

A photograph of a roller coaster looping in a vertical circle against a clear blue sky. The coaster track is white, and the cars are red and blue. The scene is framed by a large, semi-transparent circular graphic that is part of the book's design.

New Round-Up

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Starter

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English Grammar Practice



Students' Book

with CD-Rom



PEARSON
Longman

New Round-Up

6

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.

Tense Forms

1



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



<p>Present Simple is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for permanent situations or states. <i>He works in a hospital.</i> • for general truths and laws of nature. <i>Water boils at 100°C.</i> • for repeated/habitual actions (especially with adverbs of frequency: often, usually, always, etc.). <i>He always does his homework.</i> (Here 'always' means every day.) • for reviews/sports commentaries/narrations. <i>José Carreras sings wonderfully in this recording.</i> • for timetables/programmes (future meaning). <i>The race starts at 3:00 pm.</i> • in exclamatory sentences. <i>Here comes the bride!</i> 	<p>Present Continuous is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temporary situations. <i>She is working in Paris this week.</i> • changing or developing situations. <i>Johnny is getting taller and taller.</i> • frequently repeated actions with always, constantly, continually, etc. expressing annoyance or criticism. <i>He's always asking stupid questions.</i> (Here 'always' means constantly.) • actions happening at or around the moment of speaking. <i>The baby is sleeping at the moment.</i> • fixed arrangements in the near future. <i>I'm seeing Rachel tonight.</i> 	<p>Present Perfect is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recently completed actions and whose results are visible in the present. <i>He has cut the grass.</i> (We can see the grass is now cut.) • actions that started in the past and continue up to the present with stative verbs such as be, have, like, know, etc. In this case we often use <i>for</i> or <i>since</i>. <i>Mrs Jones has been a secretary for ten years.</i> • experiences <i>She has tried windsurfing.</i> • actions which happened within a specific time period which is not over at the time of speaking. We use expressions such as <i>today, this morning/evening/week/month, etc.</i> <i>He has read three novels this week.</i> (The time period – this week – is not over yet. He may read another.) 	<p>Present Perfect Continuous is used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present. <i>He has been washing his bike for an hour.</i> (He started an hour ago and he's still washing it.) • for past actions of certain duration having visible results or effects in the present. <i>He has been fighting.</i> <i>That's why he's got a black eye.</i> • to express anger, irritation, annoyance <i>Someone has been using my laptop.</i> (annoyance) • Present Perfect Continuous is normally used with <i>for, since</i> or <i>how long</i> to put emphasis on duration. <i>She has been waiting since 4 o'clock.</i>
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Tense Forms

Time expressions used with:

Present Simple	every day/week/month/year, usually, sometimes, always, rarely, never, often, 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 & Present Perfect Continuous	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.

For and **since** are usually used with **Present Perfect Continuous** to emphasise the duration of an action.

1 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 He runs a large travel agency.</p> <p>2 The thief enters the room and opens the safe.</p> <p>3 He has cleared out the garage.</p> <p>4 She's been practising that song for hours.</p> <p>5 He's working hard these days.</p> <p>6 He's gained a lot of weight recently.</p> <p>7 Tom's picking me up at 7 o'clock tonight.</p> <p>8 He's such a boring man who's always making a fuss about nothing.</p> <p>9 The ferry arrives at 10:00 am.</p> <p>10 You feel dizzy because you've been lying in the sun for too long!</p> | <p>a actions taking place at or around the moment of speaking; temporary situations</p> <p>b emphasis on duration of an action which began in the past and continues up to the present</p> <p>c reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narratives</p> <p>d past actions of a certain duration having visible results/effects in the present</p> <p>e fixed arrangements in the near future</p> <p>f timetables/programmes (future meaning)</p> <p>g permanent situations or states</p> <p>h recently completed actions</p> <p>i personal experiences or changes which have happened</p> <p>j frequently repeated actions with 'always' expressing the speaker's annoyance or criticism</p> |
|--|--|

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

I 1) *am writing* **(write)** on behalf of Midfield School. Every year, our students 2) **(choose)** to do a project on an environmental problem. Then, they 3) **(work)** to raise money to help solve this problem. We 4) **(recently/see)** your advertisements about protecting dolphins, so for the last few weeks we 5) **(try)** to learn about the dolphins that 6) **(live)** in the sea near our school. We 7) **(already/be)** on two boat trips and 8) **(persuade)** local fishermen to change their fishing nets because the ones they 9) **(use)** at the moment can trap dolphins. Could you please send the children some World Wildlife Fund posters to add to the presentations that they 10) **(do)** so far?

Yours faithfully,
J. Hopkins (Teacher)

3 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct present forms.

Dear Sal,
 You'll never guess where I 1) *am writing* (write) from. I 2) (sit) in the garden of a hotel overlooking Lake Windermere. It's so good to get away. We 3) (stay) here for nearly a week now. Every morning I 4) (get up) at 7 o'clock and I 5) (go) for a swim in the lake before breakfast. Since we arrived, we 6) (do) a lot of sightseeing but we 7) (not/visit) the castle yet. We 8) (watch) the boats coming and going all morning and the owner of the hotel 9) (just/suggest) that we take a boat trip this afternoon. There is a boat that 10) (leave) at 2 o'clock that we can take to cross the lake to Wray Castle – it sounds like fun.
 We 11) (travel) to Scotland this weekend to visit relatives and then we 12) (return) to London next week. What 13) (you/do) in Devon since you got there? Email me soon and tell me your news.
 Mary

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs express a permanent state and don't usually have continuous forms. These are:

- verbs of the senses (to express involuntary actions):** *feel, hear, see, smell, taste, etc.* (Can or could are often used with these verbs. *Turn the radio down, please. I can't hear you.*) *Look, watch and listen* express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. *John is watching* a football match on TV. *Feel and hurt* can be used in either continuous or simple forms. *John feels/is feeling* worse today.
- verbs of feelings and emotions:** *adore, appreciate (= value), detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like, loathe, etc.* *He hates* the show they are watching on TV now. (NOT: ~~He is hating~~)
- verbs of opinion:** *agree, believe, expect (= think), see (= understand), suppose, understand, etc.* *I believe* he is innocent. (NOT: ~~I am believing~~)
- other verbs:** *appear (= seem), belong, concern, contain, depend, fit (= be the right shape and size for sth), have (= possess), know, mean, owe, own, possess, need, prefer, require, want, weigh, (= have the weight of), wish, keep (= continue), seem, etc.* *He wants* some more biscuits. (NOT: ~~He is wanting~~)

Some stative verbs have continuous forms but with a difference in meaning:

State	Action
<i>He thinks</i> he's really clever. (= he believes)	<i>I'm thinking</i> about his offer. (= I'm considering)
<i>This tastes</i> salty. (= It has the flavour)	<i>Why is he tasting</i> the soup? (= testing the flavour)
<i>He has</i> two houses. (= he owns; he possesses)	<i>She's having</i> lunch. (= she's eating)
<i>The silk shirt feels</i> soft. (= it has a soft texture)	<i>Ann is feeling</i> the cat's fur. (= she's touching)
<i>Do you see</i> what I mean? (= understand)	<i>I'm seeing</i> Paula tonight. (= I'm meeting)
<i>Your perfume smells</i> of apples. (= it has the smell)	<i>She is smelling</i> the roses. (= she's sniffing)
<i>I love/enjoy</i> good films. (= I like in general)	<i>I'm loving/enjoying</i> this film. (= I like specifically)
<i>It looks</i> as if it's going to rain. (= it appears)	<i>He is looking</i> at the painting. (= he's observing it)
<i>He appears</i> to be working. (= he seems to be)	<i>The singer is appearing</i> on stage tonight. (= is performing)
<i>The box is heavy. It weighs</i> a lot. (= has the weight of)	<i>He is weighing</i> the potatoes. (= is measuring the weight of)

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Tense Forms

Certain adjectives can be used with **be** in the continuous form to express a temporary characteristic. These are: *careful, foolish, kind, lazy, nice, (im)patient, (im)polite, rude, silly, etc.*
*John is usually careful, but today he's **being** careless. You're **being** very foolish.* (normally used as a warning)

4 Fill in with the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: I ... *am thinking* ... (think) about visiting Jane this afternoon.
 B: I wouldn't bother. I ... (think) she's away on holiday.
- 2 A: Mr Jones ... (have) a telephone message from his wife.
 B: Can it wait? He ... (have) a business meeting and I don't want to disturb him.
- 3 A: The police ... (still/look) for fingerprints.
 B: It ... (look) as if they won't find the criminal.
- 4 A: Why ... (you/taste) the soup? Is there anything wrong with it?
 B: Yes, it ... (taste) too sweet. I think you've used sugar instead of salt.
- 5 A: Why ... (you/feel) the baby's forehead, Mum?
 B: I think she's got a temperature. She ... (feel) rather hot.
- 6 A: I ... (see) my boss about a pay rise this afternoon.
 B: I ... (see). That's why you're wearing a suit and tie.
- 7 A: Why ... (you/smell) the inside of your car?
 B: Because it ... (smell) of petrol and I want to check for leaks.

5 Underline the correct item.

- 1 John is / is being usually rude, but today he is / is being polite to his colleagues.
 2 Ann is / is being usually patient, but today she is / is being impatient.
 3 Sam is / is being rude to his mother now, but he is / is being normally pleasant to her.
 4 Peter is / is being a kind man, but at the moment he is / is being selfish.
 5 Julie is / is being silly at the moment, although I know she is / is being really very sensible.

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

- Mark: Hi Ann! What 1) ... *are you doing* ... (you/do) at the moment?
 Ann: Hello Mark! I 2) ... (try) to finish my project, but my little brother 3) ... (keep) interrupting me.
 Mark: Oh really?
 Ann: Yes, he 4) ... (always/ask) me to help him with his homework!
 I 5) ... (get) tired of it.
 Mark: I see. Look, a few of us 6) ... (meet) at Café Nora for coffee later.
 7) ... (you/want) to join us?
 Ann: Well, my dance class 8) ... (start) at 8 o'clock. What time 9) ... (you/go) to the café?
 Mark: About 6 o'clock.
 Ann: That's great! My class is nearby and I certainly 10) ... (need) a break. See you at six.

7 Fill in: *yet, already, since, how long or ever.*

- 1 I don't think Frank has ... *ever* ... been to a live concert.
- 2 I haven't seen Louise Jeff's wedding last year.
- 3 I don't know Jack's been working on that project, but it seems like weeks.
- 4 Mr Louis hasn't rung me back about the contract
- 5 Pam has finished her test and I've only done half of mine.

3 Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Have gone to / Have been to / Have been in



She **has gone to** Madrid. (= She's on her way to Madrid or she's there. She hasn't come back yet.)
 She **has been to** Paris once. (= She has visited Paris; she is not there now. She has come back.)
 She **has been in** Berlin for two years. (= She lives in Berlin now.)

8 Fill in: *has/have gone to, has/have been to/in* in the correct form.

- 1 I ... *have been to* ... New York several times, but I ... *haven't been to* ... Atlanta.
- 2 My boss Lisbon for a week, so I'm doing some of his work for him.
- 3 We Milan for very long, so we don't know it very well yet.
- 4 Martin isn't here. He the library to get some books.
- 5 I that gallery twice but I haven't seen the painting you mentioned.

9 Fill in with the *present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

Hi Sam,
 How are things? I 1) *haven't heard* (not/heard) from you in a while. What 2) (you/be) up to these past few weeks? 3) (you/finish) your exams yet? Mine start next week and I'm already nervous. Even though I 4) (study) pretty hard since May, it still feels like I have a lot to learn. Oh! Guess what! I 5) (change) my mind about getting a job when I leave school. I 6) (decide) that I want to go to university and study veterinary science instead. Everyone's really surprised, but I 7) (think) about it for a while. As you know, I 8) (work) as a volunteer at an animal shelter for the past two years and I 9) (realise) that helping animals is what I want to do with my life. What about you? 10) (you/think) any more about coming to visit me in August?
 Brigitte

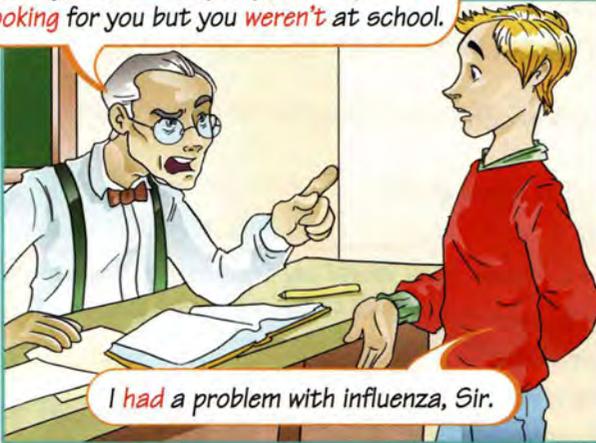
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Tense Forms



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Johnny, where **were** you yesterday? I **was** looking for you but you **weren't** at school.



I **had** a problem with influenza, Sir.

Oh! I **didn't** know you **had** been ill.



Oh, no! I **had been trying** to spell it for so long that I **was** too tired to come to school.

Past Simple

is used for:

- past actions that took place immediately one after the other.
He got in the car, started the engine and drove off.
- past habits or states which are now finished. In such cases, we can also use the expression *used to*.
When he was young, he rode/used to ride his bike to school.
- a complete action or event which happened at a stated time in the past.
She passed her exam last week. (When? "Last week" – stated time in the past)
- complete past actions not connected to the present with a stated or implied time reference
Elvis Presley made lots of records. (Elvis is dead; he won't record any more – period of time now finished – implied time reference)

Past Continuous

is used for:

- an action which was in progress at a stated time in the past. We do not know when the action started or finished.
At 1 o'clock this afternoon they were having coffee.
- a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.
I was playing football when I broke my ankle. (The action in progress – *was playing* (Past Continuous) – was interrupted by another action – *broke*. Past Simple)
- two or more actions which were happening at the same time in the past (simultaneous actions).
He was cooking while she was sleeping.
- background description to events in a story/description.
They were travelling to Swansea ...

Past Perfect

is used for:

- an action which happened before another past action or before a stated time in the past.
She had already cooked dinner when her husband came home. (She cooked dinner first and then her husband came.)
- an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.
When I saw Steve yesterday he was happy because he had found a new job.
- The Past Perfect is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect.
There was no pudding left; he had eaten it all. (Present perfect: There's no pudding left; he has eaten it all.)

Past Perfect Continuous

is used:

- for an action of certain duration continuing up to a specific time in the past.
She had been trying to get a visa for months before she gave up.
- for a past action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in the past.
Her fingers ached because she had been playing the guitar all day.
- The Past Perfect Continuous is the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous.
He stayed in bed that day because he had been feeling ill all week. (Present perfect: He's staying in bed today because he's been feeling ill all week.)

Time expressions used with:

Past Simple	yesterday, last week, etc. (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 1992, etc.
Past Continuous	while, when, as, the moment that, etc.
Past Perfect	for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time, etc.
Past Perfect Continuous	for, since

10 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- 1 She **opened** the cupboard, **took out** a dress and **put it on**.
- 2 She was upset because she **had been waiting** to hear from her son for days.
- 3 They **were still discussing** the plan at midnight.
- 4 They **were flying** over the Andes when the storm began.
- 5 Tom **was reading out** the text while Sara was **writing it down**.
- 6 She **had finished** most of the work by the time her boss arrived.
- 7 He always **went** to work by train.
- 8 We **had been living** in the same house for twelve years before we decided to move.

- a past action in progress interrupted by another past action
- b past action which occurred before another action or before a stated time in the past
- c two or more simultaneous past actions
- d action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past
- e past actions which happened immediately one after the other
- f past action of a certain duration which had visible results in the past
- g past habit or state
- h action in the middle of happening at a stated past time

11 Fill in with the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

Simon 1) *...was walking...* (**walk**) home from work the other day when he 2) (**notice**) something shining on the other side of the road. A car 3) (**come**) down the street, so he waited until it had driven past. Then he 4) (**cross**) over. When he 5) (**get**) to the other side, he saw that there was a shiny gold coin on the road! He 6) (**look**) around to make sure no one 7) (**watch**) him. Then, he 8) (**bend**) down to pick it up. Imagine his surprise when he 9) (**not/can**) move it! He 10) (**be**) just about to give up when he 11) (**hear**) a strange sound behind him. Someone 12) (**laugh**) at him, but he couldn't see who it 13) (**be**). Two little boys 14) (**hide**) behind a hedge, laughing at anyone who tried to pick up the coin they had stuck to the road with glue!



1

Tense Forms

12

Fill in with an appropriate past form.

Titanic HITS Iceberg



In 1912, a passenger steamship called the *Titanic* 1) *was sailing*... (sail) across the Atlantic Ocean from England to America. A bright moon 2)

3) (shine) and a gentle breeze 4) (blow). The ship 5) (sail) for four days and was now more than halfway towards its destination – New York City. Some passengers 6) (sleep) in their cabins while others 7) (relax) on deck, when suddenly they all 8) (hear) a loud bang. Those sitting on deck 9) (jump up), 10) (run) to the railing of the ship, and 11) (look) over the side. To their horror, they saw that they 12) (hit) an iceberg which 13) (tear) a hole in the side of the ship. Water was pouring into the ship at an alarming rate. There were not enough lifeboats on the ship and tragically more than 1,500 people lost their lives that night. The sinking of the *Titanic* remains the most infamous sea disaster in history.

13

Which of the past forms in the text (1–12) above are used to express:

- 1 past action of certain duration continuing up to a specific time in the past ... 4 ..
- 2 background description of events in the story
- 3 shorter actions which interrupt longer actions
- 4 past action which occurred before another past action
- 5 past actions which happened one immediately after the other
- 6 past actions which were happening at the same time in the past

14

Underline the correct time expression.

- 1 I still/~~yet~~/~~just~~ hadn't done my homework when Mum came home.
- 2 Meg was lying in the sun ~~before~~/~~while~~/as soon as the children were playing in the pool.
- 3 How long ago/~~How long~~/~~While~~ did you pass your driving test?
- 4 He continued his journey ~~before~~/~~after~~/yet he had changed the tyre.
- 5 She had been singing for years ~~since~~/~~for~~/before she finally became a star.
- 6 Our team had scored three goals by the time/~~until~~/~~while~~ we got to the match.
- 7 The professor didn't start speaking ~~after~~/until/yet everyone was quiet.
- 8 She took off her coat just/as soon as/~~already~~ she entered the house.

Present Perfect is used:

- for complete past actions connected to the present with a stated or unstated time reference.

*She **has gone** to Madrid.* (unstated time; we don't know when she went – she's still there)

*Jim **has typed** five letters this morning.* (stated time; it's still morning – action connected to the present)

*I've **spoken** to Prince Charles.* (He's still alive – action connected to the present)

*He **has lived** in Spain for two years.* (He's in Spain now. – action connected to the present)

- to announce news or give new information.

*The Prime Minister **has decided** to call a general election.*

Past Simple is used:

- for complete past actions not connected to the present with a stated or implied time reference.

*She **went** to Madrid **last year**.* (When? Last year. The time is stated.)

*Jim **typed** five letters yesterday morning.* (When? Yesterday morning.)

*She **once spoke** to James Dean.* (action not connected to the present – James Dean is dead.)

*She **lived** in France for three years.* (She doesn't live in France now. – action not connected to the present)

- to give additional details of a news story.

*He **announced** the decision to Parliament this morning.*

15 Fill in with the *present perfect* or the *past simple*.

- 1 A: ... *Did you see* ... (you/see) the Jackie Chan film on TV last night?
 B: No. But I ... (already/see) all of his films on DVD this year.
- 2 A: I ... (already/go) to the cinema three times this month. What about you?
 B: Not once! But last month, I ... (go) five times.
- 3 A: ... (you/ever read) *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde?
 B: Yes. We ... (read) it in school last year.
- 4 A: George and I ... (have) dinner at that new Vietnamese restaurant in town last night.
 B: Really? I ... (never/try) Vietnamese food before. What's it like?
 A: Delicious. In fact, we ... (already/make) a reservation to eat there again next week.

16 Fill in with the *past simple* or the *past perfect*.

The biggest event in Tom's life 1) ... *happened* ... (happen) by chance. He 2) ... (be) 22 years old and he 3) ... (just/graduate) from university. He was looking for a job. He 4) ... (want) to be a journalist but he 5) ... (know) he 6) ... (not/have) enough experience. You see, as a student, he 7) ... (spend) most of his time in the university theatre. He 8) ... (apply) to many newspapers but he 9) ... (not/receive) any replies. Then one day, the phone 10) ... (ring). It was a woman who 11) ... (offer) him a job as an actor. She 12) ... (see) him in a play at the university and 13) ... (enjoy) the performance. He 14) ... (take) the job and ever since then he's been a very successful actor. Last night he 15) ... (discover) he 16) ... (win) an award for his performance in the play.



1

Tense Forms

Used to – Be used to + -ing form / noun / pronoun – Would – Was going to

- **Used to** expresses past habits, regularly repeated actions in the past or past states.
She used to tell me stories. (ALSO: would tell me ...)
He used to live in the country. (NOT: would – state)
He used to have a beard. (NOT: would – state)
- **Would** expresses regularly repeated actions and routines in the past. (Stative verbs are not used with 'would'.)
Mum would always make me a big breakfast. (ALSO: Mum used to make ...)
- **Be used to** means 'be accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.
She isn't used to living in tropical climates. (= she isn't accustomed to living ...)
- **Was going to** expresses actions one intended to do but didn't.
She was going to move to London but then she decided to stay in York.

17 Write sentences using *used to*.

Ten years ago

- he was overweight.
- he had long hair.
- he didn't wear glasses.
- he rode a bicycle.
- he didn't wear suits.



NOW

- he is thin.
- he has got short hair.
- he wears glasses.
- he drives a car.
- he wears suits.



He used to be overweight but now he is thin.

18 Fill in: *used to*, *be used to*, *would* or *was going to*.

Although my friend Tom has lived in the city for three years, he still 1) *isn't used to* it. He 2) live in the country so he 3) living in a more peaceful environment. His first few days in the city were so unpleasant that he 4) move straight back home, but he found a job and decided to stay. That's when I met him. He 5) come into the office with his coffee every morning and he 6) often stop and talk for a while about what his life 7) be like in the country. His family 8) have their own vegetable garden and his mother 9) prepare wonderful meals. In autumn, they 10) go for long walks and they 11) collect wild mushrooms. Tom made it sound so wonderful that, at one point last year, I 12) quit my job and leave the city forever. But I didn't. I 13) the noise and excitement of the city and I know I wouldn't feel at home in the country.



5 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Future Simple (Will)
is used for:

- on-the-spot decisions. *It's cold in here. I'll turn on the heating.*
- hopes, fears, threats, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, requests, comments, etc. Esp. with: *expect, hope, believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably, etc. I hope he'll like his birthday present.*
- actions or predictions which we think may (not) happen in the future. *She'll probably win.*
- actions which we cannot control but which will definitely happen. *The baby will be born in the new year.*
- things we are not yet sure about or we haven't decided to do yet. *Maybe I'll buy a car.*

NOTE: *Shall* is used with I/we in questions, suggestions, offers or when asking for advice. *Shall we play tennis?*

Be going to
is used for:

- actions intended to be performed in the near future. *I'm going to buy some new clothes next week.*
- planned actions or intentions. *Now that she's rich, she's going to travel round the world.*
- predictions based on what we can see or what we know, especially when there is evidence. *Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.*
- things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future. *We are going to offer the job to Ann. (It has been decided.)*

Future Continuous
is used:

- for actions which will be in progress at a stated future time. *I'll be skiing in the Alps this time next week.*
- for actions which will definitely happen in the future as a result of a routine or arrangement (instead of Present Continuous). *I'll be playing golf on Friday. (I play golf every Friday – it's part of my routine)*
- when we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do sth for us or because we want to offer to do sth for them. *Will you be driving into town this afternoon? Can you give me a lift?*

Future Perfect
is used for:

- an action which will be finished before a stated future time. *They will have finished building their house by May.*
- NOTE: *by* or *not until/till* are used with Future Perfect. *Until/till* are normally only used with Future Perfect in negative sentences. *She will have written it by next week. (NOT: till/until) She won't have graduated until May. (NOT: by May)*

Future Perfect Continuous
is used to:

- emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future. *By this time next month he will have been studying piano for 2 years.*

Present Simple with future meaning

timetables/programmes
The boat leaves at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Present Continuous with future meaning

fixed arrangement in the near future
I'm having dinner with Jane this evening. (It's a date.)

1

Tense Forms

Shall is used with I/we in questions, suggestions, offers or when asking for advice.

Shall we go for a walk? Who shall I invite?

Will is used to express offers, threats, promises, predictions, warnings, requests, hopes, fears, on-the-spot decisions, comments (mainly with: think, expect, believe, I'm sure, hope, know, suppose and probably). *I'm sure John will pass his driving test.*

Time expressions used with:

Future Simple & Be going to	tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, in two/three, etc. days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week/month, etc.
Future Perfect	before, by, by then, by the time (until/till is used only in negative sentences with this tense)
Future Perfect Continuous	by ... for

19 Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 I'm hungry. I'll make a sandwich. 2 The bus for Brighton departs in an hour. 3 We'll be sailing around the islands this time next month. 4 By May, he will have been living abroad for six years. 5 The men are delivering the furniture tomorrow. 6 Look at the baby! He's going to eat that worm! 7 Perhaps we'll see Nicky at the club tonight. 8 He's going to take a few days off next week. 9 I'm sure you'll have a wonderful holiday. 10 Will Jo be staying with you this summer? 11 I'll be having lunch with Sam tomorrow as usual. 12 They will have made a decision by Friday. 13 Shall we visit the museum this weekend? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a action which may (not) happen in the future b action in progress at a stated future time c fixed arrangement in the near future d action which will be finished before a stated future time e timetable/programme f on-the-spot decision g action which is the result of a routine h duration of an action up to a certain time in the future i prediction about the future j action intended to be performed in the near future k asking politely about people's arrangements l evidence that sth will definitely happen m suggesting something to somebody |
|--|--|

20 Fill in: will, won't or shall.

- Wendy: I hope you 1) ..will.. be able to come to the surprise party we are arranging for Kate this weekend.
- Emma: Of course I 2) .., Wendy. But I'm afraid my sister Harriet 3) .. be able to come.
- Wendy: Oh that's a pity! Kate 4) .. be disappointed about that; she really likes your sister.
- Emma: How many people do you think 5) .. be there?
- Wendy: Well, I've asked everyone in the class and so far 15 people have promised they 6) .. come. Who else 7) .. I invite?
- Emma: How about the girls in the netball team?
- Wendy: That's a good idea. They 8) .. miss her when she moves to Scotland.
- Emma: 9) .. we buy her a leaving present too?
- Wendy: Definitely! I 10) .. ask everyone to make a small contribution.
- Emma: I'm sure everyone 11) .. be happy to do that. We 12) .. all miss Kate - I hope she 13) .. forget about us in Scotland.

6 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Future Simple vs Be going to

The future simple is used:

- for predictions based on what we think, believe or imagine.
In the year 2050, people will drive flying cars.
- for on-the-spot decisions.
It's hot in here. I'll open the window.

Be going to is used:

- for predictions based on what we can see or what we know, especially when there is evidence.
Look at that boy! He's going to climb the tree.
- for intentions, plans or ambitions for the future.
They are going to get married next month.
(They have already decided to do it.)

21 Fill in: will or be going to.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: Have you decided where you're going for your holidays?
B: Yes, I <i>'m going to</i> tour Spain.</p> <p>2 A: We've almost run out of petrol.
B: Don't worry. We get some on the way home.</p> <p>3 A: Does your tooth hurt a lot?
B: Yes, I see the dentist tomorrow.</p> <p>4 A: Did you buy any stamps?
B: I forgot to, but I get some now if you like.</p> <p>5 A: Have you heard about Sharon?
B: Yes. She have a baby.</p> <p>6 A: When did you last speak to Susan?
B: Oh, weeks ago, but I meet her tonight.</p> <p>7 A: Your car is very dirty.
B: I know. My son wash it this afternoon.</p> | <p>8 A: Do you know what the weather forecast is for tomorrow?
B: No, but I expect it be warmer than today.</p> <p>9 A: Shall we go out tonight?
B: Sorry! I eat at the Chinese restaurant with Paul.</p> <p>10 A: What do you want to eat?
B: I have a hamburger and some chips, please.</p> <p>11 A: Are you watching TV tonight?
B: Yes, I watch a football match.</p> <p>12 A: Watch out! You trip over that toy on the floor.
B: Oh! I didn't even see it.</p> <p>13 A: I'm really hungry after all that hard work.
B: I make some sandwiches.</p> <p>14 A: These elections are going to be very close.
B: Yes, that's true. But I believe John Keys be the next President.</p> |
|--|--|

1

Tense Forms

- We never use future forms after: as soon as, as long as, after, before, by the time, if (conditional), unless, in case, until/till, when (time conjunction), whenever, while, once, suppose/supposing, on condition that, etc.

The manager will see you **as soon as** he comes out of the meeting. (NOT: as soon as he ~~will come out~~.)
I'll buy a new sofa **when** I get paid. (NOT: I'll buy a new sofa ~~when I'll get paid~~.)

- We can use future forms with **When** (used as a question word) and **if** meaning 'whether' particularly after the expressions, I don't know, I doubt, I wonder, etc.
When will John go to Paris? I don't know if the teacher will punish Tim for that. (= whether)

22 Fill in with the correct present or future forms.

How to Fix a Puncture on a Bike

Every cyclist 1) ... *gets* ... (get) a flat tyre once in a while.
Do you know how to fix one? Read our handy step-by-step guide.



- As soon as you 2) (notice) you have a puncture, fix it at once or you 3) (damage) the tyre.
- Turn your bicycle upside down and remove the tyre. When the tyre 4) (be) off, pump up the inner tube.
- Next, put the tube in some water and turn it until you 5) (see) bubbles. This is where the hole is.
- Before you 6) (apply) a patch, clean and dry the area around the hole. After this you 7) (put) glue around the hole and wait until it 8) (dry) a little.
- Stick a patch over the hole and don't forget to put some chalk over it. Unless you 9) (do) this, the inner tube 10) (stick) to the inside of the tyre!
- Replace the tube, pump up the tyre and you're all set!

23 Read the text below and choose the correct word for each gap.

It was a hot summer day and Henry and his wife were sitting in their garden. "I 1) ... *'m taking* ... you on a weekend break next week," Henry announced as he poured his wife some orange juice. "This time next Saturday, you and I 2) lunch in downtown New York! I have booked the tickets. The flight 3) at 9:30 in the morning and 4) at midday. I'm sure we 5) a taxi to take us to the hotel with no problem." "What a lovely surprise!" replied his wife. "I just hope you 6) from Thursday afternoon 7) we go away." "Why?" asked Henry. "What 8) on Thursday?" "You 9) to the dentist to have your wisdom teeth out, my dear," laughed his wife.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A will have taken | B will take | C take | D 'm taking |
| 2 A will be having | B will have | C are having | D having |
| 3 A will be leaving | B leave | C will to leave | D leaves |
| 4 A arriving | B will to arrive | C arrives | D will have arrived |
| 5 A will find | B is going to find | C are finding | D find |
| 6 A will have recovered | B will be recovering | C recovers | D are recovering |
| 7 A until | B by the time | C by then | D by |
| 8 A happen | B is happening | C is to happen | D happens |
| 9 A go | B are going | C will have gone | D will go |

Time Words

- **Ago** is used to refer to past time (used with Past Simple).
*Jane **moved** to Canada two weeks **ago**.* (two weeks in the past)
- **Before** is used to indicate sth happened earlier than sth else. *Last week, I met Paul and he told me that Jane had moved to Canada two weeks **before**.* (two weeks earlier than last week).
It can also be used with Present or Past forms to show that one action preceded another.
*I'll leave **before** he comes.* (NOT: ~~before he will come~~). *He (had) finished his homework **before** he had dinner.*
- **Since** is usually used with Perfect tenses to express a starting point. The Perfect tense is used in the main clause.
*He **has been** here **since** July. I've **known** him **since** we were at school.*
- **For** is used to express the duration of an action. *She has been in Lisbon **for** ten days.*
*She had been working there **for** two years before she applied for a new post.*
- **Already** is used with Perfect tenses in mid – or end – position in statements and questions.
*She had **already** dressed when Tim arrived. Has she cooked dinner **already**?*
- **Yet** is used with Perfect tenses in negative sentences after a contracted auxiliary or at the end of the sentence. *She **hasn't yet** passed her exams. She **hasn't** passed her exams **yet**.*
In questions yet only comes at the end. *Has he come **yet**?*
- **Still** is used in statements and questions after the auxiliary or before the main verb.
*I **can still** walk long distances. **Can** she **still** play the piano well? Are you **still** doing your exercises?*
*He **still plays** in the same band.*
In negative sentences, still comes before the auxiliary. *She **still can't** walk very well.*
*She **still hasn't** got married.*

24 Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Brad has been studying Japanese <u>for/since</u> three months. | 6 She has been to Belgium once <u>before/ago</u> . |
| 2 I'm afraid I haven't posted your application form <u>still/yet</u> . | 7 I <u>still/yet</u> haven't read this book. |
| 3 She met her husband ten years <u>ago/since</u> . | 8 He hasn't driven a car <u>for/since</u> he had the accident. |
| 4 They have been living in Rome <u>for/since</u> September. | 9 He has been talking on the phone <u>for/since</u> an hour. |
| 5 I'm sure I've <u>yet/already</u> seen this film. | 10 Have you <u>already/yet</u> done the cleaning? |

25 Fill in the gaps with a suitable time word: ago, before, since, for, already, yet, still.

- 1 A: How is your leg? Are you able to walk without crutches?
B: Yes, it's much better. But I still can't run on it.
- 2 A: Are you coming out with us this evening?
B: I'm afraid I haven't finished my homework, so I can't.
- 3 A: It has been raining non-stop this morning, so the game has been cancelled.
B: That's unlucky. It hadn't rained a few weeks up until today.
- 4 A: Jenny, could you check what time the flight arrives, please?
B: I have done that. It gets in at 10:15.
- 5 A: Did you know that it's Bill and Mary's anniversary today?
B: Yes. They got married 25 years
- 6 A: Remember to turn off the computer screen you leave the office.
B: Thanks for reminding me.

1 Tense Forms

26 Read the text. Choose the correct grammar tense for the words in capitals and fill in the gaps.

Hi Carol,

Thanks for your email. I'm glad to hear you 1) *are feeling* better now. Actually, I 2) the flu myself a few weeks ago. I missed two days of classes and an important football match for the school team. Before that, I 3) a day of school for two years. Anyway, I passed my driving test! I 4) lessons for six months, so I'm glad I finally have my licence. I was happy to hear you're going to Paris this summer. 5) the tickets yet? It's an amazing city, so I'm sure you 6) a great time. You're so lucky! By next month, it 7) five years since I've been abroad, so I think I deserve a foreign holiday, too! As you know, my family and I usually 8) on holiday in England. Well, that's all my news. It 9) here at the moment, so I think I 10) in and watch a film this evening. Hope to hear from you soon, Jane

- FEEL
- HAVE
- NOT/MISS
- TAKE
- YOU/BOOK
- HAVE
- BE
- GO
- RAIN
- STAY

Speaking Activity

(describing an event)

It's 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The Miltons are at home making a statement to the police. Look at the pictures and describe what happened. Use these verbs: *rob, jump, leave, run, enter, smash, call, report, happen, write, discover, ring.*



e.g. The Miltons had been to the cinema. When they returned home they realised someone ...

Writing Activity

Use the information from the Speaking Activity to write the story. Give it a different ending.

On Sunday night the Miltons decided to go to the cinema. When they returned home they realised someone

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 Look at Appendix 1 on pages 239–245, then fill in the correct particle(s) for the phrasal verbs.

- 1 We are ... *in for* ... bad weather this week.
- 2 I broke my leg skiing, so I will **be**
..... work for two months.
- 3 If you press the wrong buttons, the machine will **break**
- 4 The robbers used iron bars to **break**
..... the bank.
- 5 Sheila **broke** her engagement last week.

2 Look at Appendix 2 on pages 246–253, then fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 The president **was accompanied** *by* his wife on his recent tour.
- 2 You must be **acquainted** all the facts before stating your opinion.
- 3 Jane did not **agree** John's interpretation of the situation.
- 4 He **aimed** the target and fired his gun.
- 5 My parents do not **approve** my new boyfriend.

3 Fill in the correct idiom.

- 1 Getting fired was actually ... *a blessing in disguise* ... because I would never have become an actor if I had stayed in my old job.
- 2 "We expected to win, so this defeat is to swallow," said the football coach.
- 3 Wow! That was If I hadn't moved just then, that cyclist would have hit me.
- 4 I hope she doesn't get now that she is famous.
- 5 All the performers got from the audience.

Idioms

- **a big hand:** an enthusiastic round of applause
- **a big head:** a conceited person
- **a bitter pill:** upsetting fact difficult to accept
- **a blessing in disguise:** something that at first seems bad, but later turns out to be beneficial
- **a close shave:** a situation where something unpleasant or dangerous nearly happened

4 Use the word in bold to form a word that best fits each gap.

STRESS

Every teenager feels stressed at times. Academic pressures, family issues and 0) *difficulties* with peers – these are just some of the things that teens have to cope with on a 1) basis. None of us can avoid stress 2), but luckily there are 3) things we can all do to reduce our stress levels. Firstly, it's important to exercise regularly, and avoid eating 4) food. It is also important to take time out every day to do something that makes you happy. It may be listening to your 5) music, talking to a friend or 6) spending time with a pet.

It is always 7) to talk about your problems with others whether that's a friend, your parents or a teacher. As the 8) goes, "A problem shared, is a problem halved!"

- DIFFICULT
- DAY
- COMPLETE
- VARY
- HEALTHY
- FAVOUR
- SIMPLE
- HELP
- SAY

How to treat Open Cloze Texts

- Read the whole passage at least once to become familiar with the general meaning.
- Try to find out what kind of word is missing (noun, adjective, adverb, modal, article, preposition, etc.). Look at the words which are close to each blank or in the same sentence but consider other words as well. *They were hungry, ... they decided to order a takeaway.* (The second clause is a result of the first clause, therefore we need 'so'.)
- When you have completed the cloze text, read the passage again carefully to see if it makes sense and is grammatically correct.

5 Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap.

**BIN IT!
DON'T
DROP IT!**



It is common knowledge amongst British taxpayers that keeping Britain's streets free of litter requires a 0) *..lot..* of money. Every year, a staggering 660 million pounds 1) spent on clearing litter from the streets – all this 2) the fact that dropping litter is against the law in the UK. Nowadays, you can be fined up 3) £1,000 for littering. Not 4) is litter ugly, but it can be dangerous 5) well. Litter attracts rats and this in turn 6) cause water contamination and widespread sickness. We all have to make 7) responsible for maintaining high standards of cleanliness on our streets before 8) is too late. If you see rubbish in the street, pick it up and take it to a rubbish bin 9) order to set a good example.

In Other Words

- *He's never driven a Porsche before.*
It's the first time he's ever driven a Porsche.
- *They have never heard such a funny joke.*
It's the funniest joke they've ever heard.
- *She hasn't phoned yet. She still hasn't phoned.*
- *She started learning English two years ago.*
She's been learning English for two years.
- *The last time I called her was two days ago.*
I haven't called her for two days.
- *When did you last meet him?*
When was the last time you met him?
- *When did she buy the car?*
How long ago did she buy the car?
How long is it since she bought the car?

6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold as in the example.

- I started working there two years ago.
have I *have been working there for* two years.
- Kate hasn't been to the dentist's for six years.
last The to the dentist's was six years ago.
- I have never spoken to Bill's wife before.
first It I have ever spoken to Bill's wife.
- When did you last hear from him?
since How long heard from him?
- It is the most terrifying film she has ever seen.
never She terrifying film.

The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

2



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

We believe *in making* our guests feel welcome. The best way to do this is to *call* them by their names. You *can find out* their names by *reading* their luggage labels.



	Forms of the Infinitive		Forms of the -ing form	
	Active voice	Passive voice	Active voice	Passive voice
Present	(to) repair	(to) be repaired	repairing	being repaired
Present Continuous	(to) be repairing	–	–	–
Perfect	(to) have repaired	(to) have been repaired	having repaired	having been repaired
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been repairing	–	–	–

- The **Present Infinitive** refers to the present or future. *I hope to meet her tonight.* The **Present Continuous Infinitive** expresses an action happening now. *He must be sleeping now.* The **Perfect Infinitive** is used to show that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the verb. *He claims to have worked here before.* (First he worked here, then he claimed he had worked here.) The **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** is used to emphasise the duration of the action of the infinitive, which happened before the action of the main verb. *He looks tired. He seems to have been studying for the test all night.* The Present Cont., the Perfect and the Perfect Cont. Infinitives are used with the verbs: appear, claim, happen, pretend, seem etc and with modal verbs. (see p. 40)
- The **Present Gerund** (-ing form) refers to the present or future. *Ann enjoys walking in the woods.* The **Perfect Gerund** (-ing form) shows that the action of the -ing form has happened before the action of the main verb. We can use the Present Gerund instead of the Perfect Gerund without a difference in meaning. *He denied having killed James.* OR *He denied killing James.*

1 Write the correct form of the infinitive.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 I went | ...to have gone... | 6 he is writing | ..... |
| 2 she has been playing | ..... | 7 it is fixed | ..... |
| 3 he had worked | ..... | 8 he will type | ..... |
| 4 it was read | ..... | 9 he was cleaning | ..... |
| 5 they have been informed | ..... | 10 she will be sleeping | ..... |

The **to infinitive** is used:

- to express purpose. *He went to university to become a lawyer.* (in order to become)
- after certain verbs such as agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc. *He refused to pay the bill.*
- after certain adjectives which describe feelings/emotions (happy, glad, sorry, etc.). *She was happy to win the prize.*
- after would like / would love / would prefer, etc. to express a specific preference.
I would like to see the manager.
- after certain nouns.
What a surprise to see him there!
- after too / enough.
He's too young to have his own car.
He's clever enough to do the crossword.
He's got enough money to live on.
- with it + be + adjective (+ of + noun / pronoun).
It was generous of him to offer £1,000.
- with so + adjective + as. *Would you be so kind as to help me move the sofa?*
- with only to express an unsatisfactory result.
She came in only to find Bob had left.
- after be + the first/second, etc. / next / last / best, etc. *He was the last to come to work.*
- in the expression for + noun / pronoun + to infinitive.
For him to be so rude was unforgivable.
- in the expressions to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest, etc.
To be honest, I don't like him.

Note: If two infinitives are joined by *and* or *or*, the *to* of the second infinitive can be omitted. *I want to call Mr Jones and fax or post him a letter.*

The **infinitive without to** is used:

- after most modal verbs (can, must, will, etc.). *You can leave now if you want.*
- after had better / would rather. *I'd rather not go out tonight. I'd better stay at home.*
- after make / let / see / hear / feel + object. *They made him pay for the damage.* **BUT** in the passive be made / be heard / be seen + to infinitive. *He was made to pay for the damage.*
- *know* and *help* are followed by a to infinitive or an infinitive without to. *I've never known him (to) be so mean. Could you help me (to) fix the car?* **BUT** in the passive be known, be helped + to infinitive. *She was known to have worked as a teacher.*

The **-ing** form is used:

- as a noun. *Walking is good exercise.*
- after certain verbs (admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go (for activities), imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc.).
They discussed selling the company.
"Let's go jogging!" "No, I'd rather go sailing."
- after dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference. *She likes painting.* (in general)
Note: like + to infinitive = it is considered a good idea
I like to wash my hair every day.
- after I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time.
He can't stand being treated like a slave.
He had difficulty finding his way back.
- after spend / waste (time, money, etc.).
He spends his free time digging (in) the garden.
- after prepositions. *He left the shop without paying, so he was accused of stealing.*
- after look forward to, be / get used to, be / get accustomed to, object to, admit (to), etc.
I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.
- after hear, listen, notice, see, watch to express an incomplete action, i.e. somebody saw or heard only a part of the action. *I saw Tim doing his homework.* (I saw part of the action in progress. I didn't wait until he had finished.)
BUT hear, listen, see, watch + infinitive without to express a complete action, i.e. something that somebody saw or heard from beginning to end. *I saw Tim do his homework. It took him an hour.* (I saw the whole action from beginning to end.)

The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

2

2 Write what each verb/phrase is followed by: *to infinitive, infinitive without to or -ing form.*

1 enjoy	+	..... <i>-ing form</i>	10 agree	+	.....
2 promise	+	.....	11 can	+	.....
3 be made	+	.....	12 would like	+	.....
4 object to	+	.....	13 would	+	.....
5 it's no use	+	.....	14 refuse	+	.....
6 can't stand	+	.....	15 spend time	+	.....
7 can't help	+	.....	16 avoid	+	.....
8 had better	+	.....	17 be the first	+	.....
9 resist	+	.....	18 tolerate	+	.....

3 Fill in the correct form of the *infinitives*.

- My boss expects me *to work* **(work)** overtime tonight.
- The suspect claimed **(work)** at the time of the robbery.
- I was sorry **(hear)** that she had failed the exam.
- The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems **(force)**.
- "Robert appears **(overtake)** John on the last lap." "Yes, he's passed him!"
- Mike was the last runner **(finish)** the marathon.
- I'd like **(book)** a return ticket to London, please.
- Stop pretending **(eat)** your food – just finish it up, please.
- It was very kind of Paula **(lend)** me her laptop.
- Leslie seems **(enjoy)** her new job.
- Kim plans **(start)** her own business after she graduates.
- Jane appears **(get)** annoyed with her neighbour now.

4 Underline the correct preposition and fill in the gaps with the *-ing* form of the verb in brackets.

- It was difficult for Laura to get used to / with *living* **(live)** in a foreign country.
- David is looking forward **about** / **to** **(travel)** across Asia this summer.
- In addition **of** / **to** **(clean)** his room, Bob also did the washing-up.
- Peter is accustomed **to** / **in** **(work)** long hours in the office.
- There's no point **in** / **about** **(ask)** me again – I've made up my mind.
- Lisa admitted **to** / **in** **(wear)** her sister's top without asking.
- What's the use **of** / **with** **(paint)** the house if we are going to sell it soon?
- As well **as** / **with** **(raise)** money for children, the charity offers advice to parents.

2

The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

5

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or *-ing* form.

The New York City Marathon



Every year, New Yorkers look forward to 1) *..seeing....* (see) one of the world's greatest races take place on their streets – The New York City Marathon! About 40,000 people including celebrities, world-class athletes, and, of course people who just want 2) (have) fun, enjoy 3) (run) this famous race each year! To finish the race, runners must 4) (complete) a 26.2 mile course. Two million people and more than 100 music bands cheer them on from the streets. The atmosphere is so fantastic many runners consider 5) (cross) the finishing line in Central Park to be one of the best feelings in the world! Would you like 6) (take part) in the NYC marathon? All you need to do is put your name on a list. Afraid you are too unfit 7) (enter)? Don't be! 8) (walk) is entirely acceptable. In fact, over the years, people as old as 88 have completed the marathon. What's more, you may just 9) (win) some of the \$800,000 prize money that is up for grabs. Good luck!

6

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or the *-ing* form.

- 1 A: Rob was the first *..to finish....* (finish) the English test.
B: Yes , but (tell) you the truth, I don't think he did very well.
- 2 A: Good evening. We would like (sit) by the window, please.
B: Certainly. If you would be so kind as (follow) me, I'll show you to your table.
- 3 A: You should (see) his face when she told him the news.
B: He must (be) really surprised.
- 4 A: I'd love (lie) on the beach right now instead of typing reports.
B: Me, too. Just imagine (be) under the sun with nothing to worry about.

Subject of the infinitive / -ing form

The subject of the infinitive or the -ing form is omitted when it is the same as the subject of the main verb. I want to help with the preparations.
When it is different from the subject of the verb, then an object pronoun (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them), a name or a noun is placed before the infinitive or the -ing form. I want him/John/my brother to help with the preparations. The subject of the -ing form can be an object pronoun, a possessive adjective (my, your, etc.), a name or a possessive case. I remember him/his/Tim/Tim's talking about that island.

7

Rephrase the following using the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form, as in the example.

- 1 You have to eat your carrots. I want *..you to eat your carrots....*
- 2 I must exercise more often. I want
- 3 She has to take her medicine every day. The doctor wants
- 4 I saw him give you the letter. I remember
- 5 He has to talk to me politely. I want
- 6 I mustn't go to bed late. I don't want
- 7 We visited Sue last weekend. I remember
- 8 Sarah sang that song last week. I remember