

**UNIT 1**

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs: present simple or present continuous.

- 1 Jack sits / is sitting in the living room at the moment, doing his homework.
- 2 Paul is getting up / gets up at 7.00 a.m. on school mornings.
- 3 We come / We're coming from Spain, but we live / we're living in Canada for a year.
- 4 Sarah says / is saying her dad cooks / is cooking the family dinner every Sunday.
- 5 Peter really wants / is really wanting to see the latest sci-fi film at the cinema.
- 6 Holly's sister is / is being a student at university, but she's working / she works in a supermarket this summer.
- 7 I don't enjoy / I'm not enjoying this book very much – it's quite boring.
- 8 Do you like / Are you liking chocolate ice cream?

2 Complete these sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 Anna and Lucy are looking forward ..... going to the mountains because they love skiing.
- 2 Matteo doesn't want to go climbing because he's afraid ..... falling.
- 3 My sister can help you with your homework – she's really good ..... explaining difficult topics.
- 4 Nathan is an excellent swimmer, so he's interested ..... learning to surf.

3 Match the definitions below of different places in a school with the words/phrases in the box.

canteen classroom gym hall IT room playground reception  
science lab sports field tennis courts

- 1 This is where you can play sports indoors.
- 2 The students and staff eat their lunch here.
- 3 You can find computers and printers in this room.
- 4 If you have to carry out an experiment, you go here.
- 5 Students can play football, rugby and hockey here.
- 6 This is an outside space that students use during break time.
- 7 Most of the school day is spent here.
- 8 If there is a big event or meeting, lots of classes can sit together in this place.
- 9 This is the place in the school where people go when they first arrive.
- 10 You go here to play a game with a ball and a racket.

4 Choose the correct verbs.

- 1 In our school, we have to wear / take a uniform. It's blue and grey.
- 2 When Nancy changed school, she didn't know anyone, so she decided to take up / join an after-school club to meet some new friends.
- 3 Most of my classmates eat in the school canteen, but I prefer to attend / eat a packed lunch because I don't like the school lunches.
- 4 My mum said if I take / get good grades this year, she'll buy me a new phone, so I'm working really hard! Louis's maths teacher was not pleased when he handed in / joined his homework late.
- 5 Julia wasn't good enough for the volleyball team, so she's hoping to perform / take up a new sport next year.
- 7 We visited the science museum last week. Are you attending / going on a school trip this term?
- 8 The students in the fourth year can't watch the sports competition because they have to take / perform exams next week.

**UNIT 2**

**1** Complete these sentences with the past simple of the

verbs in brackets.

1 What time ..... (the film / finish) last night?

2 Sandra ..... (buy) a new bag for her weekend

trip to Dublin.

3 Alex and Paul ..... (be) really happy because

they ..... (pass) the exam.

4 Antonia ..... (not like) the music at the party,

so she ..... (not dance).

5 Where ..... (you / go) on holiday last year?

6 My sister ..... (want) to invite her friends to

the cinema yesterday.

**2** Choose the correct form of the verbs: past simple or past

continuous.

1 Alison stopped / was stopping listening to music when

her friend arrived / was arriving.

2 Patrick lost / was losing his exercise book when he

cycled / was cycling to school.

3 My grandmother waited / was waiting for the bus when

she saw / was seeing her friend.

4 The boys ate / were eating ice cream when it started /

was starting to rain.

5 What did you see / were you seeing when you went / were

going to Athens?

6 My mum worked / was working in the garden when she

hurt / was hurting her back.

**3** Choose the correct words (A, B or C) to complete these

sentences.

1 It's important to work hard if you want to .....

in your exams.

A achieve B succeed C win

2 Very few people are lucky enough to .....

their dreams.

A succeed B win C achieve

3 We ....., the other team by six goals to one!

A beat B won C succeeded

4 Sally was very upset when she ....., the race

against her sister.

A defeated B lost C beat

5 The last time we ....., the championship was in

2015.

A beat B won C achieved

6 I don't mind being ....., if I feel the other team

deserves to win.

A defeated B lost C won

**4** Complete these sentences with the verbs in the box.

believe get give hand join stay

1 I'm really tired, so I'm not going to the party tonight -

I'm going to .....

2 When we got to the cinema it was full, so we couldn't

..... in.

3 If you want to be a champion, you must never

..... in.

4 It's very important to ....., in yourself if you

want to be successful.

5 Emily's alone over there. Ask her if she wants to

..... in with the game.

6 The teacher asked the students to ....., in their

homework on Monday morning.

**5** Complete these sentences by adding the correct ending

to the words.

1 I was so happy when our class won the school chess

compet .....

2 I'm not usually very compet ....., but it was the

first time we had won anything!

3 Jane is the best athl ....., in the school. She was

selected for the national champ .....

4 My favourite sport is athl ....., Usain Bolt is my

heroi .....

5 When she was a child, Marie wasn't very

athl ....., but she became a

champ ....., swimmer when she was 19.

6 How many compet ....., were in that race?

**UNIT 3**

**1** Complete these sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets. Add other words if necessary.

1 Clothes at the open-air market are usually (cheap) clothes you buy in department stores.

2 Our secondary school is (big) in town – there are 900 students here.

3 What can I do if I want to get a (good) mark in the next English test than I did in the last one?

4 I wanted to buy the blue dress, but it is (expensive) the skirt, so I'm not sure.

5 Jane is (fashionable) girl I know – she always wears the latest style.

6 I love doing science experiments at school. It's much (interesting) learning from a book.

7 My parents bought me a new bed last week. It's (comfortable) my old one.

8 We were (bad) team in the tournament. We lost every match!

**2** Choose the correct words (A, B or C) to complete these sentences.

1 That new ..... goes perfectly with your dress.  
A sleeve B necklace C gloves

2 I needed a dark suit for the interview, so I chose a ..... one.  
A navy-blue B cream C silver

3 The ..... on my shoe broke when I ran for the bus. It was so embarrassing!  
A collar B heel C button

4 My brother asked for a pair of ..... for his birthday because he wanted to start running in the park.  
A sandals B earrings C trainers

5 You should put on a ..... It's cold outside today.  
A T-shirt B skirt C jumper

6 Pablo likes to find unusual clothes, so he sometimes buys his clothes in a .....  
A department store B second-hand shop C traditional shop

**3** Complete the words for these definitions.

1 You wear this on your finger: r.....

2 Shoes, bags and jackets can be made from this material: l.....

3 Clothes which are comfortable and not smart: c.....

4 The material most summer clothes are made from: c.....

5 Jewellery made from this metal is very expensive: g.....

6 A jacket and trousers which go together: s.....

7 A natural material which is used for winter clothes: w.....

8 Two colours which start with the letter p: p..... and p.....

**4** Write the adjectives in the correct order to complete these sentences.

1 I would like a ..... (gold / new / smart) bracelet for my birthday.

2 Justine bought a ..... (cotton / light-blue / beautiful) top last weekend.

3 My new jacket has ..... (cream / small / stylish) buttons on the sleeves.

4 Karl's wearing ..... (dark-red / casual) trainers at school today.

5 Can I borrow your ..... (wool / pink / comfortable) jumper?

6 Let's look at the ..... (online / fashionable) shop.

Choose the correct form of the verbs: present perfect or past simple.

- 1 I've never been / I never went to Paris. I hope to go there soon.
- 2 Did Ray go / Has Ray been to the cinema last Saturday?
- 3 How long have you known / did you know your best friend?
- 4 When have you met / did you meet Sophie for the first time?
- 5 We've had / We had our dog since 2010.
- 6 This is the first time they ever ate / they've ever eaten sushi.
- 7 My brother's always wanted / My brother always wanted to go to the adventure theme park, so my mum's taking him there for his birthday next month.
- 8 Where did your teacher find / has your teacher found your glasses?

Choose the correct words.

- 1 I've lived in this house for / since I was born.
- 2 We haven't been to the cinema for / since a long time because the one in our town closed down last year.
- 3 My mum has worked at the bank for / since she graduated from university.
- 4 Karl has known his best friend for / since seven years – they met at primary school.
- 5 I've been here for / since 25 minutes! Where have you been?
- 6 Jenny and Pauline have studied French for / since they were ten years old.

Complete the sentences below with the adjectives in the box.

disappointed excited jealous surprised worried

- 1 A: Are you ..... about the party next week?  
B: Yes, I can't wait!
- 2 I didn't enjoy that film. I was ..... because that actor is usually so funny.
- 3 My sister was ..... because I went to the music festival with my friends and she had to stay at home.
- 4 Kate is quite ..... about the maths test next week because she finds maths very difficult.
- 5 Paul's never won anything in his life, so he was really ..... when they announced his name.

Choose the correct adjectives.

- 1 Diane wasn't satisfied / annoyed with her exam results, so she's going to try to do better next time.
- 2 Sometimes I'm afraid / jealous of my classmate because she's so confident and I'm quite shy.
- 3 Are you serious / impressed about wanting to be a doctor? You'll have to work very hard.
- 4 I'm the best player in the team, so I'm not anxious / annoyed about the match on Saturday.
- 5 I was annoyed / amazed when I passed my music exam – I hardly did any practice for it.

Complete the phrasal verbs in these sentences.

- 1 Have you ever taken ..... in a talent show?
- 2 Would you like to take ..... a new sport?
- 3 Last year, the event took ..... in the local park.

UNIT 5

1 Choose the correct form of the verb (A, B or C) to complete these sentences.

- 1 This summer I ..... to spend three weeks in Ireland because I want to improve my English.  
 A 'm going B will go C go
- 2 Do you think you ..... to university when you finish school?  
 A are going B will go C go
- 3 It's late! I ..... my train!  
 A 'm missing B 'll miss C miss
- 4 What time ..... the concert tomorrow?  
 A is being B will be C is

2 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 A: The maths homework is really difficult. I don't understand it.  
 B: 'll / 'm going to help you. 've already finished it.  
 A: Are you going shopping?  
 B: Yes, 'll / 'm going to buy a new shirt for the party on Saturday.  
 A: 'm sure Caroline will win / is winning the tennis match this afternoon.  
 B: Yes, she's the best player in the school.  
 A: Oh no! I left my pencil case at home!  
 B: Don't worry, 'll / 'm going to lend you a pen.  
 A: Katy broke her leg when she went skiing last week.  
 B: I know. 'll / 'm going to visit her tomorrow.  
 A: Those children are playing a dangerous game.  
 B: Yes, I think they'll / they're going to fall.

3 Complete the words for these definitions.

- 1 a small soft red fruit: s .....  
 2 a long orange vegetable: c .....  
 3 a vegetable with very dark green leaves that you can eat cooked or uncooked: s .....  
 4 a large fruit which has a rough orange or brown skin and pointed leaves and which grows in hot countries: p .....  
 5 a vegetable with large, green leaves which is used in salads: l .....  
 6 a small round green or purple fruit that you can eat or make into wine: g .....  
 7 a round sweet fruit with a lot of juice and a soft yellow or pink skin: p .....  
 8 a long vegetable made of yellow seeds: c .....

4 Complete the sentences below with the words in the box

- 1 People often eat ..... at Christmas in the UK and at Thanksgiving in the US.  
 2 Some people prefer to eat less red meat these days, so they choose white meat such as ..... or turkey.  
 3 ..... is a fish which is silver on the outside and pink inside.  
 4 ..... is the meat from a cow. It is often used to make burgers.  
 5 In some countries, they eat ..... at Easter. It's meat from a baby sheep.  
 6 ..... is a large fish. You can buy it fresh, frozen or in tins.  
 7 ..... is a fish which is white inside. It is traditionally eaten with chips in the UK.

5 Add the missing letters to complete these definitions.

- 1 F ..... food is kept at a temperature below 0°C.  
 2 R ..... food is uncooked.  
 3 F ..... food is cooked in oil.  
 4 B ..... vegetables are cooked in very hot water.

6 Complete these sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 They put the fire ..... very quickly, so there wasn't any damage.  
 2 Andrew put ..... weight when he stopped walking to school every day.  
 3 My dad says my bedroom looks terrible because I never put my clothes .....  
 4 've asked my teacher to put my name ..... for the theatre trip next week.  
 5 It was raining, so they had to put ..... the school sports day.  
 6 The swimming pool has put ..... its prices, so 'm going to try playing badminton instead because it's cheaper.

UNIT 6

Complete these sentences with the correct form of *used*

- 1 Dan ..... play the guitar in a band, but he doesn't have time for it now.
- 2 When my grandfather was young, he ..... have a car, so he walked everywhere.
- 3 ..... play football with your brother when you were younger?
- 4 There ..... be four bookshops in our town, but now there's only one because a lot of people buy books online.
- 5 I ..... like spinach when I was a child, but it's my favourite vegetable now.
- 6 We ..... live in Oxford, but we moved to Bristol two years ago because my dad changed his job.

Complete the second sentence of each pair so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 'You should take a coat with you, Karl,' said his mum. Karl's mum advised ..... a coat.
- 2 'I'm sorry I forgot your birthday,' said Tina. Tina apologised ..... Grace's birthday.
- 3 'I'll help you with your homework if you like, Jack,' said his father. Jack's father offered ..... Jack with his homework.
- 4 I don't know what it would be like to live in the mountains. I can't imagine ..... in the mountains.
- 5 'I'll take you to football practice tomorrow, Harry,' said Dad. Harry's dad promised ..... to football practice the next day.
- 6 Will's mum never travels home from work at 5 p.m., as there's so much traffic then. Will's mum always avoids ..... home from work at 5 p.m. because of the traffic.
- 7 'Why don't we go swimming tomorrow?' said Tom. Tom suggested ..... swimming the following day.
- 8 Richard's dad is buying him a car as soon as he's old enough to drive. Richard's dad intends ..... a car as soon as he's old enough to drive.

Choose the correct words.

- 1 The highest mountain / lake in the world is Everest.
- 2 The tram stops just in front of the school, so it's quite comfortable / convenient for the students.
- 3 My aunt prefers to visit peaceful / crowded places, so she usually goes to the countryside on holiday.
- 4 We often go to my grandpa's house at the weekend. It's not very big, but it is huge / cosy.
- 5 Carlotta likes visiting historical buildings, so last Saturday she went to the nearby coast / castle.
- 6 The hotel is next to the forest / beach, so you can take a swim whenever you like.
- 7 We climbed to the top of the hill and had a great view / space of the city.
- 8 The summer camp is great fun. There are lots of activities like sailing and singing lessons and you can go dancing in the evenings – it's very freezing / lively.
- 9 The best part of the holiday was the river trip through the desert / jungle.
- 10 We live in a flat, so we don't have a garden, but we have got a big balcony / countryside.

Complete these sentences with the correct form of *do*, *make*, *have* or *go*.

- 1 Our school is going to ..... a Christmas party this year.
- 2 My parents always ..... shopping on Saturday afternoon.
- 3 Michael and Alan enjoy ..... fishing at the lake during the holidays.
- 4 'I'm sorry I can't come out this evening – I still have to ..... my homework.'
- 5 The school team are ..... a rugby match on Friday. Do you want to go and watch?
- 6 I couldn't concentrate on reading my book because my little sister and her friends were ..... a noise.

UNIT 7

1 Complete these sentences with the past simple or past perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Marcus ..... (not be) hungry because he ..... (just have) lunch.
- 2 I ..... (never eat) curry before I ..... (go) to that Indian restaurant last week.
- 3 When Julie ..... (arrive) at the station the train ..... (already leave).
- 4 Tina ..... (never receive) an invitation to a ball before, so she ..... (not know) what to wear.
- 5 Alfie and Sarah ..... (look) very well because they ..... (just come back) from a holiday in Greece.
- 6 It ..... (be) the first time John ..... (go) ice - skating, but he was very good at it.

2 Complete the second sentence of each pair using direct speech.

- 1 He said he'd never seen a snake before.  
I ..... a snake before, .....  
My teacher said we would do a project on the environment next week.  
We ..... a project on the environment next week.  
She asked me if I had a pet.  
'..... a pet?'  
Jack told me he was going on holiday on Friday.  
'I ..... on holiday on Friday.'  
She wanted to know where I'd bought my camera.  
'Where ..... your camera?'  
The teacher told us not to use our mobile phones in school.  
'Please ..... your mobile phones in school.'

3 Match the animal definitions below with the words in the box.

- bat camel elephant gorilla parrot penguin  
shark snake spider whale

- 1 A small animal like a mouse which flies at night: .....
- 2 A large animal with four legs and two humps which lives in the desert: .....
- 3 A big, grey animal with a long nose: .....
- 4 A tropical bird which is usually very colourful: .....
- 5 A creature with eight legs: .....

4 Complete the sentences below with the words in the box. You will not need all of them.

- clear cruel freezing frozen humid ice  
jungle litter ocean oil pollution protect  
rare sunset waterfall

- 6 A very large sea mammal that breathes through a hole at the top of its head: .....
- 7 A sea bird which cannot fly: .....
- 8 A large fish with a lot of sharp teeth: .....
- 9 A very big creature from central Africa which looks like a monkey: .....
- 10 A long, thin animal which doesn't have legs: .....

- 1 The ..... we are creating is destroying the planet and some people think it is creating global warming.
- 2 My favourite thing about being on holiday is relaxing on the beach at the end of the day and looking at the colours of the .....
- 3 You can see some ..... animals in wildlife parks and zoos.
- 4 Yesterday it snowed all day. It was .....  
We need to do more to ..... animals such as tigers and gorillas.
- 5 It was Environment Week last week at school, so our class went to the local park to clean up the ..... that people had left.
- 6 Alice saw a spectacular ..... in the mountains last weekend, but she got wet when she walked too near it.
- 7 People must reduce the amount of plastic in the ..... because fish and other sea animals are dying.
- 8 They saw some very unusual animals and plants on the tour of the ..... in Costa Rica.
- 9 I think it's ..... to keep animals in cages in a zoo. They don't look happy and should live in their natural environment.

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 I want to be in the basketball team. If I *practise / will practise* every day, do you think the coach *selects / will select* me?
- 2 My grandmother told me she *takes / will take* me to London for the weekend if I *do / will do* well in my exams.
- 3 Do you *help / Will you help* me tidy my bedroom if I *give / will give* you some money?
- 4 If it *snows / will snow* this weekend we *will / wouldn't* go skiing.
- 5 My brother *drives / will drive* me to school next week if he *passes / will pass* his driving test at the weekend.
- 6 It's seven o'clock! If I *will run / don't run, I miss / 'll miss* the last bus home.

2 Choose the correct verbs (A, B or C) to complete these sentences.

- 1 If trains ..... so expensive, more people would use them to go to work and there would be less traffic on the roads.  
A weren't B wouldn't C were
- 2 You're always tired! If you didn't go to bed so late, you ..... be tired all the time.  
A won't B wouldn't C would
- 3 Which country would you like to visit if you ..... enough money?  
A have B had C hadn't
- 4 If I ..... you, I wouldn't buy that DVD. That film is on TV tonight.  
A was B would be C were
- 5 If your teacher asked you to make a presentation about your hobby, what ..... you talk about?  
A will B did C would
- 6 If you ..... a lost dog in the park, what would you do?  
A find B would find C found
- 7 What would you say if James ..... you to his party?  
A invited B invite C invites
- 8 How ..... you feel if you couldn't find your mobile phone?  
A will B would C did

3 Complete these sentences.

- 1 Drivers have to stop when the t.....
- 2 There were lots of yachts and small boats in the h.....
- 3 Passengers are waiting on the p..... for their train.
- 4 A p..... is the person who flies a plane.
- 5 The bus was so c..... that no one could get on or off.
- 6 Vehicles are allowed to drive faster on a m..... than on other roads.
- 7 You can either c..... i..... online or at the airport.
- 8 Don't forget to wear your s..... b.....
- 9 Travelling by boat can be unpleasant if there are big w.....
- 10 You cannot get on a plane if you don't show your b..... p.....

4 Choose the correct words.

Last August, we flew to Malaga in Spain for our summer holiday. The journey started badly when we got stuck in a (1) *traffic jam / traffic lights* on the way to the (2) *airport / harbour*. Then, my dad couldn't find the entrance to the car park, so he drove round the (3) *motorway / roundabout* three times! Finally, we arrived at the check-in desk, but I had forgotten to (4) *weigh / land* my bag, so I had to pay an extra £10 because it was too heavy. Then, we were stopped at (5) *security / station* because my sister had a bottle of water in her bag. She quickly threw the bottle in the bin and we ran to the (6) *pilot / gate*, showed our boarding passes and waited for the plane to (7) *check in / take off*. The flight was (8) *rough / efficient* because there was a storm over the mountains, so we were really happy when it was time to (9) *land / take off*. Luckily, the rest of the holiday was fantastic.





**Modals (1)**

**UNIT 1**

**have to, must**

We use **have to** and **must** to express obligation:

- We **have to show** our passports when we cross the border.
- You **must take** your passport with you everywhere you go.
- We often use **have to** to talk about rules or laws which were made by someone else or which we may not agree with:

My teacher says that I **have to finish** the homework tonight or I'll be in trouble.

- We often use **must** to talk about rules or laws which we agree with or believe in:

We **must wear** a seat belt in the car, even for short journeys.

**don't have to**

We use **don't have to** (but not **mustn't**) when it is not necessary to do something:

We **didn't have to show** our passports when we crossed into Scotland.

**mustn't**

- We use **mustn't** to express prohibition, to say that something is not allowed:

You **mustn't use** your phone in the cinema.

We can also use **can't** instead of **mustn't**:

You **can't talk** during the exam.

We can also use **can/can't** to express permission or lack of permission:

You **can leave** any time you like.

You **can't bring** animals in here.

**should/shouldn't**

- We use **should/shouldn't** to give or ask for advice. **Should/shouldn't** is followed by the infinitive without to:

You **should join** a gym if you want to keep fit.

You **shouldn't eat** too much chocolate.

**What should I do?**

- An alternative to **should** is **ought to** + infinitive. It is not usually used in negative sentences or questions:

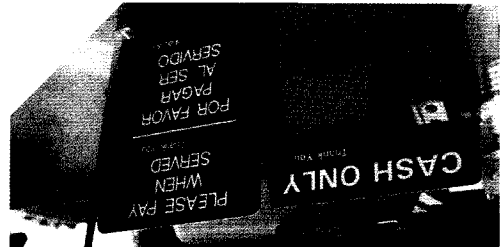
You **ought to join** a gym if you want to keep fit.

1 Complete these sentences with **can/can't**, **must** or **mustn't**.

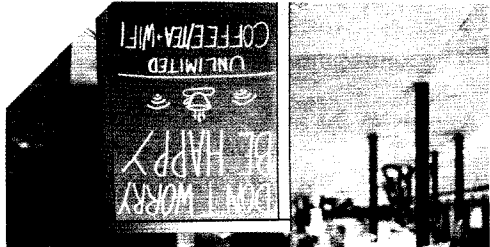
**Practice**



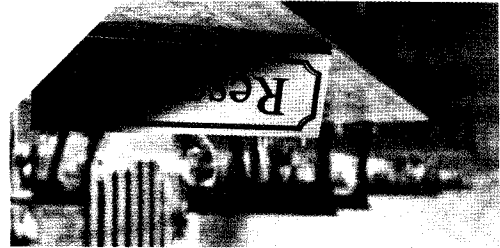
1 We ..... bring a dog in here.



2 We ..... pay in cash. We ..... pay by credit card.



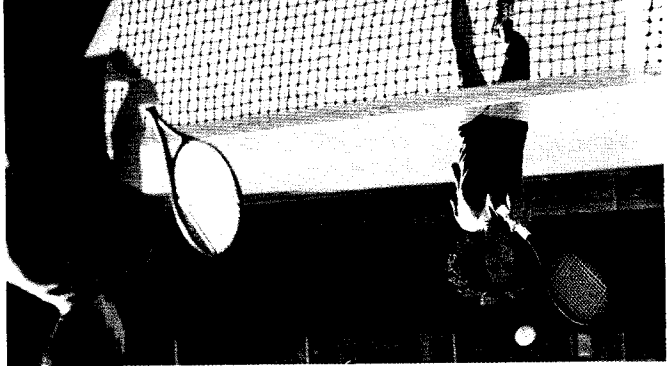
3 We ..... use wi-fi here.



4 We ..... sit at this table. It's reserved.



5 We ..... use our phones here.



- We can use the present simple to talk about something that ...
- is generally true and permanent at the present time:
  - My brother **lives** in France.
  - is a fact or is always true:
    - The sun **rises** in the east.
  - happens regularly:
    - I **play** tennis every Tuesday.

Yes,	I/you/we/they	<b>do.</b>
	he/she/it	<b>does.</b>
No,	I/you/we/they	<b>don't.</b>
	he/she/it	<b>doesn't.</b>

**Short answers**

<b>Does</b>	he/she/it	<b>take</b>	photos?
<b>Do</b>	I/you/we/they	<b>take</b>	photos?

**Question forms**

I/You/We/They	<b>do not / don't take</b>	photos.
He/She/It	<b>does not / doesn't take</b>	photos.

**Positive/Negative forms**

**Present simple**

**Present simple & present continuous**

When my grandfather was young, children (1) *must not / didn't have to* stay at school until the age of 18 or even 16. They (2) *could / couldn't* leave when they were 14. My grandfather, for example, had no choice. He (3) *had to / didn't have to* go out and work to earn money for his family. At the end of every week, he (4) *could / had to* give his wages to his mother. She gave him a small amount of pocket money, which he (5) *had to / could* spend as he liked. When he was 18, he wanted to join the army, but unfortunately, he failed the medical examination, so he (6) *had to / didn't have to* do military service. This meant he couldn't fight for his country. Instead of being a soldier like all his friends, he drove an ambulance.

2 Choose the correct verbs.

**Present continuous**

**Positive/Negative forms**

I	<b>am/m</b>	<b>am/m not</b>
You/We/They	<b>are/re</b>	<b>are not / aren't / 're not</b>
He/She/It	<b>is/s</b>	<b>is not / isn't / 's not</b>

**Question forms & short answers**

<b>Am</b>	I	<b>is</b>	he/she/it
<b>Are</b>	you/we/they	<b>are</b>	you/we/they
<b>Is</b>	he/she/it	<b>is</b>	he/she/it
<b>Am/m</b>	I	<b>am/m not</b>	
<b>Are/re</b>	you/we/they	<b>are not / aren't / 're not</b>	
<b>Is/s</b>	he/she/it	<b>is not / isn't / 's not</b>	

**3**

Choose the correct form of the verbs: present simple or present continuous.

**Practice**

- We can use the present continuous to talk about ...
  - something happening now:
    - I **'m watching** a film on TV.
  - a temporary situation which is true now:
    - They're living** with friends while their house is being repaired.
  - something happening in the present but not necessarily at that moment:
    - My sister **'s studying** art at college.

**State verbs**

State verbs refer to a state or a condition, rather than an action. They are not normally used with continuous verbs:
 

- ✓ I **prefer** apples to oranges.
- ✗ I **'m preferring** apples to oranges.

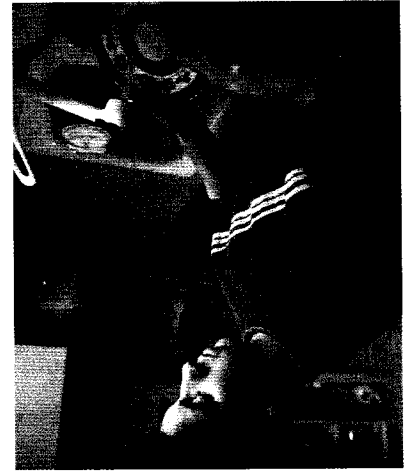
Many people (1) *take up / are taking up* cycling these days. Cycling is great because it (2) *helps / is helping* our general fitness. When we cycle, we (3) *use up / are using up* more energy than when we (4) *walk / are walking*. (5) *I go / I'm going* cycling regularly, but only on small roads where there aren't many cars. At the moment, (6) *I train / I'm training* for a race, so (7) *I spend / I'm spending* a lot of time on my bike.

I'm interested in **learning** Spanish.

I'm good **at dancing**.

-ing forms are also used after most prepositions:

I **love doing** the washing-up.  
I **love going** to the cinema.



After verbs of liking, such as *like / don't like, enjoy, hate, dislike, don't mind, love, fancy, feel like, can't stand, etc.*, the -ing form of the following verb is usually used:

**-ing forms**

- 1 A: How much ..... you ..... , Ben?  
B: I don't know. About 60 kilos, maybe?  
I ..... not to know, actually.
- 2 Paul is a computer expert. He ..... people with their IT problems.
- 3 The flowers in our garden ..... beautiful.
- 4 My dad ..... a lot of problems with his car at the moment.
- 5 A cinema ticket ..... €15! ..... that's a lot of money!
- 6 Lucas ..... a new bike, but he ..... to sell it.

**4** Complete these sentences with the present simple or present continuous of the verbs in the box.

**Practice**

- There are verbs which can be both state verbs and action verbs, but which have a different meaning:
- She looks tired.* (look = appear)
- She's looking for her phone.* (look = search)
- He has an apartment.* (have = own)
- He's having breakfast.* (have = eat)

agree appear believe depend hear hope know  
like look love need own possess prefer see  
seem smell suppose taste think understand  
want weigh wish

Here is a list of common state verbs:

**5** Complete this conversation with the correct present simple, present continuous or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

A: What (1) ..... you ..... (do)?  
B: I (2) ..... (fill in) a form about my likes and dislikes to find a new e-pal.  
A: Oh, OK. Shall I read out the questions?  
B: Yes, please.  
A: Right. Do you enjoy (3) ..... (meet) friends after school?  
B: I love (4) ..... (hang out) with my friends.  
I (5) ..... (meet) them every afternoon after school.  
A: And do you like (6) ..... (do) sports?  
B: To be honest, I can't stand (7) ..... (do) sports. I'm really lazy!  
A: Final question. (8) ..... you ..... (like) listening to music?  
B: Yes, I love listening to all types of music, except for jazz.  
A: OK. Do you fancy (9) ..... (watch) a film at the cinema later? There are some good films on at the moment.  
B: No, thanks, I (10) ..... (not feel like) going out tonight.

**UNIT 2**  
**Past simple**  
*be*

**Positive/Negative forms**

I/He/She/it	was	was not / wasn't	here yesterday.
You/We/They	were	were not / weren't	

**Question forms & short answers**

Was	I/he/she/it	here yesterday?	Was	I/he/she/it	was.
Were	you/we/they		Yes,	you/we/they	were.
	I/he/she/it		No,	I/he/she/it	wasn't.
	you/we/they			you/we/they	weren't.

**Other verbs**  
*play* (regular)  
*go* (irregular)

Positive/Negative forms	
played	didn't play / tennis
did not play / tennis	didn't play / yesterday.
I/You/We/They/He/She/it	
went	didn't go / to school
did not go / to school	didn't go / yesterday.

**Question forms & short answers**

Did	I/you/we/they/he/she/it	play tennis yesterday?
Yes,	I/you/we/they/he/she/it	did.
No,	I/you/we/they/he/she/it	didn't.

**Spelling of regular past simple verbs**  
 For regular verbs, we add -ed to the base form of the verb, or -d if the verb already ends in -e:

attract → attracted help → helped arrive → arrived

**For verbs ending in: Present simple Past simple**

a consonant + -y, change the y to i and add -ed.	study	studied
a vowel + a consonant (with stress on last syllable), double the final consonant and add -ed.	plan	planned
a vowel + a consonant (with stress on last syllable), double the final consonant and add -ed.	prefer	preferred
a vowel + a consonant (with stress on the last syllable), add -ed.	visit	visited
a vowel + -l, double the l and add -ed.	travel	travelled
a vowel + -d, double the d and add -ed.	control	controlled

We use the past simple to talk about ...

- past actions/events/states which have finished: *Jenny was tired after she went ice skating.*
- repeated past actions: *I cycled to school every day when I was a student.*
- a sequence of past actions: *We left home, walked to the station and caught the train.*

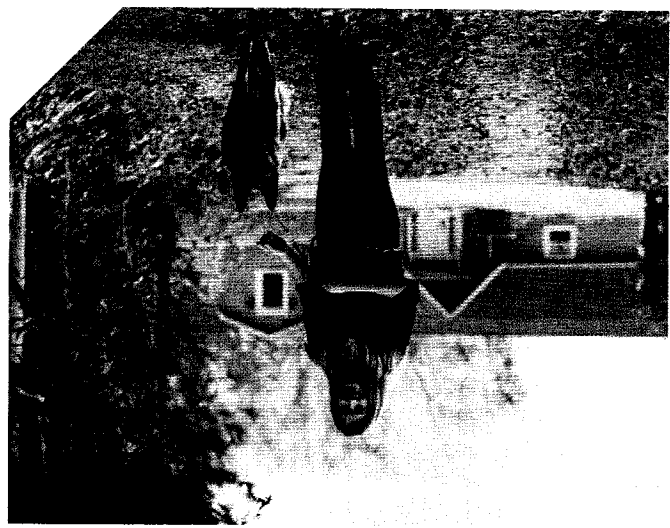
**Past continuous**

**Positive/Negative forms**

was	I/He/She/it	was not / wasn't
was not / wasn't	you/We/They	were not / weren't
studying all evening.		

**Question forms & short answers**

Was	I/he/she/it	you/we/they	studying all evening?
Were	I/he/she/it	you/we/they	studying all evening?
Yes,	I/he/she/it	you/we/they	was.
No,	I/he/she/it	you/we/they	were not / weren't.



We use the past continuous to talk about ...

- a particular moment in the past: *Emily was walking the dog at 5 p.m.*
- temporary actions which give extra (less important) information: *It was raining, so I decided not to go out.*
- two or more actions happening at the same time: *While I was doing my homework, my brother was playing the guitar.*
- an action happening when another action happened: *He was cleaning his bike when he hurt his hand.*

**when, while & as**

We can use these words with the past continuous to introduce an action happening at the same time as another: *When Joe was walking home, it started to rain.*

*The phone rang while I was having breakfast.*

*They arrived as we were leaving.*

**Practice**

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs: past simple or past continuous.

- 1 While I watched / was watching TV, my sister was doing her homework.
- 2 My friends often phoned / were often phoning me when my parents were out.
- 3 While I was talking to my friend, I realised / was realising that something was wrong.
- 4 It was a lovely day. The sun shone / was shining and the birds sang / were singing.
- 5 Mo Farah won / was winning a gold medal for Great Britain in the Rio Olympics.

2 Complete these sentences with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 While I ..... (tidy) my room, ..... (find) some old photographs. As I ..... (leave) the cinema, ..... (realise) that I'd left my phone behind.
- 3 While Simon ..... (watch) television, his brother ..... (cook) dinner.
- 4 When we ..... (hear) the fire alarm, we all ..... (stop) what we ..... (do) and ..... (walk) out of the building.
- 5 My computer ..... (crash) while I ..... (update) my web page.

**UNIT 3**

**Order of adjectives**

- The usual order of adjectives before a noun is: **opinion / size / shape / age / colour / nationality / material / type + object**
- But we do not often use more than three adjectives before a noun:
  - a beautiful big red bag
  - an interesting new Italian film
- Numbers always go before other adjectives:
  - He's got two clever older sisters.
- With two or more adjectives referring to colour, use **and**:
  - a blue and white T-shirt
  - an orange, white and red flag

1 Write these adjectives in the correct order.

- 1 a/an pretty old blue shirt (old / pretty / blue)
- 2 a/an car (old / Spanish / lovely)
- 3 a flag (red / Danish / white / new)
- 4 a skirt (blue / cotton / short)
- 5 a/an novel (historical / long / interesting)
- 6 my jacket (leather / favourite / blue)

**Practice**

**Regular adjectives**

- We use comparative adjectives (e.g. bigger than) to compare two people or things and to say if one has more of a quality (e.g. size, height, etc.) than the other.
- Comparative adjectives are usually followed by **than**.
- We use superlative adjectives (e.g. the fastest, the most important) to say that in a particular group, something has the most of a quality.

**Comparative & superlative adjectives**

Comparative	Superlative
-------------	-------------

small → smaller	Italy is smaller than Spain.
large → larger	Canada is larger than China.
hot → hotter	Algeria is hotter than Mexico.
hot → the hottest	Libya is one of the hottest countries in the world.
large → the largest	Russia is the largest country in the world.
small → the smallest	Vatican City is the smallest country in the world.

heavy → heavier	Elephants are heavier than me.
polite → politer	Mia is more polite than me. = Mia is politer than me.
heavy → the heaviest	Blue whales are the heaviest animals in the world.
polite → the most polite	Mia is the most polite girl in the class. = Mia is the most polite girl in class.

For most adjectives, add -er or -est.	For some two-syllable adjectives, we can either add -er/-est or use more / the most. These are adjectives ending in -ow, -le, -er and polite, quiet, common and stupid.
For short adjectives ending in -e, add -r or -st.	For longer adjectives, or two-syllable adjectives ending in -ful, put more/less and the most/least before the adjective.
For short adjectives ending in a vowel + a consonant, double the consonant, add -er or -est.	Some people think it's more difficult to make friends when you are older.
For two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, change the y to i and add -er or -est.	difficult → more / less difficult → the most/least difficult
For some two-syllable adjectives, we can either add -er/-est or use more / the most. These are adjectives ending in -ow, -le, -er and polite, quiet, common and stupid.	difficult → more / less difficult → the most/least difficult
For some two-syllable adjectives, we can either add -er/-est or use more / the most. These are adjectives ending in -ow, -le, -er and polite, quiet, common and stupid.	difficult → more / less difficult → the most/least difficult



**Irregular adjectives**

There are three irregular adjectives – good, bad, far:

good → better → the best

bad → worse → the worst

far → farther/further\* → the farthest/furthest\*

\* There is no difference in meaning, but *farther / the furthest* is more common.

**(not) as ... as**

• We use *as* + adjective/adverb + *as* to say that two things are the same:

Hannah is **as tall as** Jess.

Today is **as warm as** yesterday.

• We use *not as* + adjective/adverb + *as* to say that one thing is less than another:

My brother isn't **as fit as** me. = I am fitter than my brother.

I'm **not as fast as** my brother. = My brother is faster than me.

**Practice**

**Complete these comparative and superlative adjectives.**

- 1 thin ..... thinner than
- 2 bad ..... than
- 3 ..... lazier than
- 4 comfortable ..... than
- 5 good ..... better than
- 6 nice ..... than
- 7 ..... farther/further than

**3 Complete these sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

- 1 It rained every day in December 2015 in Portland, USA. It was ..... (wet) December for 75 years.
- 2 We've moved house. Now we live ..... (far) from my school than we used to.
- 3 A blue whale is ..... (heavy) than an elephant.
- 4 I felt ill all weekend, but I'm much ..... (good) now.
- 5 This writer's new book is ..... (bad) than her others.
- 6 Some people think that the Sydney Opera House is ..... (beautiful) modern building in the world.

**who, which & where**

The pronouns *who, which* and *where* can be used to add extra information to sentences. *Who* refers to people (and sometimes animals), *which* to things and *where* to places:

- I've got a friend called Owen. He lives in Valencia.
- I've got a friend called Owen **who** lives in Valencia.
- I bought a jacket last week. It is really warm.
- I bought a jacket last week **which** is really warm.
- There's a really great phone shop in town. You can buy all the latest smartphones there.
- There's a really great phone shop in town **where** you can buy all the latest smartphones.

**4**

**Practice**

Complete these sentences with *who, which* or *where*.

- 1 She doesn't like people ..... are unfriendly.
- 2 That's the dog ..... tried to bite me.
- 3 Where are the keys ..... were on the kitchen table?
- 4 We're moving to a quiet place ..... we can't hear the traffic.
- 5 The company ..... David works for makes computers.

**UNIT 4**

**Adjectives: -ing/-ed**

- Many English adjectives which end in *-ing* or *-ed* are formed from verbs.

Verb	Adjectives
surprise	surprised / surprising
relax	relaxed / relaxing

- Adjectives which end in *-ed* tell us how a person feels:
  - I'm going to bed because I'm **tired**.
- Adjectives which end in *-ing* describe the effect:
  - I'm going to bed. I've had a **tiring** day at work.

**Practice**

Choose the correct adjectives.

- 1 A: Did you see that *interested* / *interesting* programme about the moon on TV last night?  
B: No, I'm not really *interested* / *interesting* in space.
- 2 A: You look very *relaxed* / *relaxing*. Did you have a good holiday?  
B: No, it wasn't *relaxed* / *relaxing* at all! I was ill the whole time.
- 3 A: What do you find most *annoyed* / *annoying* about your older brother?  
B: Everything he does makes me *annoyed* / *annoying*.
- 4 A: What's happened? You look really *excited* / *exciting*.  
B: Yes, I've just heard that I've won first prize in a competition. It's so *excited* / *exciting*!

**Present perfect**

We use the present perfect to connect the present with the past.

**Positive/Negative forms**

have/ve	I/You/We/They	has/s	He/She/It
have not / haven't		has not / hasn't	
finished work.			

**Question forms & short answers**

Have	I/you/we/they	Has	he/she/it
finished work?			
Yes,	I/you/we/they	Yes,	he/she/it
have.		has.	
No,	I/you/we/they	No,	he/she/it
hasn't.		haven't.	
finished work.			

The present perfect is formed with the correct present form of *have* and the past participle of the main verb. The past participle of regular verbs and some irregular verbs is the same as the past simple. The past participle is underlined in the examples below.

Present perfect	Past simple
I <u>have finished</u> work.	I <u>finished</u> work.
He <u>has bought</u> a sandwich.	He <u>bought</u> a sandwich.
Some irregular verbs have past participles which are not the same as the past simple form.	
Present perfect	Past simple
She <u>has eaten</u> her lunch.	She <u>ate</u> her lunch.
She <u>has written</u> a letter.	She <u>wrote</u> a letter.

We use the present perfect to talk about:

- something which started in the past and is connected with the present:
  - Ed **has broken** his leg, so he can't play football this weekend.
  - something which started in the past and is still true:
    - Ben and Karen **have lived** in London for seven years.
  - past experiences which refer to an unstated time in the past, often with *ever* and *never*:
    - Anna **has been** to Brazil, but she **has never been** to Canada.
  - recent past actions:
    - Have you done** your homework?



**ever, never, yet, already & just**

- ever (= until now) is used in questions to ask about past experiences:
- *Have you ever stayed up all night?*
- never (= until now) is used instead of a negative to talk about past experiences:
- *I have never visited China.*
- yet (= until now) is used in negative sentences and questions to talk about things we plan to do in the future, but which are not done. Yet is placed at the end of a sentence:
- *I haven't finished my project yet.*
- *Have you finished your project yet?*
- *already* (= before now, often sooner than expected):
- *He's already done his homework, so he can go out.*
- *just* (= very recently, a short time ago):
- *I've just texted Marcus and told him the good news.*

*Already* and *just* are placed between *have/has* and the past participle.

**Practice**

**2 Complete these sentences with *already*, *just* or *yet*.**

- 1 I've ..... finished my homework. I finished it a minute ago.
- 2 A: Let's tell our friends the news.  
B: I've ..... told them. I told them last week.
- 3 I'm not hungry because I've ..... had lunch. I ate earlier.
- 4 Have you met Ben ..... ?  
I haven't got dressed ..... because I've just woken up.

**since & for**

- We can use *since* and *for* with the present perfect to talk about a time that started in the past and continues to the present.
- *since* is followed by the beginning of a period of time:
- *We've lived here since December 2017.*
- *for* is followed by a period of time:
- *She's lived there for six and a half years.*

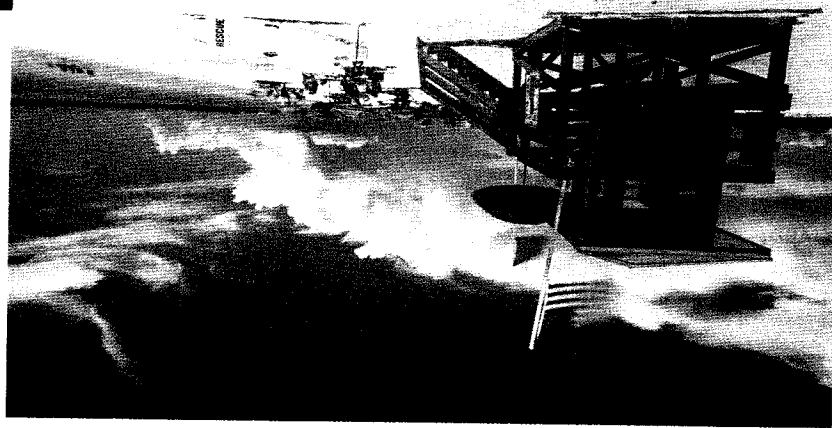
**Practice**

**3 Complete these sentences with *since* or *for*.**

- 1 My father has worked for the same company ..... 20 years.
- 2 Megan has played football ..... she was six years old.
- 3 I haven't eaten anything ..... seven o'clock this morning.
- 4 Sofia can't still be tired. She's slept ..... 11 hours! I've made lots of new friends ..... I've been at this school.

**The present perfect or the past simple?**

- We use the present perfect to talk about a past experience without saying when it happened:
- *I've been to the top of the Eiffel Tower.*



**4 Complete these conversations with the past simple or present perfect of the verbs in brackets. Make any other changes necessary.**

**Practice**

- We use the past simple to say when something happened: *I went to the top of the Eiffel Tower last summer.*
- We use the present perfect to talk about the continuing effect of a past event or action on the present: *There has been an accident on the motorway. Now there are long queues of traffic into the city centre.*
- We use the present perfect to talk about the time period up to the present: *I've been to town this morning.* (= It is still the morning.) *My brother has written a short story.* (= He may write more stories.)
- If the time period is now over, we use the past simple: *I went into town this morning.* (= It is now afternoon or evening.)
- *Prince wrote over 150 songs.* (= He died in 2016, so he cannot write any more.)

**4**

- 1 A: You look terrible. Are you OK?  
B: I'm all right. I ..... (go) to bed late last night and I ..... (just wake up).
- 2 A: Where's Chloe?  
B: I don't know. Her train ..... (arrive) half an hour ago, but I ..... (not see her yet).
- 3 A: Shall we go and see the new Star Wars film tonight?  
B: No, I ..... (already see) it.  
A: Really?  
B: Yes, I ..... (see) it last week.
- 4 A: What's the most expensive thing you ..... (ever buy)?  
B: My racing bike. It ..... (cost) 500 euros.  
A: I ..... (never spend) as much money as that on anything!
- 5 A: ..... (you ever do) gymnastics?  
B: Yes, but I ..... (never do) karate.
- 6 A: Where ..... (you go) on holiday last year?  
B: We ..... (go) to Florida.  
A: Really? I've got relatives in Orlando, but I ..... (never visit) them.



**5** Underline and correct the mistakes in five lines of this conversation.

- A: Have you heard? My oldest sister's getting married.  
 B: Who to?  
 A: A guy called Elliot.  
 B: Really! How long did she know him?  
 A: Only six months. Apparently they've met at work.  
 B: Have you met Elliot already?  
 A: No, not yet, but my sister's told me a lot about him.  
 B: When was the last time you've seen her?  
 A: I've seen her last week. She drove me to school one day.

**UNIT 5**

**Future forms**

**will**

I/You/He/She/It/ We/They	will//ll	be late home.
	will not / won't	

**Question forms & short answers**

Will	I/you/he/she/it/we/ they	be late
Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/ they	will.
No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/ they	won't.

- We use **will** to talk about:
- things we expect to happen or things we predict will happen:
  - More people **will** buy electric cars in the future.
  - things which are not certain:  
It probably **won't** be cold tomorrow.
  - future facts:  
My app says that the sun **will** rise at five o'clock tomorrow morning.
  - quick decisions about what to do next:  
There's someone at the door. I'll get it.
  - an offer or a promise:  
Don't worry. I **won't** be late.

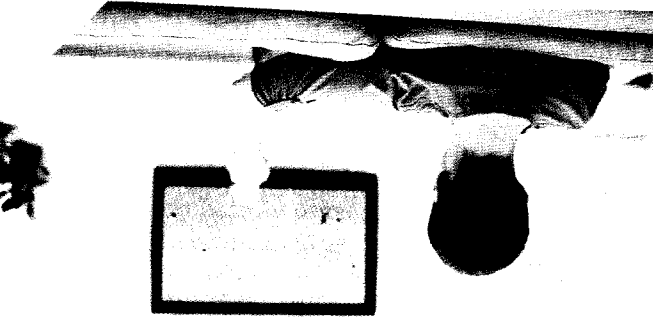
**be going to**

I	am/m	am not / 'm not
You/We/They	are/re	are not / aren't
He/She/It	is/s	is not / isn't

**Question forms & short answers**

Am	I	am.
Are	you/we/they	are.
Is	he/she/it	is.
Am/m not	I	am/m not.
Are not	you/we/they	aren't.
Isn't	he/she/it	isn't.

- We use **going to** to talk about ...
- things we predict based on what we can see, or something that we think is certain to happen:  
I'm **going to** sneeze.
  - future plans and things we intend to do:  
I'm **going to** watch the match on TV.



**Present continuous for the future**  
 We use the present continuous to talk about arrangements or plans which have already been made:  
 I'm **starting** a new course tomorrow.

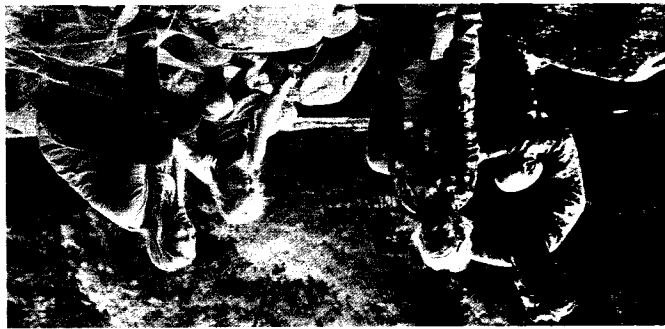
**Present simple for the future**  
 We use the present simple to talk about ...

- events in the future that are certain because they are facts:  
The sun **rises** at 6.50 tomorrow morning.
- fixed or planned events:  
The lesson **ends** at 7.30 this evening.

**Practice**

**1**

- Choose the most appropriate option.
- We see / We're going to see the new Spider-Man film tomorrow. I bought the tickets online.
  - I don't think I'll be / I am late home. The lesson usually finishes at three o'clock.
  - I've got an important exam tomorrow, so I go / I'm going to go to bed early this evening.
  - Our train leaves / is leaving at 10.45 a.m. tomorrow morning.
  - A: We've run out of bread.  
B: OK, I'll go / I'm going to go and get some more.



**Modals (2)**

**could/couldn't**

Could is similar to can because we use it to express ability, possibility and permission and to make requests and suggestions. However, we use could slightly differently:

- ability in the past: *I couldn't understand what the teacher was asking us.*
- hypothetical possibility: *I think it could rain later.*
- asking permission: *Could I use your laptop? (Can is also possible here.)*
- making requests: *Could you help me with my homework? (Can is also possible here.)*
- making suggestions: *If it's a nice day, we could go to the beach. (Can is also possible here.)*

Note: Remember that for making suggestions / giving advice, we often use the modal verb *should*.

**may & might**

These modals express the idea that 'it is possible' and are very similar. However, in some situations only *may* is possible:

- hypothetical possibility: *I think it may/might rain later. (Could is also possible here.)*
- asking permission: *May I go to the toilet? (Could and can are also possible here.)*
- expressing permission: *Students may not run inside the school building. (Can't/cannot are also possible here.)*

**Practice**

**2** Choose the most appropriate option. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 Last night, the neighbours had a noisy party and I *can't/couldn't* / *may not* get to sleep until after midnight.
- 2 *May* / *Can* / *Could* I borrow your pen for a moment?
- 3 I think that England *may* / *might* / *could* win next World Cup.
- 4 If you need some money, you *could* / *should* / *can* get a part-time job.
- 5 Rocio isn't in class today either. She *can* / *could* / *might* still be ill.
- 6 My bicycle is broken. *May* / *Can* / *Could* you help me fix it?

**UNIT 6**

**used to**

**Positive/Negative forms**

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	<b>used to</b>	enjoy watching football.
	<b>didn't use to</b>	play football?

**Question forms & short answers**

<b>Did</b>	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	<b>use to</b>	play football?
Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	<b>did.</b>	
No,	they	<b>didn't.</b>	

We use *used to* to talk about the past. There is no present form of *used to*.

**Note:** In negative and question forms, the spelling is *is use not used*.

- We use *used to* + an infinitive form to talk about things that happened regularly in the past but do not happen now: *I used to drink milk for breakfast, but now I always drink orange juice.*
- actions that did not happen in the past, but happen now: *I didn't use to drink orange juice, but now I have three glasses a day.*
- past states or conditions that are different now from in the past: *I used to have long, dark hair. (= I don't any more.)*

**Practice**

**1** Rewrite these sentences using the correct form of *used to*.

- 1 I like hot weather now, but I didn't in the past. I *didn't use to* like hot weather.
- 2 My brother played football regularly until he broke his leg.
- 3 My hair was brown, now it's black.
- 4 When I was younger, I didn't get up late.
- 5 Did you go on holiday with your parents when you were a child?

**Verbs followed by infinitive / -ing form**

- Some verbs are always followed by an infinitive (to + verb):  
When I was 15, I **decided to become** a professional musician.
- Others are always followed by the -ing form of the verb:  
Mike **kept falling asleep** during the lesson.



- There are some verbs which can be followed by either an infinitive or the -ing form.
- Unfortunately, there are no rules to help you work out whether verbs are followed by the infinitive or the -ing form, or either, so you will need to learn them.

**Verbs followed by the infinitive**

- afford agree arrange attempt choose decide expect help hope intend learn manage offer plan promise refuse seem want would like

**Verbs followed by -ing**

- admit avoid can't stand\* consider dislike\* don't mind\* enjoy\* fancy\* feel like finish give up imagine mind miss postpone practise prevent put off suggest

**Note:** The verbs marked \* all express likes or dislikes and were covered in Unit 1.

**Verbs followed by the infinitive or -ing with no difference in meaning**

begin continue intend start

**Verbs followed by the infinitive or -ing with little difference in meaning**

hate like love prefer

- There is a small difference in meaning between the two forms:  
-ing form: the action or experience is more important;  
-infinitive form: the result of the action is more important, or it describes a habit / something we prefer:  
He **likes to bake** cakes for special occasions.  
The -ing form is more common after hate and love:  
I **hate playing** ball sports. I **love doing** gymnastics.

**Verbs followed by the infinitive or -ing where there is a clear difference in meaning**

-ing	Infinitive
forget	I forgot to say thank you. (= I did not say thank you.)
go on	He went on to talk about his childhood. (= He continued talking.)
remember	I remembered to lock the door. (= I did something I had to do.)
stop	Let's stop to buy flowers. (= in order to do something.)
try	I tried to learn Japanese, but it was too difficult, so I stopped. (= try something, and not succeed)
	Let's stop buying flowers. (= not continue)
	I remembered locking the door. (= I have a memory of this.)
	Let's stop buying flowers. (= try something and find out what it is like)
	I tried eating spinach, but I didn't like it.

**Practice**

- In negative sentences, we can put not after the first verb:  
He's **decided not to go to university** next year. (= but she is going)  
In sentences which include an object, we put the object after the first verb:  
I **helped my friend to do his homework**.  
We should **stop people using their phones** while they're driving.

- Complete this conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
- A: It's really hot here, isn't it? Do you fancy (1) ..... (go) for a swim?  
B: Yes, I'd love (2) ..... (have) a swim.  
A: Can I suggest (3) ..... (go) to the cinema this afternoon, but I don't mind (5) ..... (do) that tomorrow instead.  
A: I can't imagine (6) ..... (live) in a hot country at the time.  
B: I'm sure you'd manage (7) ..... (have) a nice time.  
A: Maybe I'd get used to it. I certainly enjoy (8) ..... (spend) my summer holidays here.

**3** Tick (✓) the pairs of sentences which have the same meanings.

- 1 A: The teacher continued to talk even though the bell had rung for the end of class.  
B: The teacher continued talking even though the bell had rung for the end of class.
- 2 A: I began to learn German two years ago.  
B: I began learning German two years ago.
- 3 A: Ben stopped to phone his parents.  
B: Ben stopped phoning his parents.
- 4 A: I prefer to watch football than to play it.  
B: I prefer watching football than playing it.
- 5 A: I like to watch the sunrise.  
B: I like watching the sunrise.
- 6 A: They went on to tell us about their holiday.  
B: They went on telling us about their holiday.

**do, make, have, go**

- Do is used to talk about work, jobs and activities: *Do well, do badly, do the shopping, do an exercise, do your homework, do research, do the ironing, do a puzzle, do your best, do someone a favour, do the washing-up.*
- Can you **do the shopping** later?  
You must **do your homework** tonight.
- Make is generally used to talk about creating or producing something: *make a meal, make lunch, make some coffee.*
- It is also used in many phrases, e.g. *make your bed, make a choice, make friends, make a mistake, make a phone call, make up your mind, make a mess, make progress, make (a) noise.*
- I haven't **made up my mind** yet whether I'm going to tell her or not.
- The children **made a terrible mess** in their bedroom.
- Have is often used in phrases where some other languages use the equivalent of do instead, e.g. *have a breakfast, have lunch, have dinner, have a shower, have a bath, have a drink, have an argument, have a party, have a break, have a chat.*
- What time do you **have breakfast**?  
I used to **have a bath** every day, but now I **have a shower** instead.
- Go is often used with gerunds (the -ing form of the verb which is used like a noun), e.g. *go swimming, go camping, go shopping.*
- It is also used in many phrases, e.g. *go to bed, go home, go to school, go wrong, go for a walk.*
- I **go to bed** early on weekdays, but later at the weekend. I made a cake, but it **went wrong** and tasted awful!



• talk about situations that have changed: **I'd planned** to finish writing my essay this morning, but I've got a terrible headache.

- We use the past perfect to ...
- make clear the order of past events. The past perfect describes something that happened before another action/event in the past: *My parents had left when I arrived home. (= My parents were not there when I arrived home.)*
- say what was completed before a specific past time: *By nine o'clock, I'd phoned three people and had sent five emails.*
- explain past events or situations or give background information: *I'd got up at five o'clock, so by midday I was very tired. She'd drunk nothing all day, so she was really thirsty.*

Question forms & short answers

Had	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	finished school by five o'clock?	Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	had.
No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	hadn't.			

Positive/Negative forms

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	had/d	finished school by five o'clock.
	had not / hadn't	

**Past perfect**

**UNIT 7**

- 1 Learning Chinese is very difficult, but I'm making progress.
- 2 Sam studied hard for the test, but it didn't help.
- 3 Anna and Natasha argued about an argument yesterday and now they're not talking to each other.
- 4 I tried to do the exercise on page 20, but I couldn't.
- 5 Would you please stop making so much noise? I'm trying to sleep.
- 6 Do you fancy going to lunch with me at the new pizza restaurant in town?

**Practice**

**4** Complete these sentences with the correct form of do, make, have or go.

**1** Practice Complete these sentences with the past simple or past perfect of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It ..... (rain) all night and, although it ..... (stop), the ground ..... (be) still very wet.
- 2 We ..... (plan) to have a picnic, but then it started raining, so we ..... (have to) think of something else to do.
- 3 It ..... (be) sunny every day for two weeks, but then it ..... (start) to snow.
- 4 We ..... (cannot) go for a walk in the forest yesterday because the snow and ice ..... (make) the paths too dangerous.
- 5 Yesterday, we ..... (go) to the cinema because there was a new film that none of us ..... (see).

**Reported speech**

- Direct speech is what we call the words people actually say when they speak. In the example below, the direct speech is underlined:
- Indirect speech (also called reported speech) is how we report (tell) what another person says:
- Tenses often change when we report what people said.

Direct speech	Reported speech
present simple 'I go to a school in the city centre.'	past simple She said she <b>went</b> to a school in the city centre.
present continuous 'I'm waiting for a bus.'	past continuous He said he <b>was waiting</b> for a bus.
present perfect 'I have already had lunch.'	past perfect He said he <b>had already had</b> lunch.
past simple 'I enjoyed my dinner.'	past perfect She said she <b>had enjoyed</b> her dinner.
will future 'I'll call you later.'	would She said she <b>would call</b> me later.
can 'I can speak four languages.'	could He said he <b>could speak</b> four languages.
must 'You must be home by 10 p.m.'	had to She said he <b>had to be home</b> by 10 p.m.

There is no change to reported speech with the past perfect and the modals *would, could, should, might* and *ought to*:  
 'I hadn't eaten sushi before,' → She said she hadn't eaten sushi before.  
 'You should visit the new zoo,' → He said I should visit the new zoo.

**Practice**

We also need to make other changes when we report what people said.

- Subject and object pronouns:  
'I have already told you.' → She said she had already told me.
- Possessive adjectives:  
'We live in Paris.' → They said they lived in Paris.
- Possessive adjectives:  
'I've mended my bike.' → He said he'd mended his bike.
- Possessive adjectives:  
'We love our new flat.' → They said they loved their new flat.
- Time references:  
'We're going on holiday tomorrow.' → They said they were going on holiday the next day.
- Place references:  
'I want to stay here.' → He said he wanted to stay there following week.

**Reported commands**

We can use *tell* to report commands. We need to include the object (the person who needs to listen to the command) + infinitive after *tell*.

- Direct commands**  
 'Stop talking!'  
 'Don't be late!'  
 The teacher told them to stop talking.  
 The father told his daughter not to be late.

**Practice**

**2** Write this reported speech as direct speech.

- 1 She said she was living in Moscow.
- 2 I said I was sorry, but I couldn't lend her any more money.
- 3 He says he still feels ill.
- 4 She says she's older than me.
- 5 They said they'd come and see me later.
- 6 Max said he'd left the day before.
- 7 She told him to stop worrying.



**3** Write these statements and commands as reported speech.

- 1 'I'm leaving school at the end of next year,' He said .....
- 2 'I've got a surprise for you,' She said .....
- 3 'Shut the door!' She told him .....
- 4 'We've all passed our English exam,' They said .....
- 5 'It's my birthday tomorrow,' He said .....
- 6 'You're the only person I know who likes classical music,' She said .....
- 7 'Don't drink any more coffee!' He told Max .....
- 8 'We went to Morocco for our holiday last year,' They said .....

**Reported questions**

The word order in reported questions is the same as for positive phrases.

<b>Positive phrase</b>	<i>I was smiling.</i>
<b>Direct question</b>	'Why are you smiling?'
<b>Reported question</b>	He asked me why I was smiling.

We use *ask* when we report questions. We need to make changes to tenses, pronouns, times and places. We do not use question marks.

<b>Direct question</b>	'Why are you smiling?'
<b>Reported question</b>	He asked me why I was smiling.
<b>Direct question</b>	'What are you doing tomorrow?'
<b>Reported question</b>	She asked us what we were doing the next day.
<b>Direct question</b>	'When do you finish football practice?'
<b>Reported question</b>	He asked me when I finished football practice.
<b>Direct question</b>	'Why did you come here?'
<b>Reported question</b>	She asked me why I had gone there.

With *yes/no* questions (questions that need either a *yes* or *no* answer), we need to use *if* or *whether* after *ask*.

<b>Direct question</b>	'Are you feeling OK?'
<b>Reported question</b>	She asked <i>if/whether</i> I was feeling OK.
<b>Direct question</b>	'Do you need a break?'
<b>Reported question</b>	He asked <i>if/whether</i> I needed a break.

**Practice**

**4**

Rewrite these indirect sentences as direct questions.

1 They asked me why I was there.

'Why are you here?'

2 Helen asked me if I was enjoying my new course.

3 Alex asked if anyone had found his keys.

4 Sasha wanted to know what we'd done the day before.

5 I asked Veronika if she could come to my party that evening.

6 We asked a policeman if he could tell us where the station was.

7 Jan wanted to know who my favourite actor was.

8 I asked my brother if he had tried to phone me.

**5 Rewrite these questions as reported questions.**

- 1 'Why are you wearing your best clothes?'  
My mum asked .....
- 2 'Where are you going?'  
My dad asked .....
- 3 'What are you going to do there?'  
My brother asked .....
- 4 'Are you going with anyone?'  
My sister asked .....
- 5 'Do I know who you're going with?'  
My dad asked .....
- 6 'What time will you be back?'  
My mum asked .....
- 7 'How will you get home?'  
My brother asked .....
- 8 'What will you do if you miss the last bus?'  
My sister asked .....

**The passive: present & past**

- We form the passive with the correct form of *be* followed by the past participle.

Active	Passive
We feed our cat twice a day.	Our cat is fed twice a day.
They built our school in 2012.	Our school was built in 2012.

- We use passive verbs rather than active verbs when:
  - we are more interested in who or what is affected by the action of the verb than who or what does the action: *My car was made in France.* (The focus is on my car rather than the workers or the company that made it.)
  - *We were given a lot of homework to do in the holidays.* (Here, we are the focus, not the homework or the teachers who gave the homework.)
  - we do not know who did the action: *My bike was stolen yesterday.* (I don't know who stole it.)
  - who or what did something is obvious: *The driver of the car was arrested.* (We know that the police arrest people, so we do not need to mention them.)
- To say who or what did the action in a passive sentence, we can add a *by* phrase: *This opera was composed by Mozart.* (Mozart is the person who did the action.)

**Practice**

**6 Complete these sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the past simple.**

- 1 Last year's final, which ..... (play) in the new stadium, ..... (watch) by over two million people.
- 2 In the past, most children walked to school, but now many ..... (take) by their parents. Most of them ..... (drive) by car.
- 3 I've just finished reading a science-fiction novel that ..... (write) in 1980. Many of the things that ..... (predict) by the author have come true.

**Second conditional**

- We use the second conditional to talk about unlikely situations/actions. We can also use it to imagine situations in the present or future.
- We can also use modal verbs with future meaning (*shall*, *should*, *would*, *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*): *If we collect enough money, we can buy our teacher a good present.*



Conditional clause: <i>if + present simple</i>	Main clause: <i>will + infinitive</i>
<i>If we go by bus,</i>	<i>we'll get there on time.</i>
<i>If we win the basketball match this afternoon,</i>	<i>we'll be so happy.</i>

**First conditional**

- We use the first conditional to talk about likely situations/actions.

Possible situation or action (conditional clause)	Result (main clause)
<i>If I see Matt,</i>	<i>I'll tell him to call you.</i>

**First & second conditional**

**UNIT 8**

We use conditional sentences to talk about possible situations or actions and their results. Conditional sentences usually have two clauses: a conditional (*if*) clause and a main clause (usually a result).

- 1 A vet sees our cat twice a year.
- 2 Last night, the police closed the roads because of the accident.
- 3 A famous author wrote the book.
- 4 They play cricket in Australia.
- 5 My father taught me how to sing.

**7**

Change these active sentences into passive ones. Mention who did the action if necessary.

**1** Match the sentence beginnings (1–8) with the correct endings (a–h) to make first and second conditional sentences.

- |   |                                |   |   |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | If I have time,                | a | he'd invite you to his party.                     |
| 2 | If I had more time,            | b | she'd refuse to speak to him.                     |
| 3 | If you were nicer,             | c | if she knew the truth, I'd have to get a new one. |
| 4 | You wouldn't be tired in class | d | I'll phone you.                                   |
| 5 | She would be really angry      | e | I'll have to get a new computer.                  |
| 6 | If he phoned her,              | f | I'd buy a new computer.                           |
| 7 | If my computer breaks down     | g | I'd cycle to college every morning.               |
| 8 | If I had enough money,         | h | if you went to bed earlier.                       |

**2** Write second conditional sentences.

- 1 I'd like to do the high jump but I'm not very tall.  
If I were/was taller, I'd do the high jump.
- 2 She can't study in Canada because she doesn't speak English.  
If .....
- 3 I haven't got enough free time to learn to play a musical instrument.  
If .....
- 4 My uncle's too unfit to be a firefighter.  
If .....
- 5 I'd like to buy a laptop, but I haven't got enough money.  
If .....

**Practice**

- When the conditional clause comes before the main clause, it is followed by a comma.  
If I see Matt, I'll tell him to call you.  
If it was sunny, we'd go for a bike ride.
- We can use *were/was* instead of *was* in the conditional clause:  
If I were/was you, I'd look for a new hobby.  
If my sister were/was a nurse, all her patients would love her.
- We can also use modal verbs with future-in-the-past meaning (*should, might, could*):  
If I knew how to snowboard, I could enter the competition.

<b>Conditional clause:</b> if + past simple	If we went by bike, we'd get there very late.
<b>Main clause:</b> would + infinitive	I'd had a lot of money, I'd buy a new smartphone.





**MAKING YOUR WRITING MORE INTERESTING**

To make a sentence more interesting, we can add more details.

**1**

Look at how the second sentence adds information (the underlined text). Match the new information (1-8) with the descriptions (a-h).

- I went to Spain. Last year, I went to Spain, <sup>2</sup>which is my favourite country.
- I like warm weather. I like warm weather, <sup>3</sup>but I don't like cold weather.
- My bike was broken. My <sup>4</sup>new bike was broken, <sup>5</sup>so I had to walk to school.
- George was happy. George was <sup>6</sup>really happy <sup>7</sup>because it was his birthday.
- I read the letter. I read the letter <sup>8</sup>slowly and carefully.

**2**

Complete the table below with the words in the box.

- a adding a contrasting idea
- b giving a reason
- c saying when something happened
- d giving the result of an action
- e using a relative clause to give extra information
- f using an adjective to describe something
- g using an adverb to make an adjective stronger
- h using adverbs to describe how something happens

and beautiful because but completely delicious easily later that day loudly modern quickly so the next day this morning wonderful yesterday

Adjectives	Adverbs	Linking words	Time expressions

**3**

Make these sentences more interesting. Use the words in the box. Can you think of any other words to use?

but early the next morning large really suddenly

1 It ..... started to rain.

2 I called Max, ..... he didn't answer his phone.

3 We set out for London .....

4 I ordered a cup of coffee and a slice of cake. ....

5 The film was ..... boring!

**4**

Join the two parts of these sentences with *and*, *but*, *so* or *because*.

we didn't play tennis – the weather was bad

We didn't play tennis because the weather was bad.

1 I was very tired – I went straight to bed

2 we all went to the party – everyone had a great time

3 Paul wanted to come with us – he couldn't

4 we all laughed – it was so funny

**WRITING PART 1: AN EMAIL**

1

Read the exam task. What information should you include in the email?

Read this email from your English-speaking friend Sam, and the notes you have made.

Hi,

Guess what? Do you remember the sports competition I entered last month? They announced the results yesterday, and I've won two tickets to go and watch an international sports event!

Would you like to come to the event with me? We can choose to go in July or August.

We have to book which sport we want to see in advance. There are football and basketball matches. Which sport do you prefer to watch?

They sell lots of souvenirs at the stadium. What do you think we should buy?

Bye for now,

Sam

Amazing!

Yes - tell Sam when you can make it.

Tell Sam.

Suggest...

Write your email to Sam, using all the notes.

**MODEL ANSWER**

Use an informal phrase to start the email.

Hi, Sam

Thanks for your email. That's amazing news about the competition! Well done!

Yes, I love sport, so it would be incredible to go to a big sports event with you. I can go with you in July, but I can't go in August because I'm on holiday then.

I'm a big football fan, so I'd love to see an international football match. It would be brilliant to see some of my favourite heroes in action.

Why don't we buy football shirts as souvenirs? We can wear them at the match!

See you soon,

Tom

Use an informal phrase at the end.

This is a suggestion.

This answers the question 'Which sport do you prefer to watch?'

This answers the question about when you can or can't make it, and gives a reason.

This answers the question

Remember you are replying to Sam's email.

**KEY LANGUAGE AND IDEAS FOR EMAILS**

<b>Opening an email</b>	Hi, Hi, Tom Hi, there Hello
<b>Closing an email</b>	Love, See you soon, Take care, Bye
<b>Responding to an email</b>	Thanks for your email. It's good to hear from you.
<b>Responding to good news</b>	That's amazing news! I'm so happy for you! Wow! How exciting! Well done!
<b>Responding to bad news</b>	I'm sorry to hear about ...
<b>Making a suggestion</b>	Why don't you/we ... ? You/We could ... If I were you, I'd ... Make sure you ...
<b>Making an offer or promise</b>	I could ... if you like. Would you like me to ... ? I can ... if you want.
<b>Making a request</b>	Could you ... ? Can you ... ? Would you mind ... -ing?
<b>Giving good or bad news</b>	You'll be pleased to hear that ... I'm afraid ... Guess (who/what/where/how/etc.) ... ! I'm sorry, but ...
<b>Linking words and phrases</b>	and but so because also as well
<b>Informal language</b>	contractions: I'm you're he's informal words and phrases: awesome great keep in touch take care I guess ... exclamation marks to show emotion: That's great news! Wow!

**2** Match the beginnings and endings of these sentences. Then decide if each sentence is a suggestion (S), an offer (O), a promise (P) or a request (R).

- |   |                   |   |  |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Could you         | a | I'd definitely accept the job.         |
| 2 | If I were you,    | b | some useful addresses if you want.     |
| 3 | I can send you    | c | be there to help on the day.           |
| 4 | Don't worry, I'll | d | let me know what time you're arriving? |

**3** Correct the underlined mistakes in these sentences giving good or bad news. Use the key language and ideas box above to check your answers.

- 1 I afraid I won't be able to come to your party.
- 2 Guess that where I'm going next week?
- 3 I'm sorry, and Dan won't be here when you visit.
- 4 You'll be pleased hear that I've now finished all my exams!

**4** Choose the correct linking words.

- 1 I finish work at six o'clock, because / so I can meet you at 6.30.
- 2 My sister Martha is also / as well coming home for the holidays.
- 3 I'm not very good at singing, because / but I still enjoy it.
- 4 I'm a bit disappointed because / so my exam results weren't brilliant.
- 5 I'll find the document also / and send it to you in an email.

5 Read the exam task. What information should you include in the email?

Hi,

The weather forecast looks good next weekend, so my family's having a barbecue to celebrate the end of the school year. Would you like to come?

I'd like to invite everyone in our English class. What kind of food do you think our classmates would like to eat at a barbecue?

I'd also like everyone to play some outdoor games after we eat. What games do you think would be best for our classmates?

See you soon,

Logan

great idea!

Yes - say which day.

Tell Logan.

Suggest...

Paragraph 1 (respond to the invitation)	
Paragraph 2 (suggest some food)	
Paragraph 3 (explain your idea for a game)	
Useful phrases I can use	

6 Before you write your email, complete this table with ideas.

7 Write your email, using your notes from Exercise 6. Write about 100 words.

8 Check your email and make changes if necessary.

- Have you answered all the questions and included all the necessary information?
- Have you used a suitable phrase to open and close your email?
- Have you tried to make your writing more interesting by adding details?
- Have you used informal language?
- Have you used linking words and phrases?
- Have you counted your words?

**WRITING PART 2: AN ARTICLE**

**1** Read this exam task. What should your article be about? What information should it include?

**Articles wanted!**

**My favourite city**

What's your favourite city?  
 What's so special about this city?  
 What city would you love to travel to in the future?  
 Tell us what you think!

**Write an article answering these questions and we will publish the most interesting ones on our website.**

**MODEL ANSWER**

My favourite city is Paris because it is so lively and interesting. It is also full of surprises. Paris is a city of variety. It has many beautiful old buildings, but it also feels modern. You can visit expensive designer shops or small, traditional markets. There are hundreds of restaurants which serve French food, or different food from around the world. You can meet all kinds of people, too. There is something for everyone.

I would love to travel to New York in the future because I've seen the city in so many films, and I would love to visit in real life.

The first paragraph answers the first question and gives a reason. Adjectives make the article more interesting to read. The second paragraph gives more details and answers the second question in the task. The third paragraph is about a city the writer would like to go to in the future.

**KEY LANGUAGE AND IDEAS FOR ARTICLES**

**Use adjectives for describing people and things**  
 attractive brave calm cheerful convenient  
 as well

**Use linking words and phrases**  
 and but so because although also

**Use an introductory sentence for each paragraph**  
 Paris is a city of variety. A good job should be creative. Photography is a great hobby.

**Give your opinion**  
 I think... It seems to me that... I would say that...

- 2** Match the titles (1–6) with the article topics (a–f).
- 1 Me and my dog
  - 2 Work or pleasure?
  - 3 A home of my own
  - 4 Music to get you dancing
  - 5 Full of flavour
  - 6 A place to relax
- 3** Choose the best introductory sentence for each opening paragraph.
- a a restaurant
  - b a holiday destination
  - c a favourite pet
  - d a good place to live
  - e an enjoyable job
  - f a band or singer

**1** There are many benefits to keeping fit. / I don't really do enough exercise. Doing regular exercise is good for your heart, and it helps you to lose weight. It can also improve your mood, especially if you're feeling tired or unhappy.

**2** Some older people are not used to the internet. / The internet has changed people's lives in many ways. People can now go online to do their shopping and book restaurants and holidays. Students also have access to lots of information that was difficult to find before the internet.

**3** Teaching is a very difficult job. / I would like to become a teacher. Students are not always interested in learning, and teachers have to work hard to encourage them with bad behaviour from students.

4 Complete the table below with the adjectives in the box. Can you add any more?

amusing delicious freezing frightening  
old-fashioned peaceful quiet stormy tasty tight

Clothes	Films	Food	Countryside	Weather

5 Read this exam task. What should your article be about? What information should it include?

**Articles wanted!**

**My perfect job**

*What makes the perfect job?*

*Is it being creative, travelling, meeting people, or something else?*

*How important is it to earn a lot of money?*

*Tell us what you think!*

**Write an article answering these questions and we will publish the most interesting articles on our website.**

6 Before you write your article, complete this table with ideas.

Paragraph 1 (answer the first question)	
Paragraph 2 (give more details)	
Paragraph 3 (give your opinion about money)	
Useful phrases I can use	

7 Write your article, using your notes from Exercise 6. Write about 100 words.

8 Check your article and make changes if necessary.

- Have you answered all the questions and included all the necessary information?
- Have you used adjectives to make your article interesting to read?
- Have you expressed a personal opinion?
- Have you used linking words and phrases?
- Have you counted your words?

**WRITING PART 2: A STORY**

**1**

Read this exam task. Which is the best way to continue the story (1, 2 or 3)? Why?

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story.  
Your story must begin with this sentence:  
*I opened the letter from my cousins in Brazil.*  
Write your **story** in about **100 words**.

- 1 I have three cousins who live in Brazil, and I get on very well with them. They are all very keen on football.
- 2 They said they were coming to visit me, and they were arriving on the 15th - today!
- 3 I think Brazil is a really interesting country, and I would love to go there one day. There are lots of amazing wild animals there.

**MODEL ANSWER**

I opened the letter from my cousins in Brazil. They said they were coming to visit me, and they were arriving on the 15th - today! I was really excited. First, I cleaned everything in the flat. Then I went to the supermarket to buy food. After that, I made a cake to make them feel welcome. By evening, I was completely exhausted. I picked up the letter again to check the time of their flight, and that's when I noticed the date. They were arriving on July 15th, but today was June 15th! We had a wonderful time together in July, and all laughed about the mistake I had made!

The first paragraph gives background to the story.

The second paragraph gives the main events of the story.

Time expressions make the order of events clear.

Adjectives and adverbs make the story more interesting.

The last paragraph ends the story.

**KEY LANGUAGE AND IDEAS FOR STORIES**

**Use past simple verbs for the main events**  
I went to a restaurant. I found a letter.

**Use past continuous verbs for longer actions in the past**  
I was waiting for the bus. The sun was shining.

**Use past perfect verbs for background events**  
Unfortunately, I had forgotten my purse.

**Time expressions**  
first then later the next day finally

**Adjectives to describe people**  
friendly kind tall

**Adjectives to describe places**  
busy quiet modern

**Adjectives to describe feelings**  
excited angry delighted

**Adverbs to describe how someone does something**  
quickly slowly carefully

**Adverbs to comment on what happened**  
luckily fortunately unfortunately

Read this exam task. Before you write your story, complete the table with ideas.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence:  
*Our day at the zoo began quite well.*  
 Write your story in about 100 words.

Paragraph 1 (the background to the story)
Paragraph 2 (the main events)
Paragraph 3 (the ending)
Language I can use

6 Write your story, using your notes from Exercise 5. Check your story and make changes if necessary.

- Does your story have a clear beginning, middle and ending?
- Have you used verbs in the past simple, past continuous and past perfect?
- Have you used time expressions to order the events?
- Have you used adjectives and adverbs to make your story interesting?
- Have you counted your words?

2 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

- 1 I packed my bags and then ..... (call) a taxi to take me to the airport.
- 2 Sara ..... (wait) for me when I got to the restaurant.
- 3 I could finally relax because I ..... (pass) all my exams!
- 4 I found an old key while I ..... (walk) along the beach.
- 5 James was late because he ..... (forget) to set his alarm.
- 6 I opened the door and then quickly ..... (close) it again.

3 Choose the correct time expressions.

I was really scared when my car broke down near the forest. (1) *Then / First*, I tried starting the car, but that didn't work. (2) *Finally / Then*, I tried to call a friend, but I had no signal on my phone. (3) *Next / After*, I decided to wait for another car so I could ask for help. (4) *An hour later / Before an hour*, I was still sitting there! Suddenly, I heard the sound of another car. (5) *Finally / After*, someone came to help me and I got home safely.

4 Complete the sentences below with adjectives in the box.

curly disappointed entertaining messy smart spicy

- 1 The room was ..... and not very clean.
- 2 She was wearing a very nice ..... jacket and skirt.
- 3 He cooked some delicious, ..... food for us.
- 4 The show was fun and very ..... .
- 5 She introduced me to a tall young man with ..... hair.
- 6 I was very ..... when she didn't call me.

5 Read this exam task. Before you write your story, complete the table with ideas.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must begin with this sentence:  
*Our day at the zoo began quite well.*  
 Write your story in about 100 words.

Paragraph 1 (the background to the story)
Paragraph 2 (the main events)
Paragraph 3 (the ending)
Language I can use

6 Write your story, using your notes from Exercise 5. Check your story and make changes if necessary.

- Does your story have a clear beginning, middle and ending?
- Have you used verbs in the past simple, past continuous and past perfect?
- Have you used time expressions to order the events?
- Have you used adjectives and adverbs to make your story interesting?
- Have you counted your words?