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New ENGLISH FILE

Grammar Checker
for
Intermediate

This Grammar Checker:

- revises the grammar from *New English File Pre-intermediate*
- includes full grammar tables and revision exercises
- prepares student's for *New English File Intermediate*

OXFORD

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1A word order in questions

Questions with *do / does / did* in present and past simple

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

- In the present simple use the auxiliary verb *do / does* to make questions.
- In the past simple use the auxiliary verb *did* to make questions.
- In these questions the subject goes after the auxiliary verb.
- Remember **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive) to help you with word order in present or past simple questions.

Questions with *be*, present continuous, and *going to*

Question word	be	Subject	(adjective, noun, verb + <i>ing</i> , etc.)
	Is	Ana	a student?
What	are	they	doing?
	are	you	talking about?
Where	is	he	going to live?

- In questions with *be*, make questions by inverting the verb and the subject.

⚠ If a verb is followed by a preposition (*listen to*, *talk about*), the preposition goes at the end of the question.
What are you talking about?
 NOT About what are you talking.

1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I usually work at home.	Danny knows me very well.
-	They don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.
?	Do you smoke?	Does Nina like music?
✓ ✗	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, she does . No she doesn't .

- Use the present simple for things you do every day, week, year, or which are always true.
- Remember the spelling rules for 3rd person singular *s*:
 work > works add *s*
 study > studies consonant + *y*: *y* and add *ies*
 finish > finishes *sh, s, ch, x*: add *es*
 go > goes do > does have > has
- Remember the word order in questions (**ASI** and **QUASI** – see 1A above).

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
- Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb, but after *be*.
He often goes out. NOT *He goes often out.*
She's always late. NOT *She's late always.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.
I have English classes twice a week.

1C present continuous: *be + verb + ing*

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it
+	I'm working	You We 're working	He She 's working
-	I'm not working	You We aren't working	He She isn't working
?	Are you working?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
✓ ✗	Is he working?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .

- Use the present continuous for things happening now, at this moment.
My brother is working in Germany.
 A *What are you doing?*
 B *I'm sending a text message to Sarah.*
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form.
 cook > **cooking** study > **studying**
 live > **living** run > **running**

⚠ Some verbs are not normally used in the present continuous, for example *like, want, have* (= possess), *need*.
I need to talk to you now.
 NOT *I'm needing to talk to you now.*

1D defining relative clauses with *who, which, where*

A cook is a person **who** works in a restaurant.
 A clock is a thing **which** tells the time.
 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps.

- Use relative clauses to explain what a place, thing, or person is or does.
That's the woman who won the lottery last year.
This is the restaurant where we had dinner last week.
- Use *who* for a person, *which* for a thing, and *where* for a place.

⚠ You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.
She's the girl who / that works with my brother.
It's a thing which / that connects two computers.

1A

- a Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question. **b** Put the words in the right order to make questions.
- How ^{old} is your son? (old) *Where do you work?*
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 she coming home tomorrow? (is) _____? | you work where do? _____? |
| 2 What problem is he talking? (about) _____? | 1 a have you do question? _____? |
| 3 Do start tomorrow? (the lessons) _____? | 2 you to she how speak does often? _____? |
| 4 Why you tell your friends? (didn't) _____? | 3 bus the time does what leave? _____? |
| 5 What time did end? (the film) _____? | 4 teach how she many does students? _____? |
| | 5 play you are going to golf tomorrow? _____? |




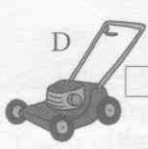
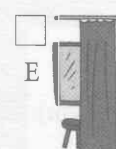
1B

- a Write sentences and questions with the present simple. **b** Complete with a verb in the present simple.
- She / usually get up early *She usually gets up early.*
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Frank / like the painting _____? | not get on not have listen live rain speak |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sue / have much money _____. | She <u>lives</u> in Spain. |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> he / always read <i>The Times</i> _____. | 1 _____ it often _____ here in summer? |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> you / have a cat _____? | 2 Tony _____ a mobile. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> they / know his phone number _____? | 3 We _____ to the radio at breakfast. |
| 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charlotte / go out every night _____. | 4 _____ you _____ good German? |
| | 5 Xavier _____ with his brother. |

1C

- a Write sentences with the present continuous. **b** Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.
- It / snow. *It isn't snowing.*
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We / look for the cathedral _____. | The man in the photo <u>is singing</u> a song. (sing) |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> What / she read at the moment _____? | 1 Jo _____ skiing but she _____ often. (love, go) |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> She / wear a scarf and a hat _____. | 2 I _____ flying so I _____ there. (not like, drive) |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> She / look for a job at the moment _____. | 3 He _____ to the shops. He _____ some tea. (go, need) |
| 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hey! you / drink my tea! _____. | 4 _____ Dan always _____ Andrea on Tuesdays? (meet) |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> They / drive to Mexico City _____? | 5 Bob's not here. _____ he _____ volleyball? (play) |

1D

- a Complete the definitions with *who*, *which*, or *where*. **c** Write sentences with *who*, *which*, or *where*.
- It's the person who serves you in a café.
- 1 He's the person _____ helps you with your luggage.
- 2 It's an animal _____ has eight legs.
- 3 It's a room _____ people try on clothes.
- 4 It's a machine _____ cuts the grass.
- 5 They're people _____ make you laugh.
- b Match the definitions and the pictures.
- 




- that / the dog / always barks at night
That's the dog which always barks at night.
- | |
|--|
| 1 that / the café / I met Sandra _____. |
| 2 they / the cats / have no hair _____. |
| 3 he / the man / lives in Flat 4 _____. |
| 4 it / a drink / comes from Japan _____. |
| 5 this / the CD / I want to buy _____. |

2A past simple regular and irregular

	+	-
I You He She It We They	stayed in a hotel. went on holiday.	didn't stay in a hotel. didn't go on holiday.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ?	Did you stay in a hotel? Yes I did . Did you go on holiday? No, I didn't .	

infinitive	past
work	worked
stay	stayed
like	liked (just add <i>d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>)
study	studied (<i>y>i</i> after a consonant)
stop	stopped (if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant)

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The past simple is the same for all persons.
- Use the infinitive after *Did...?* and *didn't* for negatives and questions.

- To make the past simple **+** of regular verbs add *-ed*. Remember the spelling rules.
- Many common verbs are irregular in **+** past simple, for example *go>went*. See the **Irregular verb list** on p.155.

2B past continuous: *was / were + verb + ing*

+	I He She It	was working	You We They	were working
-	I He She It	wasn't working	You We They	weren't working
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Was he working? Yes, he was. No, he wasn't. Were they working? Yes, they were. No, they weren't.			

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
At six o'clock last night I was driving home.
On April 1st I was staying with some friends in the country.

past simple or past continuous?

When I **took** the photo, they **were writing** a song.
I **was sitting** at home when I **saw** the news on TV.

- Use the past simple for a completed action.
I took the photo. / I saw the news.
- Use the past continuous for an action in progress.
They were writing a song. / I was sitting at home.

2C questions with and without auxiliaries

Questions with an auxiliary

Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What music	do	you	like?
Which CD	did	he	buy?
Who	did	you	go with?

- To make questions in the past and present simple, we normally use the auxiliary verbs *do / does / did + the infinitive*.
What music do you like? NOT *What music you like?*
- The normal order for questions in the present and past is **QUASI** (See p.126 1A).

Questions without an auxiliary

Subject	Verb	
What	happened	after the concert?
Which country	won	the Eurovision Song Contest?
Who	writes	their songs?

- When the question word (*Who? What? Which? How many?*) is the subject of the verb in the question, we do **not** use an auxiliary (*do, does, did*) and the verb is in the third person.
Who writes their songs? NOT *Who does write their songs?*

2D *so, because, but, although*

because and so

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry. (reason)
She was in a hurry **so** she was driving fast. (result)
Hannah spoke to the DJ **because** they didn't like the music. (reason)
They didn't like the music **so** Hannah spoke to the DJ. (result)

- Use *because* to express a reason.
- Use *so* to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop **but** she hit the man.
Although she tried to stop, she hit the man.
It was late **but** she couldn't sleep.
She couldn't sleep **although** it was late.

- Use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- *Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

2A

a Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Last year we had (have) a holiday in Italy. We ¹ _____ (fly) to Rome and ² _____ (stay) there for three nights. We ³ _____ (see) everything and we ⁴ _____ (eat) some fantastic food – we ⁵ _____ (have) a delicious pizza on our last night. I also ⁶ _____ (buy) loads of new clothes.

Then we ⁷ _____ (hire) a car and ⁸ _____ (drive) to Pisa. But when we ⁹ _____ (arrive) we ¹⁰ _____ (can not) find a hotel room! In the end we ¹¹ _____ (stay) in a little hotel, but it was lovely and we ¹² _____ (sleep) really well. The next day we ¹³ _____ (go) to Siena in the car, but then we ¹⁴ _____ (break down)! My boyfriend ¹⁵ _____ (ring) for help, but we ¹⁶ _____ (wait) an hour before someone ¹⁷ _____ (come) to take us back to our hotel.

b Re-order the words to make questions.

Where did you go on holiday? go where holiday you on did?

France.

1 _____? nice have weather you did?

It was very nice and warm.

2 _____? stay you did where?

With my sister.

3 _____? you long go how did for?

Ten days.

4 _____? did mountains see the you?

Yes, my sister's house is in the mountains.

5 _____? did interesting do you anything?

Yes, we went walking in the Alps.



2B

a Complete with a verb in the past continuous.

- 1 He _____ abroad when he met Helen. (live)
- 2 They _____ all night for the news. (wait)
- 3 _____ he _____ a bag when he arrived? (carry)
- 4 Who _____ you _____ to at the cinema? (speak)
- 5 It _____ when we got to the hotel. (snow)
- 6 I _____ dinner when I cut my finger. (make)
- 7 The sun _____ when we left. (not shine)

b Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

She arrived when we were eating lunch. (arrive, eat)

- 1 I _____ when it _____ raining. (sunbathe, start)
- 2 He _____ his keys when he _____ round the town. (lose, walk)
- 3 Where _____ when you _____ your flat? (live, find)
- 4 I _____ my hand when I _____ squash. (hurt, play)
- 5 I _____ when you _____ me. (drive, call)

2C

a Cross out the wrong question.

Who ~~you did~~ / **did you** see last night?

- 1 Who **paid** / ~~did pay~~ you?
- 2 What **means this word** / ~~does this word mean~~?
- 3 How many people **spoke** / ~~did speak~~ to you?
- 4 Which train **goes** / ~~does go~~ to the centre?
- 5 Who **left** / ~~did leave~~ the room first?
- 6 What **asked the student** / ~~did the student ask~~?

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

Who said 'I'll be back'? (say)

- 1 Which competition _____ in 2005? (Liverpool / win)
- 2 Who _____ the best actress Oscar in 2006? (win)
- 3 Who _____ the 2005 film *King Kong*? (direct)
- 4 When _____ Prime Minister of the UK? (Tony Blair / become)
- 5 Who _____ *The Da Vinci Code*? (write)
- 6 What _____ before he became an actor? (Tom Cruise / do)

2D

a Complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We missed the bus so we walked home.

- 1 The soup was horrible _____ he ate it.
- 2 I wanted my money back _____ it was broken.
- 3 She called me _____ I was out.
- 4 _____ he gets angry a lot, people like him.
- 5 I was tired _____ I went to bed.
- 6 The shops were closed _____ it was Sunday.
- 7 I liked Jeremy _____ he didn't like me.

b Match the sentence halves and complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

I had too much work so

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 I've started playing golf _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | A my computer was broken. |
| 2 His French is terrible _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | B it was her birthday. |
| 3 I went to his house _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | C he lived in Paris for years. |
| 4 She's abroad _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | D I couldn't leave early. |
| 5 I tried to send an e-mail _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | E I want to get fit. |
| 6 I bought her some flowers _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | F he wasn't there. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | G she can't come tonight. |

3A going to

+	I'm going to work in a restaurant. She's going to meet me at the airport.
-	We aren't going to stay very long. He isn't going to like the weather there.
?	Are you going to find a job? When is your brother going to visit you?

- Use (be) going to + infinitive to talk about future plans and predictions.

I'm going to work in the UK for six weeks. (plan)

I think it's going to rain this afternoon. (prediction)

- When you use going to go, you can omit to go.

I'm going to go to university next year

or *I'm going to go to university next year.*

present continuous for future arrangements

+	I'm seeing some friends tonight. We're having dinner at their house tomorrow.
-	She isn't leaving until Friday. They aren't coming to the party.
?	What are you doing this evening? Is she meeting us at the cinema?

- You can also use the present continuous for future arrangements which we have planned for a fixed time or place.
- Don't use the present simple for this. NOT I see some friends tonight.
- The present continuous is especially common with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend*, etc. and with these verbs: *go, come, meet, see, leave, and arrive*.

3B will, won't + infinitive (predictions)

+	-
I You He She 'll be late. It We They	I You He She won't be late. It We They
Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not	

- Use will / won't + infinitive for future predictions. (You can also use going to. See 3A above.)
- The future of *there is / are* = *there will be*; the future of *I can* = *I'll be able to* NOT ~~I'll can~~.

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

- We often use *I think / I don't think ... + will ...* *I think he'll fail the exam. I don't think he'll pass the exam.* NOT ~~I think he won't pass.~~

⚠ Sometimes in + sentences with *I* and *we*, people use *shall* (not *will*), but this is very formal (for example, in a business letter).
I shall write to you when I have studied your case.

3C will (promises, offers, and decisions)

Decisions	I won't have the fish, I'll have the steak. We'll take the 6.30 train.
Offers	I'll help you with your homework. Shall I open the window?
Promises	I'll always love you. I won't tell anyone.

- Use will / won't + infinitive for making decisions, offering, and promising.
I'll help you with those bags. NOT ~~I help you.~~
- Use *Shall I...?* or *Shall we...?* when an offer is a question.
Shall I pay? Shall we call you tonight at 7.00?

3D review of tenses: present, past, and future

Tense	Example	Use
present simple	I live in the city centre. She doesn't smoke .	Things that happen always or usually.
present continuous	He's looking for a new job. I'm leaving tomorrow.	Things that are happening now or in the near future.
past simple	We saw a good film last night. We didn't do anything yesterday.	Finished actions in the past.
past continuous	He was working in Paris. What were you doing at 7.00?	Actions that were in progress at a past time.
going to + infinitive	I'm going to see Tom tonight. It's going to rain .	Future plans and predictions.
will / won't + infinitive	You'll love New York. I'll phone her later. I'll help you. I'll pay you back tomorrow.	Predictions, instant decisions, offers, and promises.

3A

a Complete with *going to* + a verb.

buy ~~come~~ be wear start relax not do

What time are you going to come tonight?

- 1 Hurry up! We _____ late!
- 2 _____ you _____ a new car?
- 3 Jen _____ university in September.
- 4 I _____ anything today. I _____ instead.
- 5 It's so cold that I _____ a scarf!

b Cross out the wrong form. Tick (✓) if both forms are possible.

I ~~meet~~ / 'm ~~meeting~~ my girlfriend tonight.

- 1 Where ~~are you going~~ / ~~do you go~~ this weekend?
- 2 Paul thinks it is ~~going to rain~~ / ~~raining~~ tomorrow.
- 3 We're going ~~to go out~~ / ~~out~~ tomorrow night.
- 4 I'm ~~phoning~~ / ~~phone~~ Jackie at 3.00.
- 5 Who is ~~going to find~~ / ~~finding~~ your hotel in Rio?
- 7 He's ~~going to make~~ / ~~making~~ a cake for you.

3B

a Write sentences and questions with *will* / *won't*. Use contractions where you can.

it / be difficult It'll be difficult

- 1 he / get better, doctor _____?
- 2 we / finish before 5.00 _____.
- 3 you / speak to her _____?
- 4 it / be cold in Berlin now _____.
- 5 you / want to go there _____.
- 6 she / love your present _____.
- 7 he / can find my house _____.

b Complete the predictions with *will* / *won't* + a verb.

be do have last

'I don't think there will be a woman Prime Minister in my lifetime.' Margaret Thatcher, 1973

- 1 'It's a bad joke. It _____.'
Coco Chanel (about the miniskirt)
- 2 I don't think we _____ another war. This one is probably the last.'
Richard Nixon, 1971 (talking about the Vietnam war)
- 4 'He _____ never _____ anything important in life.'
Albert Einstein's teacher (said to his father) 1895

3C

a Match the sentences.

It's hot in here.

1 I'm cold.

2 The TV is too loud.

3 I don't understand.

4 The baby's tired.

5 I have too many bags!

6 Jo doesn't know the news!

- A I'll explain it for you.
- B ~~Shall I open the window?~~
- C Shall I carry one?
- D I'll turn it down.
- E Shall I tell her?
- F Shall I put her to bed?
- G I'll light the fire.

b Complete the sentences with *will* / *won't* (or *shall*) + a verb.

get have help give tell

- A What would you like? B I 'll have the fish.
- 1 A I can't close my bag. B _____ I _____ you?
- 3 A Can I contact Chris? B I _____ you his e-mail.
- 4 A Nobody knows! B I _____ anyone.
- 6 A My flight's at 2.00. B _____ I _____ you a taxi?

3D

a Complete the sentences with an auxiliary verb.

Where did you have dinner yesterday?

- 1 _____ you often wake up early?
- 2 When _____ Eric staying with us?
- 3 _____ you see Luke on TV last night?
- 4 Who _____ you speaking to when I left?
- 5 Who _____ you think _____ win the game?
- 6 _____ Urs come from Switzerland?
- 7 What _____ you going to tell him?
- 8 _____ you working here yesterday?

b Put the verb in the right form.

A What are we doing tonight? (do)

B We ¹ _____ to a party. (go)

A But we ² _____ out last night! (be)

B Yes, but Tina ³ _____ us to go. (want)

A Fine. Hey, ⁴ _____ I _____ some champagne? (buy)

B It's 7.00! What ⁵ _____ to you? (happen)

A When I ⁶ _____ work I ⁷ _____ to buy the champagne. (leave, go). And then

I ⁸ _____ Jim in the shop ... (see)

B Well hurry up. We ⁹ _____ late! (be)



4A present perfect (experience) + ever, never

+		-	
I've (I have) You've (You have) He's (He has) She's (She has) It's (It has) We've (We have) They've (They have)	been to London.	I haven't You haven't He hasn't She hasn't It hasn't We haven't They haven't	worked in a bank.

?	✓	✗
Have you worked in a bank? Has he been to London?	Yes, I have . Yes, he has .	No, I haven't . No, he hasn't .

- Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences when you don't say exactly when they happened.
I've been to London. NOT *I've been to London last year.*
My brother has worked abroad.
- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ *ed*). For **Irregular verbs** see p.155.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= in your life until now) and *never*.
Have you ever been to London? No, I've never been there.

⚠ Compare the present perfect of *go* and *be*.
He's gone to Paris. = He's in Paris now.
He's been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

present perfect or past simple?

A Have you ever been to Mexico?	B Yes, I have.
A When did you go there?	B I went last year.

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the past simple (with questions asking for specific details, *when, where, who with*, etc.)
- Use the past simple to ask / say exactly when something happened.

4B present perfect + yet, just, already

yet

A Have you finished your homework yet ?
B No, not yet . I haven't finished yet .

- Use *yet* + the present perfect in and sentences to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened or to say it hasn't happened.
- Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.

just

A Would you like a coffee?
B No thanks. I've just had one.
My sister's just started a new job.

- Use *just* in sentences to say that something happened very recently.
- Put *just* before the main verb.

already

A Do you want to see this film?
B No, I've already seen it three times.
A Shall I buy a newspaper?
B No, I've already bought one.

- Use *already* in sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected.
- Put *already* before the main verb.

4C comparative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	
short	shorter	one syllable: + <i>er</i>
big	bigger	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
busy	busier	consonant + <i>y</i> : <i>y + ier</i>
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: <i>more</i> + adjective
good	better	Irregular
bad	worse	
far	further	

comparative adverbs

Adverb	Comparative	Adverb	Comparative
Regular		Irregular	
quickly	more quickly	hard	harder
slowly	less slowly	well	better
		badly	worse

- Use comparative adjectives to compare people and things.
My brother's taller than me.
- Use comparative adverbs to compare actions.
He drives more slowly than me.
- You can also use (not) *as* + (adjective / adverb) + *as*.
I'm not as tall as my brother.
He doesn't drive as fast as me.

4D superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
hot	hotter	the hottest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

- Use *the* + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc. in a group.
It's the highest mountain in Europe. She's the best in the class.
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect.
Russia is the coldest place we've ever been to.
It's the most beautiful church I've ever seen.

4A

a Write sentences or questions with the present perfect.

- he / ever / be there? Has he ever been there?
- 1 you / ever eat / sushi? _____?
 - 2 I / not see / the news today. _____.
 - 3 they / never be / to the new cinema. _____.
 - 4 Chris / live in Poland / all his life? _____?
 - 5 they / go / to live in Tahiti. _____.
 - 6 she / never drive / a car before. _____.
 - 7 he / not meet / his brother's wife. _____.
 - 8 you / speak / to Yvain before? _____?

b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

- He's got up late today. He got up late today.
- 1 We've been to Prague last year. _____.
 - 2 Have you ever gone to Vietnam? _____?
 - 3 Jane's gone to town. She'll be back soon. _____.
 - 4 I like your TV. Where did you get it? _____?
 - 5 I've read the book last year. _____.
 - 6 I asked him a moment ago. _____.
 - 7 My sister's met the Queen five times. _____.
 - 8 The Cold War has ended in 1989. _____.

4B

a Order the words to make sentences.

- her seen you yet have? Have you seen her yet?
- 1 school already left for she's. _____.
 - 2 some had sandwiches just we've. _____.
 - 3 haven't I flat found a yet. _____.
 - 4 message just I've got text a. _____.
 - 5 already me asked they've. _____.

b Write sentences or questions with *already*, *just*, or *yet*.

- he / leave. (already) He's already left.
- 1 I / have / a cup of tea. (just) _____.
 - 2 you / finish on the phone? (yet) _____?
 - 3 they / meet. (just) _____.
 - 4 he / go to the airport. (already) _____.
 - 5 you / find him? (yet) _____?

4C

a Write comparative sentences.

- London is / expensive / Manchester.
London is more expensive than Manchester.
- 1 Mike is / tall / me. _____.
 - 2 We're / busy / today / yesterday. _____.
 - 3 Glasgow is / far from London / Bristol. _____.
 - 4 The history exam was / bad / the French exam. _____.
 - 5 Juventus played / well / Chelsea. _____.
 - 6 I work / hard / my brother. _____.
 - 7 This café is / noisy / the other one. _____.

b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use *as ... as*.

- Mike is stronger than Jim. Jim isn't as strong as Mike.
- 1 Kate is more relaxed than me. _____.
 - 2 This car is larger than the BMW. _____.
 - 3 Istanbul is bigger than Helsinki. _____.
 - 4 The cinema is more popular than opera. _____.
 - 5 My sister learns languages faster than me. _____.
 - 6 He works harder than Stuart. _____.
 - 7 Italy played better than Scotland. _____.

4D

a Complete the sentences with a superlative.

- Is this the best city in the world? (good)
- 1 Monday was _____ day of the year. (cold)
 - 2 Is this _____ street in the city? (noisy)
 - 3 He's _____ person I know. (friendly)
 - 4 This is _____ painting by El Greco. (famous)
 - 5 May is _____ time to visit the island. (bad)
 - 6 It's _____ city in Europe. (polluted)
 - 7 _____ I've flown is to San Diego. (far)

b Write sentences with *ever*.

- it / hot place / I / be to It's the hottest place I've ever been to.
- 1 she / patient person / I / meet _____.
 - 2 it / bad film / I / see _____.
 - 3 it / easy exam / we / do _____.
 - 4 it / expensive thing / he / buy _____.
 - 5 they / best band / I / hear _____.
 - 6 it / beautiful town / I / see _____.
 - 7 it / best pasta / I / have _____.

5A uses of the infinitive (with *to*)infinitive + *to*

I want **to go** to the party.
I need **to buy** some new clothes.
It'll be nice **to meet** some new people.
It's important **not to be** late.

- Use *to* + the infinitive after:
 - some verbs (*want, need, would like, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
 - adjectives
It isn't easy to find a job. Nice to meet you.
- The negative infinitive is *not to* + verb.
Try not to be late tomorrow.

infinitive of purpose

A Why did you go to the party? B **To meet** new people.
I went to the party **to meet** new people.

- Use *to* + the infinitive to say why you do something.
I came to this school to learn English. NOT for learn English.

5B verb + *-ing*

Eating outside in the summer makes me feel good.
I love **reading** in bed.
I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.

- Use verb + *ing*:
 - as the subject of a sentence
Smoking is bad for you.
 - after some verbs, (*like, love, hate, enjoy, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
I hate getting up early.
- after prepositions
He left without saying goodbye.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form (See p. 126 1C)

5C *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't**have to, don't have to*

+	She has to get up at 7.00 every day. You have to drive on the left in the UK.
–	We don't have to wear a uniform at this school. He doesn't have to work on Saturdays.
?	Do I have to buy a grammar book? Does she have to study tonight?

Don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. NOT *I've to go.*

- Use *have to* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations, or to say something is necessary.
- Use *don't have to* + infinitive to say there is no obligation, or something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? NOT *Have I to go?*

must / mustn't

+	You must do your homework tonight. She must tidy her room before she goes out.
–	You mustn't smoke in class. They mustn't leave their bags here.

Contraction: *mustn't* = must not

- Use *must* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations.
You must turn off your mobile phones before coming into class.
- *must / mustn't* are the same for all persons. It is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).
- Use *mustn't* + infinitive to say something is prohibited.
You mustn't smoke here.
- You can use *mustn't* or *can't* to talk about rules.
You mustn't park here. You can't park here.

▲ *Must* and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a general obligation (a rule at work or a law). We normally use *must* when the speaker imposes the obligation (for example, a teacher to students or a parent to children). But often you can use either.

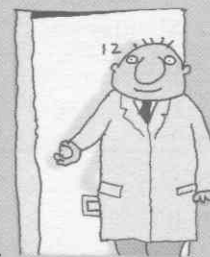
Mustn't and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
You mustn't go = You can't go. It's prohibited.
You don't have to go = You can go if you want, but it's not obligatory/necessary.

5D expressing movement: *go, etc.* + preposition

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the church.
I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.
He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.

- To express movement use a verb of movement, for example, *go, come, run, walk, etc.* and a preposition of movement (*up, down, etc.*)

- Be careful with *in / into* and *out / out of*. Use *into / out of* + noun, but if there isn't a noun just use *in* or *out*.
Come into the living room. Come in.
He went out of the house. He went out.



5A

a Complete with *to* + a verb.

not pay go leave not tell meet have

I'm planning to go to the USA next month.

- 1 It was nice _____ Richard.
- 2 Do you want _____ steak tonight?
- 4 Try _____ her. It's a secret.
- 6 Be careful _____ too much for your ticket.
- 7 He's decided _____ his job.

b Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| They want to go to Paris | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | A to find a cheap flight. |
| 1 He's started jogging | <input type="checkbox"/> | B to get some bread. |
| 2 You'll need a visa | <input type="checkbox"/> | C to book our tickets? |
| 3 Can you phone the theatre | <input type="checkbox"/> | D to see the Louvre. |
| 4 I went to the kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> | E to tell him we're here. |
| 5 She's gone to the supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> | F to visit Kenya. |
| 6 I went on the internet | <input type="checkbox"/> | G to lose some weight. |
| 7 I'll text him | <input type="checkbox"/> | H to buy some eggs. |

5B

a Complete the sentences with a verb in the *-ing* form.

be play look after tell write swim work teach

I really enjoy playing tennis.

- 1 I'm thinking of _____ a book.
- 2 _____ evening classes is tiring.
- 3 She left home without _____ her parents.
- 4 I've spent hours _____ on this project.
- 5 I hate _____ late.
- 6 _____ young children is fun, but tiring.
- 7 I love _____ in the sea.

b Put the verbs in the *-ing* form or infinitive.

Has he finished teaching now? (teach)

- 1 _____ yoga is really popular in London. (do)
- 2 We've decided _____ in a hotel. (not stay)
- 3 It's impossible _____ early. (leave)
- 4 She's really good at _____. (dance)
- 5 I promised _____ them. (help)
- 6 I love _____ the guitar. (play)
- 7 I don't mind _____ but I hate _____.
(lose, give up)

5C

a Write sentences with the right form of *have to*.

I / work on Tuesday I don't have to work on Tuesday.

- 1 Jane / go to York today. _____
- 2 I / wear a tie _____?
- 3 Fatma / help you _____
- 4 I / start this morning _____
- 5 what time we / get up tomorrow _____?
- 6 they / give him the news _____?
- 7 we / hurry _____

b Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*.

We don't have to go to school today. It's a holiday.

- 1 You _____ touch that switch. It's dangerous.
- 2 The park is free. We _____ pay.
- 3 Sorry, I _____ go now.
- 4 The notice says you _____ smoke here.
- 5 You _____ tell me. I know the answer.
- 6 I'm so tired I _____ sit down.
- 7 You _____ say anything if you don't want to.

5D

a Cross out the wrong preposition.

My mobile stopped working when we went **across** / **through** a tunnel.

- 1 The girl ran **across** / **to** her mother, and jumped **into** / **out of** her arms.
- 2 When we go **over** / **out of** the bridge, you'll see the famous church.
- 3 I walked **along** / **over** the same road for a long time.
- 4 Hundreds of birds flew **on** / **over** our house.
- 5 The car drove **towards** / **to** me, but then stopped.
- 6 We came **over** / **out of** the tunnel and **in** / **into** the city centre.
- 7 The runners went **under** / **round** the track eight times.

b Complete the sentences with *in*, *into*, *out*, or *out of*.

He jumped into his car and drove away.

- 1 We go _____ every Friday night.
- 2 Ask Jorge to come _____ please.
- 3 He took his passport _____ his bag.
- 4 He walked _____ the cinema and sat down.

6A *if* + present, *will* + infinitive (first conditional)

If I **miss** the bus, I'll get a taxi.
She **won't be** angry if you **tell** her the truth.
What **will** you **do** if it rains?

⚠ You can also use the imperative or *can*.
If you miss the bus, get a taxi.
If you miss the bus, you can get a taxi.

- Use *if* + present, *will* + infinitive to talk about a possible future situation and its consequence.
- The *if* clause can come first or second.
I'll come if you like. OR *If you like, I'll come.*

6B *if* + past, *would* + infinitive (second conditional)

If a bear **attacked** me, I'd **run** away.
If I **didn't have** children, I **wouldn't live** in the country.
Would you **take** the manager's job if they **offered** it to you?

- The *if* phrase can come first or second.
If I saw, a bear I'd run. OR *I'd run if I saw a bear.*
- Remember with *can*, use *could* + infinitive, not *would can*.
If I had a car, we could drive there.

- Use *if* + past, *would* + infinitive to talk about an improbable / impossible or hypothetical future situation and its consequence.
If a bear attacked me, I'd run away. = I'm imagining this situation. It's very improbable.
- *would / wouldn't* is the same for all persons.
- The contraction of *would* is 'd (*I'd, you'd, he'd*, etc.) and of *would not* is *wouldn't*.

⚠ With the verb *be* you can use *were* (instead of *was*) after *I* and *he / she / it*.
If he was / were here, he'd help you.
Use *were* (not *was*) in the expression *If I were you...*
We often use this expression for advice.

First and second conditionals

Compare the first and second conditionals:

Use the **first conditional** for **possible** future situations.

If I have time tomorrow, I'll help you. (= maybe I will have time)

Use the **second conditional** for **improbable / impossible** or **hypothetical** situations.

If I had time tomorrow, I'd help you. (= I won't have time.)

6C *may / might* + infinitive (possibility)

We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.
I **might not** go to the party. I haven't decided yet.
I **may** go to the party, but I'm not sure.
I **may not** have time to do everything today.
Might not and **may not** aren't usually contracted.

⚠ You can also use *May I... / May we...* to ask for permission.
May I use your phone? (= can I use your phone).

- Use *might / may* and *might not / may not* + infinitive to talk about a future possibility.
It might / may rain. = It's possible that it will rain.
- *Might / May (not)* is the same for all persons, *I might / may, he might / may, we might / may*, etc.

6D *should / shouldn't* (advice)

I think you **should** change your job.
The government **should** do more for old people.

- Use *should / shouldn't* + infinitive to give somebody advice or say what you think is the right thing to do.
You should cut your hair. = I think it would be a good idea.
- *should / shouldn't* + infinitive is the same for all persons.
- You can also use *ought to / ought not to* instead of *should / shouldn't*.
You ought to change your job.

6A

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| If you leave now | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C | A if we wait too long. |
| 1 It will be easier | <input type="checkbox"/> | B you'll find it. |
| 2 If you see him, | <input type="checkbox"/> | C you'll be on time. |
| 3 You'll enjoy the party | <input type="checkbox"/> | D if you help me. |
| 4 If it snows, | <input type="checkbox"/> | E will you say 'hello'? |
| 5 We won't have time | <input type="checkbox"/> | F if you come. |
| 6 If you look for the book, | <input type="checkbox"/> | G will you go skiing? |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If you work hard, you 'll pass (work, pass)
- If he _____ speaking, they _____. (start, listen)
 - He _____ happy if he _____. (not be, find out)
 - If you _____ it down, you _____ it. (not write, forget)
 - _____ you _____ me if they _____ today? (call, come)
 - If we _____ at 5.00, we _____ the bus. (go, get)
 - If you _____ polite, people _____ nice. (be, be)

6B

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| You'd feel much better | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C | A I'd cook lasagne. |
| 1 I'd work more hours | <input type="checkbox"/> | B I'd move house. |
| 2 If you ate meat | <input type="checkbox"/> | C if you relaxed more. |
| 3 Would you get married | <input type="checkbox"/> | D if I went to live in Peru? |
| 4 If I were you, | <input type="checkbox"/> | E if you had more money? |
| 5 I wouldn't be stressed | <input type="checkbox"/> | F if I didn't have so much work. |
| 6 Would you visit me | <input type="checkbox"/> | G if I didn't have the children. |

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

- If I moved to the USA I would live in Seattle. (move, live)
- We _____ the flat if it _____ another bedroom. (buy, have)
 - I _____ fancy dress, if I _____ to the party. (not wear, go)
 - If you _____ a crocodile, you _____. (see, panic)
 - If you _____ here, you _____ work here. (live, can)
 - She _____ happier if she _____ more. (look, smile)
 - I _____ there if it _____ safe. (swim, be)

6C

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Wear a coat. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | A It might break. |
| 1 Let's go to India. | <input type="checkbox"/> | B It might help. |
| 2 Phone the museum. | <input type="checkbox"/> | C I might be late. |
| 3 Don't walk on the ice. | <input type="checkbox"/> | D It might be cold. |
| 4 Let's buy a map. | <input type="checkbox"/> | E We might get lost. |
| 5 Get some advice. | <input type="checkbox"/> | F He might know. |
| 6 Wait for me. | <input type="checkbox"/> | G It might be closed. |
| 7 Let's ask the man. | <input type="checkbox"/> | H We might see tigers. |

b Complete the sentences with *may / might* + a verb.

be Simone be at lunch see Dirk ~~go to the cinema~~
like it win

- I'm not sure what to do tonight. I might go to the cinema.
- The phone's ringing. It _____.
 - He isn't here at the moment. He _____.
 - It's an interesting film. You _____.
 - If we're lucky, we _____.
 - If you go to Rotterdam, you _____.

6D

a Complete with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- You shouldn't eat too much red meat.
- You _____ work 12 hours a day.
 - You _____ start doing exercise.
 - You _____ lose a bit of weight.
 - You _____ eat more fruit.
 - You _____ drink a lot of coffee.
 - You _____ put salt on your food.
 - You _____ stop smoking.



b Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* + a verb.

- get up leave go buy walk wear
- We should leave early. There's a lot of traffic today.
- You _____ the red jacket. It looks great!
 - Your shoes are terrible! You _____ some new ones.
 - You _____ alone late at night.
 - She _____ on holiday. She needs to relax.
 - We _____ at 5.00. We need to be there at 7.00.

7A present perfect + *for* and *since*

A Where do you live now?	B In Manchester.
A How long have you lived there?	B I've lived there since 1990.
A Where do you work?	B In a primary school.
A How long have you worked there?	B I've worked there for five years.

⚠ You can't use the present simple here.
NOT How long do you live here?
I live in Manchester since 1980.

- Use the present perfect + *for* or *since* to talk about actions and states which started in the past and are still true now.
I've lived in Manchester since 1990. = I came to live in Manchester in 1990 and I live in Manchester now.
- Use *How long?* to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state.
- Use *since* with the beginning of a period of time, for example, *since 1980*, *since last June*, etc.
I've been afraid of water since I was a child.
- Use *for* + a period of time, for example, *for two weeks*, *for ten years*, etc.
I've had this car for three months.

7B present perfect or past simple (2) ?

How long has Tarantino been a director?	He's been a director since the 1980s.
How many films has he made ?	He's made six films.
How long was Hitchcock a director?	He was a director for 50 years.
How many films did he make ?	He made 52 films.

⚠ Don't use *since* with the past simple.
NOT He was Prime Minister since 1999.
You have to use *from...to*.
He was Prime Minister from 1999 to 2003.

- Use the present perfect + *how long?*, *for*, and *since* to talk about a period of time from the past until now.
How long have you been married? I've been married for 10 years. (= I'm married now.)
- Use the past simple + *how long?* and *for* to talk about a finished period of time in the past.
How long was he married? He was married for two years. (= He's not married now.)

7C *used to* / *didn't use to*

+	-	?	✓	✗
I You He She used to It wear glasses. We They	I You He She didn't use to It wear glasses. We They	I you He she use to wear glasses? we they	I you he she did . we they	I you he she didn't . we they

- Use *used to* / *didn't use to* + infinitive for things that happened repeatedly or over a long period of time in the past, but are usually not true now, for example for things which happened when you were a child.
I used to have long hair. I used to play in the street. I didn't use to have a TV.
- You can also use the past simple here. *I had long hair when I was a child.*

⚠ *used to* only exists in the past.
Don't use *use to* for present habits.
Use the present simple + *usually*.
I usually cook in the evenings.
NOT I use to cook in the evenings.

7D passive: *be* + past participle

Present	+	-	?
Risotto is made with rice.	It isn't made with pasta.	Is it made with meat?	
These offices are cleaned every morning.	They aren't cleaned on Saturdays.	Are they cleaned on Sundays?	
Past	+	-	?
<i>Guernica</i> was painted by Picasso.	It wasn't painted by Dali.	When was it painted ?	
The pyramids were built by the Egyptians.	They weren't built by the Greeks.	Why were they built ?	

- You can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.
Picasso painted Guernica. (active) *Guernica was painted by Picasso.* (passive)
- In the active sentence, the focus is more on the person (e.g. Picasso).
- In the passive sentence the focus is more on the painting (e.g. *Guernica*).
- You can also use the passive when it's not known or not important who does or did the action.
My car was stolen last week. (I don't know who stole it.)
- Make the present passive with *am / is / are* + the past participle.
- Make the past passive with *was / were* + the past participle.
- Use *by* to say who did the action.
The Lord of the Rings was written by Tolkien.

7A

a Write questions with *How long* and the present perfect.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| you / know Rachel | <i>How long have you known Rachel?</i> |
| 1 he / live in his flat | _____? |
| 2 she / be in the Ukraine | _____? |
| 3 they / be married | _____? |
| 4 Estonia / be in the EU | _____? |
| 5 you / have the problem? | _____? |

b Answer the questions in a. Use the present perfect + *for* or *since*.

- I've known Rachel since _____ 2002.
- He _____ years.
 - She _____ June.
 - They _____ six years.
 - It _____ 2004.
 - We _____ about two years.

7B

a Right (✓) or wrong (X)? Correct the wrong sentences.

- She is married since 1990. *She's been married since 1990.*
- I lived abroad for a year, but then I moved to Bali.
_____.
 - I have received my exam results yesterday!
_____.
 - I work on a boat. I work there for five weeks.
_____.
 - Barcelona has changed a lot since the Olympics.
_____.
 - They're divorced now. They have been married ten years.
_____.

b Complete with the present perfect or past simple.

- A Where does Jasmine work now?
B In Baltimore.
A How long _____ there? (she / work)
B For five weeks. She _____ here in July. (leave)
- A When _____? (Van Gogh / die)
B In 1890, in France I think.
A How long _____ there? (he / live)
B Four years. He _____ there in 1886. (move)
- A My sister and her boyfriend get on very well.
B How long _____ together? (they / be)

7C

a Look at how James has changed. Write five sentences about how he was THEN.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------|-------------|
| THEN | <i>He didn't use to be</i> | slim. |
| 1 | _____ | wine. |
| 2 | _____ | glasses. |
| 3 | _____ | quite fat. |
| 4 | _____ | a uniform. |
| 5 | _____ | short hair. |



NOW



b Make sentences with *used to*, *didn't use to*, or *did ... use to*.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> you / wear glasses | <i>Did you use to wear glasses?</i> |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> how / you / get to school | _____? |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I / like coffee when I was a child | _____. |
| 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> my sister / hate sports at school | _____. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> what / you / do at the weekend | _____? |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> they / speak Portuguese | _____. |
| 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> this restaurant / be a pub | _____. |

7D

a Complete with present or past passive.

- All Kim's clothes *were made* specially for her. (make)
- The Empire State Building _____ in 1931. (built)
 - The walls _____ every year. (paint)
 - Gold _____ in California in 1848. (discover)
 - This morning I _____ up by the sun. (wake)
 - Tennis _____ on grass at Wimbledon. (play)
 - The song _____ in December. (record)
 - Some children _____ at home. (educate)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- Orwell wrote Animal Farm in 1945.
Animal Farm *was written by Orwell in 1945*.
- Last night the police arrested John.
John _____.
 - People in Crete eat a lot of fish.
A lot of fish _____.
 - Da Vinci painted The Last Supper.
The Last Supper _____.
 - Bob arranges tours of the city.
Tours of the city _____.

8A something, anything, nothing, etc.

	+	? and - verb	x Short - answer
people	somebody someone	anybody anyone	nobody no one
things	something	anything	nothing
places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere



- Use *somebody, something, someone*, etc. when you don't say exactly who, what, or where.
Somebody broke the window.
I went somewhere nice at the weekend.
- Use *anything, anybody, anywhere* in questions or with a verb.
I didn't do anything last night. NOT *I didn't do nothing.*
- Use *nobody, nothing, nowhere* in short answers or in a sentence (with a verb).
Who's in the bathroom?
Nobody. Nobody's in the bathroom.
NOT *Anybody is in the bathroom.*
- *Somebody, Nobody*, etc. are the same as *Someone, No one*, etc.

8B quantifiers

too, too much, too many

I'm stressed. I have **too much** work.
My diet is unhealthy. I eat **too many** cakes and sweets.
I don't want to go out. I'm **too** tired.

- Use *too, too much, too many* to say 'more than is good'.
- Use *too* + an adjective NOT *I'm too much tired*.
- Use *too much* + uncountable nouns (e.g. coffee, time).
- Use *too many* + countable nouns (e.g. cakes, people).

enough

Do you eat **enough** vegetables?
I don't drink **enough** water.
This dress isn't big **enough**.

- Use *enough* before a noun to mean 'all that is necessary'.
- Use *enough* after an adjective.

a little, a few

A Do you take sugar? B Yes. Just **a little**.
A Do want some chips? B Yes, but **just a few**.
I eat **a little** meat. Can you buy **a few** bananas?
I drink **very little** coffee. He has **very few** friends.

- Use *a little / very little* and *a few / very few* to talk about small quantities.
- Use *a little / very little* with uncountable nouns and *a few / very few* with countable nouns.

8C word order of phrasal verbs

Every morning I **get up** at 8.00.
Then I **turn on** the radio.
I always have to **look for** my glasses.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb) *get up, turn on, look for*.
- 1 **Some phrasal verbs don't have an object.**
Come in and sit down.
What time do you get up?
- 2 **Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable.**
Put on your coat.
Turn off the TV.

- With these verbs you can put the particle (*on, off*, etc.) before or after the object.
Put on your coat OR *Put your coat on.*
Turn off the TV OR *Turn the TV off.*
 - When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him*, etc.) it always goes between the verb and particle.
Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT *Put on it.*
I don't want to watch TV. Turn it off. NOT *Turn off it.*
 - 3 **Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable.**
I'm looking for my keys.
I'm looking for them.
- With these phrasal verbs, the verb (*look*) and the particle (*for*) are never separated.
I looked after my little sister. NOT *Hooked my little sister after.*
I looked after her. NOT *Hooked her after.*

8D so, neither + auxiliaries

A I love football.
B So do I.
A I went to university.
B So did I.
A I'm not married.
B Neither am I.
A I don't smoke.
B Neither do I.

- Use *So do I / Neither do I*, etc. to say that you have something in common with somebody.
- Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* with positive sentences.
A I'm happy. B So am I. NOT *So I am.*
- Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* with negative sentences.
A I'm not hungry. B Neither am I.
NOT *Neither I am.*
- The auxiliary you use depends on the tense.
I love football. So do I.
I didn't like the film. Neither did I.
I can swim. So can I.
I wasn't very tired. Neither was I.
I've been to Spain. So have I.
I wouldn't like to go there. Neither would I.

8A

a Complete with *something, anything, nothing*, etc.

Did you do anything last night?

- 1 Are you going _____ tomorrow?
- 2 _____ came to see you but he didn't tell me his name.
- 3 I parked my car _____ near here.
- 4 Has _____ called this morning?
- 5 Shall we buy Dan _____ for his birthday?
- 6 I went to the shops but I didn't buy _____.

b Answer with *Nobody, Nowhere, or Nothing*.

- 1 What did you do yesterday? _____.
- 2 Who did you see there? _____.
- 3 Where are you going? _____.

c Answer the questions in b with a full sentence.

- 1 I didn't do _____.
- 2 _____.
- 3 _____.

8B

a Cross out the wrong form.

How **much** / **many** sugar do you eat?

- 1 I drink **too** / **too much** wine.
- 2 Don't eat **too much** / **too many** biscuits!
- 3 He doesn't have **enough eggs** / **eggs enough**.
- 4 I can't go. I have **too** / **too much** work.
- 5 You eat **too much** / **too many** red meat.
- 6 I only want **a few** / **a little** salt.
- 7 I think the bag is **big enough** / **enough big**.
- 8 We've got **a few** / **a little** dollars.

b Complete the sentences with *too, too much, too many, or enough*.

You drink too much coffee. It isn't good for you.

- 1 He's very unhealthy. He doesn't do _____ exercise.
- 2 It's _____ far to walk to the beach.
- 3 There are _____ cars in this town.
- 4 You don't study _____ and you won't pass your exams.
- 5 We're _____ tired to do anything today.
- 6 There were _____ people at the restaurant, so we couldn't get in.

8C

a Complete the sentences with a particle from the box.

after away back down (x2) for ~~off~~ on up

Can you turn off your mobiles please? ✓

- 1 Turn _____ the music!
- 2 The alarm clock will wake _____ the children.
- 3 Hi, I'm with someone. Can you call _____ later?
- 4 I spent all day looking _____ a new coat.
- 5 Shall we throw _____ these old newspapers?
- 6 Try _____ that sweater. It looks a bit big.
- 7 Our grandparents will look _____ the baby.
- 8 I need a pen to write _____ the address.

b Tick the sentences in a where the particle (*on, off, etc.*) could also go after the object.

c Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a particle.

away off (x 2) on up (x 2)

I can't hear the music. Turn it off.

- 1 You've dropped your keys. I'll pick _____.
- 2 I need sunglasses. I'll just put _____.
- 3 If you don't know a word. Look _____.
- 4 Your socks are wet. Take _____.
- 5 I don't need that letter. Throw _____.
- 6 I've watched enough TV. Turn _____.

8D

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I like tea.

B So do I.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 A I'm really angry. | B So _____ I. |
| 2 A I was born in Exeter. | B So _____ I. |
| 3 A I don't play chess. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 4 A I've been to Panama. | B So _____ I. |
| 5 A I can't dance. | B Neither _____ I. |
| 6 A I'd like to go to Nepal. | B So _____ I. |
| 7 A I read a book last night. | B So _____ I. |

b Respond to A. Say you are the same. Use *So ... I* or *Neither ... I*.

A I don't like brandy.

Neither do I.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1 A I live in Berlin. | _____. |
| 2 A I'm not afraid of spiders. | _____. |
| 3 A I went to bed at 11.00. | _____. |
| 4 A I haven't been to Wales. | _____. |
| 5 A I don't have a dog. | _____. |
| 6 A I can speak English. | _____. |
| 7 A I eat lunch at home. | _____. |

9A past perfect

+	-
I	I
You	You
He	He
She 'd seen the film before.	She hadn't seen the film before.
It	It
We	We
They	They
contractions: I'd = I had I hadn't = I had not	

?	✓	✗
I you he she we they	I you he she we they	I you he she we they
Had seen it before?	Yes, had.	No hadn't.



Suddenly he remembered that he had seen the film before.

- Use the past perfect when you are already talking about the past, and want to talk about an earlier past action.
*When I woke up the garden was all white.
It had snowed in the night.
I arrived at the coffee bar twenty minutes late and my friends had already gone.*
- Make the past perfect with *had / hadn't* + the past participle.
- The past perfect is the same for all persons.

⚠ Be careful: *I'd* can be *I had* or *I would*.

9B reported (or indirect) speech

reported sentences

Direct speech	Reported speech
'I love you.'	He said (that) he loved her.
'I want to see you again.'	He told her (that) he wanted to see her again.

- Use reported speech to say what another person said.
I love you. → He said (that) he **loved** her.

- Other tenses change like this:

Direct speech	Reported speech
'I can help you.'	He said (that) he could help me.
'I'll phone you.'	He told me (that) he would phone me.
'I met a girl.'	He told me (that) he had met a girl.
'I've broken my leg.'	He said (that) he had broken his leg.

- *that* is optional after *say* and *tell*.
- Pronouns also change in reported speech, for example *I* changes to *he / she*, etc.

I'm coming. → She told me that **she** was coming.

⚠ You can use *said* or *told* in reported speech but they are used differently.

- You can't use *said* with an object or pronoun
NOT He said her he loved her
- You must use *told* with an object,
He told her that he loved her NOT he told that...

reported questions

Direct speech	Reported speech
'Do you want to dance?'	He asked her if she wanted to dance.
'Where do you live?'	He asked her where she lived .

- In reported questions:
 - the tenses change in exactly the same way as in sentences, eg present to past, etc.
 - we don't use *do / did*.

What do you want? →
He asked me what I wanted.

NOT ~~He asked me what did I want.~~

- if the question begins with *do, can*, etc. add *if*.

Do you like the music? → *He asked her if she liked the music.*

Can you sing? → *She asked him if he could sing.*

- the word order is subject + verb.

Are you a student? → *He asked her if she was a student.*

Have you seen the film? → *She asked him if he had seen the film.*

9A

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| I couldn't open the door because | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | A she had already gone home. |
| 1 When Maria arrived | <input type="checkbox"/> | B that I'd heard before. |
| 2 I gave some money back because | <input type="checkbox"/> | C we hadn't been there before. |
| 3 Vicky wasn't there because | <input type="checkbox"/> | D I'd lost my keys. |
| 4 I bought a newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> | E I realized I hadn't sent it! |
| 5 We got lost because | <input type="checkbox"/> | F he had given me too much. |
| 6 He told us a story | <input type="checkbox"/> | G we'd just finished cooking. |
| 7 When they asked about the e-mail | <input type="checkbox"/> | H to read what had happened. |

b Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in the past simple or past perfect.

- We got a table because we 'd booked. (get, book)
- When we _____ to the stadium, the match _____ (get, not start)
 - They _____ me because I _____ my map in their house. (ring, leave)
 - She _____ that Steve and Will _____ before. (remember, not meet)
 - I _____ the book away because I _____ it. (throw, finish)
 - They _____ tired because they _____ all night. (be, study)
 - I _____ him speak Finnish before we _____ to Helsinki. (not hear, go)

9B

a Write the sentences in reported speech.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| He said, 'I hate you.' | He told her that he <u>hated her</u> . |
| 1 'I'm hungry.' | She said that she _____. |
| 2 'I don't like fashion shows.' | He told her that he _____. |
| 3 'I'll help.' | He said that he _____. |
| 4 'I've heard some news.' | Paul told us that he _____. |
| 5 'I live near the beach.' | She said that she _____. |
| 6 'We can walk there.' | They said that they _____. |
| 7 'I saw the film at the cinema.' | Julie said that she _____. |

b Make reported questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 'Do you want to go out?' | He asked her <u>if she wanted to go out</u> . |
| 1 'Do you like karaoke?' | Mike asked me _____. |
| 2 'What music do you listen to?' | I asked her _____. |
| 3 'Are you all right?' | She asked me _____. |
| 4 'Have you spoken to Zara?' | I asked them _____. |
| 5 'Where did you stay last year?' | He asked me _____. |
| 6 'Can you help me?' | She asked him _____. |
| 7 'Where are they from?' | I asked him _____. |

Verb forms

A Verbs + infinitive

decide to	We decided to go to France.
forget to	Don't forget to turn off all the lights.
help to	He helped her to start the car.
hope to	We hope to see you again soon.
learn to	I'm learning to drive.
need to	I need to go the bank. I don't have any money.
offer to	He offered to take me to the airport.
plan to	They're planning to get married soon.
pretend	He pretended to be ill, but he wasn't really.
promise to	He promised to pay me back.
*remember to	Remember to bring your dictionaries tomorrow.
start	She started to cry.
*try to	I'm trying to find a job, but it's very hard.
want to	I want to go home.
would like to	I'd like to buy a new car.

🔍 p.53 of *New English File Pre-Intermediate Student's Book*

B Verbs + -ing

enjoy	I enjoy reading in bed.
finish	Have you finished getting dressed?
go on (=continue)	I have to go on working until 9 o'clock.
hate	I hate getting up early.
like	I like having lunch in the garden.
love	I love waking up on a sunny morning.
(don't) mind	I don't mind cooking. It's OK.
spend (time)	She spends hours talking on the phone.
*start	I started reading this book last week.
stop	Please stop talking.

🔍 p.55 of *New English File Pre-Intermediate Student's Book*

⚠️ *start* can be used with both the infinitive and verb + *-ing* with no real difference in meaning.

It started raining.

It started to rain.

start + *-ing* is more common when we talk about a habit or a longer activity.

I started working here in 1998.

When did you start playing the piano?

try and *remember* can also be used + *ing* but the meaning is different.

Why don't you try doing yoga? = experiment with something

Do you remember meeting him last year?

= remember something after it happened

After *make* and *let* use the infinitive without *to*.

Singing makes me feel good.

My parents don't let me go out during the week.

C Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
build	built /bilt/	built
buy	bought /bɔ:t/	bought
can	could /kʊd/	–
catch	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
choose	chose	chosen
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done /dʌn/
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew /gru:/	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard /hɜ:d/	heard
hit	hit	hit
keep	kept	kept
know	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lose	lost	lost

make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put /pʊt/	put
read	read /red/	read /red/
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said /sed/	said
see	saw /sɔ:/	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
shut	shut	shut
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood /stʊd/	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took /tuk/	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought /θɔ:t/	thought
throw	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won /wʌn/	won
write	wrote	written

1

Revision File 1

1A

- a
- Is she coming home tomorrow?
 - What problem is he talking about?
 - Do the lessons start tomorrow?
 - Why didn't you tell your friends?
 - What time did the film end?
- b
- Do you have a question?
 - How often does she speak to you?
 - What time does the bus leave?
 - How many students does she teach?
 - Are you going to play golf tomorrow?

1B

- a
- Does Frank like the painting?
 - Sue doesn't / does not have much money.
 - He always reads *The Times*.
 - Do you have a cat?
 - Do they know his phone number?
 - Charlotte goes out every night.
- b
- Does it often rain
 - doesn't / does not have
 - listen
 - Do you speak
 - doesn't / does not get on

1C

- a
- We're / are looking for the cathedral.
 - What's / is she reading at the moment?
 - She's / is wearing a scarf and a hat.
 - She isn't / is not looking for a job at the moment.
 - Hey! You're / you are drinking my tea!
 - Are they driving to Mexico City?
- b
- loves, doesn't go
 - don't / do not like, 'm / am driving
 - 's / is going, needs
 - Does Dan always meet
 - Is he playing

1D

- a
- 1 who 3 where 5 who
 - 2 which 4 which
- b
- 1 C 2 A 3 E 4 D 5 B
- c
- That's / is the café where I met Sandra.
 - They're / are the cats which have no hair.
 - He's / is the man who lives in Flat 4.
 - It's / is a drink which comes from Japan.
 - This is the CD which I want to buy.

2

Revision File 2

2A

- a
- 1 flew 10 couldn't / could not
 - 2 stayed 11 stayed
 - 3 saw 12 slept
 - 4 ate 13 went
 - 5 had 14 broke down
 - 6 bought 15 rang
 - 7 hired 16 waited
 - 8 drove 17 came
 - 9 arrived
- b
- Did you have nice weather?
 - Where did you stay?
 - How long did you go for?
 - Did you see the mountains?
 - Did you do anything interesting?

2B

- a
- 1 was living
 - 2 were waiting
 - 3 Was he carrying
 - 4 were you speaking
 - 5 was snowing
 - 6 was making
 - 7 wasn't / was not shining
- b
- 1 was sunbathing, started
 - 2 lost, was walking
 - 3 were you living, found
 - 4 hurt, was playing
 - 5 was driving, called

2C

- a
- 1 Who paid you?
 - 2 What does this word mean?
 - 3 How many people spoke to you?
 - 4 Which train goes to the centre?
 - 5 Who left the room first?
 - 6 What did the student ask?
- b
- 1 did Liverpool win (The Champions League)
 - 2 won (Reece Witherspoon)
 - 3 directed (Peter Jackson)
 - 4 did Tony Blair become (1997)
 - 5 wrote (Dan Brown)
 - 6 did Tom Cruise do (he was a gardener)

2D

- a
- 1 but 4 Although 6 because
 - 2 because 5 so 7 but
 - 3 but
- b
- 1 because, E 4 so, G
 - 2 although, C 5 but, A
 - 3 but, F 6 because, B

3

Revision File 3

3A

- a
- 're / are going to be
 - Are you going to buy
 - 's / is going to start
 - 'm / am not going to do, 'm / am going to relax
 - 'm / am going to wear
- b
- 1 Where are you going this weekend?
 - Paul thinks it is going to rain tomorrow.
 - ✓
 - ✓
 - ✓
 - ✓

3B

- a
- Will he get better, doctor?
 - We won't finish before 5.00.
 - Will you speak to her?
 - It'll be cold in Berlin now.
 - You won't want to go there.
 - She'll love your present.
 - He won't be able to find my house.
- b
- 1 won't last 3 'll / will never do
 - 2 'll / will have

3C

- a
- 1 G 2 D 3 A 4 F 5 C 6 E
- b
- 1 Shall I help 3 won't / will not tell
 - 2 'll / will give 4 Shall I get

3D

- a
- 1 Do 4 were 7 are
 - 2 is 5 do, will 8 Were
 - 3 Did 6 Does
- b
- 1 're / are going 6 left
 - 2 were 7 went
 - 3 wants 8 saw
 - 4 Shall I buy 9 're / are going to be
 - 5 happened

4 Revision File 4

4A

- a
- 1 Have you ever eaten sushi?
 - 2 I haven't / have not seen the news today.
 - 3 They've / never been to the new cinema.
 - 4 Has Chris lived in Poland all his life?
 - 5 They've / have gone to live in Tahiti.
 - 6 She's / has never driven a car before.
 - 7 He hasn't / has not met his brother's wife.
 - 8 Have you spoken to Yvain before?
- b
- 1 We went to Prague last year.
 - 2 Have you ever been to Vietnam?
 - 3 ✓
 - 4 ✓
 - 5 I read the book last year.
 - 6 ✓
 - 7 ✓
 - 8 The Cold War ended in 1989.

4B

- a
- 1 She's already left for school.
 - 2 We've just had some sandwiches.
 - 3 I haven't found a flat yet.
 - 4 I've just got a text message.
 - 5 They've already asked me.
- b
- 1 I've / have just had a cup of tea.
 - 2 Have you finished on the phone yet?
 - 3 They've / have just met.
 - 4 He's / has already gone to the airport.
 - 5 Have you found him yet?

4C

- a
- 1 Mike is taller than me.
 - 2 We're busier today than yesterday.
 - 3 Glasgow is further from London than Bristol.
 - 4 The history exam was worse than the French exam.
 - 5 Juventus played better than Chelsea.
 - 6 I work harder than my brother.
 - 7 This café is noisier than the other one.
- b
- 1 I'm not as relaxed as Kate.
 - 2 The BMW isn't as large as this car.
 - 3 Helsinki isn't as big as Istanbul.
 - 4 Opera isn't as popular as the cinema.
 - 5 I don't learn languages as fast as my sister.
 - 6 Stuart doesn't work as hard as him.
 - 7 Scotland didn't play as well as Italy.

4D

- a
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 the coldest | 5 the worst |
| 2 the noisiest | 6 the most polluted |
| 3 the friendliest | 7 The furthest |
- 4 the most famous
- b
- 1 She's the most patient person I've ever met.
 - 2 It's the worst film I've ever seen.
 - 3 It's the easiest exam we've ever done.
 - 4 It's the most expensive thing he's ever bought.
 - 5 They're the best band I've ever heard.
 - 6 It's the most beautiful town I've ever seen.
 - 7 It's the best pasta I've ever had.

5 Revision File 5

5A

- a
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 to meet | 4 not to pay |
| 2 to have | 5 to leave |
- 3 not to tell
- b
- 1 G 2 F 3 C 4 B 5 H 6 A 7 E

5B

- a
- 1 writing
 - 2 Teaching
 - 3 telling
 - 4 working
 - 5 being
 - 6 Looking after
 - 7 swimming
- b
- 1 Doing
 - 2 not to stay
 - 3 to leave
 - 4 dancing
 - 5 to help
 - 6 to play / playing
 - 7 losing, giving up

5C

- a
- 1 Jane has to go to York today.
 - 2 Do I have to wear a tie?
 - 3 Fatma doesn't have to help you.
 - 4 I have to start this morning.
 - 5 What time do we have to get up tomorrow?
 - 6 Do they have to give him the news?
 - 7 We don't have to hurry.

b

- 1 mustn't
- 2 don't have to
- 3 have to
- 4 mustn't
- 5 don't have to
- 6 have to
- 7 don't have to

5D

- a
- 1 The girl ran to her mother, and jumped into her arms.
 - 2 When we go over the bridge, you'll see the famous church.
 - 3 I walked along the same road for a long time.
 - 4 Hundreds of birds flew over our house.
 - 5 The car drove towards me, but then stopped.
 - 6 We came out of the tunnel and into the city centre.
 - 7 The runners went round the track eight times.

b

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| 1 out | 3 out of |
| 2 in | 4 into |

6 Revision File 6

6A

- a
- 1 D 2 E 3 F 4 G 5 A 6 B
- b
- 1 starts, 'll / will listen
 - 2 won't / will not be, finds out
 - 3 don't / do not write, 'll / will forget
 - 4 Will you call, come
 - 5 go, 'll / will get
 - 6 're / are, will be

6B

- a
- 1 G 2 A 3 E 4 B 5 F 6 D
- b
- 1 'd / would buy, had
 - 2 wouldn't / would not wear, went
 - 3 saw, 'd / would panic
 - 4 lived, could
 - 5 'd / would look, smiled
 - 6 'd / would swim, was / were

6C

- a
- 1 H 2 G 3 A 4 E 5 B 6 C 7 F
- b
- 1 may / might be Simone
 - 2 may / might be at lunch
 - 3 may / might like it
 - 4 may / might win
 - 5 may / might see Dirk

6D

- a
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 shouldn't | 5 shouldn't |
| 2 should | 6 shouldn't |
| 3 should | 7 should |
- 4 should
- b
- 1 should wear
 - 2 should buy
 - 3 shouldn't walk
 - 4 should go
 - 5 should get up

7 Revision File 7

7A

- a
- How long has he lived in his flat?
 - How long has she been in the Ukraine?
 - How long have they been married?
 - How long has Estonia been in the EU?
 - How long have you had the problem?

- b
- He's / has lived there for years.
 - She's / has been there since June.
 - They've / have been married for six years.
 - It's / has been in the EU since 2004.
 - We've / have had the problem for about two years.

7B

- a
- ✓
 - I received my exam results yesterday!
 - I work on a boat. I've / have worked there for five weeks.
 - ✓
 - They're divorced now. They were married (for) ten years.

- b
- has she worked, left
 - did Van Gogh die, did he live, moved
 - have they been

7C

- a
- He didn't / did not use to drink wine.
 - He didn't / did not use to wear glasses.
 - He used to be quite fat.
 - He used to wear a uniform.
 - He used to have short hair.

- b
- How did you use to get to school?
 - I didn't use to like coffee when I was a child.
 - My sister used to hate sports at school.
 - What did you use to do at the weekend?
 - They didn't use to speak Portuguese.
 - This restaurant used to be a pub.

7D

- a
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 was built | 5 is played |
| 2 are painted | 6 was recorded |
| 3 was discovered | 7 are educated |
| 4 was woken | |

- b
- John was arrested by the police last night.
 - A lot of fish is eaten (by people) in Crete.
 - The Last Supper was painted by Da Vinci.
 - Tours of the city are arranged by Bob.

8 Revision File 8

8A

- a
- anywhere
 - someone / somebody
 - somewhere
 - anyone / anybody
 - something
 - anything
- b
- Nothing
 - Nobody
 - Nowhere
- c
- I didn't do anything.
 - I didn't see anyone.
 - I'm not going anywhere.

8B

- a
- I drink too much wine.
 - Don't eat too many biscuits!
 - He doesn't have enough eggs.
 - I can't go. I have too much work.
 - You eat too much red meat.
 - I only want a little salt.
 - I think the bag is big enough.
 - We've got a few dollars.
- b
- | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|
| 1 enough | 3 too many | 5 too |
| 2 too | 4 enough | 6 too many |

8C

- a
- | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 down | 4 for | 7 after |
| 2 up | 5 away | 8 down |
| 3 back | 6 on | |
- b
- ✓
 - ✓
 - ✓
 - ✓
 - ✓
 - ✓
 - ✓
 - ✗
- c
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 it up | 4 it up | 6 it away |
| 2 them up | 5 them off | 7 it off |
| 3 them on | | |

8D

- a
- | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|
| 1 am | 4 have | 6 would |
| 2 was | 5 can | 7 did |
| 3 do | | |
- b
- So do I.
 - Neither am I.
 - So did I.
 - Neither have I.
 - Neither do I.
 - So can I.
 - So do I.

9 Revision File 9

9A

- a
- G
 - F
 - A
 - H
 - C
 - B
 - E
- b
- got, hadn't / had not started
 - rang, 'd / had left
 - remembered, hadn't / had not met
 - threw, 'd / had finished
 - were, 'd / had studied
 - hadn't / had not heard, went

9B

- a
- was hungry
 - didn't / did not like fashion shows
 - 'd / would help
 - 'd / had heard some news
 - lived near the beach
 - could walk there
 - 'd / had seen the film at the cinema
- b
- if I liked karaoke
 - what music she listened to
 - if I was all right
 - if they'd / had spoken to Zara
 - where I stayed last year
 - if he could help her
 - where they were from

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