

New Round-Up

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Starter

English Grammar Practice



Students' Book

with CD-Rom



PEARSON
Longman

New Round-Up

5

English Grammar Practice

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Introduction

New Round-Up 1 English Grammar Practice combines games and fun with serious, systematic grammar practice. It is ideal for young learners in the preliminary stages of English language learning.

Students see grammar points clearly presented in colourful boxes and tables. They practise grammar through lively, highly illustrated games and oral and writing activities.

New Round-Up is especially designed for different students studying English in different ways.

It can be used:

- in class with a coursebook. Students do both oral work – in pairs and in groups – and written work in New Round-Up.
- after class. The ‘write-in’ activities are ideal for homework. Students can practise what they have learned in the classroom.
- on holidays for revision. New Round-Up has clear instructions and simple grammar boxes, so students can study at home without a teacher.

The New Round-Up Teacher’s Guide includes a full answer key, quizzes, tests plus answer keys, and audio scripts of progress check listening tasks.



این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان به صورت نشر بر خط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است. به ثبت رسیده است. کپی برداری از آن خلاف شرع، قانون و اخلاق است و شامل پیگیرد خواهد شد.

Present Forms

1

 2 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
permanent situations or states She works as a nurse. She owns a large shop.	temporary situations They're staying at the Park Hotel at present.	recently completed actions She has tidied her room. (She has finished tidying her room. You can see it is tidy now – evidence in the present.)	actions started in the past and continuing up to the present He's been writing a letter for two hours. (He started two hours ago and he's still writing.)
repeated / habitual actions (especially with frequency adverbs: often, usually, etc.) I usually get up at 7:30 am.	actions happening at or around the moment of speaking She is looking for a better job.	actions which happened at an unstated time in the past and are connected with the present He has lost his keys. (He is still looking for them.)	past actions of certain duration having visible results or effects in the present She's been crying . (Her eyes are red.)
permanent truths or laws of nature Money doesn't buy happiness. Water freezes at 0°C.	repeated actions with 'always' expressing annoyance or criticism She's always interrupting me!	personal experiences / change that has happened over a period of time I've lost weight .	actions expressing anger, irritation, annoyance, explanation or criticism Who has been using my hairbrush? (annoyance)
timetables / programmes (future meaning) The match finishes at 7:45 pm. The plane leaves at 6:05 am.	fixed arrangements in the near future The Browns are visiting us tonight. (It's all arranged.)	emphasis on number She's written three letters since this morning. She has spoken to two clients since 12 o'clock.	emphasis on duration (usually with for, since or how long) They have been speaking in his office for the last hour.
reviews / sports commentaries / dramatic narratives Angelina Jolie acts brilliantly in this film.	changing or developing situations His English is getting better.	Note: live, feel and work can be used either in the present perfect or the present perfect continuous with no difference in meaning. I've been living / I've lived in Rome for a year.	

1

Present Forms

Time expressions used with:

Present Simple	every day / week / month / year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, on Mondays, etc.
Present Continuous	now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, tonight, always, still, etc.
Present Perfect	just, ever, never, already, yet (negations & questions), always, how long, so far, recently, since (= from a starting point in the past), for (= over a period of time), today, this week / month, etc.
Present Perfect Continuous	how long, for, since

1 Write the 3rd person singular of the verbs and put them into the correct column. Then read them out.

get	play	buy	drop	say	write	dry	reach	smash	drive
watch	fly	go	kiss	cry	mix	sneeze	pay	try	
+ s		-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o + es			vowel + y + s		consonant + y → -ies		
<i>gets,</i>		<i>watches,</i>			<i>plays,</i>		<i>flies,</i>		

2 Add *-ing* to the following verbs and put them into the correct column. Then read them out.

listen	use	bring	tie	hope	die	come	put
lie	rub	run	dive	go	cry	travel	
+ ing		-ie → y + ing		-e → ing		double consonant + ing	
<i>listening,</i>		<i>lying,</i>		<i>using,</i>		<i>rubbing,</i>	

3 Write the past participle of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 break ... <i>broken</i> ... | 3 swim | 5 bring | 7 write |
| 2 meet | 4 finish | 6 send | 8 read |

4 Match the sentences (1–10) to the correct description (a–j).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 He drinks a litre of milk every day. | a emphasis on duration |
| 2 Milk contains a lot of vitamins. | b temporary situation |
| 3 He is getting stronger. | c repeated action expressing annoyance |
| 4 She has just passed her exams. | d emphasis on number |
| 5 She is having a party at the moment. | e habitual action |
| 6 He has been working all day. | f recently completed action |
| 7 She has phoned him three times this morning. | g permanent truth |
| 8 He is always borrowing money from me. | h changing or developing situation |
| 9 Her feet are aching. She has been walking all morning. | i fixed arrangement in the near future |
| 10 They are getting married next week. | j past action of certain duration having visible results in the present |

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 <i>e</i> | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

- 5 Complete the advertisement with the verbs in brackets. Use the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Adopt an Animal

TODAY



The Animal Adoption Society 1) *needs* (need) your help! At the moment, we 2) (have) more than 20 dogs and 35 cats that desperately need a home. We 3) (look) for people who 4) (love) animals and who 5) (take) good care of pets. 6) (you/want) to adopt one of our adorable animals? We 7) (have) an open day this weekend. Please come! Adoption 8) (be) completely free!



- 6 Fill in with the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Claire: Hi, Mum. It's me!
 Mum: Claire! What a lovely surprise! 1) ... *Are you calling* ... (you/call) from work?
 Claire: Yes. I 2) (be) on my lunch break at the moment.
 Mum: Is everything all right? You 3) (usually/not call) me from work.
 Claire: Everything's fine! I just want you to know that Sarah and I 4) (come) home this weekend. I 5) (book) our train tickets online right now.
 Mum: Wonderful!
 Claire: Our train 6) (leave) London at 5:15 pm and 7) (arrive) in Liverpool at 7:45 pm.
 Mum: Great. See you soon then!

Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** something happens.
- Adverbs of frequency (**always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never**, etc.) come before the main verb (**read, work**, etc.) but after the verb **to be**, auxiliary verbs (**do, have**, etc.) or modal verbs (**can, should**, etc.). However, adverbs of frequency go before auxiliary verbs in short answers.

*Tina often goes skiing at the weekend.
 Ben is sometimes rude to other people.
 You can always call me if you need help.*

*"Do you help your mum with the housework?"
 "Yes, I usually do."*

- The adverbs **never, seldom** and **rarely** have a negative meaning and are never used with the word **not**. *I rarely go to bed late. (NOT: I rarely don't go ...)*

1 Present Forms

7 Read about Layla's daily routine and make sentences as in the example. Use adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, rarely, never*).



Layla's Daily Routine

- go to school by bike Monday to Thursday, walk to school on Friday
- wear casual clothes at school
- do homework every afternoon
- go swimming after school Monday to Thursday
- walk the dog after dinner Monday to Wednesday

- 1 Layla *rarely walks* to school.
- 2 She a uniform at school.
- 3 She her homework in the afternoon.
- 4 She swimming after school.
- 5 She after dinner.

8 Form questions then answer them.

- 1 you / always / go to the cinema on Saturdays?
.. *Do you always go to the cinema on Saturdays? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*
- 2 your family / often / eat out?
.....
- 3 you / usually / have dinner at 8:00 pm?
.....
- 4 you / often / hang out with your friends?
.....
- 5 your dad / usually / wash the dishes?
.....

Stative Verbs

Verbs describing a permanent state (stative verbs) do not normally have continuous forms. These are:

- **verbs of the senses:** see, hear, smell, feel, taste, etc. (We often use *can* or *could* with these verbs.) *Can you see that tall boy over there?*

However, the verbs *look, watch* and *listen* express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *Be quiet please! I'm listening to the news. BUT I can't hear you. Can you speak louder, please?*

Note: The verbs *feel* and *hurt* can be used in either continuous or simple forms.

A: *How are you feeling today? / How do you feel today?*

B: *My leg is hurting. / My leg hurts.*

- **verbs of opinion:** agree, believe, consider, etc. *I believe he's telling the truth.*
- **verbs of emotion:** feel, forgive, hate, like, love, etc. *Harry likes rock music.*
- **other verbs:** appear (= seem), be, belong, fit (= be the right shape and size for sth), have (= possess), know, look (= appear), need, prefer, require, want, weigh, wish, etc. *He knows where Peter is. (NOT: is knowing)*

Some stative verbs (**see, smell, taste, feel, think, have, etc.**) have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning.

State	Action
<i>I think she's rich.</i> (= I believe)	<i>I'm thinking about your offer.</i> (= I'm considering)
<i>The milk tastes awful.</i> (= has a flavour)	<i>He's tasting the sauce; it might need some salt.</i> (= he's trying its flavour)
<i>He has a pet dog.</i> (= he owns)	<i>He's having problems at work at the moment.</i> (= experiencing)
<i>This cloth feels like velvet.</i> (= has the texture)	<i>She's feeling her way in the dark.</i> (= she's finding her way)
<i>I see you're in trouble.</i> (= I understand)	<i>I'm seeing my lawyer tonight.</i> (= I'm visiting)
<i>The kitchen smells of burnt meat.</i> (= has the scent of)	<i>Why are you smelling the food?</i> (= inhaling the odour of)
<i>He comes from Spain.</i> (= he was born in)	<i>He's coming from Spain.</i> (= he's travelling from)
<i>I love holidays.</i> (in general)	<i>I'm loving this holiday.</i> (= I'm enjoying; specific)
<i>Your hair looks great.</i> (= it appears)	<i>She's looking at some old photographs.</i> (= she's examining)
<i>The baby weighs 5 kilos.</i> (= it is)	<i>I'm weighing myself on my new scales.</i> (= I'm finding out my weight)
<i>Ann is very tall.</i> (= has the quality)	<i>Ann is being very kind to me these days.</i> (= she's behaving)

9 Underline the correct item.

- I **see** / **am seeing** that the situation is out of control.
- The sausages **are tasting** / **taste** delicious.
- Do you enjoy** / **Are you enjoying** the party?
- You haven't said a word all morning. What **are you thinking** / **do you think** about?
- He **has** / **is having** a Siamese cat.
- These flowers **are smelling** / **smell** nice.
- I **don't know** / **am not knowing** where she keeps the keys.
- These silk sheets **feel** / **are feeling** lovely and smooth.
- Why **do you smell** / **are you smelling** the milk? Do you think it has gone off?
- Anna is Italian. She **is coming** / **comes** from Italy.
- That dress **looks** / **is looking** nice on you.
- If you **don't look** / **aren't looking** at that comic book, I'd like to see it.
- The doctor **weighs** / **is weighing** the baby.
- Mary **is** / **is being** very naughty these days.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- A: I *'m thinking* (**think**) about going to see *Green Day* in concert next month.
B: Great! I (**think**) they're the best. I'll come with you.
- A: Why (**you/weigh**) yourself?
B: I want to see if I (**weigh**) enough for my height.
- A: Your baby brother (**be**) adorable!
B: Yes, but today he (**be**) really naughty. He keeps drawing on the wall.
- A: I see you (**have**) a new mobile phone.
B: Yes, but I (**have**) problems with it at the moment.
- A: Why (**you/taste**) the soup? It's not ready yet.
B: To see if it (**taste**) sweet enough for the children.
- A: Do you know where Mike (**come**) from?
B: He's from Glasgow. Actually, he's there at the moment but he (**come**) back tomorrow.
- A: I (**see**) Charlotte has toothache.
B: Yes. She's in a lot of pain. She (**see**) her dentist this afternoon, though.

1

Present Forms



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Have gone to / Have been to / Have been in



Hello, Dad. I've been to the dentist.

Yes, I know. Is your tooth better now?



He **has gone to** Brussels. (= He's there or on his way to Brussels.)

He **has been to** Brussels once. (= He's visited Brussels but he's back now.)

He **has been in** Brussels for two months. (= He's in Brussels now.)

11 Fill in: **has / have gone to, has / have been in / to.**

Editor: Where's Stevens? I haven't seen him for days.

Secretary: He 1) *has gone to* LA to interview Brad Pitt.

Editor: How long 2) he LA?

Secretary: Three days.

Editor: What about Milton and Knowles?

Secretary: They 3) London. They're going to interview Keira Knightley.

Editor: 4) anyone Spain to talk to Penelope Cruz?

Secretary: Smith 5) her country house. He interviewed her there yesterday. He's coming back today.

12 Complete with the **present perfect** or the **present perfect continuous**.

1 A: Hi, Anna. Are you coming to play tennis now?

B: Sorry, *I haven't finished my homework yet.*
(not finish / homework / yet)

2 A: Where's Ben?

B:
(go / to the dentist's)

3 A: Where are you going on holiday this year?

B: France.
(be there / twice). I really love it!

4 A: Why are your clothes so dirty?

B:
(play rugby / for two hours)

5 A: Lucy looks very tired.

B: Yes,
(work hard / since 9:30 this morning)

6 A: Are your parents at home?

B: No,
(go to the cinema / with friends)

13 Fill in: **yet, since, for, tonight, often or how long.**

1 Adam is flying to Rome *tonight*

2 She hasn't met Cathy

3 I haven't seen him last week.

4 have you been working here?

5 She cooks exotic dishes.

6 Pablo has been in Lisbon four years.

14 Complete the letter below using the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous* form of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Joanna,

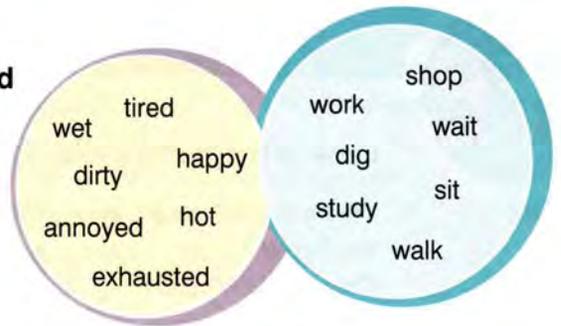
I'm sorry to hear that you 1) ... *haven't been* ... (not/be) well recently. I hope you're feeling better now. As you know, I 2) (not/exercise) for the last few months and of course, I 3) (put on) some weight. Anyway, I 4) (decide) that I really want to lose weight and get fit at the same time, so I 5) (join) the new gym in Greenstone Park. It's got excellent facilities! I 6) (be) there several times and I really enjoy it. I 7) (make) some new friends there, too! What else? Well, Rebecca and I 8) (study) really hard for the last two weeks because we have a Maths exam tomorrow.

That's all for now. 9) (you/think) about where you want to go on holiday this summer? Maybe we can go together!

Best wishes,
Paula

15 Use the adjectives and the verbs to ask and answer questions as in the example:

- A: *I'm exhausted.*
B: *Have you been working hard?*
A: *Yes, I have.*



16 Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

Robinson Crusoe has been stuck on a desert island for the past six months. Here is a letter he wrote and put in a bottle:

Dear Anybody,

I 1) ... *D* ... been on this island 2) six months now. It is a miracle that I 3) for this long. I 4) fish and fruit since I got here. Fortunately, I haven't seen any dangerous animals 5) When I arrived here the weather was fine but it 6) continuously for the past two weeks. I've built a shelter out of sticks and leaves, which is really quite cosy. My main problem is loneliness as I haven't 7) to anyone for so long. I've been thinking of building a boat and trying to escape. Please help me.

R. Crusoe

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 A am | B is | C was | D have |
| 2 A since | B for | C just | D already |
| 3 A survive | B 'm surviving | C 've survived | D 've been surviving |
| 4 A 've been eating | B 'm eating | C eat | D 've eaten |
| 5 A often | B usually | C yet | D always |
| 6 A 's raining | B 's rained | C rains | D 's been raining |
| 7 A speak | B spoken | C speaks | D spoke |

1 Present Forms

17 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present forms.

Dear Janet,

How are you? I 1) *'m writing*... **(write)** to you from Hawaii. The hotel we 2) **(stay)** in is amazing!

It's very hot here and we 3) **(have)** a great time. Today, we 4) **(be)** all at the beach. Right now, my sisters, Carla and Daniela, 5) **(build)** a sandcastle. Mum and Dad 6) **(play)** beach volley for over an hour and Giovanni, my brother, 7) **(just/go)** diving with his friends. They 8) **(go)** diving every day. So far, I 9) **(try)** windsurfing. It's really thrilling!

We 10) **(not/do)** much sightseeing yet but tomorrow we 11) **(go)** on a trip round the island. We're all looking forward to it.

See you soon.

Luisa



Speaking Activity

(describing a picture)

Look at the picture and, in pairs, discuss it.

- Where are the people in the picture?
They are at the beach.
- What / they / wear?
- What / they / do?
- What / weather / be like?
- How / they / feel?
- you / ever / be ...?
- Where / you like / go on holiday?



Writing Activity

Imagine you are on holiday. Write an email to your English pen friend. In your email write:

- where you are
- who you are with
- where you are staying
- what the weather is like
- what you have / haven't done

Use Ex. 17 as a model.

Dear,

How are you? I from We're staying at

The weather here is Right now, Mum and Dad I It's so exciting!

We yet but we Tomorrow, we We're looking forward to it.

See you soon.

.....

Phrasal Verbs

break down:

- stop working (of cars, engines, machines, etc.)
- lose control of feelings (of people)

break into (+ object):

- enter by force
- start doing sth suddenly (laughter, etc.)

break out:

- begin suddenly (war, fire, etc.)
- escape from a place

break up: stop for holidays (of schools, etc.)

1 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 Our school usually breaks *up* for the summer in July.
- 2 My car broke on the motorway and I had to walk to a garage.
- 3 When they saw the clown, the children broke laughter.
- 4 The man managed to break of prison early this morning.
- 5 The fire broke in the kitchen and quickly spread to the rest of the building.
- 6 After hearing the bad news, the girls broke and cried.

2 Look at Appendix 1 on page 206 and fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 She blamed him *for* the accident.
- 2 They arrived London at 7:30 pm.
- 3 I must apologise Mary the delay.
- 4 Sally was ashamed Mark's behaviour at the party.
- 5 He doesn't believe ghosts.
- 6 She is brilliant gymnastics.
- 7 He isn't aware the problem.
- 8 I am afraid snakes and spiders.
- 9 I am very annoyed John being so careless.
- 10 They were astonished the way Fred spoke to the manager.

Word Formation Nouns referring to people

- **verb + er / or / at** *teach – teacher, act – actor, lie – liar, employ – employer*
- **noun / verb / adjective + ist** *art – artist, tour – tourist, national – nationalist*
- **verb + ant / ent** *contest – contestant, study – student*
- **noun + an / ian** *republic – republican, library – librarian*
- **verb + ee** (passive meaning) *employ – employee*

3 Complete each of the sentences with a word formed from the word in bold.

- 1 The shop has a new ... *employee* ... (**employ**) on the second floor.
- 2 Did you know that George has started work as a (**library**) at the university?
- 3 The professor doesn't want more than six (**study**) in each study group.
- 4 I'm going to be a (**contest**) in a TV quiz show next week!
- 5 I think that Leonardo DiCaprio is a fantastic (**act**).
- 6 She wants to be a professional (**art**) when she finishes university.
- 7 Abraham Lincoln was the first (**republic**) president of the USA.
- 8 Our (**teach**), Mrs Wilson, has been ill for two weeks.
- 9 I've just found a camera. I think it belongs to the (**tour**) over there.
- 10 The (**burgle**) got into the house through the kitchen window.

In Other Words ...

I've never eaten pizza before.
It's the first time I've ever eaten pizza.

I've never read such a good book.
It's the best book I've ever read.

4 Rephrase the following sentences using the words in bold.

- She has never been on TV before.
first ... *It's the first time she has ever been on TV.*
- She has never heard such a funny story.
funniest
- It's the first time she has ever read Tolstoy.
never
- It's the worst headache she's ever had.
bad
- He's never played cricket before.
ever

5 Here are some sentences about Lisa's neighbour, Stella. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stella is the kindest person I know.
I ... <i>have never met</i> ... such a kind person as Stella. Stella owns two pet dogs.
Stella two pet dogs. There's a party at Stella's house next Friday.
Stella a party at her house next Friday. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stella hasn't finished sending the invitations yet.
Stella is the invitations. Stella has an appointment with the DJ at 10 am.
Stella is the DJ at 10 am. Stella is wearing a nice perfume today.
Stella's perfume nice. |
|---|--|

Idioms

be on good terms (with sb): be friendly (with sb)

be in a good mood: feel happy

be broke: have no money at all

do one's best: try as hard as possible

do sb a favour: do sth to help sb

do (sth) for a living: have a job and earn money

6 Fill in the correct idiom.

- "What do you ... *do for a living* ...?" "I work as a nurse."
- After the divorce, they didn't talk for months but now they with each other.
- I'm going to the bank to ask for a loan because I
- Although he, he didn't win the race.
- Could you? If you're going out, could you buy some milk?
- Now's a good time to ask for a pay rise because the boss

Past Forms

2



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

What *happened*?
How *did you*
burn your ears?



Well, I *was ironing* when the phone *rang* and I *answered* the iron by mistake.

But I thought
you *had burnt*
both your ears.



Well, yes! I *had been ironing* for only two minutes when it *rang* again.

Past Simple

Past Continuous

Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous

past actions which happened immediately one after the other

She *sealed* the letter, *put* a stamp on it and *posted* it.

two or more simultaneous past actions

While I *was sunbathing*, Tim *was swimming*.

past action which occurred before another past action or before a specific time in the past

He *had left* by the time I got there. (or by 8:15 pm)

emphasis on the duration of an action which started and finished in the past before another past action or a stated time in the past

She *had been working* as a clerk for 10 years before she resigned.

action or event which happened at a stated past time

She *called* an hour ago. (When? An hour ago.)

action in progress at a stated time in the past

He *was playing* tennis at 4:30 pm yesterday.

complete past action which had visible results in the past

She was sad because she *had failed* the test.

past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past

They were wet because they *had been walking* in the rain.

action which happened at a definite past time. The action was completed in the past.

Shakespeare *wrote* a lot of plays. (Shakespeare is now dead; he won't write again.)

past action in progress interrupted by another past action. The longer action is in the Past Continuous, the shorter action is in the Past Simple.

While I *was getting* dressed the bell *rang*.

the Past Perfect is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect

(He *can't* find his watch. He *has lost* it.)
He *couldn't* find his watch. He *had lost* it.

the Past Perfect Continuous is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous

(She *is going* to the doctor. Her leg *has been aching* for two days.)
She *went* to the doctor. Her leg *had been aching* for two days.

past habit or state

He *used to go* / *went* to school on foot.

background description to events in a story

She *was flying* to Paris.
The sun *was shining*...

Time expressions used with:

Past Simple	yesterday, last week, etc. (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 1967, etc.
Past Continuous	while, when, as, etc.
Past Perfect	for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time, etc.
Past Perfect Continuous	for, since

2

Past Forms

- 1 Write the past simple form of the verbs in the list in the correct column. Then read them out.

like	cry	dance	smile	travel	delay	live	empty
stop	play	fry	rob	try	stay	prefer	destroy
-e + d	double consonant + ed		consonant + y → ied		vowel + y + ed		
liked,	stopped,		cried,		played,		

- 2 Add **-(e)d** to the verbs, put them in the correct column, then read them out.

land	smile	correct	slip	decorate	offer	dress	water	suggest
look	watch	start	smash	cook	collect	prepare	iron	clean
/ɪd/ after /t/, /d/	/t/ after /k/, /s/, /ʃ/, /p/, /tʃ/		/d/ after other sounds					
landed,	looked,		smiled,					

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past form, then match them to their uses.

- **past habit** • past action of certain duration with visible results in the past • simultaneous past actions
- complete past action with visible results in the past • past action in progress interrupted by another past action
- action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past



- 1 When she was young, she *danced* (dance) a lot.

..... *past habit*



- 2 John (drive) home when his car (break down).



- 3 Ted (read) a book while Mary (watch) TV at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.



- 4 He was tired. He (work) on his computer all night.



- 5 She was upset because she (lose) her watch.



- 6 She (wait) for an hour before the bus (come).

4 Match the sentences (1–12) with the correct description (a–l).

- 1 It was raining and the wind was blowing.
- 2 He was exhausted because he had been walking all day.
- 3 There was no milk left because Jack had drunk it all.
- 4 She had finished by 8 o'clock.
- 5 The storm broke out after we had been driving for four hours.
- 6 He got into the car, started the engine and drove away.
- 7 The party had already started by the time I arrived.
- 8 Heath Ledger died in 2008.
- 9 I was cycling to work when I fell off my bike.
- 10 The Beatles made lots of records.
- 11 I was sleeping at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
- 12 She had been trying to find a job in Hollywood for years before she moved to Miami.

- a past equivalent of the Present Perfect
- b action that was in progress at a stated past time
- c past actions which happened one after the other
- d action which is not connected with the present and happened at a definite past time not mentioned
- e background description to events in a story
- f emphasis on the duration of an action which started and finished in the past before another past action or a stated time in the past
- g past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous
- h past action which occurred before another action
- i past action in progress interrupted by another
- j past action which occurred before a stated time in the past
- k event which happened at a stated past time
- l past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past

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

5 Alex and his family travelled to Moscow last month. Look at the notes below and say what they did on Friday, using the linking words from the list.

after that next finally later first then



FRIDAY
 8:30 am - 9:30 am: have breakfast at hotel
 9:30 am - 12:00 pm: see the Kremlin
 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm: visit St Basil's Cathedral
 1:00 pm - 3:00 pm: eat lunch at one of the many restaurants along the Arbat
 3:00 pm - 6:00 pm: shop at GUM shopping centre
 6:00 pm - 7:30 pm: have dinner at One Red Square restaurant
 7:30 pm - 10:00 pm: attend a ballet performance at the Bolshoi Theatre

S1: *First, they had breakfast at the hotel.*

Now, in pairs, ask and answer questions about what Alex and his family were doing at the times listed below as in the example:

- 9:00 am • 11:45 am • 12:30 pm • 2:00 pm • 4:30 pm • 7:15 pm • 9:45 pm

A: *What were Alex and his family doing at nine o'clock in the morning?*
 B: *They were having breakfast at the hotel.*

6 A teacher is talking to a student. Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- Teacher: James, why is your leg in a plaster cast? What 1) ... *happened* ... (happen)?
- James: Well, yesterday afternoon when I 2) (walk) home from school, I 3) (slip) over on the ice and 4) (break) my ankle.
- Teacher: How awful!
- James: It 5) (be). And I 6) (not/have) any credit on my mobile to call my parents.
- Teacher: So, how did you get to hospital?
- James: Well, I 7) (lie) on the ground wondering what to do when, all of a sudden, I 8) (see) my next door neighbour. He 9) (take) his dog for a walk.
- Teacher: That was lucky.
- James: I know. Anyway, he 10) (phone) my mum and she 11) (come) and 12) (take) me to hospital.
- Teacher: Well, I'm very glad someone 13) (find) you and I hope your leg mends soon.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

A Night to Remember

It was a cold winter's night. The wind 1) ... *was blowing* ... (blow) and thick snow 2) (fall) to the ground. None of us could sleep, so we all 3) (stay) up late. While we 4) (sit) in the living room, listening to my brother, Jed, play the guitar, Mum 5) (come) out of the kitchen with hot chocolate for everyone. We 6) (have) a great time when, suddenly, all the lights 7) (go) out! Mum 8) (begin) looking for some candles. Ted 9) (try) to help us when my little sister, Emma, 10) (fall) off the couch. As I 11) (try) to reach her, I 12) (trip) over my brother's guitar. Luckily, Dad 13) (find) some matches and 14) (light) the fire. We could see again but we couldn't stop laughing!

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past perfect*. State which action happened first.

- 1 When I ... *left* ... (leave) the house, I ... *realised* ... (realise) that I ... *had forgotten* ... (forget) to take my keys with me. **First action:** ... *had forgotten* ...
- 2 After I (finish) digging the garden, I (decide) to go for a walk. **First action:**
- 3 I (lend) Alisha some money only after she (promise) to give it back the next day. **First action:**
- 4 Kate (study) for her Maths test before she (go) out with her friends. **First action:**
- 5 I (buy) Beckie a plant yesterday because she (sing) so well in the concert the night before. **First action:**

9 Fill in the gaps using the *past perfect continuous* form of the verbs below.

look drive search try play work



1 They .. *had been looking* .. for a house for ages before they finally found one they liked.



2 Jim and Emma were happy. They computer games all afternoon.



3 Chris finally found the perfect guitar after he all morning.



4 They for three hours before they stopped to look at the map.



5 Kevin was stressed. He to solve the Maths problem for over an hour.



6 Max had a headache because he on his computer for hours.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past perfect* or the *past perfect continuous*.

- 1 A: Why didn't you have some dessert?
B: I ... *had eaten* ... (eat) too much already.
- 2 A: How long (you/live) in Brazil before you moved here?
B: About 10 years.
- 3 A: Did you watch the comedy on Channel 4 yesterday?
B: No. It (finish) by the time I got home.

- 4 A: Was she there when you arrived?
B: No, she (already/leave).
- 5 A: Why was Brad so exhausted last night?
B: He (work) since 9 o'clock in the morning.
- 6 A: What did he think of the photo exhibition?
B: He loved it. He said he (never/see) such beautiful photos before.

11 Make as many sentences as possible by combining the phrases in the columns and the appropriate time word.

- 1 She went to bed
- 2 Ted was making lunch
- 3 Jim was reading
- 4 Sally went to the bank
- 5 I was washing the dishes
- 6 He was very depressed

when
while
and
after
because

- a Nadia was laying the table.
- b she was drying them.
- c all her guests had left.
- d he had lost his job.
- e withdrew some money.
- f the doorbell rang.

- 1 .. *c. (after)* ..
- 2 ..
- 3 ..
- 4 ..
- 5 ..
- 6 ..



- 12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past form.

Holiday Trouble

I remember the first time I 1) *went* (go) abroad on holiday. I 2) (just/leave) school. I 3) (study) very hard for my final exams and I 4) (feel) that I needed to get away. A friend of mine 5) (want) to go away as well, so we 6) (decide) to look at some brochures at a travel agent's. We 7) (search) for about an hour when my friend 8) (find) the perfect holiday – two weeks in Cuba. We 9) (be) very excited about it. Finally, the day of our holiday 10) (arrive). We 11) (just/leave) the house when the phone 12) (ring). I 13) (run) back into the house but the phone 14) (stop) by the time I 15) (reach) it. When we 16) (get) to the airport, we 17) (check) in and 18) (go) to the cafeteria. While we were having our coffee, the airline 19) (make) an announcement. Our flight was delayed for eight hours. It was then that I 20) (realise) what the phone call was about.

- 13 Choose the correct answer.

- By 2008, Katie six countries in Europe.
A had already been visiting C already visited
B was already visiting **D** had already visited
- The children were cold. They in the snow all afternoon.
A had played B had been playing C were playing D played
- This time last week, I an exam.
A sat B had sat C had been sitting D was sitting
- Lucy was gardening Adam was painting the kitchen.
A when B as soon as C after D while
- Paul an expensive mountain bike last year.
A was buying B had bought C bought D had been buying
- He tennis every day during the summer holidays.
A is playing B had played C had been playing D played
- While Matthew was fixing the window, he off the ladder.
A fell B was falling C had fallen D had been falling
- It was a chilly evening. A strong wind and clouds were covering the sky.
A was blowing B blew C had blown D had been blowing
- They for three hours before they found the house.
A have walked B had been walking C walked D are walking
- By the time they arrived at the beach, it to rain.
A was starting B started C had started D had been starting



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

What did you use to do?

I used to be a comedian.

Did you run out of jokes?

No, the audience ran out of laughs.

Used to – Would – Was going to

Used to / Past Simple are used to talk about past habits or actions that happened regularly in the past but they no longer happen. **Used to** forms its negative and interrogative with 'did' and it is the same in all persons. *She used to walk / walked long distances. She didn't use to stay in and watch TV.*

Be/Get used to + noun / pronouns / -ing form express habitual actions and means 'be/get accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.

- *They are used to cold weather.* (They are accustomed to cold weather. – present)
- *I'm used to getting up early.* (I'm accustomed to getting up early. – present)
- *He wasn't used to working at night.* (He wasn't accustomed to working at night. – past)
- *Sophie is getting used to life in the country.* (Sophie is becoming accustomed to life in the country. – present)
- *Ron had never lived in a tropical country before but he quickly got used to it.* (He became accustomed to it. – past)
- *Amanda will soon get used to wearing glasses.* (She will become accustomed to wearing glasses. – future)

We use **would / used to** for reported actions or routines in the past. We do not use **would** with stative verbs because they describe states and not actions.

Grandma would always make me porridge for breakfast. (also: *used to make*)

I used to have a pet dog. (NOT: *would*)

Was going to expresses unfulfilled arrangements or unfulfilled plans in the past or actions one intended to do but did not or could not do. *He was going to visit Pam but she wasn't at home.*

- 14 Kate has found a new job. How is her life different now? In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example:

Before

She worked in a café.
She stayed in England.
She didn't earn much money.
She took the bus to work.
She didn't get up early.



Now

She works as a flight attendant.
She travels all the time.
She earns a lot of money.
She drives to work.
She gets up early.

A: *Did Kate use to work as a flight attendant?*

B: *No, she didn't. She used to work in a café.*

15 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 "Have you ever lived in a big city before?"
"No, but I'm sure I will to it."
A be used B used C **get used**
- 2 "Do you know that girl?"
"Yes, we to go to the same school."
A are used B were used C used
- 3 "Do you remember when we were children?"
"Yes, Grandma always make us strawberry muffins."
A would B got used to C was used to
- 4 "Mr Miller looks different now, doesn't he?"
"Yes. He to wear glasses and have a moustache."
A used B would C is used
- 5 "Tom had trouble with the group project."
"Yes. He to working with others."
A is used B isn't used C used
- 6 "Amir has never done computer work before."
"Don't worry, he will soon it!"
A be used B used to C get used to
- 7 "Do they find it difficult living in Switzerland?"
"Yes, they haven't the cold yet."
A been used to B got used to C used
- 8 "Why do you look so tired?"
"Well, I to waking up so early."
A am not used B used C am used
- 9 "Do you have fond memories of your camping trips?"
"Yes, my cousins and I go fishing by the lake."
A would B were used C used

16 Write what was going to happen but didn't happen.



- 1 He .. *was going to drink* .. some lemonade but there was none left.



- 2 She her red dress but it was dirty.



- 3 They some flowers but the shop was closed.

17 Fill in: *used to* or *would*.

I 1) .. *used to* .. live in a small house in the country. I 2) get up every day at 7 o'clock and get ready for school. My mother 3) get my lunch ready and then she 4) walk me to the bus stop and wait with me for the school bus to arrive. The bus 5) be on time. I had classes until 3 pm and then I 6) catch the school bus again. In the afternoon, it 7) drop me off at my grandparents' house because both my parents worked. Today, I live in the city right across the road from my new school. My mum works from home now. It's really great having her at home in the afternoons!

