dress  
glasses   hat   jacket  
raincoat   shoes   shirt  
skirt   socks   suit  
sweater   trousers



John

Cathy

Sandra

David

*John is wearing a white shirt, a blue sweater, a blue jacket, grey trousers with a blue belt, blue socks and black shoes. He is not wearing glasses.*

Cathy is wearing .....

Sandra .....

David .....

**7 Internet exercise.** Use the internet to get information about a well-known person. Write some of the information (simple present sentences). Some of these words might be useful.

hate   like   live   work   play   travel   often   always   never

.....  
.....



# present tenses: revision test

## 1 Write the simple present *he/she/it* forms.

go *goes* catch ..... cost ..... do ..... enjoy ..... fly .....  
 have ..... hope ..... know ..... live ..... mix ..... pass .....  
 play ..... stand ..... teach ..... think ..... try ..... wash .....  
 wear ..... wish ..... work .....

## 2 Write the *-ing* forms.

call *calling* begin ..... cry ..... die ..... enjoy ..... fly .....  
 forget ..... get ..... happen ..... hold ..... hope ..... learn .....  
 look ..... make ..... open ..... play ..... send ..... sit .....  
 sleep ..... stop ..... take .....

## 3 Put the words in order to make simple present sentences.

- ▶ Phil / dogs / like (+) *Phil likes dogs.*
- ▶ know / you / Anna (?) *Do you know Anna?*
- ▶ open on Sundays / the post office (-) *The post office doesn't open on Sundays.*
- 1 work / you / London (?) .....
- 2 pop music / like / I (-) .....
- 3 where / live / James (?) .....
- 4 coffee / some / want / you (?) .....
- 5 rain / here / it / a lot (+) .....
- 6 I / my / every week / wash / car (+) .....
- 7 Spanish / Luke / speak (-) .....
- 8 friends / football / play / all your (?) .....
- 9 a suit / wear / to the office / I (-) .....
- 10 make / spaghetti carbonara / how / you (?) .....

## 4 Put the words in order to make present progressive sentences.

- 1 sister / my / in Spain / travel (+) .....
- 2 happy / Alice / look / very (-) .....
- 3 the baby / why / cry (?) .....
- 4 for the bus / wait / you (?) .....
- 5 much tennis / I / these days / play (-) .....
- 6 nice / Tim / wear / a / very / raincoat (+) .....
- 7 me / talk / you / about / (?) .....
- 8 walk / slowly / you / too (+) .....
- 9 that / what / eat / child (?) .....
- 10 this / I / enjoy / concert (-) .....

## 5 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 'Where's Melissa?' 'She's coming now.' ..... | 9 I'm seeing the doctor this morning. ....            |
| 2 'Are you smoking?' 'No, never.' .....        | 10 'I can't pay you today.' 'I see.' .....            |
| 3 John cooks dinner just now. ....             | 11 Where are you living now? .....                    |
| 4 I work late most Tuesdays. ....              | 12 What do you think about? .....                     |
| 5 Why is she looking at me? .....              | 13 I think you're wrong. ....                         |
| 6 I'm going skiing every winter. ....          | 14 That man is looking like your brother. ....        |
| 7 You're driving too fast. ....                | 15 'Your English gets better.' 'Oh, thank you.' ..... |
| 8 What is this word meaning? .....             |   |

## SECTION 3 talking about the future

### grammar summary

There are **three** common ways to talk about the **future** in English:

- with the **going to** structure.  
*I'm really **going to stop** smoking.*
- with the **present progressive**.  
*I'm **seeing** John this evening.*
- with **will**.  
*Anna **will be** in the office from 10.00 till 2.00.*

We use **going to** or the **present progressive** especially when the future has some **present** reality: for example to talk about plans that we have already made.

We can sometimes use the **simple present** to talk about the future.

*Her train **arrives** at 15.37.      I'll phone you when I **get** home.  
I'll see you tomorrow if I **have** time.*

### Your horoscope for next week



**AQUARIUS**  
(Jan 21 – Feb 18)

Wednesday will bring money, but the money will bring problems.



**PISCES**  
(Feb 19 – March 20)

It will be a difficult week. Don't travel by train.



**ARIES**  
(Mar 21 – Apr 20)

Some very strange things will happen on Tuesday. Try to laugh about them.



**TAURUS**  
(Apr 21 – May 21)

The week will be full of danger. Stay away from children and animals.



**GEMINI**  
(May 22 – June 21)

Your family will cause problems on Monday. And on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, ...



**CANCER**  
(June 22 – July 22)

The week will bring love, excitement and adventure. But not to you.



**LEO**  
(July 23 – Aug 23)

Stay in bed on Thursday. Don't open the door. Don't answer the phone.



**VIRGO**  
(Aug 24 – Sept 23)

You will meet an exciting stranger. Don't believe anything that he says.



**LIBRA**  
(Sept 24 – Oct 23)

You will spend most of the week in hospital. Good luck.



**SCORPIO**  
(Oct 24 – Nov 22)

The week will be bad in many ways. But not as bad as the following week.



**SAGITTARIUS**  
(Nov 23 – Dec 21)

You will make an unexpected journey. It will end badly.



**CAPRICORN**  
(Dec 22 – Jan 20)

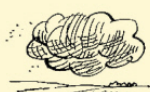
Trouble will come from a horse and a washing machine.



# going to Look – it's going to rain.

+	I am going to drive	you are going to drive	he/she is going to drive etc
?	am I going to drive?	are you going to drive?	is he/she going to drive? etc
-	I am not going to drive	you are not going to drive etc	
For contractions (I'm, aren't etc), see pages 2 and 315.			

We often use **going to** when we can **see the future in the present** – when a future situation is **starting**, or clearly **on the way**.



Look – it's going to rain.

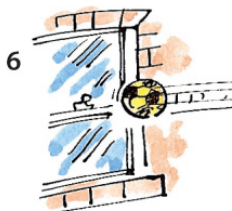


Rebecca's going to have a baby next month.

## 1 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen? Use the words in the box.

- ▶ She is going to post a letter.
- The woman .....
  - He .....
  - She .....
  - The cars .....
  - He .....
  - The ball .....

break the window  
crash  
drink coffee  
have breakfast  
play the piano  
post a letter ✓  
read a letter



We often use **going to** to talk about **intentions** – things that people **have decided** (not) to do.

What **are you going to wear** this evening? I'm **not going to take** a holiday this year.

## 2 Make questions with going to.

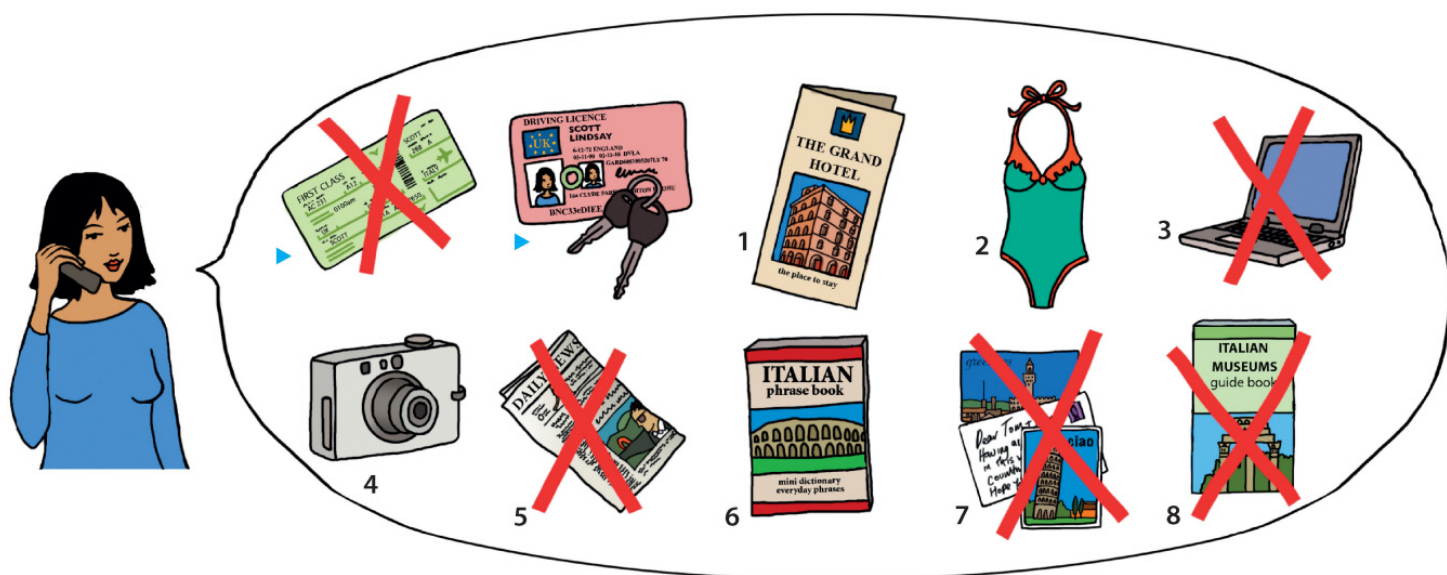
- ▶ you / cook supper Are you going to cook supper?
- ▶ when / your brothers / be here When are your brothers going to be here?
- Jane / change her school .....
  - where / you / put that picture .....
  - what / you / buy for Felix's birthday .....
  - Ethan / play football / tomorrow .....
  - when / you / stop smoking .....
  - Alice / go to university .....
  - you / phone the police .....
  - your mother / come and stay with us .....
  - she / buy that coat .....
  - what / you / tell the boss .....



3 Lindsay is talking about her holiday next week. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

do any work   drive to Italy ✓   fly ✓   learn some Italian   read English newspapers  
stay in a nice hotel   swim a lot   take photos   visit museums   write postcards

- ▶ No, I'm not going to fly. 4 .....
- ▶ I'm going to drive to Italy. 5 .....
- 1 ..... 6 .....
- 2 ..... 7 .....
- 3 ..... 8 .....



4 Make sentences with *going to*.

- ▶ Andy / start school / next week + *Andy is going to start school next week.*
- ▶ you / see the dentist ? *Are you going to see the dentist?*
- ▶ I / work this evening - *I'm not going to work this evening.*
- 1 how / you / get to London ? .....
- 2 when / Monica / come and see us ? .....
- 3 it / snow - .....
- 4 I / cook fish / for lunch + .....
- 5 when / you / see the doctor ? .....
- 6 Angela / marry / her secretary + .....
- 7 John / call / this evening ? .....
- 8 I / stop / playing poker + .....
- 9 everybody / watch the football match + .....
- 10 Sally / get the job - .....

5 Write some sentences about your intentions. Use *I'm (not) going to* ...

- 1 I'm ..... this evening.
- 2 ..... tomorrow.
- 3 ..... next year.
- 4 ..... when I'm old.
- 5 ..... one day.

NOTE: In informal speech (and songs), we often say *gonna* for *going to*.

# present progressive *What are you doing this evening?*

+	I <b>am</b> working	you <b>are</b> working	he/she/it <b>is</b> working	we/they <b>are</b> working
?	<b>am</b> I working?	<b>are</b> you working?	<b>is</b> he/she/it working?	<b>are</b> we/they working?
-	I <b>am not</b> working	you <b>are not</b> working	he/she/it <b>is not</b> working	
For contractions (I'm, aren't etc), see pages 2 and 315.				

We can use the **present progressive** with a **future meaning**, especially when we talk about **plans for a fixed time and/or place**.

'What **are** you **doing** this evening?' 'I'm **staying in**.' Where **are** you **going** on holiday?  
 Joe's **coming** to the theatre with us tomorrow. I'm **starting** a new job next week.

## 1 Make sentences with the present progressive.

- ▶ when / you / come back ? *When are you coming back?*
- ▶ I / go / there again - *I'm not going there again.*
- 1 I / play / baseball tomorrow -
- 2 I / go / to Canada next year -
- 3 we / stay / with Paul and Lucy next week +
- 4 you / work / this evening ?
- 5 what time / your friends / arrive ?
- 6 my company / move / to Scotland next year +
- 7 how / your mother / travel to France ?
- 8 I / see / the dentist on Thursday +
- 9 I / go / to a concert tonight +
- 10 Gary / marry Cathy / after all -

## 2 Look at Harry's diary and correct the sentences.

- ▶ He's staying in Berlin on Friday night.  
*No, he's coming back to England on Friday night.*
- 1 He's seeing John Parker on Sunday afternoon.
- 2 He's going to the Birmingham office by car.
- 3 He's having dinner with Stewart on Tuesday.
- 4 He's going to the theatre on Thursday evening.
- 5 His new secretary is starting on Friday.
- 6 Phil and Monica are going to his wedding on Saturday.

<b>Sunday</b>	John Parker morning	●
<b>Monday</b>	to Birmingham (1.15 train)	●
<b>Tuesday</b>	lunch Stewart 1.00	●
<b>Wednesday</b>	theatre with Ann and Joe	●
<b>Thursday</b>	new secretary starting	●
<b>Friday</b>	to Berlin LH014 8.00; back LH135 16.40	●
<b>Saturday</b>	Phil and Monica's wedding	●

## 3 A friend of yours is going on holiday soon. Write questions.

- ▶ when / leave *When are you leaving?*
- ▶ take / your sister *Are you taking your sister?*
- 1 where / go
- 2 why / go there
- 3 how long / stay
- 4 stay / in one place
- 5 stay / with friends
- 6 how / travel
- 7 take / the dog
- 8 who / go with you
- 9 when / come back



# will: predicting *I think it will rain tomorrow.*

+	I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>will</b> work
?	<b>will</b> I/you/he etc work?
-	I/you/he etc <b>will not</b> work
	Contractions: I'll, you'll etc; won't (= will not)

We use **will + infinitive** to **predict** – to say things that we **think, guess** or **know** about the **future**.

*I think it **will snow** tomorrow.      Be quick, or you'll **miss** your train.*

*Bella **won't be** here this evening.      When **will** you **know** your exam results?*

## 1 Put the words in the correct order to make affirmative (+) sentences.

- ▶ here George be will *George will be here* ..... tomorrow.
- ▶ speak everybody English perhaps will *Perhaps everybody will speak English* ..... in the year 2100.
- 1 begin class will the ..... at 9.30.
- 2 be they'll home ..... soon.
- 3 examination will the difficult be .....
- 4 walk we'll party the to .....
- 5 she not speak will me to .....
- 6 your John answer questions will .....
- 7 Sunday ten years old will Emily be on .....

## 2 Make questions with will.

- 1 what time / tomorrow evening's concert / start ? .....
- 2 when / you and the family / get back / from Paris ? .....
- 3 you / be / here tomorrow ? .....
- 4 you and your mother / be / here tomorrow ? .....
- 5 where / you / be / this evening ? .....
- 6 the children / have enough money / for the journey ? .....
- 7 how soon / you know / the answer ? .....

## 3 Make negatives with won't and questions.

- ▶ 'I *won't finish* ..... this work today.' 'When *will you finish* ..... it?' (finish)
- ▶ 'John *won't be* ..... here tomorrow.' ' *Will he be here* ..... on Tuesday?' (be)
- 1 'Annie ..... here at ten.' 'When ..... here?' (be)
- 2 'I ..... time for lunch.' ' ..... time for a sandwich?' (have)
- 3 'You ..... a pen in there.' 'Where ..... one?' (find)
- 4 'The children ..... to school in Ely.' 'Where ..... ' (go)
- 5 'Dylan ..... much money if he sells that car.' 'How much ..... ' (get)
- 6 'Your car ..... ready today.' 'When ..... ready?' (be)
- 7 'I ..... the exam result today.' 'When ..... it?' (know)

**NOTE:** After *I* and *we*, some people say *shall* instead of *will*. The meaning is the same; *will* is more common in modern English.



# will: deciding, refusing, promising I'll answer it.

We can use **will** when we **decide** or **agree** to do things, and when we talk about **refusing** (saying 'no') and **promising**. We **don't** use the **simple present** in these cases.

OK, I really **will** stop smoking. She **won't** speak to me. I **ll** phone you. (NOT I ~~phone~~ you.)

Things can 'refuse'.

The car **won't** start. This pen **won't** write.

We often use **will** at the moment when we decide something.

'There's someone at the door.' 'I **ll** go.' (NOT I go.) 'That's the phone.' 'I **ll** answer it.'

## 1 Put in words from the box with 'll or won't.

do go shopping go to bed ✓ help open start stop tell ✓ tell wash

- ▶ I'm tired. I think I *ll go to bed.*
- ▶ I don't know what he wants. He *won't tell* us.
- 1 I ..... the cups; can you dry them?
- 2 'Can somebody post my letters?' 'I ..... it.'
- 3 'My motorbike ..... 'No petrol?'
- 4 I ..... Jack that we're going to be late.
- 5 The baby ..... crying. Can you sing to her?
- 6 'There's no food in the house.' 'I .....
- 7 'I can't move this table.' 'I ..... you.'
- 8 'This door ..... 'It's locked.'

## 2 It's time to change your life. Look at the ideas in the box and write six promises with will or won't – the most important first.

always think before I speak be nice to everybody drive too fast fall in love every week  
go for a walk every day go to bed early learn another language / a musical instrument  
read more relax smile at everybody smoke study English every day talk more slowly  
talk to strangers think about myself too much work harder (your own promise)

- ▶ *I'll talk more slowly.*
- ▶ *I won't drive too fast.*
- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

## 3 Look at the expressions in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then circle the best answers.

I'll think about it. I'll see. (= 'I'll think about it.') (I'll) see you tomorrow/later.  
(I'll) see you. I'll give you a ring/call. (= 'I'll phone you.') I'll tell you tomorrow/later.

- 1 'Mum, can I have an ice cream?' A 'I'll see.' B 'I'll see you.'
- 2 'When do you want to play tennis?' A 'I'll see you tomorrow.' B 'I'll tell you tomorrow.'
- 3 'I've got to go now.' A 'I'll see you.' B 'I'll think about it.'
- 4 'Would you like to come dancing with me?' A 'I'll think about it.' B 'I'll see you later.'
- 5 'Can we talk about it some more?' A 'I'll see you.' B 'I'll give you a ring.'
- 6 'Goodbye now.' A 'See you tomorrow.' B 'I'll see.'
- 7 'What do you want for your birthday?' A 'See you.' B 'I'll tell you later.'
- 8 'Would you like to go to Scotland with me?' A 'I'll see you.' B 'I'll see.'