

Michael Swan • Catherine Walter

Oxford English **Grammar** Course

Intermediate

with answers

including
Pronunciation for Grammar

Oxford English Grammar Course Intermediate

A grammar practice book for
intermediate and upper-intermediate
students of English

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answer key



pronunciation for grammar



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introduction

Who is this book for?

The *Oxford English Grammar Course* (Intermediate Level) is for all intermediate and upper-intermediate learners who want to improve their knowledge of English grammar.

What kind of English does the book teach?

This book teaches the grammar of spoken and written British English. But it can also be used by students of American, Australian or other kinds of English – the grammatical differences are very small and unimportant.

How is the book organised?

There are 22 sections. A section covers one part of English grammar (for example: making questions and negatives; present tense verbs; problems with nouns). Each section contains:

- a presentation page which introduces the point of grammar
- several short units with explanations and exercises
- two 'More Practice' pages: these include 'Grammar in a text' exercises and internet exercises
- a short revision test.
- seven 'Pronunciation for grammar' exercises at the end of the book

3 Grammar in a text. Put in expressions from the box. Use the present progressive.

become less common continue continue get ✓ get get go down increase

People ¹ *are getting* happier.

According to a recent report from the Western Statistics Office, 73% of people say that they are happy 'most of the time', compared with only 47% at the beginning of the century. Perhaps this is partly because the world is less crowded: the Western population ² by about 1.3% per year. And life expectancy ³ in 1970, men lived for an average of 69 years and women 75; both sexes now can expect to live for 113 years. We ⁴ richer, too. The average income in 2096 was 146,000 Western Credits – twice as much as in the year 2018.

Not everything ⁵ better, though. The climate ⁶ to change for the worse, and sea levels ⁷ to rise. If average temperatures go on increasing, scientists are afraid that more of the world's capitals will go the same way as London, Paris and New York. Perhaps one day we will all have to move to the mountains.

Religious belief ⁸ In 2018, 65% of Western Federation citizens said that they believed in God; in 2096 the figure was only 24%, and only half of these went to church regularly.

(From *The Times*, 18 July 2098.) •

7 Internet exercise. Use a search engine (e.g. Google) to find five or more simple sentences beginning "I have never been given". Write them out.

Two levels

Some units are marked 'Revise the Basics': these revise elementary points of grammar which may still cause problems. More advanced units are marked 'Level 2'.



Using the book to study particular points

If you want to know more about a particular point (for example present tenses, the difference between *should* and *must*, or the position of adverbs), look in the index (pages 377–386) to find the right unit(s). Read the explanations and do the exercises. Check your answers.

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 Decide which sections you most need to study. Section 1, 'be and have', for example? Section 8, 'questions and negatives'? Section 19, 'relatives'? Or other sections?

- 3 Go to the pages that you need. Read the grammar explanations, do the exercises, and check your answers.
- 4 In some units there are 'Grammar and vocabulary' exercises for students who would like to learn more words. Try these as well if you want to.
- 5 There are also some 'Do it yourself' exercises, which will give you a chance to discover rules for yourself.
- 6 Do some or all of the exercises in the 'More Practice' pages.
- 7 Go to the revision test at the end of the section, and try some or all of the questions.
- 8 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 (and more!) that is needed for Common European Framework Levels B1 and B2 and is suitable for learners studying for Cambridge FCE.

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 Advanced Level of the *Oxford English Grammar Course*, or in Michael Swan's *Practical English Usage* (Oxford University Press).
- 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. 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 (<i>verb</i>)	possible
correct	practise
description	predict
difference	prefer
event	probable
exclamation	pronounce
explain	pronunciation
expression	repeat
form (<i>noun</i>)	report
go on, happen	revision
in general	rule
introduction	section
join	similar
mean (<i>verb</i>)	situation
meaning	stressed (pronunciation)
necessary	structure
news	unnecessary
normal	unusual
normally	use (<i>noun</i>)
particular	use (<i>verb</i>)
plan	(word) order

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pronunciation for grammar



answer key



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 early. I'm tired. Are you a student? Is anybody at home?
- We can use **be** to talk about **age, size, height, weight** and **colour**.
My sister's 22. What size are your shoes? I'm 1 metre 85 and 80 kilos. What colour are the baby's eyes?
- We use **there + be** to introduce things: to tell people that they exist.
There's a good film on TV tonight. There are some people at the door.
- **Be** can be an **auxiliary verb** in progressive tenses (see pages 14, 41) and passives (see page 94–95).
It is raining. This was made in 1850.

have (have/has/had)

- We can use **have** to talk about **possession, relationships** and some other ideas.
Do you have a pair of walking boots? I don't have any children.
- **Have** is often used with **got**.
I've got a headache.
- And we can use **have** to talk about some kinds of **actions**.
I'm going to have breakfast. Let's have a party.
- **Have** can also be an **auxiliary verb** in perfect tenses (see Section 5).
I haven't heard from Alan. I thought that I had seen her before.

'People can have it in any colour – as long as it's black.'
(Henry Ford, talking about the Model T Ford car)

'Don't throw away your old shoes until you have got new ones.'
(Proverb)

'The future is black.'
(James Baldwin)

'All the world's a stage
and all the men and women merely players.
They have their exits and their entrances.'
(Shakespeare: *As You like It*)

'The so-called white races are really pinko-grey.'
(E M Forster)

'Be contented when you have got all you want.'
(Holbrook Jackson)

'I am black, but O! my soul is white.'
(William Blake)

'I've got plenty of nothing
and nothing's plenty for me.'
(Gershwin: *Porgy and Bess*)

'Eyes too expressive to be blue,
too lovely to be grey.'
(Matthew Arnold)

'The East is red.'
(Chinese communist slogan)

'In the beginning there was nothing,
and it exploded.'
(Terry Pratchett)

revise the basics: *be* and *have*

1 Put in *am, are, is, was, were* or *will be*.

- ▶ I ready.
- 1 We in Dublin yesterday.
- 2 My brother a dentist. He works in London.
- 3 'You late.' 'Sorry. The train late.'
- 4 It cold tomorrow.
- 5 I ill last week.
- 6 'We surprised to see you yesterday.' 'And I surprised to see you.'
- 7 We in France all of next year.
- 8 I really happy today.
- 9 There a big storm last night.
- 10 My great-grandmother a writer, and her two sisters writers too.
- 11 Sue and Peter in America all this year.
- 12 We on the wrong bus. Let's get off now.

2 Make questions (?) or negatives (-).

- ▶ Liam in the office yesterday was ? *Was Liam in the office yesterday?*
- ▶ book this interesting is - *This book is not interesting.*
- 1 will here be tomorrow you ?
- 2 Anne's teacher father a was ?
- 3 are ready we -
- 4 when birthday was your ?
- 5 chocolates those good very were -
- 6 Mary at home will next be week -
- 7 train this late morning the was ?
- 8 am for exam I ready the -
- 9 gloves in my the are car ?
- 10 were my brother happy and at I school -
- 11 there in kitchen telephone is the a ?
- 12 lesson will there tomorrow a be -

3 Make questions (?) or negatives (-) with *have*. Use *do/does*.

- ▶ you / a dog ? *Do you have a dog?*
- ▶ Wendy / much money - *Wendy doesn't have much money.*
- 1 we / a car / We don't -
- 2 they / any children ?
- 3 James / a cold ?
- 4 my mother / a cat -
- 5 Cindy / any brothers or sisters ?
- 6 I / enough work -
- 7 John / a girlfriend ?
- 8 Why / you / two bicycles ?
- 9 This house / a garden -
- 10 you and Alan / an evening free next week ?

4 Make statements (+), questions (?) or negatives (-) about Sharon. Use *have got*.

- ▶ a TV + *She's got a TV.*
- ▶ any boyfriends ? *Has she got any boyfriends?*
- ▶ a horse - *She hasn't got a horse.*
- 1 a brother ?
- 2 a car -
- 3 three dogs +
- 4 a lot of money -
- 5 long hair ?
- 6 any sisters -
- 7 a nice flat ?
- 8 a good job +
- 9 problems with her family +
- 10 much free time -

5 Write these sentences with contractions. (There are sometimes two possible answers.)

- ▶ It is cold. *It's cold.*
- 1 We are all here.
- 2 They are tired.
- 3 I am ready.
- 4 My name is Mike.
- 5 You are very kind.
- 6 Nina has got a headache.
- 7 I do not have a car.
- 8 They are not ready.
- 9 I am not well.
- 10 You are not very polite.
- 11 What is your name?
- 12 What has the dog got in its mouth?
- 13 Where is the station?
- 14 I did not have a good time at school.
- 15 The house does not have central heating.
- 16 There is not much cheese in the fridge.

6 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- ▶ Are you ready? ✓
- ▶ I got a headache. x
- 1 This coffee isn't hot.
- 2 We don't got much time.
- 3 The hotel does not have a bar.
- 4 Steve doesn't got a girlfriend.
- 5 There has a man at the door.
- 6 Who's that woman?
- 7 I amn't ready yet.
- 8 I gotn't your address.
- 9 Do you have got a car?
- 10 I won't be at home tonight.

7 Be or have? Circle the correct form.

- ▶ Is / Has your brother at home?
- 1 Are / Have you thirsty?
- 2 Alice is / has three brothers.
- 3 My sister is / has 25 today.
- 4 'I am / have cold.' 'Put on a sweater.'
- 5 I am / have too much work.
- 6 Emma is / has very happy today.
- 7 Are / Have you interested in history?
- 8 What size are / have your shoes?
- 9 'It's 10.00.' 'You are / have wrong. It's 9.00.'
- 10 Everybody is / has problems sometimes.

revise the basics: *there is/was* etc

THE MOST COMMON STRUCTURES WITH *THERE* + *BE*

<i>there is/are</i>	<i>there was/were</i>	<i>there will be</i>
<i>there is/are going to be</i>	<i>there has/have been</i>	<i>there had been</i>

Questions: *is there, are there* etc

Contraction: *there's* (pronounced /ðəz/, like the beginning of *the zoo*)

We use ***there is*** to say that **something exists** (or doesn't exist) somewhere or at some time.

There is a hole in my sock. ***There's*** snow on the mountains.

There are two men at the door. Once upon a time ***there were*** three little pigs.

There will be rain tonight. ***There has*** never ***been*** anybody like you.

In an informal style we often use *there's* before a plural noun.

There's some grapes in the fridge.

1 Put in the correct form of *there is(n't)*.

- 1 no water in the Atacama desert.
- 2 no railways in the 18th century.
- 3 Once upon a time a beautiful princess.
- 4 Tomorrow snow.
- 5 some soup, if you're hungry.
- 6 any potatoes?
- 7 wars all through history.
- 8 many tigers left in the wild.
- 9 an accident – can I use your phone?
- 10 I'm afraid time to see Granny.
- 11 Do you know if any tickets left?
- 12 a letter for me yesterday?
- 13 going a test tomorrow.
- 14 I'm sorry, but any rooms free.
- 15 How many US Presidents since 1900?
- 16 I don't think any reason to worry.
- 17 a meeting tomorrow: everybody's away.
- 18 never land animals in Antarctica.
- 19 going a general election soon, do you think?
- 20 Why so much rain in the last two months?

There is introduces **indefinite** subjects. Compare:

There's a window open.

The window's open. (NOT ~~*There's the window open.*~~)

2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 In 1800 there weren't any
- 2 500 years ago there
- 3 5000 years ago there
- 4 Next year there
- 5 In 100 years there
- 6 In 1000 years there

more about *there is* *There seems to be a delay.*

THERE IS: MORE COMPLICATED STRUCTURES

with *seem/appear*

with modal verbs

with *certain/sure/likely*

with *need/sense/point/use*

with *something/anything/nothing* + *wrong*

infinitive

in question tags

with auxiliary *be*

There seems to be a delay.

There may be a problem.

There must be a car park somewhere.

Is there likely to be a test?

There's no point in asking questions.

Is there anything wrong?

I don't want there to be any trouble.

I'd like there to be more hours in the day.

There will be enough, won't there?

There were some children playing in the garden.

(= *Some children were playing ...*)

1 Put the beginnings and ends together.

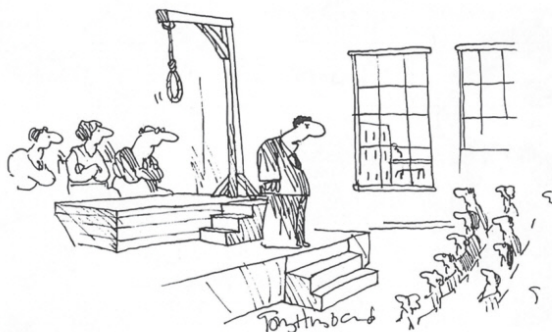
- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 According to the forecast, | A 'He says there's nothing wrong with me.' |
| 1 I can't see how to open the door. | B 'There seems to be something lying in the road.' |
| 2 I'm looking forward to the party. | C any noise while I'm on the phone. |
| 3 OK, children, now I don't want there to be | D We've got plenty of time. |
| 4 That must be Jeff. | E but there may be some tomorrow. |
| 5 There are too many people | F if you've got a headache – you won't enjoy it. |
| 6 There aren't any tickets now, | G there's likely to be more snow tonight. |
| 7 There's no need to hurry. | H looking for too few jobs in this country, aren't there? |
| 8 There's no point in going to the cinema | I There are sure to be some nice people there. |
| 9 'Why have we stopped?' | J There can't be two people who look like that. |
| 10 'What did the doctor say?' | K There must be a keyhole somewhere. |

We **don't** use *it is* like *there is*. We usually use *it is* for something that we have **already talked about**, or that people **already know about**.

There's a car outside. *It's* a Ford. (NOT *It's a car outside.*)

2 Put in *there's* or *it's*.

- 1 a cat in your bedroom.
- 2 ice on the roads.
- 3 I've got a new job. interesting.
- 4 'Whose is that dog?' ' mine.'
- 5 a letter on the table.
..... for Alex.
- 6 a car park just round the corner.
- 7 'What's that noise?' ' the wind.'
- 8 a problem with the TV.
- 9 Do you like my new coat?
..... very warm.
- 10 a funny smell in the kitchen.



'Right, children, there are going to be a few changes this term.'

have with got and do We haven't got / don't have time.

Have can be used to talk about **possession, relationships, characteristics** and similar ideas.
 The short forms *I have, have I?, I have not* etc are **unusual** in an informal style.
 Instead, we generally use forms with **have got** or **do ... have**.
Have got is **not present perfect** in this use. It means exactly the same as *have*.

INSTEAD OF	WE USE
<i>I/you etc have</i>	<i>I've got, you've got etc</i>
<i>have I/you? etc</i>	<i>have I got? etc OR do I have? etc</i>
<i>I/you etc haven't</i>	<i>I haven't got etc OR I don't have etc</i>
<i>had I/you? etc</i>	<i>did I have? etc</i>
<i>I/you etc hadn't</i>	<i>I didn't have etc</i>

I've got a headache. (More natural than *I have a headache*.)
Have you got a credit card with you? (More natural than *Have you a credit card ...?*)
We haven't got much time. (More natural than *We haven't much time*.)
Do you have today's paper? (More natural than *Have you today's paper?*)
Did Lily have your keys? (More natural than *Had Lily your keys?*)

Got-forms are most common in the **present**. The past forms *I/you etc had* are more common **without got**.
I had a bad cold last week.
 Do and got are not used together. (NOT *Do you have got any children?*)

1 Complete the sentences.

- I've a new boyfriend.
- your sister got a car?
- I haven't your keys.
- The school does not adequate sports facilities.
- you good teachers when you were at school?
- We got any bread in the house.
- you Anne's address? OR you Anne's address?
- 'Can I borrow your bike?' 'Sorry, I one.' OR 'Sorry, I one.'
- you a headache? OR you a headache?
- Ruth and Joe any children. OR Ruth and Joe any children.

2 If you're homeless, you haven't got a home. Write sentences using *If you're ... , you haven't got a/any ...* to explain these words:

- bald
- penniless
- childless
- unemployed
- toothless
- lonely
- starving
- an orphan
- unmarried

3 Complete the conversations, using *have got*, *has got* etc.

- 1 ' an aspirin? a terrible headache.' 'I'll just look. I think some in my bag. Oh, no, sorry, any.'
- 2 'How many brothers and sisters ?' 'Just one brother.'
- 3 'We a new car.' 'Really?' 'Yes. four-wheel drive, power steering and anti-lock braking.' 'Fascinating.'
- 4 'I'm afraid some bad news for you.' 'Oh, no. What is it this time?'
- 5 'Why dark glasses on?' ' something wrong with my eyes.'
- 6 ' dirt on my nose?' 'No, but something funny in your hair.'
- 7 'Sally a new boyfriend.' 'What's he like?' 'Very good-looking. He's quite tall, and big dark brown eyes and a lovely smile. But she says a terrible temper.'
- 8 ' any idea why Rob wants to see us?' 'Not really. Maybe a problem with Sarah again.'
- 9 'You a new flat, haven't you?' 'Yes, and it a view of the river.'
- 10 ' anything to drink?' 'Only water. Is that OK?'

4 Change the sentences as in the examples.

- ▶ Have you got my keys? *Do you have my keys?*
 - ▶ Does Sue have your address? *Has Sue got your address?*
- 1 We haven't got a TV.
 - 2 Do you have a dog?
 - 3 Bill doesn't have a job any more.
 - 4 My mother hasn't got time for a holiday.
 - 5 Luke doesn't have any friends.
 - 6 I haven't got a very good temper.
 - 7 Why have you got that funny hat on?
 - 8 Do we have a meeting this evening?
 - 9 Has anybody got a map of the town?
 - 10 Have you got time to look at something?

5 Complete some of these sentences about yourself.

- 1 I've got plenty of
- 2 I haven't got a
- 3 I haven't got much
- 4 I haven't got many
- 5 I haven't got any
- 6 I've got too much
- 7 I've got too many
- 8 I've got enough
- 9 I haven't got enough



'I think we've got a leadership problem.'

habitual and repeated actions *Do you often have colds?*

Got-forms are **not** generally used to talk about **habits** and **repeated actions**.
*We **have** meetings on Mondays. (NOT We've got meetings on Mondays.)*
*Do you often **have** colds? (NOT Have you often got colds?)*

1 Here is a child's school timetable. Write five or more sentences beginning *She has ... / She doesn't have ...*

	M	T	W	Th	F
9.00–10.00	maths	French	English	maths	physics
10.15–11.15	history	maths	chemistry	French	chemistry
11.30–12.30	biology	physics	Russian	geography	English
2.00–3.00	English	geography	sociology	Russian	maths
3.15–4.15	games	economics	games	English	games

- ▶ *She has maths at nine o'clock on Mondays.*
- ▶ *She has economics once a week.*
- ▶ *She doesn't have French on Wednesdays.*

2 Write some sentences about what happens in your week.

- ▶ *I usually have a lie-in on Sunday mornings.*
- ▶ *I have English lessons three times a week.*

3 Use *have* with words from the box to complete the sentences.

a medical check-up a service bad dreams difficulty exams fish ✓
 long holidays meetings terrible headaches

- ▶ We always *have fish* on Fridays.
- 1 Students here at the end of every term.
- 2 My car every 10,000 miles.
- 3 I'm not usually ill, but I sometimes.
- 4 Do you ever those when you can't wake up?
- 5 We with the manager every Monday morning.
- 6 I at the hospital twice a year.
- 7 Children in Britain in the summer.
- 8 I often remembering names and faces.

have for actions *I'm going to have a swim.*

We use *have* in a lot of fixed expressions to talk about actions, especially in an informal style.

COMMON EXPRESSIONS

have breakfast, lunch, coffee etc have a wash, bath etc have a rest, sleep, lie-down, dream etc
have a good time, bad day, nice evening, day off, holiday etc have a good flight, trip, journey etc
have a talk, word, conversation, disagreement, quarrel, fight etc have a swim, walk, dance, ride, game etc
have a try, a go, a look have difficulty in, trouble in ... ing
have a baby have an accident, an operation, a nervous breakdown

In this structure, *have* is an ordinary verb with progressive forms, and with *do* in questions and negatives.

'Where's Jane?' 'She's **having** a bath.' What time **do** you **have** lunch?

1 What can you do with these things / in these places? Use *have* with the words in the box.

dinner a drink a game of cards a game of tennis a rest a shave a shower a swim coffee



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

2 What are they going to do? Use *have* with the words in the box.

an accident a baby a fight a nervous breakdown an operation



1 She



2 They



3 He



4 She



5 He

1 She

2 They

3 He

4 She

5 He

be and have: more practice

1 **There is.** Use words from the three boxes (or your own words) to make 10 sentences.

There must be There might be There can't be There is/are (not) likely to be I would like there to be	→	green elephants a horse three small dogs pizza life teachers your idea	→	on the moon on Mars somewhere in the universe in Scotland upstairs in this street your idea
--	---	--	---	---

▶ *There are not likely to be green elephants on the moon.*

.....

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2 **Be, not have.** Write five or more sentences with *I am (not)* to say how you feel now. Use some of the words in the box.

cold	hot	hungry	ill	sleepy	thirsty	warm	well	wide awake
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3 **Internet exercise.** Use a search engine (e.g. Google). How many examples are there of the following?

"They are hungry" *585,000* "They have got hunger" *0*

"She was cold and" "She had cold and"

"We are a new car" "We've got a new car"

"What size are your shoes?" "What size have your shoes?"

"What colour are her eyes?" "What colour have her eyes?"

"I am happy now" "I have happy now"

"They were afraid" "They had afraid"

"They were a long journey" "They had a long journey"

4 **DO IT YOURSELF** Which of the three rules is correct? Use a dictionary if necessary.

In English, we often use *be*, not *have*, to talk about:

A possessions, travel and illness. B feelings, colour and size. C feelings, possessions and clothing.

Answer: Rule is correct.

- 5 **Grammar in texts.** Here are some 'contact' advertisements from a magazine. Write sentences about some of the things that the people *are* and *have got* (according to them).

1 handsome, intelligent male, 6ft, 31, athletic build, Porsche, seeks attractive girlfriend, under 30, for fun and friendship. Box 329.

2 natural woman, 37, intelligent, fun-loving, tall, brown hair, blue eyes, good sense of humour, enjoys cinema, theatre and travel, seeks sincere, well-educated man, 35-55, for honest, caring relationship. Ring 093 22815.

3 attractive, professional black lady, slim, 5ft 6in, nice smile, own apartment, likes long hair, brains in a man. Ring 038 9734.

4 successful businessman, 35, attractive, tanned, nice home, yacht, requires exciting, slim female. Photograph. Ring 045 37943.

- The man in advertisement 1 is handsome. He has got an athletic build.

- 6 **Grammar in a text.** Here is a rather unnatural conversation. Can you make it more natural?

A: Good morning, Helen. Have you a moment? *Have you got a moment?*
 H: For you, Amanda, I always have a moment.
 Have you a problem?
 A: Yes, Helen. I have a small problem.
 But first, I have a question.
 Have you a dog?
 H: Yes, Amanda. I have three.
 A: I see. Now I have a garden.
 And yesterday I had flowers. But today I have no flowers.
 H: I have no idea what you are talking about.
 A: Really? Well, Helen. I have a gun.
 And now I must go. I have work to do.

- 7 **GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY. Houses.** Read the advertisement with a dictionary and complete the sentences.

- There are two floors.
 ► There is a modern kitchen.
 1 living room.
 2 study.
 3 cloakroom.
 4 two
 5 four
 6 gas
 7 garage.
 8 large

Price: £ 650,000

ref.no.671749

Large new house situated in the village of Wickfield.



Modern kitchen, large living room, small study, downstairs cloakroom and shower room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, gas central heating, double garage, large garden.

be and have: revision test

1 Put in *there's* or *it's*.

- a new teacher in the school.
- some fresh milk in the fridge.
- '..... no sugar in your coffee.'
- 'Whose is that coat?' '..... Ann's.'
- a problem with the car.
- a present in my bag. for you.
- a mistake on this page.
- 'What's that noise?' '..... the children playing.'
- We've got a new flat. quite small.
- 'Have you seen my purse?' '..... on the floor.'

2 Put the words in the right order.

- problem seems to there be a
- much soup is there in salt the too
- snow is to tomorrow there likely be
- any I there don't to want be trouble
- any for letters me there were ?
- with wrong something there is car the
- singing the bus was a woman there on
- shout to there no need is
- must somebody be there home at
- there an exam next will week be ?

3 Are these normal English expressions or not?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ▶ have a bath <i>Yes</i> | 8 have a try |
| ▶ have a write <i>No</i> | 9 have a baby |
| 1 have a good journey | 10 have a good time |
| 2 have a conversation | 11 have an operation |
| 3 have an eat | 12 have a find |
| 4 have a look | 13 have happiness |
| 5 have a play | 14 have an accident |
| 6 have trouble | 15 have a dream |
| 7 have a work | |

4 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- I have often got headaches.
- There might be snow tomorrow.
- I would like that there is good weather for my holiday.
- It's a big dog in the garden.
- Are you having a good time?
- We've got too much work.
- Are you having any brothers or sisters?
- How much money do you have got?
- Did you have a good journey?
- I'm going to have a talk with John.

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 aunt **lives** in Leeds. I **don't work** on Saturdays.*
- We can use the **simple present** in **commentaries, instructions, stories and jokes**, to describe events that happen **one after another**.
*Smith **passes** to Peters, Peters **passes** to Ollis, Ollis **shoots** – and it's a goal!
First you **break** three eggs into a bowl. You **add** butter, salt and pepper. Then you **take** a fork ...
This man **goes** into a pub, and he **says** to the barman ...*
- 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 use the **present progressive** to talk about **changes** that are happening.
*Prices **are going up**. Transport **is getting** worse.*
- We can also use the **present progressive** to talk about the **future** (see pages 27, 30).
*I'm **seeing** Lucy tomorrow.*

JUST WORDS

I hate you
I love you
you get on my nerves
you're destroying me
darling
don't leave me
it's your fault
you always
you never
darling
you never listen to me
don't listen to me
it's just words.

Why computers are like women:

Nobody understands the language that they use when they talk to other computers.

They never tell you what is wrong; and if you don't know, you're in trouble.

They remember your smallest mistakes for ever.

Why computers are like men:

They know a lot of things but they are very stupid.

After you get one for yourself, you soon see a better one.

They like to go fast but they always crash.

revise the basics: which present tense?

	SIMPLE PRESENT	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
+	I/you/we/they work he/she/it works	<i>I am, you are etc working</i>
?	do I/you/we/they work? does he/she/it work?	<i>am I, are you etc working?</i>
-	I/you/we/they do not work he/she/it does not work	<i>I am not, you are not etc working</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> things that are always true things that happen all the time, repeatedly, often, sometimes, never etc. <p>You live in North London, don't you? No thanks. I don't smoke. Chetford Castle stands on a high hill. Alice works for an insurance company. What do frogs eat? I play tennis every Wednesday. The sun rises in the east.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> things that are happening now things that are happening around now <p>My sister's living with me just now. Look – Ann's smoking a cigar. Why is that girl standing on the table? Phil's not working at the moment. Hurry up! We're waiting for you. 'What are you doing?' 'I'm writing letters.' Why are you crying? What's wrong?</p>

1 DO IT YOURSELF Study the above examples. Which of these words and expressions go best with the simple present (SP), and which go best with the present progressive (PP)?

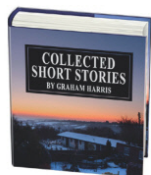
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| ▶ permanent SP | 4 always |
| 1 temporary | 5 usually |
| 2 habit | 6 just at this moment |
| 3 just around now | 7 these days but not for very long |

2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: things to read

Look at the pictures and numbers, and write sentences with **often** and **now**.

Use a dictionary if necessary.

- ▶ (2, 1) She **often reads newspapers, but now she's reading a short story.**
- ▶ (3,4) She **often reads magazines, but now she's reading a biography.**
- 1 (5,9) He
- 2 (8,10) She
- 3 (1,7) He
- 4 (4,2) I
- 5 (2,6) They
- 6 (3,5) He



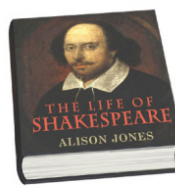
1 short stories



2 newspaper



3 magazine



4 biography



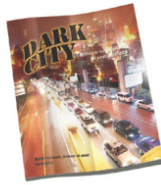
5 poems



6 notice



7 cookery book



8 comic



9 autobiography



10 grammar

3 Here are some exchanges from an interview between an American journalist and a French film star. Can you complete them with the correct tenses?

- 1 'How do you start work on a film?' 'I the script and notes.' (*read; make*)
- 2 'I notes of our interview. I hope you don't mind.' 'No, that's OK.' (*make*)
- 3 'What languages?' 'English, French and Spanish.' (*you speak*)
- 4 'I'm glad we this interview in English. My French isn't very good.' (*do*)
- 5 'Who that guitar?' 'My son, when he has time.' (*play*)
- 6 'Who the piano upstairs?' 'My sister. She's got a concert tomorrow.' (*play*)
- 7 'What?' 'I think it's a piece by Mozart.' (*she play*)
- 8 '..... anything else?' 'The violin. She's very musical.' (*she play*)
- 9 'Your daughter's very keen on sport, isn't she?' 'She tennis.' (*play*)
- 10 'Where is she now?' 'She tennis, as usual.' (*play*)
- 11 'What's that delicious smell?' 'My husband' (*cook*)
- 12 'Is that usual?' 'Yes, normally I and my husband' (*shop; cook*)
- 13 'What a lovely clock!' 'It , I'm afraid – it's been broken for years.' (*not work*)
- 14 'Could I use your phone?' 'I'm afraid it at the moment.' (*not work*)

Remember that 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?*)

4 Circle the correct verb forms.

- 1 I think / *am thinking* you're right.
- 2 What do you look / *are you looking* at?
- 3 Do you know / *Are you knowing* that woman's name?
- 4 I don't understand / *am not understanding* this letter.
- 5 Why do you drive / *are you driving* so fast?
- 6 What do you mean / *are you meaning*?
- 7 I hate / *am hating* this music.
- 8 Do you talk / *Are you talking* to me?
- 9 I don't remember / *am not remembering* Andrea's phone number.
- 10 It rains / *is raining* again.

5 DO IT YOURSELF Write a rule in your own language to explain the difference between the two English present tenses. If you can work with other students who speak your language, compare your rule with theirs.

6 Choose the correct form of the cartoon caption.



'I stand / am standing under your foot.'

NOTE: We **don't** use a **present** tense to say **how long** something has been going on (see page 56).

I've known her for years. (NOT *I know her for years.*)

revise the basics: spelling

- 1 DO IT YOURSELF** Look at the examples of third person singular (*he/she/it ...*) forms. Then circle 'A', 'B' or 'C' to complete the rules.

catches	cooks	does	eats	enjoys	fixes	flies	goes	lives	makes
misses	passes	plays	pushes	reads	replies	says	shops	smokes	
speaks	stands	teaches	thinks	tries	waits	washes	works		

- Most verbs: add A -s B -es C -ies
- Verbs ending in a vowel (for example *a* or *o*) + *y*: add A -s B -es C -ies
- Verbs ending in a consonant + *-y*: drop *-y* and add A -s B -es C -ies
- Verbs ending in *-s, -x, ch, sh*: add A -s B -es C -ies
- Go* and *do*: add A -s B -es C -ies

- 2 Write the third person singular of these verbs.**

box brush buy complete cry
 defend excite expect fry guess
 look pray reach rush spend
 want watch

- 3 DO IT YOURSELF** Look at the examples of *-ing* forms and complete the table.

helping	hoping	lying	making	running	sleeping	stopping	trying
waiting	wanting	working					

	Just add <i>-ing</i>	Double the last letter and add <i>-ing</i>	Change the end to <i>y</i> and add <i>-ing</i>	Drop the end and add <i>-ing</i>
most verbs	✓			
verbs ending in <i>-e</i>				
verbs ending in <i>-ie</i>				
short verbs ending in one vowel and one consonant				

- 4 Write the *-ing* forms of these verbs.**

break clean come die dream
 enjoy feel get go hit
 jump live make play put
 rob shop shout sit slim
 stand turn wash write

NOTE: We only double letters in **STRESSED** syllables.

beGIN → begin**ning** forGET → forget**ting** BUT HAPpen → happen**ing** OFFer → OFFer**ing**

- 5 Write the *-ing* forms of these verbs.**

ANswer preFER OPen GALlop
 upSET VISit

present progressive for changes *Prices are going up.*

We use the **present progressive** for **changing** and **developing** situations.

The climate **is getting** warmer. (NOT *The climate gets warmer.*)

That child's **growing** bigger every day.

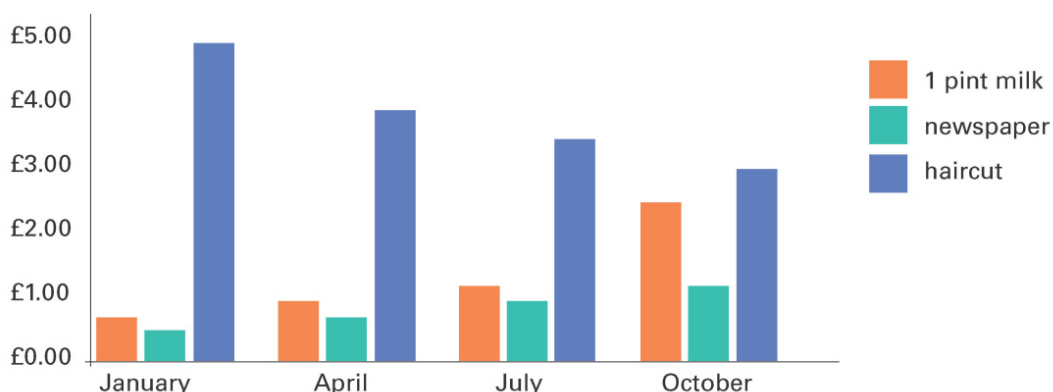
The universe **is expanding**, and has been since its beginning.

The price of petrol **is going up**. Everything **is getting** more expensive.

The economy **is getting** worse.

1 Look at the graph and say what is happening.

- 1 Milk.....
- 2 Newspapers
- 3 Haircuts.....



2 Say what is happening to some of the following.

the world's population	you (age)	your English	prices	days (length)	pollution
roads	trains	cars	air travel	the world's forests	the political situation
cities	medical care	teenagers	unemployment	sprinters	people's holidays
					the seas

► *My English is getting better and better.*

simple present: instructions etc *You take the first left*

We use the **simple present** to describe events that happen **one after another** in **commentaries** and **demonstrations**. We also use the **simple present** to ask for and give **instructions**.

Calvin **passes** to Peters, Peters to O'Malley, Lucas **intercepts**, Lucas to Higgins, Higgins **shoots** – and it's a goal!
 First I **put** a lump of butter into the frying pan and **light** the gas; then while the butter's melting I **break** three eggs into a bowl ...
 'How do I get to the station?' 'You **go** straight on for half a mile, then you **come** to a garage, you **turn** left and then you **take** the first right.'

1 Look at the map and follow the directions.

When you come out of the station you turn right. Then you take the first left and keep straight on till you come to a T-Junction. You turn right and keep straight on till you get to a crossroads, and then turn right again.

Where are you? At



2 Write similar directions: tell somebody how to get from the station to the Apollo Theatre.

.....

.....

.....

3 Now tell somebody how to get from the Apollo Theatre to the car park.

.....

.....

.....

4 Look at the pictures and write the instructions for boiling an egg.



You put water in a saucepan. Then you

.....

.....

.....

5 Write the instructions for cooking something else.

.....

.....

.....

We often tell **stories** and **jokes** with **present tenses** in an informal style.

We use the **simple present** for **events** – things that happen one after another.

We use the **present progressive** for **background** – things that are already happening when the story starts, or that continue through part of the story.

*There's this Scotsman, you see, and he's **walking** through the jungle when he **meets** a gorilla. And the gorilla's **eating** a snake sandwich. So the Scotsman **goes** up to the gorilla and **says** ...*

6 Number the parts of the story in order and put in the correct forms of the verbs.

ask close go hold keep notice ✓ open say sit ✓ throw work

..... 'But there are no elephants in these mountains,' the woman.

..... Suddenly the man the window, out the orange and
the window again.

..... 'Because we through the mountains. Oranges the elephants away.'

1. A woman *is sitting* in a railway carriage when she *notices* that the man opposite her
..... an orange in his hand and looking out of the window.

..... 'You see,' says the man. 'It '

..... 'Excuse me,' the woman , 'but why did you do that?'

7 You probably know a better story than this. Write it.

.....

.....

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non-progressive verbs *I remember his face.*

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

*I **know** what you mean. (NOT I'm knowing what you're meaning.)*

*You **seem** worried. (NOT You're seeming...)*

SOME COMMON NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS

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

*Do you **believe** what he's saying? I **remember** her face, but I **forget** her name.*

*What **does** this word **mean**? I **like** this weather.*

*What **does** she **want**?*

1 Use non-progressive verbs to complete the sentences. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 I you're right.
- 2 you this music?
- 3 She says she to see Fred.
- 4 I a drink of water.
- 5 I you don't me.
- 6 I how old she is.
- 7 She me and I her.
- 8 'Beer?' 'I orange juice.'
- 9 I his face, but not his name.
- 10 What 'explicate' ?
- 11 You unhappy today.
- 12 I don't why she to go home.
- 13 you who that woman is?
- 14 I don't where I parked the car.
- 15 We more bread.



'On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog.'

OTHER COMMON NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS

agree, belong, contain, depend, matter, mind, own, realise, recognise, suppose

*'This is a terrible film.' 'I **don't agree**.' 'Sorry I'm late.' 'It **doesn't matter**.'*

*I **recognise** her, but I don't remember her name.*

*'Can I borrow the car?' 'It **depends**. Until when?'*

*'There's no more orange juice.' 'I **don't mind**. I'll have water.'*

2 Choose the best verb to complete each sentence.

- His wife always *agrees* with everything he says. (*agree, realise, recognise*)
- 1 This book to me. (*own, belong, contain*)
 - 2 I you're right. (*suppose, depend, mind*)
 - 3 His father a chain of hotels. (*contain, belong, own*)
 - 4 Money doesn't to me. (*depend, mind, matter*)
 - 5 That bottle petrol. (*contain, own, belong*)
 - 6 'Can you lend me some money?' 'It ' (*matter, depend, mind*)
 - 7 I that I've made a mistake. (*matter, realise, depend*)
 - 8 Do you if I open a window? (*matter, suppose, mind*)
 - 9 I it's time to go home. (*suppose, own, mind*)
 - 10 'He's a great president.' 'I don't ' (*matter, recognise, agree*)

3 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1 I like
- 2 I hate
- 3 I remember
- 4 I forget
- 5 I don't know what means.
- 6 I don't agree with
- 7 I don't mind if
- 8 My bag contains
- 9 I own
- 10 It doesn't matter if

Think, see, look, feel and have can be **non-progressive** with one meaning but **progressive** with another.

NON-PROGRESSIVE (I think etc)

think (that ...) = 'have an opinion'

*I **think** you're wrong.*

see = 'understand'

*I **see** what you mean.*

look like = 'seem like'

*That **looks like** our train.*

feel = 'have an opinion'

*I **feel** you're making a mistake.*

have (possession etc)

*I **have** (got) a headache*

CAN BE PROGRESSIVE (I'm thinking etc)

think (about ...) = 'plan, look at ideas'

*I'm **thinking** about the holidays.*

see = 'meet'

*I'm **seeing** the doctor today.*

look = 'turn eyes towards'

*What **are** you **looking** at?*

feel ill/tired etc (can be progressive or simple)

*I'm **feeling** ill. or I **feel** ill.*

have (actions)

*We **are having** a great time.*

4 Put in the correct verb forms.

- 1 We the bank manager this afternoon. (*see*)
- 2 'I you're crazy.' (*think*)
- 3 Why that woman at me? (*look*)
- 4 I not much money just now. (*have*)
- 5 That girl like your sister. (*look*)
- 6 'I'm not going to help you.' 'I ' (*see*)
- 7 'What you about?' 'Life.' (*think*)
- 8 I very tired today. (*feel*)
- 9 'How's Jane doing?' 'She a wonderful holiday in Greece.' (*have*)
- 10 I you're wrong to get married. (*feel*)

'I know that you believe that you understood what you think I said, but I am not sure you realize that what you heard is not what I meant.'

(Attributed to a US State Department spokesman)

present tenses: more practice

1 Mixed structures. Correct the sentences, or write 'Correct'.

- ▶ Look! ~~It rains.~~ *It's raining.*
- ▶ I'm getting tired. *Correct.*
- 1 I'm watching TV every evening.
- 2 'What are you doing?' 'I'm reading.'
- 3 I'm not knowing Alicia's address.
- 4 Food gets very expensive these days.
- 5 A man's going into a shop, and he's asking for a newspaper. And the shopkeeper is saying ...
.....
- 6 'The sun goes round the earth.' 'No, it doesn't.'
- 7 I'm not feeling very well.
- 8 We're seeing the bank manager at two o'clock.
- 9 I'm not understanding what she wants.
- 10 It's getting late.

2 Spelling. There are sixteen mistakes in the text. Can you find and correct the other fifteen?

Annie ~~speakes~~ *speaks* and writs three languages, and workes in an import-export office. She replys to letters and emails, and she spends a lot of time answerring the phone. It's not very interesting work, and she's not very good at it: she trys hard, but she keeps forgetting things and makeing mistakes. She wishes she could change her job, so she's begining a computer course. She goes for lessons every evening, and she's looking forward to completeing the course and geting her certificate. At the weekends she teaches karate. She really enjoyes that, and is hopping to open her own school one day.

3 Grammar in a text. Put in expressions from the box. Use the present progressive.

become less common continue continue get ✓ get get go down increase

People ¹ *are getting* happier.
According to a recent report from the Western Statistics Office, 73% of people say that they are happy 'most of the time', compared with only 47% at the beginning of the century. Perhaps this is partly because the world is less crowded: the Western population ² by about 1.3% per year. And life expectancy ³ in 1970, men lived for an average of 69 years and women 75; both sexes now can expect to live for 113 years. We ⁴ richer, too. The average income in 2096 was 146,000 Western Credits – twice as much as in the year 2018.

Not everything ⁵ better, though. The climate ⁶ to change for the worse, and sea levels ⁷ to rise. If average temperatures go on increasing, scientists are afraid that more of the world's capitals will go the same way as London, Paris and New York. Perhaps one day we will all have to move to the mountains.

Religious belief ⁸ In 2018, 65% of Western Federation citizens said that they believed in God; in 2096 the figure was only 24%, and only half of these went to church regularly.

(From *The Times*, 18 July 2098.) •

4 Non-progressive verbs. Write negative continuations, using verbs from the box.

agree ✓ agree believe matter mind recognise remember

- ▶ 'He's a great singer.' I *don't agree*.
- 1 'I'm sorry. I've broken a glass.' 'It
- 2 'What's Bill's phone number?' 'I
- 3 Perhaps I've seen her before, but I her.
- 4 Peter says he's a student, but I him.
- 5 'Supper will be very late.' 'I I'm not hungry now.'
- 6 Lucy thinks everybody should study music, but I

5 Non-progressive verbs. Choose the best way to complete the sentences.

- 1 'Joich vallahava enstiuз sanschlowu.' ' ' (I hope not, I know, I don't understand)
- 2 'Is your English getting better?' ' ' (I hope so, I know, I see)
- 3 'I'm sorry, we're late.' ' ' (I don't know, It depends, It doesn't matter)
- 4 'Do you like dancing?' ' ' (I don't remember, I don't know, It depends)
- 5 'Where does your boss live?' ' ' (I don't remember, I see, I don't think so)
- 6 'Do you understand?' ' ' (I see, I think so, I don't remember)
- 7 'Meat is bad for you.' ' ' (It doesn't matter, I don't agree, I don't understand)
- 8 'The car's broken down, so we'll have to walk.' ' ' (I don't mind, I don't know, It depends)

6 Internet exercise. Use a search engine (e.g. Google) to find simple sentences containing some of the expressions in the box. Write the sentences.

"is increasing" "is getting better" "is getting worse" "are going up" "is changing"
 "are changing" "is getting cheaper" "is getting more expensive" "is becoming impossible"

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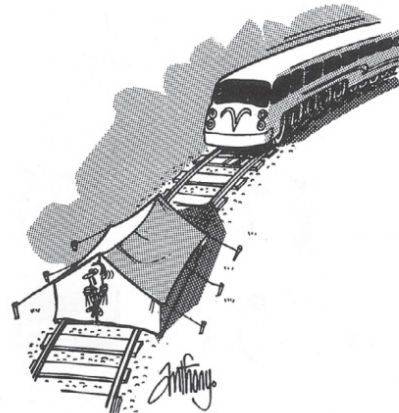
.....

.....

7 Changes. Complete the cartoon captions.



'Seems all right. How your English
 ?' (get on)



'That funny noise
 louder.' (get)

present tenses: revision test

1 Write the third person singular forms and the -ing forms.

accept *accepts, accepting* answer begin
break buy catch
complete cook eat
enjoy fetch fix
forget fry gallop
happen hope make
miss offer open
park pay push
say shop sit
sleep start teach
try wait wash

2 Circle the correct form.

- 1 Vegetarians are people who *don't eat* / *are not eating* meat.
- 2 Look out! My husband *comes* / *is coming*.
- 3 Some people still think the sun *goes* / *is going* round the earth.
- 4 I *play* / *'m playing* tennis every weekend.
- 5 Who *sits* / *'s sitting* in my chair?
- 6 What *happens* / *is happening* in golf if you lose the ball?
- 7 An alcoholic is a person who *drinks* / *is drinking* too much and can't stop.
- 8 Look! *She wears* / *She's wearing* the same shoes as me.
- 9 'What *are you looking* / *do you look at*?' 'A strange bird.'
- 10 I *stay* / *'m staying* with John for a few weeks until my flat's ready.
- 11 We *usually stay* / *'re usually staying* with Peggy when we go to Chicago.
- 12 Can you explain why water always *runs* / *is running* downhill?
- 13 What *do you do* / *are you doing* with my coat?
- 14 Nobody *gets* / *is getting* up early for fun.
- 15 Not many passenger planes *fly* / *are flying* faster than sound.

3 Put in the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).

- 1 I he's away. (*think*)
- 2 You what I (*know; mean*)
- 3 Your sister you. (*look like*)
- 4 I we a mistake. (*feel; make*)
- 5 While the butter, you three eggs and them into a bowl. (*melt; take; break*)
- 6 I about the weekend. (*think*)
- 7 Scientists the weather (*believe; change*)
- 8 I what the problem is. (*not see*)
- 9 Why at me like that? (*you look*)
- 10 Now I what she wants. (*understand*)
- 11 Let's go home. It late. (*get*)
- 12 Food prices again. (*go up*)
- 13 'Sorry. I can't play tennis tomorrow.' 'It' (*not matter*)
- 14 'Can you lend me some money?' 'It' (*depend*)
- 15 We Joe and Patsy on Saturday. (*see*)

SECTION 3 talking about the future

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

the most common ways to talk about the future

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

- with the **going to** structure.
*I'm really **going to tell** her what I think of her.*
- with the **present progressive**.
*We're **meeting** Malcolm tomorrow.*
- with **will**.
*The treasurer **will be** in the office from 9.00 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.

Will can also be used when we **decide**, **agree**, **promise** or **refuse**, and in **requests**.

'There's the doorbell.' 'I'll go.' *'Please write every week.'* *'Of course I will.'*
*She **won't** come out of the bathroom.* ***Will** you get some milk while you're out?*

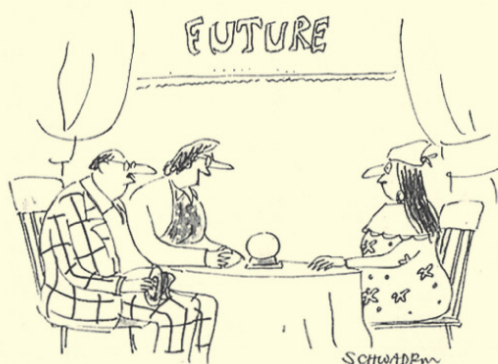
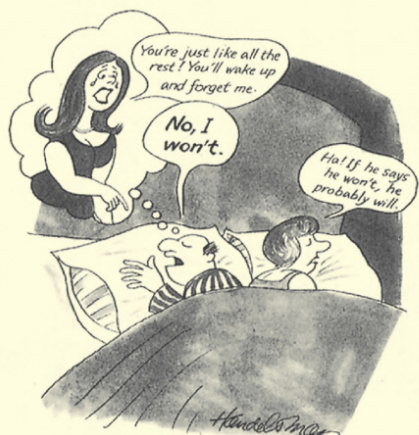
We can sometimes use the **simple present** to talk about the future.

*Her plane **arrives** at 15.30.* *I'll phone you when I **know** something.*
*I'll see you tomorrow if I **have** a chance.*

other ways to talk about the future

- **future progressive**
*This time tomorrow I'll **be lying** on the beach.*
- **be + infinitive**
*The President **is to visit** Scotland in September.*
- **future in the past**
*I didn't realise what **would** happen.*
- **future perfect**
*I'll **have finished** the job by supper time.*
- **future perfect progressive**
*Next summer I'll **have been studying** English for six years.*

The future progressive, future perfect and future perfect progressive are not very common. They are included here for the sake of completeness.



'Separate futures, please.'

revise the basics: *going to*

We often use **present** verb-forms to talk about the **future**. For example, we say that something **is going to** happen. This happens 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.



They're **going to** crash!

1 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?

			
▶ 			
1	4	5	6
2	6	7	7
3	7		

We often use **going to** for plans and intentions, especially in conversation.

We're going to get a new car soon. *When are you going to* get your hair cut?
I'm going to keep asking her out until she says 'Yes'.

2 Put the verbs in the right places to complete the sentences. Use *going to*.

Note: there are too many verbs.

- Jane is going to study music in Vienna. She's to become a professional pianist. This summer, she's three months studying German. (*spend; try; work; study*)
- Max is maths and science for his school-leaving exams. Then he's the summer learning to fly. In the autumn, he's a two-year training course for airline pilots. (*start; spend; go; do*)
- Jennifer's eight, and she doesn't know what she's One day she says she's a dancer, and the next she says she's with animals. This summer, she's with her aunt in America. (*take; work; do; stay; be*)
- Annie is the house this summer. Then she's two weeks walking in Scotland. In the autumn, she's a new job as a translator. (*start; decorate; spend; play*)

3 Write some things that you are going to do in the future.

.....

.....

.....

revise the basics: present progressive for future

We often use the **present progressive** to talk about **future personal arrangements** and **plans that are already fixed now**, especially when we give the **time, date, and/or place**.

'What **are** you **doing** this evening?' 'I'm **washing** my hair.'

My car's **having** a service next week.

We're **going** to Spain in June.

Did you know I'm **getting** a new job?

What **are** we **having** for dinner?

1 Look at the diary and correct the sentences.

- 1 She's playing tennis on Sunday afternoon.
.....
- 2 Matthew is coming to see her on Sunday morning.
.....
- 3 She's having lunch with James at 12.30 on Tuesday.
.....
- 4 She's flying to Rotterdam on Thursday.
.....
- 5 She's meeting Mrs Parsons in the London office.
.....
- 6 She's going to the meeting with Mrs Parsons by car.
.....
- 7 She's going to a funeral on Wednesday afternoon.
.....
- 8 She's meeting the accountants at 12.00 on Monday.
.....
- 9 She's going to the theatre on Saturday evening.
.....
- 10 She's spending Friday at the races.
.....

AUGUST

Week 34

22 Sunday

Tennis with Barbara 10am
Matthew afternoon

23 Monday

10.15 Mrs Parsons
Oxford Office (9.00 train)
Accountants 4.00 pm

24 Tuesday

25 Wednesday

George's funeral 9.00
Lunch James 12.30

26 Thursday

To Amsterdam KLM 14.7, 8.00
Back 18.50 KLM 156

27 Friday

Theatre Royal with Polly

28 Saturday

RACES

2 Write some sentences about your plans for the coming week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



'Hi, it's me. Listen. It's David's birthday, so a few million of us are going out for a meal. Are you interested?'

revise the basics: *will*-future

We use **will** to **give or ask for information** about the future, when there is no reason to use a present verb-form (see pages 26–27, 30–31).

*We **will** need the money on the 15th. **Will** all the family be at the wedding?*
*It **will** be spring soon. She'll be here in a few minutes.*

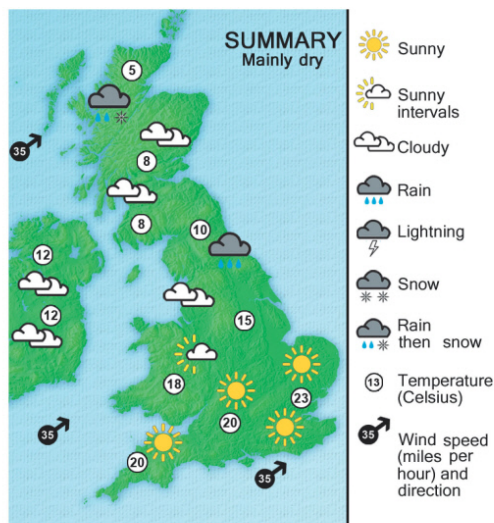
We often use **will** to **predict** the future – to say what we **think, guess or calculate** will happen.

*Tomorrow **will** be warm, with some cloud in the afternoon.*
*Who do you think **will** win? You'll never finish that book.*

- 1 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: weather.** Look at the map and complete the weather forecast. Use some of the words in the box, once or more than once.

be cold dry earthquakes east
hurricanes ice lightning north rain
snow south thunder warm west
wet will will be winds

Tomorrow will mainly
but there some in the
north. There be strong
from the south-west later in the day. It will be quite
..... in the south, but Scotland
cold, and in the of Scotland the rain
..... turn to during the
afternoon.



- 2 Write your own weather forecast for the place where you are.**

.....
.....
.....
.....

We usually say *I **don't think** ... **will***, NOT *I **think** ... **won't***.

*I **don't think** she'll be late. (NOT USUALLY I **think** she **won't** be late.)*

- 3 What do you think will happen? Make your own predictions, with *I think* or *I don't think*.**

- ▶ *I think it will rain* ... tomorrow. (rain)
▶ *I don't think I'll get* ... money in the post tomorrow. (get)
1 it tomorrow. (snow)
2 I a letter from America tomorrow. (get)
3 I rich in ten years. (be)
4 I famous in ten years. (be)
5 people English everywhere in the year 2100.
(speak)

NOTE: We can say *I shall* and *we shall* instead of *I will* and *we will*. There is no difference of meaning in modern English. *Will* is more common.

→ For another use of *shall*, see page 82. For *will* in requests, promises etc, see page 29.

will in decisions, promises etc *OK, I'll go.*

We can use **will** when we **decide, agree or promise** to do things. We **don't** use the **simple present** in these cases.

We'll buy the tickets; you can buy supper afterwards. (NOT We buy...)

You'll get your money tomorrow. (NOT You get...)

I promise I'll stop smoking. (NOT I promise I stop smoking.)

I'll hit you if you do that again. (NOT I hit you if...)

We often use **will** to announce a decision at the moment when we make it.

'There's the doorbell.' 'OK, I'll go.' (NOT ...+go.)

Won't can be used to talk about refusals.

He won't talk to anybody. The car won't start.

1 Complete the sentences with verbs from the box. Use 'll or won't.

answer call come drive ✓ eat go send tell tell wash write

- ▶ I *'ll drive* Will you map-read?
- 1 I the cups. You can dry them.
- 2 I'm tired. I think I to bed now.
- 3 She us what's wrong.
- 4 The cat I think it's ill.
- 5 'The phone's ringing.' 'I it.'
- 6 I you the date when I know myself.
- 7 I promise I to you every week.
- 8 That child out of the bathroom.
- 9 If you don't get out of here, I the police.
- 10 I you all the papers on Friday.

Will you ... ? can introduce instructions, orders and requests.

Would you ... ? is softer, and can be used to make requests more polite.

Will you get me a paper while you're out?

Will you be quiet, please?

Would you watch the children for a few minutes?

2 Use Will you ... ? to tell somebody to:

- ▶ clean the bathroom. *Will you clean the bathroom?*
- 1 deliver the furniture on Friday.
- 2 send the bill to the office.
- 3 stop shouting.
- 4 lock all the doors.
- 5 put the meat in the oven.

3 Use Would you ... ? to ask somebody to:

- ▶ get you a drink. *Would you get me a drink?*
- 1 switch the lights on.
- 2 open a window.
- 3 buy some bread.
- 4 phone for a taxi.
- 5 wake you up at 8.00.

NOTE: I'll have ... is often used when people order in cafés, restaurants etc.

I'll have a black coffee, please.

which future? *will, going to* or present progressive?

There are some differences between these three ways of talking about the future. The differences are not always important; often we can use two or three different forms to talk about the same thing.

PLANS
Going to and the **present progressive** are often both possible when we talk about plans. We use the **present progressive** mostly for **fixed plans** with a definite **time** and/or **place**.
I'm going to see Ann some time soon. *I'm meeting* Pat at the theatre at 8.00.
I think John's going to study biology. *Sarah's starting* university on September 17th.

1 In three of these sentences, the present progressive is possible. Which three? Rewrite them with the present progressive.

Jack is going to arrive at 4.00. I'm going to learn Spanish one of these days.
 I'm going to fly to Glasgow tomorrow. Al's going to tell me about his problems.
 We're going to spend next week in Ireland. Are you going to answer those letters?

1
 2
 3

PREDICTIONS
Going to: we can **see the future in the present**: we see things coming or starting.
Will: we **think** or **believe** things about the future.

Look out! You're *going to* break that glass!
 (I can see it now.)



Don't give him a watch – he'll *break* it.
 (I think so, because I know him.)



2 Circle the best form.

▶ Mary is going to / *will* have a baby.

1 Perhaps we *are going to* / *will* meet again one day.

2 Be careful, or you *are going to* / *will* fall.

3 Look – Andy *is going to* / *will* fall off his bike!

4 I think you *are going to* / *will* love Scotland.

5 Look at those clouds: it's *going to* / *will* rain.

DECISIONS
Will: we **are making** decisions. *Going to*: decisions exist **now**: they **are already made**.
 'We've got a letter from Jan.' 'OK, I'll *answer* it.'
 'There are a lot of letters to answer.' 'I know. I'm *going to do* them all on Tuesday.'

3 Put in *I'll* or *I'm going to*.

▶ I've decided. *I'm going to* stop smoking.

1 'I don't want to cook tonight.' 'All right, then. cook.'

2 'I haven't got any money.' 'No? OK. pay.'

3 'Do you want to go out tonight?' 'No, wash my hair.'

4 'Those trousers are dirty.' 'Really? Oh, yes, they are. wash them.'

5 'Is Roberta eating with us?' 'Wait a minute. ask her.'

simple present *My credit card expires at midnight.*

We sometimes use the **simple present** to talk about the future. This happens mostly when we talk about **timetables**, routines and schedules.

Next term **starts** on 6th April. My train **leaves** at 3.17.

What time **does** the bus **arrive** in York? Do you **have** classes next Saturday?

1 Choose the best tense.

- ▶ The plane arrives / will arrive at 10.00.
- ▶ I write / will write soon.
- 1 When *does* / *will* school start?
- 2 We go / *are going* to Spain some time soon.
- 3 I stop / *will stop* smoking after Christmas.
- 4 The exams *are* / *will be* in June.
- 5 I have / *will have* a lecture at 9.00 tomorrow.
- 6 The train *won't* / *doesn't stop* at Oxford.
- 7 I come / *will come* round after 7.00.
- 8 I play / *am playing* football tomorrow.
- 9 What time *does* / *will* the concert end?
- 10 I post / *will post* your letters.



'... And please hurry.
My credit card expires at midnight.'

The **simple present** can also be used to give and ask for **instructions**.

When you get to the office you **go up** to the first floor, you **knock** on the first door on the right and you **ask** for Mrs Alstone. OK?

What **do** we **do** now? Where **do** I pay?

2 Write sentences asking for instructions.

You don't know:

- ▶ when to pay. When do I pay?
- 1 how to start the car.
- 2 where to put your coat.
- 3 who to write to.
- 4 where to go for the interview.
- 5 when to apply.
- 6 how to make spaghetti bolognese.
- 7 when to start.
- 8 who to ask.
- 9 how much to give the driver.
- 10 where to sign.

In other cases we **don't** use the **simple present** in simple sentences to talk about the **future**.

Lucy's **coming** for a drink this evening. (NOT ~~Lucy comes~~...)

I'll **phone** you – I promise. (NOT ~~I phone you~~...)

There's the doorbell. I'll **go**. (NOT ... ~~I go~~.)

→ For the simple present with a future meaning after *if*, *when*, *before*, *after*, *until* and other conjunctions, see pages 241 and 254.

future progressive *This time tomorrow I'll be skiing.*

+ I will be working etc ? will you be working? etc - she will not be working etc

We can use the **future progressive** to say that something will be **going on at a certain time in the future.**
This time tomorrow I'll be skiing. We'll be thinking of you on Saturday.

1 Mr Collins is a teacher. Look at the pictures and say what he will be doing at different times tomorrow. Use expressions from the box.

8:00

1

8:30

2

9:05

3

10:15

4

10:30

5

11:15

6

2:15

7

4:00

8

6:00

9

7:30

10

- cook supper correct papers drive to work have a shower have breakfast ✓
 have coffee teach French teach maths train the football team watch TV

▶ *At 8.00 he will be having breakfast.*
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9

We can use the **future progressive** to ask **politely** 'What have you already decided?' Compare:
*Will you **stay** in this evening?* (request or order)
*Are you **going to stay** in this evening?* (perhaps pressing for a decision)
*Will you **be staying** in this evening?* (just asking about plans)

2 Make future progressive questions to ask somebody politely:
 ▶ whether they are planning to go out this evening. *Will you be going out this evening?*
 1 what time they are planning to get up.
 2 what they plan to wear.
 3 how they intend to travel to work.
 4 how soon they intend to leave.
 5 whether they expect to take the car.
 6 whether they plan to have lunch out.
 7 what time they intend to come back.
 8 where they are planning to sleep.
 9 how they intend to pay.
 10 when they plan to go back home.

be + infinitive *You're to do your homework.*

We can talk about the future by saying that something **is to happen**. We often use this structure to talk about **official plans** and fixed **personal arrangements**.

The President is to visit Scotland in September. We are to get a pay rise.
I felt nervous because I was soon to leave home for the first time.

1 Write five or more sentences about President Morton's schedule, using **is to** . . .



Schedule for Presidential Visit to Northland

MONDAY 27.6

08.00	Arrive Star City Airport. Inspect guard of honour.
09.00	Working breakfast with President Jensen.
11.00–13.00	Tour of Star City; meet mayor and civic leaders.
13.00–14.00	Lunch with Foreign Minister Svendsen and guests.
14.00–16.00	Visit inner city schools; open new eye hospital.
16.00–20.00	Meet business leaders; rest.
20.00–23.00	Attend State Dinner as guest of President and Mrs Jensen.

► *The President is to arrive at Star City at 8.00.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

You are (not) to can be used (for example by parents) to **give orders**.

You're to do your homework before you watch TV.
She can go out, but she's not to be back late.

2 Put together sentences that a parent might say to a child, using expressions from the two boxes and **You're (not) to** . . .

clean up ✓ do give chocolate go to bed leave dirty leave empty make
 make your own open door polish

by ten o'clock bed crisp-packets lying around hour-long phone calls
 piano practice room ✓ shoes socks on floor to cat to strangers

► *You're to clean up your room.*

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

future in the past *I was going to ring you yesterday.*

When we are talking about the past, we often want to say that something was still **in the future at that time**. To express this idea, we can use the **past progressive** (*was ...ing*), ***was going to ...***, ***would ...*** or ***was to ...***.

*She was a little nervous, because she **was flying** to America the next day.
 Sorry – I **was going to tell** you about Alice and Fred, but I forgot.
 I knew that woman **would be** trouble.
 They showed me the room where I **was to sleep**. My heart sank.*

1 Complete the sentences with expressions from the box.

was going to happen was going to ring was going to say was catching was leaving
 was to change was to regret would be terrible would be married would spend

- Carola and I hardly noticed each other that first evening. Two weeks later we
- He that conversation for many years to come.
- I you yesterday, but I forgot.
- She in two hours, and she still hadn't started packing.
- So this was the school where I the next five years.
- The letter that my life arrived one Friday morning.
- I couldn't decide what I to Mary.
- I knew that the party, and it was.
- I got up early because I the 7.50 train.
- John was the only person who realised what

2 Complete the text with expressions from the box. Use a dictionary if necessary.

was going was going to be was going to do something was going to stay was joining
 was starting was to was to get was to report were going to do
 would become well known would come back would sometimes envy would marry

It was the last night at university; the last party. The mood kept changing from happy to serious to sad and back again. We talked about the past, remembering good and bad times; and we talked about the future and what we ¹..... David ²..... into the theatre; we were all sure he ³..... a star. I saw him years later in a James Bond film: one of those anonymous bad guys who get killed in the first ten minutes. Alistair ⁴..... the army; he ⁵..... to his regiment the following Monday. And he ⁶..... killed for real, a few years later, in a stupid and unnecessary war. Chris Homer ⁷..... in finance, he said, though it was not entirely clear what. He ⁸..... into my life in a couple of years, walking into my office in torn jeans, smelling of drink and asking for money. The other Chris – the one we called 'egghead' – ⁹..... post-graduate work the following year. He ¹⁰..... become an eminent research scientist with an international reputation. Two others ¹¹..... in years to come: Keith as a prize-winning film director, and Robbie as a politician involved in a series of juicy sex scandals. My closest friend, Nigel, ¹²..... his university girlfriend, have three children, and enjoy a quiet and happy life. Later I ¹³..... him. I ¹⁴..... at university and become an academic – I thought. (Do you know how to make God laugh? Tell him your plans.) I emptied my glass, said an emotional good-bye to everyone, and walked out into the future.

future perfect *He'll have finished the roof by Saturday.*

	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE
+	<i>I will have worked</i> etc	<i>I will have been working</i> etc
?	<i>will you have worked?</i> etc	<i>will you have been working?</i> etc
-	<i>she will not have worked</i> etc	<i>he will not have been working</i> etc

We can use the **future perfect** to say that something will have been **completed by a certain time in the future.**

The builder says he'll have finished the roof by Saturday.

The car will soon have done 100,000 miles.

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. Use the future perfect.

drive finish not finish ✓ leave home save win

- ▶ I *won't have finished* the report by Monday, and it's needed for Monday morning.
- 1 In a couple of years the children, and we'll be able to move to a smaller house.
- 2 I painting the kitchen by bedtime.
- 3 I hope I enough money for a mountain bike by Christmas.
- 4 When I get home I 400 miles.
- 5 If we beat United, we all our matches this season.

We can use the **future perfect progressive** to say **how long** something will have continued by a certain time.

Next Christmas I'll have been teaching for twenty years.

2 Write three sentences about yourself with the future perfect progressive. For example, say how long you will have been learning English / working / living in your house.

- 1 By next summer,
- 2 By next summer,
- 3 By next summer,

3 A romantic novelist writes 300-page books. She writes ten pages a day, and takes no holidays. Use the future perfect to answer the questions.

- 1 How many pages will she have written after ten days?
.....
- 2 – after a month?
- 3 – after a year?
- 4 – after ten years?
- 5 If she starts today, how soon will she have finished her first book?
.....
- 6 How many books will she have written a year from now?
.....
- 7 How long will she have been writing when she has written 120 books?
.....
- 8 She earns \$100,000 per book. How much money
will she have made altogether after her 120th book?
.....

talking about the future: more practice

1 Promises. A boy left home for the first time to go to university. Look at the pictures, and write the promises he made to his parents. Begin: *I promise I'll ... or I promise I won't ...*

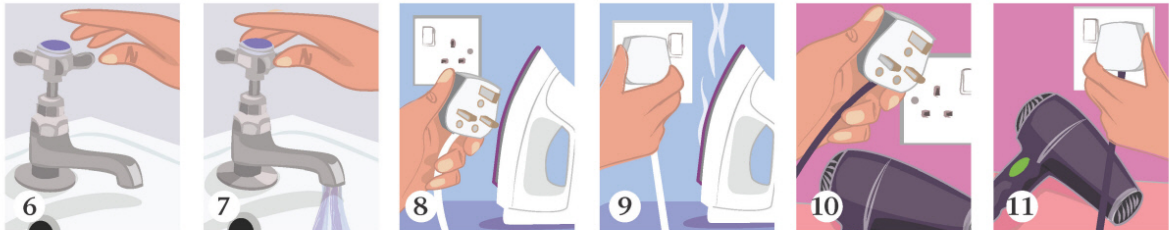
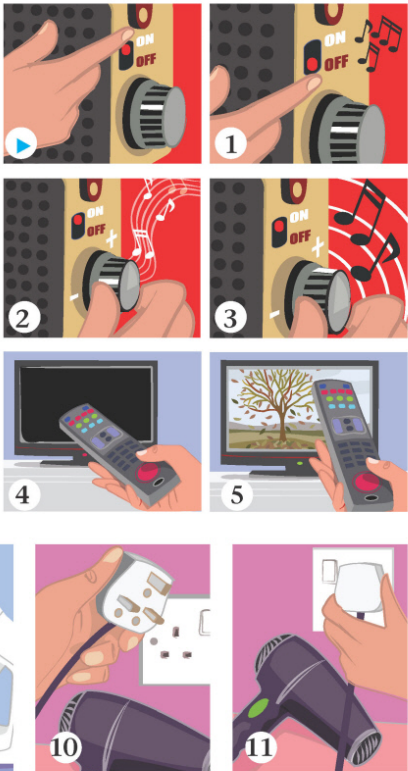
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12



2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY: two-word verbs. Make sure you know the verbs in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *is going to*.

plug in unplug switch on/off turn on/off turn up/down

- ▶ She *is going to* switch on the radio.
- 1 She off the radio.
- 2 turn up
- 3 down
- 4 on
- 5 off
- 6 turn on the tap.
- 7 the tap.
- 8 plug in the iron.
- 9 unplug the
- 10 the hair-dryer.
- 11



3 DO IT YOURSELF Are these rules correct (✓) or not (x)? (Four of rules 1–7 are correct.)

- ▶ We often use present forms for the future. ✓
- ▶ We often use past forms for the future. x
- 1 We often use *be going to* for the future.
- 2 We often use the present progressive for the future.
- 3 We often use the simple present for promises.
- 4 We often use the simple present when we decide things.
- 5 We often use the simple present when we talk about timetables.
- 6 We use present forms mostly when we can see the future in the present.
- 7 We never use *will* for predictions.

4 Present or future verbs? Circle the best form.

- ▶ Here's the builder's estimate. It *will cost* / *is going to cost* £7,000 to repair the roof.
- ▶ I think it *will cost* / *is going to cost* about £3,000 to rebuild the garage.
- 1 *It will rain* / *It's going to rain* – look at those clouds.
- 2 If it gets any colder, *it will snow* / *it's going to snow*.
- 3 Alice *will have* / *is going to have* a baby.
- 4 With a bit of luck, the baby *will have* / *is going to have* Alice's eyes.
- 5 *I will play* / *I'm playing* tennis with Stan on Sunday.
- 6 *He'll win* / *He's winning* tomorrow. He always does.
- 7 Don't tell her. *She'll tell* / *She's going to tell* everybody else.
- 8 'What's wrong?' 'The car *won't start* / *isn't going to start*.'
- 9 One day everybody *will have* / *is going to have* proper housing.
- 10 *She'll get married* / *She's getting married* on Friday at the local church.

5 Mixed structures. Complete the sentences with the structures in the box.

will be ...ing will have ...ed will have been ...ing am/are/is to ...
was/were going to ... would ...

- 1 This time tomorrow I in the mountains. (*walk*)
- 2 I the painting by tomorrow night. (*finish*)
- 3 Children, you to bed NOW! (*go*)
- 4 Next summer I medicine for six years. (*study*)
- 5 I was surprised when Ann told us she and Bill married on Sunday. (*get*)
- 6 The President and his wife Ireland next month. (*visit*)
- 7 We could see that it (*rain*)
- 8 I didn't lend him money, because I knew that he it back. (*not pay*)
- 9 this evening? (*you go out*)
- 10 We'll start at 6 o'clock; I think everybody by then. (*arrive*)

6 Internet exercise. Use a search engine (e.g. Google) to find simple sentences beginning as follows. Complete the sentences.

- 1 "We promise we will"
.....
- 2 "Soon we will have finished"
.....
- 3 "The Prime Minister is to"
.....

talking about the future: revision test

1 Correct the mistakes, or write 'Correct'.

- ▶ I'll ~~seeing~~ you tomorrow. *see*
- ▶ We're having drinks with Phil this evening. *Correct.*
- 1 Mary will have a baby.
- 2 Tomorrow will be warm and sunny.
- 3 I promise I pay you tomorrow.
- 4 The President arrives in London on Monday.
- 5 I going to get up early tomorrow.
- 6 'I've lost my keys.' 'I find them for you.'
- 7 I think it's raining this evening.
- 8 Look out! You fall!
- 9 Are you going to write to Patrick?
- 10 Who's cooking this evening?

2 Here are some sentences taken from real recorded conversations. Can you put the beginnings and ends together?

0 Buy the cat food here.	A about you.
1 Don't give her your keys.	B and then your kids will laugh at you.
2 Get John to have a look at the TV.	C He'll fix it.
3 'He'll grow up one day.'	D It'll be cheaper. <i>o</i>
4 He'll need somebody	E on May 12th.
5 'How's June?'	F 'She'll be OK.'
6 I must get back to work,	G 'I hope you're right.'
7 No good sending her a bill, is it?	H She'll just refuse to pay.
8 One day you'll be old,	I She'll only lose them.
9 She'll be fourteen	J otherwise I'll get the sack.
10 Believe me, she'll forget	K to help him.

3 Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

- 1 I hope your exam goes well. I of you. (*will be thinking, will have been thinking, am to think*)
- 2 When I finish this job I on it for two years. (*am to work, will have been working, will be working*)
- 3 Tell the children they their room. (*will be tidying, would tidy, are to tidy*)
- 4 I hope by next summer I enough money for a holiday. (*will save, will be saving, will have saved*)
- 5 So this was the man that I work for. I didn't like the look of him. (*would be to, am going to, was going to*)
- 6 The Prime Minister the new hospital next month. (*is to open, will have opened, has opened*)
- 7 I didn't go to Pete's party, because I knew that I it. (*didn't enjoy, wouldn't enjoy, wasn't to enjoy*)
- 8 I saw Carola last year. She thought she to America, but I don't know if she went. (*would go, would have gone, had gone*)
- 9 What time up tomorrow? (*will you have got, will you be getting, are you to get*)
- 10 'Is my car ready?' 'No, but we by this evening.' (*have finished, would finish, will have finished*)

SECTION 4 past tenses

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

SIMPLE PAST: *I worked, she worked, he didn't work* etc

PAST PROGRESSIVE (OR 'PAST CONTINUOUS'): *I was working, she was working, he wasn't working* etc

English has two 'past' tenses.

- We use the **simple past** for **complete finished actions**. We often use it in **stories**.
*I **sent** ten emails yesterday. A man **walked** into the library and **asked** ...*
- We use the **past progressive** to talk about actions which were **unfinished** at a past time.
*'What **were** you **doing** at 10.00 last night?' 'I **was writing** letters.'*

Past tenses can make **requests, questions** and **suggestions** less direct, and so **more polite**.

*I **wondered** if you **were** free this evening.*

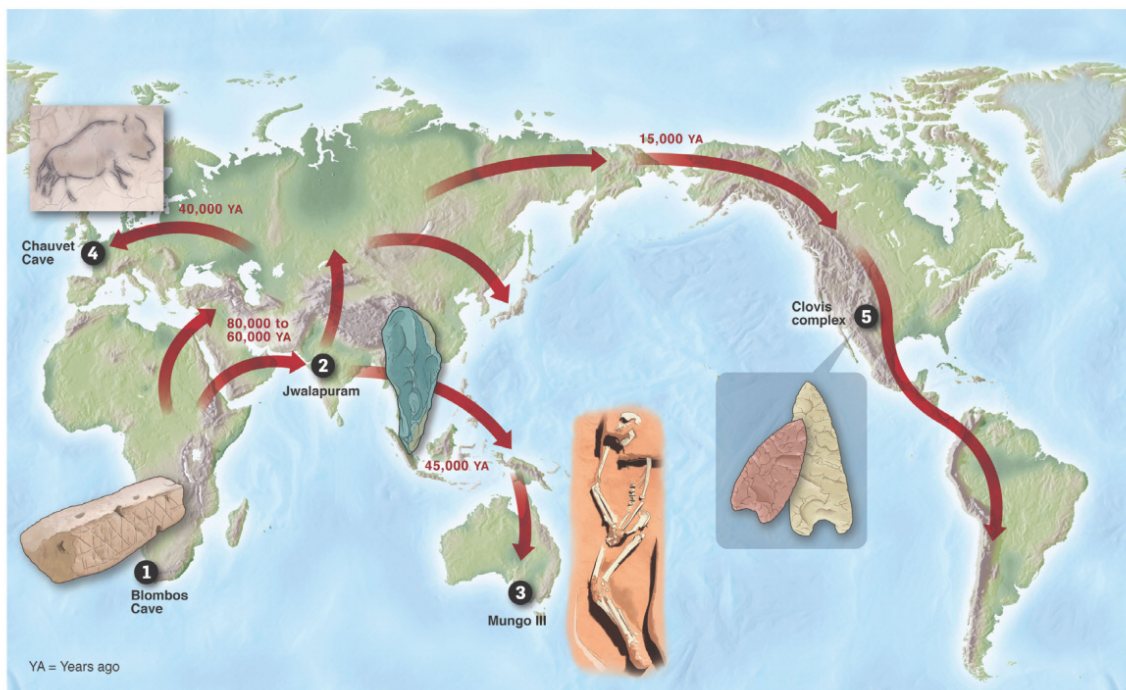
*How much **did** you **want** to spend, sir?*

*I **was wondering** if I **could** use your phone.*

Where did we come from?

Most scientists now believe that our ancestors – the earliest Homo Sapiens – originated in Africa around 200,000 years ago. Perhaps between 80,000 and 60,000 years ago – dates are uncertain – these people gradually started migrating into the rest of the world. Some groups crossed the Red Sea (sea levels were much lower then because water was locked up in large ice caps at the North and

South Poles). As these populations grew, they settled further and further along the sea coasts into South Asia and South-East Asia, reaching Australia perhaps 45,000 years ago. Other groups colonised Central Asia, Europe and East Asia, with some populations finding their way across the Bering Strait, perhaps around 15,000 years ago, into North and South America. ♦



revise the basics: simple past forms

1 DO IT YOURSELF Look at the examples and complete the table.

enjoyed helped hoped liked planned played rained replied seemed
stopped tried waited wanted worked

TO MAKE REGULAR SIMPLE PAST FORMS	Add <i>-ed</i>	Just add <i>-d</i>	Double the last letter and add <i>-ed</i>	Change the <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-ed</i>
most verbs	✓			
verbs ending in <i>-e</i>				
verbs ending in vowel + <i>-y</i> (<i>-ay, -oy</i>)				
verbs ending in consonant + <i>-y</i>				
short verbs ending in one vowel and one consonant				

2 Write the simple past.

annoy arrive carry change cook
cry fit hate hurry jump live
pass pray rain rob shave
shop shout slim slip start
stay study turn walk watch

NOTE: We only double letters in **STRESSED** syllables.

preFER → prefer**red** BUT WONder → wonder**ed**

3 Write the simple past.

Visit reGRET deVElop GALlop OPen
ANswer reFER

With **irregular** verbs, you have to learn the simple past forms one by one (see page 317).

go → **went** see → **saw** buy → **bought** pay → **paid**

4 Write as many of the simple past forms as you can. Check them on page 317, and learn the ones that you don't know.

become begin break bring catch
come drink eat fall feel
forget get give hear hold
keep know learn leave let
make pay put read say
shut sit speak stand take
tell think write

→ For the spelling of *-ing* forms, see page 16.

revise the basics: which past tense?

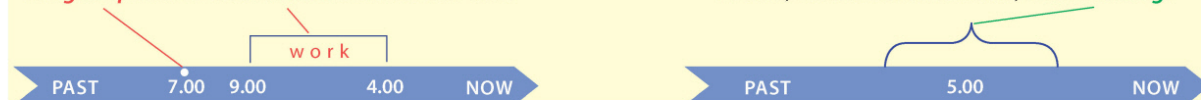
	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PROGRESSIVE
+	I/you etc worked	I was , you were etc working
?	did I/you etc work?	was I, were you etc working?
-	I/you etc did not work	I was not , you were not etc working

We use the **simple past** to talk about a **complete** action (long or short).

We use the **past progressive** for actions which were **not complete** at a past time.

Joe **got up** at 7.00 and **worked** from 9.00 to 4.00.

At 5.00, when Joe came home, I **was reading**.



Note the difference when we use the **past progressive** and the **simple past** together.

Past progressive: longer action or situation.

Simple past: complete shorter action that **happened** while the longer action **was happening**.



1 Put in the correct tenses.

- ▶ At 6.00 this morning I *was having* a wonderful dream, but then the alarm *went* off. (have; go)
- ▶ This time yesterday I *was lying* on the beach. (lie)
- 1 When I walked in they about babies. (all talk)
- 2 I in Paris for a long time. (live)
- 3 I saw Sid when I to work. He (come; shop)
- 4 She Jim while she (meet; travel)
- 5 While I to Mrs Singleton, somebody into my office and the computer. (talk; walk; steal)
- 6 When Jake in everybody talking. (come; stop)
- 7 I out of the window and that we over the mountains. (look; see; fly)
- 8 I up to find that water through the bedroom ceiling. (wake; pour)
- 9 He his leg while he football. (break; play)

2 What were they all doing at midday yesterday? Put sentences together from the boxes.

Can you make another sentence yourself?

- ▶ Edward *was eating eggs in Exeter.*
- ▶ Louise *was learning Latin in a launderette.*
- 1 Fred
- 2 Harry
- 3 Barbara
- 4 Steve
- 5 Ruth
- 6 Pete
- 7

have buy fry eat ✓ steal
ride play learn ✓

Latin ✓ books eggs ✓ a haircut
fish poker socks racehorses

Rome Folkestone a supermarket
Exeter ✓ Paris Hamburg
Birmingham a launderette ✓

more about past tenses

We can use **when** in different ways with past tenses.

When Amy came home, John **was cooking** supper. (Amy came home **during** the cooking.)

When Amy came home, John **cooked** supper. (**First** Amy came home; **then** John cooked supper.)

1 Put in the correct tense (simple past or past progressive).

- ▶ When I went out, it was raining (rain)
- ▶ When Mary got home, she made tea. (make)
- 1 When I saw Lucas, he (shop)
- 2 When Ben saw me, he (stop)
- 3 When we asked them, they 'No'. (say)
- 4 When I walked in, they (talk)
- 5 When I dropped the glass, it (break)
- 6 When I phoned William, he (work)
- 7 When the music stopped, everybody (sit down)
- 8 When I arrived at the station, I a taxi. (take)
- 9 When the police stopped her, she a gun. (carry)

Progressive forms are used mostly for **temporary** actions and situations. For longer, more **permanent** situations we prefer the **simple past**. Compare:

When I walked in I found that water **was running** down the walls.

Explorers believed that the river **ran** into the Atlantic.

We do **not** normally use the **past progressive** to talk about **past habits**, or to say **how often** something happened.

I **played** a lot of tennis when I was younger. (NOT ~~I was playing~~...)

She **rang** the bell three times. (NOT ~~She was ringing~~...)

2 Circle the correct form.

- ▶ When I was at university I went / was going to a lot of parties.
- ▶ The Marlborough family lived / was living in the same house for 400 years.
- 1 I looked out of the window. A strange man *stood* / *was standing* in the garden.
- 2 We took the road that *went* / *was going* along the river.
- 3 My sister *took* / *was taking* the driving test twelve times before she passed.
- 4 When I got there everybody *danced* / *was dancing* in the garden.
- 5 At my school we *played* / *were playing* rugby in winter and cricket in summer.
- 6 We started to hurry because it *got* / *was getting* late.
- 7 Where I grew up, most people *worked* / *were working* for the local farmer.
- 8 She *got* / *was getting* married four times – twice to the same man.
- 9 People used to believe that the sun *went* / *was going* round the earth.
- 10 When I saw Annie she *went* / *was going* round the corner to the church.

Remember that some verbs are not used in progressive forms (see page 20).

I tried the cake to see how it **tasted**. (NOT ... ~~how it was tasting~~.)

past tenses in requests etc *I wondered if you were free.*

Past tenses can make requests, questions and suggestions **more polite**. (They sound less direct than present tenses.) **Simple past** forms are common.

I wondered if you *were* free this evening. How much *did* you *want* to spend, sir?

The past modal forms **would**, **could** and **might** are often used in this way.

I thought it *would* be nice to have a picnic. *Could* I ask you to translate this for me?
You *might* see if the consulate can help you.

1 Make these sentences less direct.

- ▶ We wonder if you feel like coming out with us.
We wondered if you felt like coming out with us.
- ▶ I think you will like to see my holiday photos.
I thought you would like to see my holiday photos.
- 1 How many days do you intend to stay?
.....
- 2 Can you give me a hand?
.....
- 3 We can ask Peter to help us.
.....
- 4 I think it will be a good idea to invite Simon.
.....
- 5 I wonder if you need any help.
.....
- 6 We hope you will stay for dinner.
.....
- 7 Are you planning to be here next week?
.....
- 8 Do you want to pay now?
.....
- 9 Will you tell Annie to come to my office?
.....
- 10 It may be a good idea to apologise.
.....

Past progressives can be used in the same way.

I was wondering if I *could* use your phone.

2 Change the verbs *in italics* to make these sentences less direct.

- ▶ I *hope* you *can* lend me £10.
was hoping *could*
- 1 We *wonder* if you *have* two single rooms.
- 2 *Are* you looking for anything special?
- 3 I *wonder* if I *can* ask you a small favour.
- 4 We *think* it's time for you to look for a job.
- 5 I *hope* you *don't* need the car this afternoon.