

UNIT 1 WHO ARE YOU?

THE GERUND

The gerund is used like a noun: **Smoking** is bad for you.
Do you like **watching** TV?
She's good at **swimming**.

- It is formed by adding **-ing** to the infinitive:

go – **going**
stay – **staying**

The negative is formed by adding '**not**':

Would you mind **not smoking**?

NOTE: the changes that are sometimes necessary:

lie – **lying** (**ie** → **y**)

take – **taking** (single **e**: 'e' is omitted)

sit – **sitting** (single vowel + single consonant →
→ single vowel + **double** consonant)

1 A. Write the ing-forms of these verbs.

do	<u>doing</u>	run	_____
play	_____	lie	_____
travel	_____	fly	_____
ride	_____	try	_____
swim	_____	get	_____

B. Fill in the gaps using the gerunds from the Task A.

Use each verb once only.

- 1 She likes running every morning before breakfast.
- 2 After _____ my homework, I usually watch TV.

- 3 I enjoy _____ on the beach.
- 4 She doesn't like _____ with other children.
- 5 _____ is a fast way of _____.
- 6 She likes sport, especially _____ horses and _____.
- 7 After _____ several times, I finally passed my exams.
- 8 I lay in bed and thought about _____ up.

like, dislike and other verbs + gerund

- Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or a noun, including the following:

<i>like</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>start</i>
<i>dislike</i>	<i>hate</i>	<i>stop</i>	<i>enjoy</i>
<i>prefe</i>	<i>miss</i>	<i>give up</i>	<i>begin</i>

NOTE: *like, love, prefer, and start* are sometimes followed by the infinitive.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the forms of the gerund.

- 1 Do you like making (*make*) cakes?
- 2 I dislike _____ (*get up*) at seven o'clock every morning.
- 3 I started _____ (*work*) here eight or nine years ago.
- 4 Do you prefer _____ (*travel*) by plane or by ship?
- 5 I hate _____ (*write*) 'thank you' letters.
- 6 I gave up _____ (*drive*) after I had a bad accident.
- 7 I miss _____ (*be*) able to visit my family.
- 8 I love _____ (*sit*) here by the sea in the evenings.
- 9 I think it's time to stop _____ (*play*) football.
- 10 What time did you finish _____ (*read*) last night?
- 11 Why don't you like _____ (*go*) to discos?
- 12 I think I'll start _____ (*pack*) my suitcase.

3**Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box putting them in correct forms.**

have, move, watch, learn, study, get up, help, look after, smoke, say, eat, become, work, go, write, walk, live, make, see, go out

- 1 Smoking is unhealthy, but a lot of people find it difficult to stop.
- 2 I'm fed up with _____ in the city — it's too dirty and crowded.
- 3 I enjoy _____ in the garden at weekends.
- 4 I have decided to stop _____ in the evenings so that I can save some money for my holidays.
- 5 He's an artistic person – very good at _____ poetry.
- 6 They don't like _____ and go everywhere by car.
- 7 I'm not really interested in _____ to university.
- 8 She's going to continue _____ for another two years, until her exams.
- 9 They're thinking of _____ house.
- 10 That machine? Oh, it's used for _____ toasted sandwiches.
- 11 They've given up _____ meat.
- 12 Before _____ a teacher, he worked in advertising.
- 13 _____ children can be very tiring.
- 14 We're looking forward to _____ you.
- 15 They hate _____ early in the morning.
- 16 Thank you for _____ me organize the party.
- 17 They're very keen on _____ how to play chess.
- 18 We love _____ parties.
- 19 She left without _____ goodbye.
- 20 _____ television seems to be our national sport.

4 Answer the questions using the notes in brackets.

- 1 A: Is your car working now? (*they / not / finish / repair / it*)
B: No, they haven't finished repairing it yet.
- 2 A: Have you done the crossword? (*I / give up / try*)
B: No, _____
- 3 A: There's a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.
(*I / can / not / imagine / be*)
B: Good Lord. _____
so old.
- 4 A: Do you like football? (*I / enjoy / watch / it / on TV*)
B: Well, _____
- 5 A: Whose idea was it to invite all these people? (*suggest / have / a party*)
B: I'm not sure. Someone _____

5 Complete the dialogue with gerund forms of the verbs from the box.

change, discuss, eat, get, miss, ring, try, wait, walk

Rachel: Daniel hasn't finished (1) eating yet.

Daniel: It's OK. It's just a piece of chocolate.

Matthew: Chocolate? After that enormous meal?

Daniel: I know. I've eaten too much. When I find something new on the menu, I just can't resist (2) _____ it.

Rachel: How are we getting home?

Vicky: I don't mind (3) _____ I feel like some fresh air.

Rachel: You're crazy. It's miles. And we've just eaten.

Matthew: I suggest (4) _____ for a taxi. It'll save (5) _____ around for a bus.

Emma: Good idea. I couldn't face (6) _____ cold again after being in the warm all evening.

Rachel: Yes, the bus journey is too complicated. It involves (7) _____ buses in the centre. We don't want to risk (8) _____ a bus and having to wait half an hour.

Daniel: Or we could take a taxi to the bus station and then get a bus from there.

Matthew: Well, you can carry on (9) _____ the problem, but I'm going to ring for a taxi.

GERUND AFTER PREPOSITION

- When a verb follows a preposition, it takes the gerund:

*We thought **about leaving** early.*

*I was worried **about getting** home.*

*I'm interested **in hearing** more about your offer.*

*I'm tired **of hearing** excuses.*

***After closing** the door, he looked up and down the street.*

*Check your passport **before leaving**.*

NOTE: That **to** can be a preposition, or part of an infinitive:

*I decided to leave early. (**to + infinitive**)*

*I'm looking forward to seeing them again, (**to + gerund**)*

- A gerund behaves like a noun. Where a gerund can be used, a noun can also be used.

*I'm looking forward **to going** on holiday.*

I'm looking forward to my holiday.

6 Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 She is good at _____ (*dance*).
- 2 He is crazy about _____ (*sing*).
- 3 I don't like _____ (*play*) cards.
- 4 They are afraid of _____ (*swim*) in the sea.

- 5 You should give up _____ (*smoke*).
- 6 Sam dreams of _____ (*be*) a popstar.
- 7 He is interested in _____ (*make*) friends.
- 8 My uncle is afraid of _____ (*go*) by plane.
- 9 We insist on _____ (*cook*) the dinner ourselves.

7 A. Fill in. Use the prepositions so that the gerund can follow.

dream <u>of</u> + Gerund	be bad ____ + Gerund
talk ____ + Gerund	danger ____ + Gerund
be interested ____ + Gerund	be crazy ____ + Gerund
think ____ + Gerund	difficulty ____ + Gerund
be good ____ + Gerund	be ashamed ____ + Gerund
insist ____ + Gerund	idea ____ + Gerund
complain ____ + Gerund	way ____ + Gerund
be proud ____ + Gerund	be fond ____ + Gerund
rely ____ + Gerund	succeed ____ + Gerund
worry ____ + Gerund	accused ____ + Gerund

B. Put in the correct preposition.

- 1 My friend is good at playing volleyball.
- 2 She complains _____ bullying.
- 3 They are afraid _____ losing the match.
- 4 She doesn't feel _____ working on the computer.
- 5 We are looking forward _____ going out at the weekend.
- 6 Laura dreams _____ living on a small island.
- 7 Andrew apologized _____ being late.
- 8 I don't agree _____ what you are saying.
- 9 The girls insisted _____ going out with Kerry.
- 10 Edward thinks _____ climbing trees this afternoon.

8 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions and forms of the verbs in brackets.

about / for / of / on / to / up

- 1 I'm afraid of losing my smartphone. (to lose)
- 2 She's looking forward _____ her brother. (to see)
- 3 He is responsible _____ the money. (to collect)
- 4 She is used _____ to bed late. (to go)
- 5 He apologized _____ late. (to be)
- 6 Larry never worries _____ friends. (to make)
- 7 We are tired _____ for the bus. (to wait)
- 8 She insisted _____ to her lawyer. (to talk)
- 9 You should give _____ your sister. (to bully)
- 10 They are thinking _____ to Italy. (to move)

9 Complete these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets in gerund forms and using one of the prepositions from the box. Some of them are used more than once.

about, of, in, to, after, by, for, on, at, without

- 1 We talked about going (go) to France for our holiday.
- 2 I look forward _____ (see) you again next year.
- 3 She's tired _____ (work) for the company.
- 4 I'm very happy _____ my parents
_____ (come) home.
- 5 _____ (open) the front door, I walked slowly through it.
- 6 We got into the house _____ (climb) through a window.
- 7 I'm looking forward _____ (work) with you.
- 8 Are you interested _____ (join) the committee?

- 9 I'm tired _____ (come) to the same place every week.
- 10 He's very keen _____ (swim) at the moment.
- 11 I'm worried _____ Jane _____ (get) to the airport on time.
- 12 I'm not interested _____ (hear) your excuses.
- 13 She's very good _____ (listen) to what people say.
- 14 This is used _____ (cut) metal.
- 15 The car drove off _____ (stop).

- Gerunds can be subjects of sentences.

Smoking makes me feel sick.

Living in a foreign country can be very difficult.

10 Rewrite these sentences, starting with the gerund. You may need to change some words.

- 1 A good way of keeping fit is to swim every day.
Swimming every day is a good way of keeping fit.
- 2 It takes a long time to learn a foreign language.

- 3 Clean the machine more often - that will solve your problems.

- 4 Grow your own food. It's less expensive.

- 5 Give up smoking: it will make you feel better.

- 6 It is cheaper to go by rail than by air.

- 7 You are not allowed to smoke here.

8 It's not very pleasant to be in hospital.

9 It's very difficult to windsurf properly.

10 It's more difficult to speak a foreign language than to read it.

11 It is forbidden to walk on the grass.

12 One thing I can't do is swim on my back.

13 It's difficult to be polite to someone you don't like.

11 Put 'S' if the gerund is used as a subject, 'O' if it is used as an object or 'C' if it is used as a complement.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Dancing is great fun. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | She hates going out at night. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Cooking is my hobby. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Smoking is bad for your health. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Do you enjoy swimming? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Geocaching can be dangerous. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Doing homework is boring. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | My favourite activity is using my smartphone. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 | Why don't you like writing essays? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 | What he really likes is going by bike. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

THE GERUND OR THE INFINITIVE ?

LIKE TO DO or LIKE DOING?

Like takes a **to-infinitive** when it means that we prefer to do something even though we may not enjoy it.

I like to check my work carefully before I hand it in.

Like usually takes a **gerund** when we use it to talk about hobbies and interests.

Claire likes skiing.

I don't like swimming much.

WOULD LIKE + TO-INFINITIVE

After **would like**, **would love**, **would prefer** and **would hate** we use a **to-infinitive** but NOT usually a gerund.

I'd like to do a parachute jump one day.

My sister would love to work as an artist.

Mark would prefer to drive rather than take the train.

I'm glad I live here. I'd hate to live in a big city.

WOULD LIKE or LIKE?

I'd like to lie on the beach today. It's too hot to do anything else.

I'd like means '**I want**', but it is more polite.

I like lying on the beach. I always spend my holidays sunbathing.

I like means the same as '**I enjoy**'.

12 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets using them with the gerund or the infinitive.

1 **Mark:** I've always wanted to visit San Francisco.

Sarah: Me too. (*I'd love*) I'd love to visit it some time.

2 **Harriet:** Tom seems to enjoy watching football matches.

David: Yes, (*he loves*) _____ World Championships.

- 3 **Trevor:** I'm glad I don't work as late as Sarah does.
Laura: Me too. (*I wouldn't like*) _____
 such long hours.
- 4 **Matthew:** I think I'll go and see this new film.
Emma: Can I go with you? (*I'd like*) _____
 _____ it, too.
- 5 **Rachel:** Do you want to come with me or wait here?
Vicky: (*I'd prefer*) _____ with you if
 that's OK.
- 6 **Laura:** I think queuing is my least favourite activity.
Tom: I agree. (*I hate*) _____.
- 7 **Claire:** Does Mark cook for you?
Sarah: No, not often. (*he doesn't like*) _____
 _____.
- 8 **Reporter:** Have you ever flown in a hot-air balloon?
Mrs Miles: No, but (*I'd love*) _____
 _____ in one someday.
- 9 **Rachel:** Did you say you're having your teeth examined at today?
Emma: Yes, (*I like*) _____ them
 checked once a year.

13 Choose the best answer 'a', 'b' or 'c'.

- 1 He likes to sleep / sleeping.
 a) to sleep b) sleeping c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 2 _____ is bad for you.
 a) To smoke b) Smoking c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 3 He took up _____ while on vacation in France.
 a) drawing b) to draw c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 4 He wanted _____, but his mother
 wouldn't let him.
 a) coming b) to come c) either 'a' or 'b'

- 5 I really enjoy _____ to you.
a) to talk b) talking c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 6 I like surfing, but I prefer _____.
a) swimming b) to swim c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 7 I tried _____ a cake.
a) to bake b) baking c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 8 I don't remember _____ the lawyer yesterday.
a) to call b) calling c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 9 I have to remember _____ the lawyer tomorrow.
a) to call b) calling c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 10 I don't feel like _____.
a) to go out b) going out c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 11 I don't want _____ an old car.
a) to drive b) driving c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 12 I don't mind _____ an old car.
a) to drive b) driving c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 13 Don't forget _____ say "thank you".
a) to say b) saying c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 14 He tried _____ her.
a) to help b) helping c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 15 What do you think about _____ out tonight?
a) going b) to go c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 16 I really love _____.
a) skiing b) to ski c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 17 Do you want _____ a movie tonight?
a) to see b) seeing c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 18 _____ a new language can be fun!
a) To learn b) Learning c) either 'a' or 'b'
- 19 It's hard _____ a firefighter.
a) to be b) being c) either 'a' or 'b'

- 20 _____ friendly comes naturally to her.
a) To be b) Being c) either 'a' or 'b'

14 Rewrite the following sentences using the gerund forms.

- 1 Always check the oil, before you start the car.
Always check the oil, before starting the car.
- 2 To praise all alike is to praise none.

- 3 I cannot go on to do nothing.

- 4 To amass wealth ruins health.

- 5 To see is to believe.

- 6 To give is better than to receive.

- 7 To talk like this is foolish.

- 8 She loves to sing songs.

- 9 The miser hated to spend money.

- 10 I am tired to wait.

- 11 I like to read poetry.

- 12 To walk is a good exercise.

- 13 To teach grammar is very interesting.

14 To talk loudly is bad manner.

15 He is glad to meet you.

16 To read in poor light will affect the eyes.

17 Rosy did not like to stay indoors during holidays.

18 To say hunderd words where none is called for is the mark of a successful politician.

19 He is afraid to hurt your feelings.

20 Nobody really loves to work.

15 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets putting them in gerund or infinitive forms.

1 I can't imagine Peter going (go) by bike.

2 He agreed _____ (buy) a new car.

3 The question is easy _____ (answer).

4 The man asked me how _____ (get) to the airport.

5 I look forward to _____ (see) you at the weekend.

6 Are you thinking of _____ (visit) London?

7 We decided _____ (run) through the forest.

8 The teacher expected Sarah _____ (study) hard.

9 She doesn't mind _____ (work) the night shift.

10 I learned _____ (ride) the bike at the age of 5.

11 We decided _____ (buy) a new car.

12 They've got some work _____ (do).

- 13 Peter gave up _____ (*smoke*).
- 14 He'd like _____ (*fly*) an aeroplane.
- 15 I enjoy _____ (*write*) picture postcards.
- 16 Do you know what _____ (*do*) if there's a fire in the shop?
- 17 Avoid _____ (*make*) silly mistakes.
- 18 My parents wanted me _____ (*be*) home at 11 o'clock.
- 19 I dream about _____ (*build*) a big house.
- 20 I'm hoping _____ (*see*) Lisa.

16 Complete the conversation. Put in the infinitive or the gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

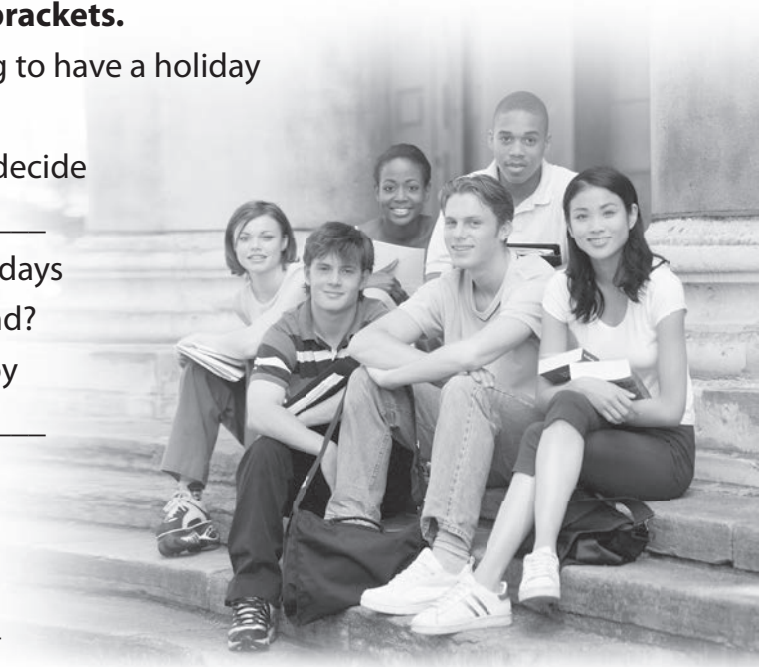
Matthew: Are we going to have a holiday this year?

Natasha: Didn't we all decide (1) to spend (*spend*) our holidays on a Greek island?

Matthew: Lovely. I enjoy (2) lying (*lie*) on the beach. I might manage (3) _____ (*get*) a sun tan.

Daniel: I'd love a holiday. I can't wait (4) _____ (*leave*) this place behind.

Emma: I don't fancy (5) _____ (*stay*) in one place all the time. I really dislike (6) _____ (*sit*) on the beach all day.



Natasha: Well, I don't mind (7) _____ (*tour*) around somewhere.

Emma: Matthew, you promised (8) _____ (*go*) to Scotland with me. We were planning (9) _____ (*hire*) a car.

Matthew: Scotland? Are you sure? But I couldn't face (10) _____ (*drive*) all the time.

Jessica: I'm afraid I can't afford (11) _____ (*spend*) too much money.

Andrew: And I can't justify (12) _____ (*take*) all that time off from my studies.

17 Complete this article from a magazine with the infinitive or the gerund of the verbs from the box.

accept, argue, be, find, have, insist,
lose, plug, repair, say, take, wait

If you buy something from a shop, a new stereo for example, you usually can't wait (1) to plug it in and put some music



on. And of course, you expect (2) to find the equipment in working order. But that doesn't always happen, unfortunately. If the thing doesn't work, you should take it straight back to the shop. If you delay (3) _____ it back, you will risk (4) _____ your rights as a customer. And you should prepare (5) _____ on those rights. You may be one of those people who always avoid (6) _____ with people, but in this case you should be ready for an argument. The assistant may prove (7) _____ a true friend of the customer — it's not impossible — but first he or she will probably offer (8) _____ the stereo for you. That's all right if you don't mind (9) _____ a few weeks, but it isn't usually a good idea. What you should do is politely demand (10) _____ your money back immediately. You may want to accept another stereo in place of the old one, but you don't have to. You should refuse (11) _____ a credit note, just keep on (12) _____ that you want your money back.

PROGRESS TEST – 1

1 Decide if the verbs are followed by a verb in the gerund or in the infinitive form.

- 1 finish
 - a) Gerund
 - b) to + infinitive
 - c) Both possibilities are correct
- 2 like
 - a) Gerund
 - b) to + infinitive
 - c) Both possibilities are correct
- 3 hope
 - a) Gerund
 - b) to + infinitive
 - c) Both possibilities are correct
- 4 feel like
 - a) Gerund
 - b) to + infinitive
 - c) Both possibilities are correct

- 5 seem
a) Gerund b) to + infinitive c) Both possibilities are correct
- 6 forget
a) Gerund b) to + infinitive c) Both possibilities are correct
- 7 start
a) Gerund b) to + infinitive c) Both possibilities are correct
- 8 manage
a) Gerund b) to + infinitive c) Both possibilities are correct
- 9 agree
a) Gerund b) to + infinitive c) Both possibilities are correct
- 10 avoid
a) Gerund b) to + infinitive c) Both possibilities are correct

2 Use the gerund or the infinitive of the verb in brackets to fill in the gaps.

- 1 Mary enjoys _____ to music. (*listen*)
- 2 I don't mind _____ the washing up. (*do*)
- 3 Irregular verbs are not easy _____ .
(*remember*)
- 4 Mathew is really good at _____. (*cook*)
- 5 She waited _____ a movie ticket. (*buy*)
- 6 The doctor encouraged his patients _____
healthy food. (*eat*)
- 7 My flat is easy _____. (*find*)
- 8 She is interested in _____ a doctor. (*become*)
- 9 He is saving money _____ a new car. (*buy*)
- 10 When I met her I couldn't help _____ her. (*hug*)
- 11 My favorite hobby is _____. (*cook*)
- 12 My father helped me _____ my homework.
(*do*)

- 13 I'm sick of _____ hamburgers every day. (*eat*)
- 14 It is important _____ the net for more information. (*surf*)
- 15 She advised me _____ a doctor as soon as possible. (*see*)
- 16 I don't feel like _____ English today. (*study*)
- 17 Isabel got Mike _____ her car (*wash*)
- 18 _____ sport every day is good for your health. (*do*)
- 19 At last they decided _____ the apartment. (*rent*)
- 20 I pretended _____ asleep. (*be*)
- 21 Sheila stopped _____ hello to her friends. (*say*)
- 22 It's no use _____ over spilt milk. (*cry*)
- 23 The following questions are easy _____ . (*answer*)
- 24 She told us where _____ the necessary material. (*find*)
- 25 Would you mind _____ this letter for me? (*post*)
- 26 They suggested _____ by bus. (*travel*)

Total marks: 36

Your marks: _____

UNIT 2 WHAT'S YOUR CHOICE?

RELATIVE CLAUSES

RELATIVE PRONOUNS *WHO*, *WHICH*, AND *THAT*

WHO: refers *only to people*, never to things

- used in either defining or non-defining clauses

Defining clause:

I don't like people who are always criticizing others.

Non-defining clause:

My father, who loves antiques, collects old books.

WHICH: refers only to things, never to people

- used in both defining and non-defining clauses, but more often in non-defining clauses

Defining clause:

The plane which arrived late was from London.

Non-defining clause:

My car, which is very old, breaks down often.

THAT: refers to *people or things*

- used in defining clauses only
- used to identify a specific person, place, or thing

The book that I read was very exciting.

The man that lives next door is very helpful.

NOTE: a relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, or *that*) is always placed next to the word, phrase or clause to which it refers.

1

Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns.

- 1 This is the boy who had an accident.
- 2 Yesterday I saw a car _____ was really old.
- 3 Mandy is the girl _____ I met on Friday.

- 4 The robber stole the car _____ the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
- 5 Can I talk to the girl _____ is sitting on the bench?
- 6 The book _____ you gave me is great.
- 7 She likes hamburgers _____ are hot.
- 8 Bill Clinton, _____ was President of the USA, has only one daughter.
- 9 _____ book will you buy ?
- 10 Is this the umbrella _____ you lost ?
- 11 The man _____ is sitting by the door takes a break.
- 12 The children played in the snow _____ had fallen during the night.
- 13 The student _____ lent you his book, speaks Italian.
- 14 This is the painting _____ MrCool showed us last week.
- 15 The gloves _____ I lost at school yesterday were not my best ones.
- 16 The flowers _____ my boyfriend gave me have died.
- 17 The magazine _____ you lent me is interesting.
- 18 The man _____ is resting is very tired.
- 19 The boy _____ sat next to you is my friend.
- 20 We are using books _____ were printed last year.

2

Put a relative pronoun (which / that / who / whom / whose / where) **into each gap. At the same time, decide whether the relative pronoun can be omitted by writing it between brackets.**

- 1 The books, *which* _____ I'd ordered over the Internet, took nearly three weeks to arrive.
- 2 The books _____ I'd ordered from a bookshop arrived the following week.
- 3 My parents, _____ were born in the north of England, moved to London to find work.

- 4 The man _____ lives upstairs is always playing music when I'm trying to get to sleep.
- 5 The building _____ I live in was built in the 1920s.
- 6 The building _____ I live was built in the 1920s.
- 7 The car's making a noise again, _____ means we'll have to get someone to look at it.
- 8 The employee to _____ you refer is no longer working for this company.
- 9 Do you remember the name of the man _____ car you crashed into?
- 10 The hotel _____ we stayed was very good for the price.
- 11 Brigitte Bardot is a French actress _____ has protested against the slaughter of seals.
- 12 The fox is an animal _____ can be seen in many British cities.
- 13 Kate is the girl _____ father bought a baby crocodile.
- 14 The office _____ I work is a branch of the RSPCA.
- 15 Charlie is the hamster _____ is fatter than all the rest.

3 Combine the sentences using relative clauses without relative pronouns.

- 1 We bought a car last week. The car is blue.
The car we bought last week is blue.
- 2 The girl is a singer. We met her at the party.

- 3 The bananas are on the table. George bought them.

- 4 We watched a film last night. It was really scary.

- 5 I have to learn new words. They are very difficult.

4

Cross out the relative pronoun if it can be omitted.

- 1 The woman ~~who~~ I met yesterday is the new director.
- 2 A young girl who looked foreign opened the door.
- 3 It's a thing which we use for opening bottles.
- 4 What's the name of the shop where you bought your skirt?
- 5 The car park, which was enormous, was full and we had to wait.
- 6 The student whose exam mark was the best was given the prize.
- 7 I didn't like the film which you recommended.
- 8 My new boyfriend, who I met last summer, is going abroad tomorrow.

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- provide essential information to identify a specific person or thing
- cannot be left out of a sentence without changing the meaning
- are not separated from the sentence with commas
- are introduced with 'that' or 'which' if referring to things, or with 'who' if referring to a person

*Sidewalks **that are cracked and uneven** are dangerous to pedestrians.*

*Sidewalks **which are cracked and uneven** are dangerous to pedestrians.*

*Pedestrians **who must use damaged sidewalks** are in danger.*

NON DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- add extra information to a sentence
- are always enclosed by commas
- can be introduced by 'who' (for a person) or 'which' (for a thing), but never by 'that'

*My mother, **who lives in Ottawa**, is coming to visit.*

*My bicycle, **which I've owned for years**, needs some repairs.*

Defining – no commas

Non-defining – commas

5 Match the parts and write sentences with a non-defining clause. Use 'who' or 'which'.

A	B	C
1 The Grand Canyon	He was in prison for 27 years.	He was one of the Beatles.
2 Nelson Mandela	He was killed in 1980.	He became President of South Africa.
3 John Lennon	It is 140 million miles away.	It is one of the wonders of the world.
4 The Titanic	It is over 200 miles long.	It is known as the red planet.
5 Queen Victoria	It sank in 1912.	It stood for 28 years.
6 Mars	It was built in 1961.	It was supposed to be unsinkable.
7 The Berlin Wall	She came to the throne in 1837.	She ruled over the British Empire.

The Grand Canyon, which is over 200 miles long, is one of the wonders of the world.

6 Read and choose the correct item ('a' or 'b').

- 1 I have three brothers. ____
a) *My brother who lives in Sidney came to see me last month.*
b) *My brother, who lives in Sidney, came to see me last month.*
- 2 I have one sister. ____
a) *My sister who is 25 years old spent her holiday in France.*
b) *My sister, who is 25 years old, spent her holiday in France.*
- 3 Bob's mum has lost her keys.
a) *Bob's mum who is a musician has lost her car keys.*
b) *Bob's mum, who is a musician, has lost her car keys.*
- 4 My friend Jane moved to Canada. ____
a) *My friend Jane whose husband is Canadian moved to Canada last week.*
b) *My friend Jane, whose husband is Canadian, moved to Canada last week.*
- 5 I am a shoe fanatic. ____
a) *The shoes which I bought yesterday are very comfortable.*
b) *The shoes, which I bought yesterday, are very comfortable.*
- 6 Mr Robinson is very famous. ____
a) *Mr Robinson whom I met at the trade fair is a famous inventor.*
b) *Mr Robinson, whom I met at the trade fair, is a famous inventor.*
- 7 Tamara has two cats. Both of them are black. ____
a) *Tamara's two cats which can play outside are black.*
b) *Tamara's two cats, which can play outside, are black.*
- 8 Kevin has four cats. Two of them are black. ____
a) *Kevin's two cats which are black can play outside.*
b) *Kevin's two cats, which are black, can play outside.*
- 9 We are on holiday. Yesterday we visited a church. ____
a) *The church which we visited yesterday is very old.*
b) *The church, which we visited yesterday, is very old.*

- 10 We are on holiday. Yesterday we visited a church. _____
a) *St. Mary's Church which we visited yesterday is very old.*
b) *St. Mary's Church, which we visited yesterday, is very old.*

**7 Join each pair of sentences with a defining relative clause.
Omit the pronoun where possible (-).**

- 1 This is the book. I found the information in it.
This is the book which/that/(-) I found the
information in. This is the book where I found
the information.
- 2 I didn't recognise Susan. I talked to her.

- 3 She hasn't given me back my book. She borrowed it from me
last week. _____

- 4 Have you seen the biscuits? They were on the top shelf.

- 5 A woman gave me the application form. She told me how to
fill it out. _____

- 6 The novel is about a child. Her parents die in the jungle.

- 7 Charles Chaplin was a famous comedian. He directed well-
known films. _____

- 8 You are going to meet a girl tomorrow. She is intelligent and
pretty, too. _____

- 9 I bought a new CD. Its songs are by different country music singers. _____

- 10 Last week I bought a book. It was written 300 years ago.

- 11 This is the magazine. I found an article about how young gorillas learn in it. _____

- 12 I like people. Well, only if they are friendly and honest.

- 13 I didn't know the girl. I talked to her at the bus stop.

- 14 She hasn't given me back my book. She borrowed it from me last month. _____

- 15 Have you seen John's mobile phone? He left it here on Saturday. _____

8 Join each pair of sentences with a non-defining relative clause.

- 1 Fur coats are very popular among wealthy women. They produce indignation among animal lovers.
Fur coats, which are very popular among wealthy women, produce indignation among animal lovers.
- 2 My English friends live in Leeds. They work for the RSPCA.

- 3 Harry is very fond of pets. He's got a dog, a cat, two hamsters and three budgies. _____

- 4 My brother studied zoology. He works in a natural history museum. _____

- 5 The Tower of London is on the River Thames. It is one of the most famous buildings in Britain. _____

- 6 Fiesta was written by Ernest Hemingway. It is also called The Sun Also Rises. _____

- 7 The new tunnel will be opened next month. It is the safest in Europe. _____

- 8 Michael is still asleep. He stayed up until 4 a.m. watching athletics. _____

- 9 Tina gave a big party in her house. Her parents were away on business. _____

- 10 Doris Lessing was born in Persia. She wrote The Golden Notebook. _____

- 11 The bus was full of noisy school children. It broke down at the top of the hill. _____

- 12 His grandparents bought him a present. He wanted a silver mountain bike. _____

- 13 Her book was published last year. It became an instant best-seller. _____

- 14 A strange old lady lives next door. She is watching you again.

- 15 The shoes were the first ones I tried on. I finally bought them.

9

Read the situations and add commas where necessary.

- 1 I have three umbrellas. I bought one of them in Paris. That one needs repairing.
The umbrella which I bought in Paris needs repairing.
- 2 I have one colleague. He works extremely hard. He has few friends.
My colleague who works extremely hard is not very popular.
- 3 I have several aunts. One works in New York. She's getting married.
My aunt who works in New York is getting married.
- 4 Peter made some sandwiches. They have all been eaten. You made some too. Your sandwiches have not been eaten.
The sandwiches which Peter made have all been eaten.
- 5 There was only one park in this town. Someone has built over it. We used to play in the park when we were children.
The local park where we played as children has been built over.

- 6 One of my French teachers helps me with my homework. The other one lives too far away.
The French teacher whose house is near mine helps me with my homework.
- 7 You met one of my cousins last summer, the one from America. He's coming to stay again.
My American cousin who you met last summer is coming to stay again.
- 8 There were a lot of candidates in the presidential election. Three of them were women. The winner was one of them. She had campaigned for better housing conditions.
The woman who led the campaign for better housing conditions has been elected President.
- 9 Only my boyfriend sent me flowers, but I had some other presents, including a vase. I put the flowers in the vase.
The flowers which my boyfriend sent look beautiful in my new vase.
- 10 I took two cameras away with me. You lent me one of them. That's the one that got broken.
The camera which you lent me has been broken.

10 Add commas where necessary.

- 1 Robert's parents who are both retired now live in Spain.
- 2 The people who live next door helped us to move the furniture.
- 3 Have you still got the money that I gave you?
- 4 Sidney which has a population of more than three million is Australia's largest city.
- 5 Peter's sister who I've known for years is a very nice person.
- 6 We saw Pat last night with that man who works in the library.
- 7 The chair which was broken has now been repaired.

- 8 Maria who has only been in Britain for a few weeks speaks excellent English.
- 9 Mr and Mrs Morris who we went on holiday with live in Bristol.
- 10 This is the house where we've lived for the last ten years.
- 11 My new flat which you visited yesterday is bigger than the old one.
- 12 Megan is going to Greece which is her favourite holiday spot.
- 13 The member of Parliament who visited our neighbourhood is in favour of new measures against violence.
- 14 Last week I visited aunt Mary who invited me to stay with her for sometime.
- 15 The red book on the shelf which is said to be really valuable is an old book.

11 Complete the sentences with 'who', 'which', 'where', 'when', 'whose' or 'that'. Omit the pronoun if possible and use commas where necessary.

- 1 We stopped to help a man whose car had broken down.
- 2 It's a new kind of car _____ doesn't use petrol.
- 3 My new house, _____ has a large garden, is what I had always wanted.
- 4 John, _____ works in the office next to mine, has decided to ask for an early retirement.
- 5 I like restaurants _____ they don't play music.
- 6 At the party I met a girl _____ father is a millionaire.
- 7 She's the person _____ won the competition.
- 8 George Street, _____ I usually park, has been closed to traffic.
- 9 My father died in 2001, _____ there was a terrorist attack.

- 10 The Cavern, _____ the Beatles first played, is one of the most visited places in Liverpool.
- 11 I complained to the man _____ dog is always barking.
- 12 Our teacher, _____ parents are Greek, can speak four languages.
- 13 Jeremy wants to go to Egypt, _____ he can study the pyramids.
- 14 Freddy Mercury, _____ died from AIDS, was the lead singer of Queen.
- 15 Anna went to the cemetery _____ Shakespeare is buried.
- 16 Petro has a computer program _____ translates Ukrainian to English.
- 17 The student _____ you were talking to didn't pass the exam.
- 18 John, _____ father works in China, has decided to go to Beijing.
- 19 Take a look at this jacket _____ I bought this morning.
- 20 I always go to Greece in winter, _____ it is warmer than in Britain.
- 21 Mr Smith, _____ car was hit by a lorry, is my teacher.
- 22 Charlie Chaplin, _____ was a star of silent films, died in 1977.
- 23 The student _____ I wanted to see was ill.
- 24 We visited the museum _____ has a new exhibition of dinosaurs.
- 25 We have a photograph of the mountain _____ we climbed in 12 hours.
- 26 I met a Nepalese tourist _____ lives in Kathmandu.
- 27 The palace _____ is in the centre of town is 500 years old.
- 28 Moira lost the keys _____ were in her bag.
- 29 Are you the driver _____ car is parked outside?

- 30 The UK is one of the few places _____ you can drive when you are 17.
- 31 My friend, _____ was here last night, gave me a CD.
- 32 Waterloo is a village in Belgium _____ there was a big battle.

12 Complete the text with the words from the box.

that (x2), what, when (x4), where, which (x5), who (x3), whose

THE PAPER-EATER

Did you ever hear about the man (1) _____ eats paper? This is a true story (2) _____ took place in Australia from (3) _____ I heard. It's the story of a man (4) _____ suffers from some sort of disease (5) _____ makes him desperately want cellulose, (6) _____ is the material paper is made of.

He used to eat newspapers, (7) _____ was all he could get, until his wife decided that it would be better if she made paper for him (so he wouldn't have to eat the ink (8) _____ covers newspapers, you know). She didn't want to be known as the woman (9) _____ husband was obliged to eat inky newspapers because he had no kind person to make newsprint for him.

His wife is a woman (10) _____ loves a joke, so she makes him paper (11) _____ has all sorts of exotic flavours. So, now he only eats the paper (12) _____ his wife makes and only eats ordinary newspapers (13) _____ he is travelling, for instance (14) _____ he is in New York.

He likes to visit New York, because it is (15) _____ the newspapers are the thickest. He is happiest on Sunday, (16) _____ he is in New York, because that is (17) _____ the newspapers are really thick. Thick newspapers, for him, are like a banquet at an excellent restaurant.

- 13 Rewrite the text. Combine the sentences using relative clauses. Use relative pronouns only where necessary. Note that you have to use commas in some of the sentences.**

A HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND

We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis. I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.

 Last year we spent our holiday in Scotland,
 which is in the north of Great Britain.

14 **Combine the sentences with relative clauses. (Decide whether to use commas or not.)**

1 A monk is a man. The man has devoted his life to God.
A monk is a man who/that has devoted his life to God.

2 I have one black cat. His name is Blacky.

3 A herbivore is an animal. The animal feeds upon vegetation.

4 Carol plays the piano brilliantly. She is only 9 years old.

5 Sydney is the largest Australian city. It is not the capital of Australia. _____

6 We ordered a book. It was very expensive.

7 You are sitting on a bench. The paint on the bench is still wet.

- 8 The photographer could not develop the pictures. I had taken them in Australia. _____

- 9 One of the bins smells awful. You haven't emptied the bin for 3 weeks. _____

- 10 They are singing a song. I don't know the song.

- 11 The city seems to be abandoned. It is usually crowded with people. _____

- 12 You made an offer. We cannot accept it.

- 13 A midwife is a woman. She assists other women in childbirth.

- 14 Three youngsters were arrested by the police. They had committed criminal offences. _____

- 15 The World Wide Web has become an essential part of our lives. It was invented by Tim Berners-Lee.

15 Rewrite the paragraph below including the extra information from the box.

In 1926 on June 1st Norma Jean Mortensen was born in Los Angeles General Hospital. When she was 8 Norma Jean's mother became ill and some English people offered to look after the child. When the English couple could no longer take care of her, she went into an orphanage. At the age of 11 she left the orphanage and went to the first of a series of families. After leaving school at the age of 16 she married an 18-year-old young man.

PROGRESS TEST – 2

1 Combine the following pairs or groups of sentences by means of relative pronouns, making necessary changes.

1 You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it. (*Thank you very much for...*) Thank you very much for the present which (that) you sent me.

2 She was dancing with a student. He had a slight limp. (*two ways*)

3 I am looking after some children. They are terribly spoilt. (*two ways*)

- 4 The bed has no mattress. I sleep on this bed. (*The bed I...*)

- 5 Romeo and Juliet were lovers. Their parents hated each other.

- 6 There wasn't any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box. _____

- 7 This is Mrs Jones. Her son won the championship last year.

- 8 I was sitting in a chair. It suddenly collapsed. (*The chair...*)

- 9 Mr. Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come especially to see him. _____

- 10 The man was sitting at the desk. I had come to see this man.

- 11 I missed the train. I usually catch this train. And I had to travel on the next. This was a slow train. (*Make into one sentence*)

- 12 His girl friend turned out to be an enemy spy. He trusted her absolutely. _____

- 13 The car had bad brakes. We were in this car. And the man

didn't know the way. This man was driving. (Make into one sentence) _____

14 This is the story of a man. His wife suddenly loses her memory.

15 We'll have to get across the frontier. This will be difficult.

16 A man brought in a small girl. Her hands had been cut with flying glass. _____

17 The car crashed into a queue of people. Four of them were killed.

18 The roads were crowded with refugees. Many of them were wounded. _____

19 I was waiting for a man. He didn't turn up. (*The man...*)

20 Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised the other guests. Most of the other guests were wearing evening dress.

21 The firm is sending me to York. I work for this firm. (*The firm...*)

22 The Smiths were given rooms in the hotel. Their house had been destroyed in the explosion.

23 I saw several houses. Most of them were quite unsuitable.

24 He wanted to come at 2 a.m. This didn't suit me at all.

25 This is a story of a group of boys. Their plane crashed on an uninhabited island. _____

26 They tie up parcels with strings. This is so weak that the parcel usually comes to pieces before you get it home. (*The string...*)

27 He introduced me to his students. Most of them were from abroad. _____

28 He expected me to pay £2 for 12 eggs. Four of the eggs were broken. _____

29 He spoke in French. But the people didn't know French. He was speaking to these people. (*Combine these two last sentences only*). _____

30 The boy was a philosophy student. Peter shared a flat with this boy. (*two ways*) _____

31 They gave me four very bad tires. One of them burst before I had driven four miles. _____

32 She climbed to the top of the monument to see the wonderful view. She had been told about this view.

33 I was given this address by a man. I met this man on a train.

34 The bar was so noisy that I couldn't hear the person at the other end of the line. I was telephoning from this bar.

35 A man answered the phone. He said Tom was out.

36 The horse kept stopping to eat grass. I was on the horse. This (his continual stopping) annoyed the riding instructor.

Total marks: 36

Your marks: _____

UNIT 3 WHAT'S YOUR KNOWLEDGE?

THE PASSIVE

noun/pronoun + to be + past participle

PRESENT SIMPLE: he writes → it *is* written

PAST SIMPLE: he wrote → it *was* written

PRESENT / PAST PERFECT: he has / had written →
→ it *has / had been* written

Someone washes the car every week.

The car is washed every week.

Someone painted the house last week.

The house was painted last week.

modal + be/have been + past participle

he will write → it will be written

he may write → it may be written

1 Put 'P' if the sentence can go with a passive form.

- 1 Someone will drive you to the airport.
- 2 Goldfish live in fresh water.
- 3 The Egyptians built pyramids.
- 4 We walked for miles yesterday.
- 5 They arrived at 7 last night.
- 6 They informed me about it.
- 7 I slept till 9 o'clock.
- 8 It's raining.
- 9 You must obey the rules.
- 10 He's sneezing again.

2 A. Underline all the verbs in the passive voice.

Books are made on big machines. First, the writer puts words and pictures on a computer. These are sent to a publisher, a company that makes and sells books. There the text is carefully checked. This text is passed on to a printer who puts the words on paper. This is done by different methods. Which method is used? That depends. Some books are printed like newspapers on huge rolls of paper. The printer makes these books quite cheaply, but in large numbers. The pages of the book are cut by machine and are sorted into the correct order. Then the cover is put on. Now the publishers sell the book to bookshops and readers.

B. Change the sentences in the active voice from the text above into the passive voice.

- 1 First, the writer puts words and pictures on a computer.
First, words and pictures are put on a computer.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

3 Change the sentences using the passive voice.

- 1 John buys the food.
The food is bought by John.
- 2 Thomas washes the dishes.
The dishes _____ by Thomas.
- 3 Frank feeds the dogs.
The dogs _____ by Frank.
- 4 Maria prepares the food.
The food _____ by Maria.
- 5 David cleans the kitchen.
The kitchen _____ by David.

- 6 My father pays the bills.
The bills _____ by my father.
- 7 The gardener trims the bushes.
The bushes _____ by the gardener.
- 8 Helen sets the table.
The table _____ by Helen.
- 9 My mother waters the plants.
The plants _____ by my mother.
- 10 Arthur does the laundry.
The laundry _____ by Arthur.
- 11 My uncle drives us to school.
We _____ to school by my uncle.

4 Look at the Hotel Information table and write sentences as in the example.

HOTEL INFORMATION	
Breakfast In Pierrot's Restaurant 7-9:30 am	Rooms Maid Service daily
Dinner In Main Restaurant 8-10 pm	Hot water 24 hours a day
Newspapers – Telephone calls At the Reception Desk	Hotel Cinema Film every night at 10 pm

- 1 Breakfast / serve – where and when?
Breakfast is served in Pierrot's Restaurant
between 7 and 9:30 am.
- 2 Dinner / serve – where and when?

- 3 Newspapers / sell – where?

4 Telephone calls / can make – where?

5 Rooms / clean – who by and how often?

6 Hot water / supply – when?

7 Films / show – where and when?

5 Rewrite these sentences in the passive voice.

1 She gathers flowers.

Flowers are gathered by her.

2 He helps the poor.

3 You do not keep your word.

4 When is your breakfast eaten by you?

5 Do you eat meat?

6 Why does he tell lies?

7 Whom do you want?

8 They expect good news.

9 Children like toys and dolls.

10 How do you wash your clothes?

11 Where does she keep money?

12 Which pen is liked by you?

13 Who teaches you?

14 This officer does not punish his juniors.

15 A lesson is learnt by me.

16 Letters are delivered by the postman.

17 Our team wins the match.

18 Tom reads the novel in one day.

19 Jenny sings a song.

6

Complete the text with passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the past tense, except in two cases, where you will need the present tense or an infinitive form.

FATAL SHARK ATTACKS IN AUSTRALIA

A 49-year-old swimmer (1) was killed (*kill*) by a shark near Perth, Australia, yesterday. He (2) _____ (*drag*) out of the water by a friend, but he had already lost so much blood that he died on the beach. His friend, who also (3) _____ (*bite*) on his legs and feet, had to (4) _____ (*take*) to hospital. After the tragedy, the beaches around Perth (5) _____ (*close*). During the past six weeks three men have been the victims of shark attacks

in Australia. At the end of September two surfers (6) _____
(kill). The first, a 25-year-old New Zealander, was only about 50 yards
away from the shore near Adelaide when he (7) _____
(pull) off his surfboard into the depths of the sea by an enormous
great white shark. His board (8) _____ (find) later, but his
body (9) (not / discover). Only a day later, a 17-year-old surfer died
near Elliston, 450 miles west of Adelaide. He also (10) _____
(attack) by a shark and (11) _____ (kill).

Info: On average, fewer than one fatal shark attack
(12) _____ (register) each year.

7 Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

1 Edison invented the first gramophone.

The first gramophone was invented by Edison.

2 The cat drank all the milk.

3 They did not expect me.

4 Did you make a noise?

5 The teacher did not beat them.

6 They did not win the prize.

7 A thief stole my bike.

8 Alec cleaned the home.

9 Jenny wrote a letter.

10 When did he do his home task?

11 Where did you find the diary?

12 Which picture did you see last night?

8 Complete the sentences with the passive forms of the verbs from the box.

grown, cut, taught, locked, explained,
killed, given, built, sent, driven

1 His father was killed in the war.

2 The grass _____ never _____ in winter.

3 When _____ these houses _____ ?

4 You can't go into the school. The gates _____ always _____ at 4.30.

5 _____ these potatoes _____ in your garden?

6 I _____ a beautiful gold watch.

7 We take the bus to work during the week so the car _____ only _____ at weekends.

8 The problem _____ to us very clearly.

9 This letter _____ never _____.

10 Children _____ not _____ any languages at primary school now.

9 Change each sentence using the passive voice.

1 Henry Miller wrote that book.

That book was written by Henry Miller.

2 The president gave John an award.

John _____ an award by the president.

- 3 Everyone saw them.
They _____ by everyone.
- 4 The police brought him here.
He _____ here by the police.
- 5 The firefighters saved the women.
The women _____ by the firefighters.
- 6 All the students understood the explanation.
The explanation _____ by all the students.
- 7 Mrs. Richardson filed two complaints.
Two complaints _____ by Mrs. Richardson.
- 8 That man stole my wallet.
My wallet _____ by that man.
- 9 Everyone knew them.
They _____ by everyone.
- 10 A snake bit him.
He _____ by a snake.
- 11 Thomas and his brother built that house.
That house _____ by Thomas and his brother.

10 Rewrite the following sentences putting them in the active voice.

- 1 We are taught grammar by Ms Sullivan.
Mr Sullivan teaches us grammar.
- 2 He was praised by the teacher.

- 3 The injured were taken to the hospital by the firemen.

- 4 The town was destroyed by an earthquake.

- 5 The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.

6 The building was damaged by the fire.

7 By whom were you taught French?

8 The streets were thronged with spectators.

9 The trees were blown down by the wind.

10 The thieves were caught by the police.

11 The letter was posted by Alice.

12 We were received by the hostess.

13 The snake was killed with a stick.

14 The minister was welcomed by the people.

15 He was found guilty of murder.

16 This house was built by John Mathews in 1991.

THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

if + present simple → future simple

*If you **come** at ten, we'll be ready.*

*We'll **be** ready **if** you **come** at ten.*

*If you **phone** me, I'll **pick** you up at the park.*

*I'll **pick** you up later **if** you **phone** me.*

USE

The first conditional refers to the future. It is used when there is a possibility that the if-event might happen.

*If it **rains**, we'll **go** to the cinema. (= It might rain: it might not)*

*If the sun **shines**, we'll **go** to the beach. (= The sun might shine: it might not)*

NOTE: **going to** is sometimes used in the first conditional to describe a future plan:

*If it **rains**, we're **going to visit** my mother.*

11 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 If the train (*is late / will be late*), we (*will walk / walk*).
- 2 She (*calls / will*) call you if she (*has / will have*) time.
- 3 If it (*will cost / costs*) too much, I (*buy / will buy*) a smaller one.
- 4 If the doctor (*can't / won't*) see me, I (*will go / go*) somewhere else.
- 5 If the class (*will be / is*) full, we (*find / will find*) another one.
- 6 What (*do we do / will we do*) if the taxi (*doesn't come / won't come*)?
- 7 Will you phone me if there (*are / will be*) any problems?
- 8 I (*ask / will ask*) Peter if I (*see / will see*) him tomorrow.
- 9 I (*will go / go*) next week, if I (*can / will*) get a train ticket.
- 10 If I (*have to / will have to*), I (*complain / will complain*) to the manager.
- 11 If he (*sees / will see*) me here, he (*will be / is*) really angry.

- 12 Mary (*is / will*) be worried if you (*don't come / won't come*) to the airport.
- 13 If it (*will snow / snows*) this winter, we (*will go / go*) skiing.
- 14 I (*lend / will lend*) them some money if they (*ask / will ask*) me.
- 15 If you (*will visit / visit*) Oxford, you (*will see / see*) some interesting old buildings.

12 Use the 1st Conditional putting the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.

- 1 If I study (*study*), I will (*pass*) the exams.
- 2 If the sun _____ (*shine*), we _____ (*walk*) into town.
- 3 If he _____ (*have*) a temperature, he (*see*) the doctor.
- 4 If my friends _____ (*come*), I _____ (*be*) very happy.
- 5 If she _____ (*earn*) a lot of money, she _____ (*fly*) to New York.
- 6 If we _____ (*travel*) to London, we _____ (*visit*) the museums.
- 7 If you _____ (*wear*) sandals in the mountains, you _____ (*slip*) on the rocks.
- 8 If Rita _____ (*forget*) her homework, the teacher _____ (*give*) her a low mark.
- 9 If they _____ (*go*) to the disco, they _____ (*listen*) to loud music.
- 10 If you _____ (*wait*) a minute, I _____ (*ask*) my parents.
- 11 If it _____ (*rain*), the children _____ (*not / go*) for a walk.
- 12 If she _____ (*not / read*) the novel, she _____ (*not / pass*) the literature test.
- 13 If I _____ (*not / argue*) with my father, he _____ (*lend*) me his motorbike.

- 14 If we _____ (*take*) the bus, we _____ (*not / arrive*) in time.
- 15 If Dick _____ (*not / buy*) the book, his friends _____ (*be*) angry with him.
- 16 If Tom _____ (*not / tidy up*) his room, Victoria _____ (*not / help*) him with the muffins.
- 17 If the boys _____ (*not / play*) football, the girls _____ (*not / come*) to the football pitch.
- 18 If you _____ (*eat*) too much junk food, you _____ (*not / lose*) weight.
- 19 If I _____ (*not / make*) breakfast tomorrow morning, my girlfriend _____ (*not / love*) me anymore.
- 20 If they _____ (*not / hurry*), they _____ (*not / catch*) the train.

13 Complete the sentences on your own.

- If the weather is bad tomorrow, _____
- If we hitchhike to work, _____
- If I don't sleep well tonight, _____
- If you don't fix the broken window, _____
- If he doesn't cut his hair, _____
- If _____, they'll go to a restaurant tonight.
- If _____, his mother will be happy.
- If _____, his mother will be sad.
- If _____, her boss will fire him.
- If _____, their friends will be angry.
- If I study hard, _____
- If it's sunny at the weekend, _____
- If I become rich, _____
- If I go to London, _____

ALTERNATIVE TO "IF"

WHEN is used when the 'condition' will definitely happen.

When I die, I'll leave all my money to charity.

UNLESS is followed by an affirmative verb to express "if ... not".

My leg's broken. I can't stand up unless you help me. = I can't stand up if you don't help me.)

An **IN CASE**-clause gives a reason while an **IF**-clause describes a condition.

*I'll buy a sandwich **in case I get hungry**.* = I'll buy a sandwich because I may get hungry later.

*I'll buy a sandwich **if I get hungry**.* = I'll buy a sandwich when I get hungry.

AS SOON AS is used to emphasize immediacy.

*This situation is very urgent. I'll call you **as soon as I have more information**.*

14 Complete with IF, WHEN or UNLESS.

- 1 What time will you come? — I'll come when I finish my project.
- 2 I will not be able to do it _____ you help me.
- 3 _____ it gets dark we are going to observe the stars.
- 4 _____ you turn off the stereo I'll go mad.
- 5 _____ the weather is nice at the weekend we'll go to the seaside.
- 6 I'll tell you _____ I come back from work.
- 7 How much will it cost _____ we pay in advance?
- 8 He can't go to the States _____ he asks for a visa.
- 9 I'll call her _____ I finish dinner.
- 10 Will you mind _____ we come together?

- 11 Don't criticize him _____ you have a good reason.
- 12 It'll be too late _____ the school starts.
- 13 She'll be pleased _____ you go with her.
- 14 We won't buy it _____ we try it.
- 15 I'll get up _____ the sun rises.

15 Choose the correct answer ('a' or 'b') to complete each sentence.

- 1 Give it to him if you _____
a) *meet him.* b) *will meet him.*
- 2 Unless she _____ she'll have a headache.
a) *has a rest,* b) *won't have a rest,*
- 3 Even if I drive fast, _____ I'm afraid.
a) *we don't come on time,* b) *we won't come on time,*
- 4 What will you do in case Bob _____
a) *will refuse?* b) *refuses?*
- 5 If we _____ we can visit a lot of places.
a) *rent a car,* b) *will rent a car,*
- 6 He'll join us on Monday in case _____
a) *he'll have a day off.* b) *he has a day off.*
- 7 If the weather is nice tomorrow, _____
a) *we plant the trees.* b) *we'll plant the trees.*
- 8 Sam won't succeed on condition that _____
a) *he does not work hard.* b) *he will not work hard.*

16 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 _____ we _____ dinner if we arrive so late? (*have*)
- 2 In case you _____ the piano, how will you practise? (*sell*)
- 3 Sue will be unhappy if she _____ any present. (*not get*)
- 4 I can lend you some money on condition that you _____ it back soon. (*give*)

- 5 How _____ you _____ me know if you don't take your mobile phone with you? (*let*)
- 6 Even if I _____ to talk to him, he won't listen. (*try*)
- 7 It won't be possible unless they _____ us. (*support*)
- 8 If you _____ a bath, there will be no hot water left. (*have*)
- 9 She won't be slim if she _____ eating so much chocolate. (*not stop*)
- 10 The tea _____ strong enough in case you don't use three teabags. (*not be*)

PROGRESS TEST – 3

1 Rewrite these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets in the passive voice.

1 My car / damage / last night. (*past*)

2 This computer / make / in the USA. (*present*)

3 The machines / make / in Scotland. (*present*)

4 The President / kill / last night. (*past*)

5 The money / change into dollars / at the bank. (*present*)

6 The parcel / post / yesterday. (*past*)

7 Cheese / make / from milk. (*present*)

8 The children / give / some food. (*past*)

9 The house / paint / every year. (*present*)

10 Several people / hurt / in an accident last night. (*past*)

2 Put the verbs in brackets into correct forms to make the first conditional.

- 1 If I _____ (*go*) out tonight, I _____ (*go*) to the cinema.
- 2 If you _____ (*get*) back late, I _____ (*be*) angry.
- 3 If we _____ (*not/see*) each other tomorrow, we _____ (*see*) each other next week.
- 4 If he _____ (*come*), I _____ (*be*) surprised.
- 5 If we _____ (*wait*) here, we _____ (*be*) late.
- 6 If we _____ (*go*) on holiday this summer, we _____ (*go*) to Spain.
- 7 If the weather _____ (*not/improve*), we _____ (*not/have*) a picnic.
- 8 They _____ (*go*) to the party if they _____ (*be*) invited.
- 9 If I _____ (*not/go*) to bed early, I _____ (*be*) tired tomorrow.
- 10 If we _____ (*eat*) all this cake, we _____ (*feel*) sick.
- 11 She _____ (*stay*) in London if she _____ (*get*) a job.
- 12 If you _____ (*not/want*) to go out, I _____ (*cook*) dinner at home.
- 13 I _____ (*come*) early, if you _____ (*want*).
- 14 He _____ (*not/get*) a better job if he _____ (*not/pass*) that exam.

- 15 I _____ (*buy*) a new dress if I _____ (*have*) enough money.
- 16 She _____ (*cook*) dinner if you _____ (*go*) to the supermarket.
- 17 They _____ (*go*) on holiday if they _____ (*have*) time.
- 18 We _____ (*be*) late if we _____ (*not/hurry*).
- 19 She _____ (*take*) a taxi if it _____ (*rain*).
- 20 I _____ (*not/go*) if you _____ (*not/come*) with me.

3 Write six sentences in the two columns about what you will /won't do if the weather is good / bad tomorrow.

If the weather is good,

If the weather is bad,

Total marks: 36

Your marks: _____

UNIT 4 WHY NOT TAKE A CLOSER LOOK?

PRESENT TENSES

1 Choose the correct answer ('a', 'b', 'c' or 'd') to complete the conversation.

Lisa: Who (1) is Michelle talking to?

Amy: I can't see Michelle.

Lisa: You (2) _____ looking in the right place. She's over there.

Amy: Oh, that's Adrian. He's new here.

Lisa: Really? Where (3) _____ he live? (4) _____ you know?

Amy: No, I (5) _____ know anything else about him.

Lisa: What (6) _____ they talking about, I wonder?

Amy: Well, he (7) _____ look very interested. He's got a very bored expression on his face. And he (8) _____ saying anything.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | a) are | b) do | c) does | d) is |
| 2 | a) aren't | b) doesn't | c) don't | d) isn't |
| 3 | a) are | b) do | c) does | d) is |
| 4 | a) Are | b) Do | c) Does | d) Is |
| 5 | a) aren't | b) doesn't | c) don't | d) 'm not |
| 6 | a) are | b) do | c) does | d) is |
| 7 | a) aren't | b) doesn't | c) don't | d) isn't |
| 8 | a) aren't | b) doesn't | c) don't | d) isn't |

2 Complete the postcard with the missing words.
(Use one word in each space.)

We're (1) having a great time here. It's beautiful, and the sun (2) _____ shining. Yesterday I went water-skiing! What (3) _____ you think of that?

I'm (4) _____ at a table in our hotel room and writing a few postcards. The room is fine, but we (5) _____ like the food very much. But it (6) _____ matter because we (7) _____ out to a restaurant every evening.

We're both (8) _____ very lazy at the moment. I (9) _____ up quite late in the morning, and Alice (10) _____ up even later. You know of course how much Alice's work (11) _____ to her and how she's (12) _____ talking about it. Well, the holiday is so good that she's forgotten all about work.

So it's the perfect holiday. The only problem is that it's (13) _____ us a lot of money. But we'll worry about that later.

PAST TENSES

IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs are usually listed in three different columns:

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was	been
have	had	had
go	went	gone

3 Complete the table with the missing words.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	<i>was</i>	<i>been</i>
beat		beaten
	became	
		begun
	bent	
	blew	
		broken
	brought	
build		
burn		
	burst	
		bought
	caught	
choose		
come		
	cost	
		cut
do		
draw		
dream		
	drank	
		driven
		eaten
	fell	
feel		
	fought	
		found
	flew	
forget		
forgive		

	got	
		given
	went	
grow		
	heard	
		hidden
	hit	
hold		
hurt		
keep		
	knew	
learn		
	left	
		lent
	let	
lie		
light		
lose		
	made	
	meant	
meet		
	paid	
		put
	read	
ride		
	ran	
		said
	saw	
sell		
send		
	set	
shine		

	shot	
		shown
	shut	
sing		
sit		
	slept	
		spoken
	spent	
stand		
	stole	
		swum
	took	
teach		
tell		
think		
	threw	
		understood
	wore	
win		
	wrote	

4 Complete the newspaper story with the past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

Two people (1) died (*die*) in a fire in Ellis Street, Oldport yesterday morning. They (2) _____ (*be*) Herbert and Molly Paynter, a couple in their seventies. The fire (3) _____ (*start*) at 3.20 am. A neighbour, Mr Aziz, (4) _____ (*see*) the flames and (5) _____ (*call*) the fire brigade. He also (6) _____ (*try*) to get into the house and rescue his neighbours, but the heat (7) _____ (*be*) too great. The fire brigade (8) _____ (*arrive*) in five minutes. Twenty fire-fighters

(9) _____ (*fight*) the fire and finally (10) _____
(bring) it under control. Two fire-fighters (11) _____ (*enter*)
the burning building but (11) _____ (*find*) the couple dead.

5 Complete the conversation using the words in brackets and putting them in the past simple negatives and questions.

Claire: (1) Did you have (*you / have*) a nice weekend in Paris?

Mark: Yes, thanks. It was good. We looked around and then we saw
a show. (2) _____ (*we / not / try*) to do too much.

Claire: What sights (3) _____ (*you / see*)?

Mark: We had a look round the Louvre. (4) _____
(*I / not / know*) there was so much in there.

Claire: And what show (5) _____ (*you / go*) to?

Mark: Oh, a musical. I forget the name. (6) _____
(*I / not / like*) it.

Claire: Oh, dear. And (7) _____ (*Sarah / enjoy*) it?

Mark: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend. Sarah did
some shopping, too, but (8) _____
(*I / not / want*) to go shopping.

6 David is always having accidents. His girlfriend Melanie is talking about some of the accidents. Write her sentences from these notes. Each sentence has one verb in the past continuous and one in the past simple.

1 when / he / carry / a suitcase / he / drop / it / on his foot

When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped
it on his foot.

2 he / break / his leg / when / he / ski

3 he / sit down / on a chair / while / I / paint / it

- 4 as / he / run / for a bus / he / collide / with a lamppost

- 5 his hair / catch / fire / when / he / cook / chips

- 6 when / he / hold / a beautiful vase / he / suddenly / drop / it

- 7 he / sit / in the garden / when / a wasp / sting / him / on the nose

7 Use the words in brackets using the correct forms of the verbs.

Rita: I hear the lights (1) went (go) out in your flats last night.

Emma: Yes, (2) _____ (I / watch) a documentary on TV when suddenly (3) _____ (we / lose) all the power. But (4) _____ (it / come) on again after about ten minutes.

Vicky: Rachel (5) _____ (come) down the stairs when the lights (6) _____ (go) out. She almost (7) _____ (fall) over.

Daniel: Matthew and I (8) _____ (play) table tennis at the time.

Andrew: (9) _____ (I / work) on the computer. (10) _____ (I / lose) a whole hour's work. But this morning (11) _____ (I / get) up early and (12) _____ (do) it again.

8 Write each second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use the word in brackets.

1 There were lights on the spacecraft. (had)

The spacecraft had lights on it.

2 I had my old coat on. (wearing)

3 I was on holiday, and you were on holiday, too. (*we*)

4 It isn't true that I made a mistake, (*didn't*)

5 The boys were in the middle of a game of cards, (*playing*)

6 No one told me about the change of plan, (*know*)

7 My friend was the winner of the competition, (*won*)

8 Is it a fact that the Romans built this wall? (*did*)

9 Match the parts of the sentence putting each verb in brackets into the correct form.

1 Vicky (*have*) a beautiful dream

a when she (*touch*) the wire.

2 When Andrew (*see*) the question,

b when I (*find*) a 10 dollars note in it.

3 The train (*wait*)

c when the alarm clock (*ring*).

4 I (*read*) a library book

d the crowd (*rush*) in.

5 Sarah (*have*) an electric shock

e he (*know*) the answer immediately.

6 When the doors (*open*),

f they (*see*) that the sun (*shine*).

7 When the campers (*wake*),

g when we (*arrive*) at the station.

1 Vicky was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang.

2 _____

3 _____

4

5

6

7

8

10 Complete these sentences, putting the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or past simple.

1 Have you ever flown in an aeroplane before? (you / ever / fly)

2 _____ what I told you to do? (you / already / forget)

3 My parents _____ me some money when I left home (give)

4 There's nobody here - everybody _____ out. (go)

5 _____ when you left the dentist? (your / mouth / hurt)

6 I asked them to be quiet but they _____ talking. (keep)

7 I _____ him since we were at school together. (know)

8 I _____ a lot since I started coming to this school. (learn)

9 I _____ him £500. (already / lend)

- 10 The police _____ me talk to Jane after she was arrested. (*let*)
- 11 We _____ the beds and cleaned the rooms. (*already / make*)
- 12 _____ the taxi-driver yet? (*you / pay*)
- 13 I carried the suitcases into the hall and _____ them by the front door. (*put*)
- 14 She _____ most of his books already. (*read*)
- 15 I left the house and quickly _____ down the street. (*run*)

11 Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets putting them in the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 I I have already seen (*already see*) the doctor, but she couldn't help.
- 2 I'm sorry, the car's not here — I _____ (*just sell*) it.
- 3 She _____ (*send*) you a letter three weeks ago.
- 4 I _____ (*shut*) the door quietly when I left.
- 5 She _____ (*sing*) very well, but I didn't like the band.
- 6 I was so tired I _____ (*sleep*) for twelve hours.
- 7 _____ (*you speak*) to John's teacher about his homework yet?
- 8 I'm afraid I _____ (*already spend*) all the money.
- 9 I _____ (*stand*) in the rain and waited for the bus.
- 10 _____ (*you not take*) my photograph yet?
- 11 Someone _____ (*just tell*) me about your new job.
- 12 She _____ (*throw*) the ball to me and I caught it.

- 13 I _____ (*understand*) what he was trying to say, but Pat didn't.
- 14 She _____ (*wear*) expensive clothes and drove a Mercedes.
- 15 I _____ (*already / write*) sixty letters asking for jobs.

12 **A. Read about each situation and then underline the right answer.**

- 1 Two men delivered the sofa. I had already paid for it.
Which came first: *a) the delivery*, or *b) the payment*?
- 2 The waiter brought our drinks. We'd already had our soup.
Which came first: *a) the drinks*, or *b) the soup*?
- 3 I'd seen the film, so I read the book.
Did I first: *a) see the film*, or *b) read the book*?
- 4 I had an invitation to the party, but I'd arranged a trip to London.
Which came first: *a) the invitation*, or *b) the arrangements for the trip*?

B. Add a sentence with the past perfect using the notes.

- 1 Claire looked very suntanned when I saw her last week.
(*just / be on holiday*)
She'd just been on holiday.
- 2 We rushed to the station, but we were too late.
(*the train / just / go*)

- 3 I didn't have an umbrella, but that didn't matter.
(*the rain / stop*)

- 4 When I got to the concert hall, they wouldn't let me in.
(*forget / my ticket*)

- 5 Someone got the number of the car the raiders used.
(steal / it / a week before)
-
- 6 I was really pleased to see Rachel again yesterday.
(not see / her / for ages)
-
- 7 Luckily the flat didn't look too bad when my parents called in.
(just / clean / it)
-
- 8 The boss invited me to lunch yesterday, but I had to refuse
the invitation. (already / eat / my sandwiches)
-

13 Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or past perfect form.

- 1 It isn't raining now. It has stopped (stop) at last.
- 2 We had no car at that time. We had sold (sell) our old one.
- 3 The park looked awful. People _____ (leave) litter everywhere.
- 4 You can have that newspaper. I _____ (finish) with it.
- 5 There's no more cheese. We _____ (eat) it all, I'm afraid.
- 6 There was no sign of a taxi, although I _____ (order) one half an hour before.
- 7 This bill isn't right. They _____ (make) a mistake.
- 8 I spoke to Melanie at lunch-time. Someone _____ (tell) her the news earlier.
- 9 I was really tired last night. I _____ (have) a hard day.
- 10 Don't you want to see this programme? It _____ (start).
- 11 It'll soon get warm in here. I _____ (turn) the heating on.

- 12 At last the committee were ready to announce their decision.
They _____ (make) up their minds.

14 Look at these sentences and choose the right answer.

- 1 David and Tom were talking together when a young woman spoke to them.
Which took more time, *a) what David and Tom said*, or *b) what the woman said*?
- 2 Mike had put up the tent, but Harriet was still unloading things from the car.
Which finished first, *a) putting up the tent*, or *b) unloading*?
- 3 Mark went home and switched off the computer.
What did he do first, *a) go home*, or *b) switch off the computer*?
- 4 When Claire arrived, Henry was walking up and down.
Which started earlier, *a) Claire's arrival*, or *b) Henry's walking*?
- 5 When Sarah had phoned the office, she drove to the hotel.
Did she phone the office *a) before*, or *b) after driving to the hotel*?

15 Daniel is telling the story of how he forgot his passport. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

(1) It happened (*happen*) last August at the airport. A few weeks before, a group of us (2) _____ (*decide*) to go to Greece together for a holiday. We (3) _____ (*wait*) in the queue at passport control when suddenly I (4) _____ (*realize*) that I (5) _____ (*forget*) my passport. It (6) _____ (*be*) quite a shock. I (7) _____ (*hurry*) to a phone and (8) _____ (*ring*) my parents. They (9) _____ (*work*) in the garden, but luckily my mother (10) _____ (*hear*) the phone. They (11) _____ (*find*) the passport and immediately (12) _____ (*drive*) to the airport with it. I (13) _____ (*meet*) them at the

information desk. We (14) _____ (*have*) no time to talk, but I (15) _____ (*say*) goodbye to them earlier that morning. I (16) _____ (*run*) all the way to the plane. I was just in time. When I (17) _____ (*get*) there, the passengers (18) _____ (*sit*) in their seats ready for take-off. When they (19) _____ (*see*) me, everyone (20) _____ (*start*) clapping.

EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

Present Continuous + time word is used

- to talk about plans which are arranged for a particular time in the future.

They're going tomorrow.

Going to is used

- to talk about a planned future action:
I'm going to see my parents on Saturday.
- to talk about something in the future which we can see as a result of something happening now:
Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.
- to make statements about the future in a neutral way:
Alan's going to finish his exams on Friday.
I'm going to work for a television company.

Future Simple is used

- for a statement of future fact. This can be:
a) certain: *They'll be here on Saturday afternoon.*
b) uncertain: *I'm not sure he'll be there.*

- for a sudden decision to do something (**usually used with 'I' or 'we'**):

*No one's offered to help? I'll **do** it for you!*

*Wait a minute — I'll **open** the door for you,*

- To show willingness to do or not to do something in the future (**often as a promise or a threat**):

*I promise I'll **be** there.*

*I'll never **speak** to him again.*

16 Make up sentences using the present continuous and the words below.

- 1 I / have dinner / them / Saturday.

I'm having dinner with them on Saturday.

- 2 They / come / here / three weeks.

- 3 I / meet / John / three o'clock.

- 4 What / you do / Friday night?

- 5 I / go / to the disco / Saturday evening.

- 6 We / go back / to the States / three years.

- 7 They / go on holiday / two days' time.

- 8 I / not come home / Friday.

- 9 You / work late / tomorrow night?

10 We / not go to school / next week.

11 He / come to see you / tomorrow.

12 Mr and Mrs Green / go away / three weeks.

13 We / have a party / Saturday.

14 I / see her again / next week.

15 You / play football / this week?

17 Write the correct form of 'going to' to complete the sentences.

1 (go) When are you going to phone her?

2 (They not) _____ stay very long.

3 What (you) _____ say to your father?

4 (I not) _____ pay anything.

5 (We) _____ play tennis tomorrow?

6 (She) _____ live in Mexico for a few months.

7 (The machine) _____ work?

8 (Your parents) _____ have a holiday this year?

9 (They) _____ borrow some money from
the bank.

10 (I not) _____ eat there again.

18 Write the sentences using 'going to' or the present continuous. If two variants are possible, write them both.

1 We / at home tonight / stay

We're going to stay at home tonight./

We're staying at home tonight.

- 2 Look at the sky. It / tomorrow / rain

- 3 We / at a restaurant / tonight / eat

- 4 They / to Manchester / tomorrow morning / drive

- 5 I / my teeth / have a wash / and go to bed /brush

- 6 Be careful with that plate! break / it! / You

- 7 My parents / with us / stay / for the weekend

- 8 Who / tell / the news/ him?

- 9 Hurry up! We / the train! / miss

- 10 How many / today? / arrive /people

- 11 They Nick / at 10 o'clock /see / tomorrow

- 12 I / to the seaside / next weekend / go

- 13 Who / to John's party /come / later?

- 14 Bring / get /your hat and gloves / it / cold / later tonight

- 15 Mary / to Barbados / next Tuesday / fly

- 16 Our friends / meet / before the concert /us

17 We / into our new house /move / next month

19 Put the verbs in the future simple to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm sure he won't be (not be) late.
- 2 _____ (I open) the window for you?
- 3 How long _____ (the journey take?)
- 4 I suppose _____ (she be) in London next week.
- 5 John _____ (phone) your office for you.
- 6 _____ (There be) a lot of people at the meeting?
- 7 What time _____ (the race start?)
- 8 He _____ (never agree) to your idea.
- 9 You _____ (never see) your money again.
- 10 What's the matter? _____ (I phone) the doctor?
- 11 Don't worry. I _____ (pay) for the damage to your car.
- 12 _____ (You be) at home tomorrow?
- 13 The company _____ (not give) you an extra day's holiday.
- 14 Don't touch that! You _____ (hurt) yourself!
- 15 There _____ (not be) any newspapers tomorrow.

20 Write the correct form of 'going to' or 'will' to complete the dialogue.

LAURA: What are you doing this weekend, Tanya?

TANYA: I (1) I'm going to see (see) a new play tomorrow at the Royal Court Theatre — 'Day of the Flood'.

LAURA: Have you got the tickets yet?

TANYA: No, I (2) _____ (get) them this afternoon, actually. Would you like to come?

LAURA: Oh, thank you, that would be nice.

TANYA: OK, I (3) _____ (*get*) you a ticket too.

LAURA: Great! What time does it start?

TANYA: Eight o'clock, but we (4) _____ (*all meet*)
in the Green Cafe at 7.15...

LAURA: OK, I (5) _____ (*meet*) you in the cafe, but,
er... I (6) _____ (*be*) there about half-past
seven.

TANYA: That's fine.

LAURA: Oh, one other thing ... I've got no money at the mo-
ment ... I (7) _____ (*pay*) for the ticket on
Saturday. Is that OK?

TANYA: Yes, that's OK, no problem.

LAURA: (8) _____ (*you eat*) in the cafe, or just
have a cup of coffee?

TANYA: Just a coffee I think ...

LAURA: Look, (9) _____ (*we go*) to a restaurant
after the show? I know a very good Chinese restaurant ...

TANYA: That's a good idea — I (10) _____ (*phone*)
the others and see if they want to come too.

LAURA: Good, and then I (11) _____ (*book*) a table ...

TANYA: Great! I (12) _____ (*see*) you tomorrow.

21 Read the instruction and write the sentence in the appropriate form to express future.

Example: Express your instant decision to take a taxi.

1 Express your intention to have a rest.

I'll take a taxi.

2 Express the idea that the timetable shows the start of term on 6 September.

- 3 Predict a world war in five years' time.

- 4 Express the idea that you and your friend have arranged a game of tennis for tomorrow.

- 5 Give your prediction of a probable fall in prices.

- 6 Warn your passenger about the car crashing.

REVISION OF PASSIVE FORMS

22 Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- 1 They don't speak English in this shop.
English is not spoken in this shop.

- 2 Kevin asked Dennis a question.

- 3 Somebody built the house last year.

- 4 She gives him a box.

- 5 Max will look after him.

- 6 The waiter brought Fred a big steak.

- 7 Somebody broke into our bungalow last Friday.

- 8 The teacher told us a joke.

- 9 They will meet Doris at the station.

10 Michael has not sent me the file.

23 Complete the sentences putting the verbs in brackets in the correct tense or voice.

- 1 These magazines _____ (*read*) by 1.000.000 people every week.
- 2 Where _____ the cars _____ (*sell*) in this town?
- 3 The trees _____ (*must / cut*) once a day.
- 4 Wait a minute! I _____ (*have*) a bath.
- 5 This carpet _____ (*already / clean*).
- 6 Nobody _____ (*eat*) breakfast yet.
- 7 _____ the car _____ (*check*) by the mechanic yesterday?
- 8 The helicopter _____ (*fly*) to Izmir when it suddenly _____ (*crash*) last month.
- 9 How many books _____ (*sell*) so far this month?
- 10 Your watch _____ (*mend*) at the moment.
- 11 While Mr. Jackson _____ (*cross*) the road yesterday, she _____ (*hit*) by a truck.
- 12 A new school _____ (*build*) next to the bank next month.
- 13 Mike _____ (*live*) in the same place since he _____ (*come*) to London.
- 14 The house _____ (*paint*) when it began to rain yesterday.
- 15 His shirt looks dirty. I think it _____ (*not / clean*) since last Tuesday.

- 16 Sally _____ (not / be) at home now. She _____ (just / go) out.
- 17 If you took these pills, you _____ (get) well.
- 18 _____ (Can / he / play) football when he was ten years old?
- 19 This hospital _____ (build) in 1980.

PROGRESS TEST – 4

1 Complete each sentence with the correct tense form.

- 1 I _____ her for a long time.
a) know b) have known c) were knowing
- 2 We _____ the windows and the car on Saturday morning.
a) were cleaning b) cleaned c) have cleaned
- 3 I _____ in York for a week in 1998.
a) worked b) was working c) have worked
- 4 I _____ you in your office with a girl!
Really? We _____.
a) saw — 've just talked b) 've seen — just talked
c) saw — were just talking
- 5 How many cupboards _____ since yesterday?
a) did they move b) have they moved c) were they moving
- 6 As he _____ a bike, a dog _____ him.
a) was riding – bit b) rode – bit c) was riding – has bitten
- 7 When the dog _____ him, he _____ his bike.
a) was biting – fell off b) bit – was falling off c) bit – fell off

- 8 I didn't notice that you _____.
a) *had come* b) *came* c) *were coming*
- 9 _____ the dishes yet?
a) *Has he washed* b) *Was he washing* c) *Did he wash*
- 10 She couldn't play yesterday because she _____ her ankle the day before.
a) *have sprained* b) *sprained* c) *had sprained*
- 11 The sun _____ and we _____ on the white sand.
a) *shone – were lying* b) *was shining – were lying*
c) *shined – lay*
- 12 You at last! Where _____ so long?
a) *arrived – have you been* b) *have arrived – have you been*
c) *arrived – were you*

2 Complete the sentences using the appropriate forms to express future actions.

- 1 I don't want a steak. I think I _____ have the chicken.
- 2 There's a fireworks display tomorrow. Janet _____ to watch it.
- 3 We're at that table in the corner. _____ you join us?
- 4 I _____ the boss this afternoon
- 5 There will be drinks at the reception, but there _____ be any food.
- 6 The European heads of state _____ meet in Brussels on 3 October.
- 7 It's a lovely day. _____ we go for a walk?
- 8 My birthday _____ on a Sunday next year.
- 9 My brother is engaged. He _____ married in June.
- 10 We've arranged to go out. We _____ in town later.

11 Martin's got his coat on. I think he _____ go out.

12 You say you _____ a coach at nine. What time does it get to London?

3 Change active voice into passive.

1 Ms Sullivan teaches us grammar.

2 The teacher praised him.

3 The firemen took the injured to the hospital.

4 An earthquake destroyed the town.

5 The boy's work pleased the teacher.

6 The fire damaged the building.

7 Spectators thronged the streets.

8 The wind blew down the trees.

9 The police caught the thieves.

10 Alice posted the letter.

11 They/somebody killed the snake with a stick.

12 The people welcomed the minister.

FINAL TEST

1 Choose the correct answer ('a', 'b' or 'c').

- 1 She joined the project mainly because she was interested in _____ money.
a) *to make* b) *making*
- 2 Emma's car wouldn't start so I offered _____ her home.
a) *to drive* b) *driving*
- 3 The shop assistant managed _____ the book I was looking for.
a) *to find* b) *finding*
- 4 The agent promised _____ me as soon as the new product became available.
a) *to call* b) *calling*
- 5 Tom generally avoids _____ at night, especially on long journeys.
a) *to drive* b) *driving*
- 6 Andrew was very pleased _____ an old friend at a conference.
a) *to meet* b) *meeting*
- 7 Our group completed the project by _____ all through the week-end.
a) *to work* b) *working*
- 8 Mary decided to explain the problem on the phone instead of _____ a letter.
a) *to send* b) *sending*
- 9 Many people dislike _____ the public transport system at night.
a) *to use* b) *using*
- 10 Jack intends _____ to his boss about the customer's complaint.
a) *to speak* b) *speaking*

- 11 Do you mind _____ in the city?
a) *to live* b) *living*
- 12 Please, promise not _____ my magazine while I am away.
a) *to steal* b) *stealing*

2 Add the phrase in brackets to each sentence using 'that', 'which' or 'who' and a relative clause.

- 1 They called a lawyer (the lawyer lived nearby)

- 2 I sent an email to my brother (my brother lives in Australia)

- 3 The customer liked the waitress (the waitress was very friendly)

- 4 We broke the computer (the computer belonged to my father)

- 5 She loves books (the books have happy endings)

- 6 They live in a city (the city is in the north of England)

- 7 The girl works in a bank (the girl is from India)

- 8 My sister has three children (my sister lives in Australia)

- 9 The money is in the kitchen (the money belongs to John)

- 10 The table got broken (the table was my grandmother's)

- 11 The fruit is on the table (the fruit isn't fresh)

- 12 A man gave me this address. I met him on the train.

3 Fill in the blanks using the active or passive form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Walt Disney _____ (*be*) a clever businessman.
- 2 His cartoons _____ (*see*) all over the world.
- 3 Walt Disney _____ (*become*) famous when he _____ (*create*) Mickey Mouse.
- 4 Walt Disney _____ (*not / draw*) most of his cartoon characters.
- 5 Most of his cartoons _____ (*draw*) by studio artists.
- 6 Walt Disney _____ (*give*) 26 Oscars.
- 7 Walt Disney _____ (*move*) his studio to Hollywood.
- 8 Walt Disney _____ (*live*) in Hollywood most of his life.
- 9 Disney _____ (*die*) in 1966.
- 10 Today's animations _____ (*create*) using computers.
- 11 Cartoon characters look like they _____ (*move*).
- 12 Even today, Disney's old cartoons _____ (*look*) beautiful.

4 Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If the sun _____ (*shine*), the children _____ (*play*) outside.
- 2 Richard _____ (*walk*) to school if he _____ the bus.
- 3 If _____ in Venice, I _____ a boat.
- 4 Michael's teacher _____ (*phone*) his parents if he _____ (*text*) in the lesson.
- 5 If she _____ (*answer*) this question correctly, she _____ (*get*) an extra point.
- 6 My sister _____ (*be*) angry if I _____ (*turn*) on the music too loud.
- 7 Your room _____ (*look*) much tidier if you _____ (*keep*) your hamster in the cage.

- 8 If we _____ (*surf*) the Internet, we _____ (*find*) a lot of information about Loch Ness.
- 9 If I _____ (*listen*) to classical music, I _____ (*write*) good poems.
- 10 If you _____ (*take*) the train, you _____ (*arrive*) in Sheffield before 8 pm.
- 11 If they _____ (*aren't*) careful with the spelling of the new words, they _____ (*get*) a good mark.
- 12 I _____ (*lend*) Emily my car if she _____ (*need*) it.

5 Complete the sentences for the situations in the past. Decide which tense you need to use.

- 1 A plumber _____ to our house yesterday.
- 2 He _____ to repair our washing machine that _____ a few days before.
- 3 Before he _____ at my door, he _____ for a parking space.
- 4 While the plumber _____ the washing machine, I _____ the news.
- 5 Suddenly, I _____ that they _____ our street on TV.
- 6 The reporter _____ that a car _____ into a stop sign just before reaching the crossroads.
- 7 While I _____ carefully to what _____, someone _____ at my door.
- 8 I _____ the door and _____ a police officer standing there.
- 9 He _____ for the plumber.
- 10 As it _____ out, it _____ our plumber's car that _____ down the street.

11 In his haste, the plumber _____ to put the handbrake on.

12 He was shocked and he _____ that he _____ never _____ to put the handbrake on before.

6 Write about your plan using the future simple, 'going to' or the present continuous.

KEY

Unit 1

Ex. 1

A

doing
playing
travelling
riding
swimming
running
lying
flying
trying
getting

B

1 running
2 doing
3 lying
4 playing
5 Flying ... travelling
6 riding ... swimming
7 trying
8 getting

Ex. 2

1 making
2 getting up
3 working
4 travelling
5 writing
6 driving
7 being
8 sitting
9 playing
10 reading
11 going
12 packing

Ex. 3.

1 smoking
2 living
3 working
4 going out
5 writing
6 walking
7 going
8 studying
9 moving

10 making
11 eating
12 becoming
13 Looking after
14 seeing
15 getting up
16 helping
17 learning
18 having
19 saying
20 Watching

Ex. 4

1 No, they haven't finished repairing it yet.
2 I've/I have given up trying, OR I gave up trying.
3 I can't imagine being
4 I enjoy watching it on TV.
5 suggested having a party.

Ex. 5

1 eating
2 trying
3 walking
4 ringing
5 waiting
6 getting
7 changing
8 missing
9 discussing

Ex. 6

1 dancing.
2 singing.
3 playing
4 swimming
5 smoking
6 being
7 making
8 going
9 cooking

Ex. 7

A
dreamof+ Gerund
talkof+ Gerund
be interestedin+ Gerund
thinkof+ Gerund

be goodat+ Gerund
insiston+ Gerund
complainabout+ Gerund
be proudof+ Gerund
relyon+ Gerund
worryabout+ Gerund
be badat+ Gerund
dangerof+ Gerund
be crazyabout+ Gerund
difficultyin+ Gerund
be ashamedof+ Gerund
ideaof+ Gerund
wayof+ Gerund
be fondof+ Gerund
succeedin+ Gerund
accusedof+ Gerund

B

1 at
2 about
3 of
4 like
5 to
6 of
7 for
8 with
9 on
10 of

Ex. 8

1 oflosing
2 toseeing
3 forcollecting
4 togoing
5 forbeing
6 aboutmaking
7 ofwaiting
8 ontalking
9 upbullying
10 aboutmoving

Ex. 9

1 about going
2 to seeing
3 of working
4 about ... coming
5 After opening
6 by climbing

- 7 to working
- 8 in joining
- 9 of coming
- 10 on swimming
- 11 about ... getting
- 12 in hearing
- 13 at listening
- 14 for cutting
- 15 withoutstopping

Ex. 10

- 1 Swimming every day is a good way of keeping fit.
- 2 Learning a foreign language takes a long time.
- 3 Cleaning the machine more often will solve our problems.
- 4 Growing your own food is less expensive.
- 5 Giving up smoking will make you feel better.
- 6 Going by rail is cheaper than going by air.
- 7 Smoking is not allowed here.
- 8 Being in hospital is not very pleasant.
- 9 Windsurfing properly is very difficult.
- 10 Speaking a foreign language is more difficult than reading it.
- 11 Walking on the grass is forbidden.
- 12 Swimming on my back is one thing I can't do.
- 13 Being polite to someone you don't like is difficult.

Ex. 11

- 1 subject
- 2 object
- 3 subject
- 4 subject
- 5 object
- 6 subject
- 7 subject
- 8 complement

- 9 object
- 10 complement

Ex. 12

- 1 I'd love to visit
- 2 he loves watching/to watch
- 3 I wouldn't like to work
- 4 I'd like to see
- 5 I'd prefer to come/go
- 6 I hate queuing
- 7 He doesn't like cooking
- 8 I'd love to fly
- 9 I like to have

Ex. 13

- 1c; 2b; 3a; 4b; 5b; 6c; 7c; 8b; 9a; 10b; 11a; 12b; 13a; 14c; 15a; 16c; 17a; 18b; 19c; 20b

Ex. 14

- 1 Always check the oil, before starting the car.
- 2 Praising all alike is praising none.
- 3 I cannot go on doing nothing.
- 4 Amassing wealth ruins health.
- 5 Seeing is believing.
- 6 Giving is better than receiving.
- 7 Talking like this is foolish.
- 8 She loves singing songs.
- 9 The miser hated spending money.
- 10 I am tired of waiting.
- 11 I like reading poetry.
- 12 Walking is a good exercise.
- 13 Teaching grammar is very interesting.
- 14 Talking loudly is bad manners.
- 15 He is glad meeting you.
- 16 Reading in poor light will affect the eyes.
- 17 Rosy did not like staying indoors during holidays.
- 18 Saying hundred words

where none is called for is the mark of a successful politician.

- 19 He is afraid of hurting your feelings.
- 20 Nobody really loves working.

Ex. 15

- 1 going
- 2 to buy
- 3 to answer
- 4 to get
- 5 seeing
- 6 visiting
- 7 to run
- 8 to study
- 9 working
- 10 to ride
- 11 to buy
- 12 to do
- 13 smoking
- 14 to fly
- 15 writing
- 16 to do
- 17 making
- 18 to be
- 19 building
- 20 to see

Ex. 16

- 1 to spend
- 2 lying
- 3 to get
- 4 to leave
- 5 staying
- 6 sitting
- 7 touring
- 8 to go
- 9 to hire
- 10 driving
- 11 to spend
- 12 taking

Ex. 17

- 1 to plug
- 2 to find
- 3 taking
- 4 losing
- 5 to insist

- 6 arguing
- 7 to be
- 8 to repair
- 9 waiting
- 10 to have
- 11 to accept
- 12 saying

PROGRESS TEST – 1

Task 1

- 1 finish – Gerund
- 2 like – Both possibilities are correct.
- 3 hope – to + infinitive
- 4 feel like – Gerund
- 5 seem – to + infinitive
- 6 forget – Both possibilities are correct.
- 7 start – Both possibilities are correct.
- 8 manage – to + infinitive
- 9 agree – to + infinitive
- 10 avoid – Gerund

Task 2

- 1 listening
- 2 doing
- 3 to remember
- 4 cooking
- 5 to buy
- 6 to eat
- 7 to find
- 8 becoming
- 9 to buy
- 10 hugging
- 11 cooking
- 12 do
- 13 eating
- 14 to surf
- 15 to see
- 16 studying
- 17 to wash
- 18 Doing
- 19 to rent
- 20 to be
- 21 to say
- 22 crying
- 23 to answer
- 24 to find

- 25 posting
- 26 travelling

UNIT 2

Ex. 1

- 1 who
- 2 which
- 3 who
- 4 which
- 5 who
- 6 which
- 7 which
- 8 who
- 9 Which
- 10 which
- 11 who
- 12 which
- 13 who
- 14 which
- 15 which
- 16 which
- 17 which
- 18 who
- 19 who
- 20 which

Ex. 2

- 1 which
- 2 (which/that)
- 3 who
- 4 who/that
- 5 (which/that)
- 6 where
- 7 which
- 8 whom
- 9 whose
- 10 where
- 11 who/that
- 12 which/that
- 13 whose
- 14 where (The office in which I work...is also possible)
- 15 which/that

Ex. 3

- 1 The car we bought last week is blue
- 2 The girl we met at the party is a singer

- 3 The bananas George bought are on the table
- 4 The film we watched last night was really scary
- 5 The new words I have to learn are very difficult

Ex. 4

- 1 who
- 3 which
- 7 Which

Ex. 5

- 1 The Grand Canyon, which is over 200 miles long, is one of the wonders of the world.
- 2 Nelson Mandela, who was in prison for 27 years, became President of South Africa.
- 3 John Lennon, who was killed in 1980, was one of the Beatles.
- 4 The Titanic, which sank in 1912, was supposed to be unsinkable.
- 5 Queen Victoria, who came to the throne in 1837, ruled over the British Empire.
- 6 Mars, which is 140 million miles away, is known as the red planet.
- 7 The Berlin Wall, which was built in 1961, stood for 28 years.

Ex. 6

- 1a; 2b; 3b; 4b; 5a; 6b; 7 b; 8a; 9a; 10b

Ex. 7

- 1 This is the book which/that/- I found the information in.
This is the book where I found the information.
- 2 I talked to Susan, whom I didn't recognize.
I didn't recognise Susan,

whom I talk to.

- 3 She hasn't given me back the book she borrowed from me last week.
- 4 Have you seen the biscuits which/that were on the top shelf?
- 5 The woman who/that gave me the application form told me how to fill it out.
- 6 The novel is about a child whose parents die in the jungle
- 7 Charles Chaplin, who was a famous comedian, directed well-known films.
- 8 Tomorrow you are going to meet a girl who is intelligent and pretty, too
- 9 I bought a new CD whose songs are by different country music singers.
- 10 Last week I bought a book which/that was written 300 years ago.
- 11 This is the magazine where I found an article about how young gorillas learn in it.
- 12 I like people who/that are friendly and honest.
- 13 I didn't know the girl whom/who/that/ – I talked to at the bus stop. I didn't know the girl to whom I talked at the bus stop.
- 14 She hasn't given me back the book which/that/ – she borrowed from me last month.
- 15 Have you seen John's mobile phone, which he left it here on Saturday?

Ex 8.

- 1 Fur coats, which are very popular among wealthy women, produce indignation among animal lovers.
- 2 My English friends, who work for the RSPCA, live in Leeds.
My English friends, who live in Leeds, work for the RSPCA.
- 3 Harry, who is very fond of pets, has got a dog, a cat, two hamsters and three budgies.
- 4 My brother, who studied zoology, works in a natural history museum.
- 5 The Tower of London, which is on the River Thames, is one of the most famous buildings in Britain.
- 6 Fiesta, which was written by Ernest Hemingway, is also called The Sun Also Rises.
Fiesta, which is also called The Sun Also Rises, was written by Ernest Hemingway.
- 7 The new tunnel, which will be opened next month, is the safest in Europe.
- 8 Michael, who stayed up until 4 a.m. watching athletics, is still asleep.
- 9 Tina, whose parents were away on business, gave a big party in her house.
- 10 Doris Lessing, who was born in Persia, wrote The Golden Notebook.
Doris Lessing, who wrote The Golden Notebook, was born in Persia.

- 11 The bus, which was full of noisy school children, broke down at the top of the hill.
- 12 His grandparents bought him, who wanted a silver mountain bike, a present.
- 13 Her book, which was published last year, became an instant best-seller.
- 14 A strange old lady, who lives next door, is watching you again.
- 15 I finally bought the shoes which/that were the first ones I tried on.

Ex.9.

- 1 I have three umbrellas. I bought one of them in Paris. That one needs repairing.
The umbrella which I bought in Paris needs repairing.
- 2 I have one colleague. He works extremely hard. He has few friends. My colleague, who works extremely hard, is not very popular.
- 3 I have several aunts. One works in New York. She's getting married. My aunt who works in New York is getting married.
- 4 Peter made some sandwiches. They have all been eaten. You made some too. Your sandwiches have not been eaten.
The sandwiches which Peter made have all been eaten.

- 5 There was only one park in this town. Someone has built over it. We used to play in the park when we were children. The local park, where we played as children, has been built over.
- 6 One of my French teachers helps me with my homework. The other one lives too far away. The French teacher whose house is near mine helps me with my homework.
- 7 You met one of my cousins last summer, the one from America. He's coming to stay again. My American cousin, who you met last summer, is coming to stay again.
- 8 There were a lot of candidates in the presidential election. Three of them were women. The winner was one of them. She had campaigned for better housing conditions. The woman who led the campaign for better housing conditions has been elected President.
- 9 Only my boyfriend sent me flowers, but I had some other presents, including a vase. I put the flowers in the vase. The flowers which my boyfriend sent look beautiful in my new vase.
- 10 I took two cameras away with me. You lent me one of them. That's the one that got broken.

The camera which you lent me has been broken.

Ex.10.

- 1 Robert's parents, who are both retired, now live in Spain.
- 2 The people who live next door helped us to move the furniture.
- 3 Have you still got the money that I gave you?
- 4 Sidney, which has a population of more than three million, is Australia's largest city.
- 5 Peter's sister, who I've known for years, is a very nice person.
- 6 We saw Pat last night with that man who works in the library.
- 7 The chair, which was broken, has now been repaired.
- 8 Maria who has only been in Britain for a few weeks speaks excellent English.
- 9 Mr and Mrs Morris, who we went on holiday with, live in Bristol.
- 10 This is the house where we've lived for the last ten years.
- 11 My new flat, which you visited yesterday, is bigger than the old one.
- 12 Megan is going to Greece which is her favourite holiday spot.
- 13 The member of Parliament who visited our neighbourhood is in favour of new measures against violence.
- 14 Last week I visited aunt Mary who invited me to stay with her for

sometime.

- 15 The red book on the shelf, which is said to be really valuable, is an old book.

Ex. 11.

- 1 We stopped to help a man whose car had broken down.
- 2 It's a new kind of car which / that doesn't use petrol.
- 3 My new house, which has a large garden, is what I had always wanted.
- 4 John, who works in the office next to mine, has decided to ask for an early retirement.
- 5 I like restaurants where they don't play music.
- 6 At the party I met a girl whose father is a millionaire.
- 7 She's the person who / that won the competition.
- 8 George Street, where I usually park, has been closed to traffic.
- 9 My father died in 2001, when there was a terrorist attack.
- 10 The Cavern, where the Beatles first played, is one of the most visited places in Liverpool.
- 11 I complained to the man whose dog is always barking.
- 12 Our teacher, whose parents are Greek, can speak four languages.
- 13 Jeremy wants to go to Egypt, where he can study the pyramids.

- 14 Freddy Mercury, who died from AIDS, was the lead singer of Queen.
- 15 Anna went to the cemetery where Shakespeare is buried.
- 16 Tony has a computer program which / that translates Spanish to English.
- 17 The student (who / that) you were talking to didn't pass the exam.
- 18 John, whose father works in China, has decided to go to Beijing.
- 19 Take a look at this jacket (which / that) I bought this morning.
- 20 I always go to Greece in winter, when it is warmer than in Britain.
- 21 Mr Smith, whose car was hit by a lorry, is my teacher.
- 22 Charlie Chaplin, who was a star of silent films, died in 1977.
- 23 The student (who / that) I wanted to see was ill.
- 24 We visited the museum which / that has a new exhibition of dinosaurs.
- 25 We have a photograph of the mountain (which / that) we climbed in 12 hours.
- 26 I met a Nepalese tourist who lives in Kathmandu.
- 27 The palace which is in the centre of town is 500 years old.
- 28 Moira lost the keys which were in her bag.
- 29 Are you the driver whose car is parked outside?
- 30 The UK is one of the few

- places where you can drive when you are 17.
- 31 My friend, who was here last night, gave me a CD.
 - 32 Waterloo is a village in Belgium where there was a big battle.

Ex.12.

- 1 who
- 2 which
- 3 what
- 4 who
- 5 which
- 6 that
- 7 that
- 8 which
- 9 whose
- 10 who
- 11 which
- 12 which
- 13 when
- 14 when
- 15 where
- 16 when
- 17 where

Ex.13.

Last year we spent our holiday in Scotland, which is in the north of Great Britain. The people who live in Scotland are called Scots. We first went to Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland. Arthur Conan Doyle, who was born in Edinburgh, wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories. The lake which/that/- we visited is in the Highlands. Loch Ness, which people know for its friendly monster, is 37 km long. An old man who/that/- we met told us that he had seen Nessie. We then travelled to a mountain which/that is near the town of Fort William. The mountain, which

is the highest mountain in Great Britain, is called Ben Nevis. The postcard which/that/- I sent you was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.

Ex.14.

- 1 A monk is a man who/that has devoted his life to God.
- 2 I have one black cat whose name is Blacky.
- 3 A herbivore is an animal which feeds upon vegetation.
- 4 Carol, who is only 9 years old, plays the piano brilliantly.
- 5 Sydney, which is not the capital of Australia, is the largest Australian city.
- 6 We ordered a book which/that was very expensive.
- 7 The paint on the bench which/that/ — you are sitting on is still wet.
- 8 The photographer could not develop the pictures which/that/ - I had taken in Australia.
- 9 One of the bins which/that/ — you haven't emptied for 3 weeks smells awful.
- 10 They are singing a song which/that/ — I don't know.
- 11 The city, which is usually crowded with people, seems to be abandoned.
- 12 We cannot accept the offer which/that/ — you made.
- 13 A woman who/that assists other women in childbirth is a midwife.
- 14 The police arrested three

youngsters who/that had committed criminal offences.

- 15 Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web, which has become an essential part of our lives.

PROGRESS TEST – 2

- 1 Thank you very much for the present which/that/ - you sent me.
- 2 She was dancing with a student who/that had a slight limp.
The student who/that/ — she was dancing with had a slight limp.
- 3 I am looking after some children who/that are terribly spoilt.
The children which/that/ — I am looking after are terribly spoilt.
- 4 The bed I sleep on has no mattress.
- 5 Romeo and Juliet were lovers whose parents hated each other.
- 6 There wasn't any directory in the telephone box from which I was phoning.
There wasn't any directory in the telephone box which/that/ — I was phoning from.
- 7 This is Mrs. Jones, whose son won the championship last year.
- 8 The chair which/that/ — I was sitting in suddenly collapsed.
- 9 Mr. Smith, whom/who I had come especially to see, said he was too busy to speak to me.

10 I had come to see the man who/that was sitting at the desk.

- 11 I missed the train which/that/ — I usually catch. And I had to travel on the next, which was a slow one.
- 12 His girl friend, whom he trusted absolutely, turned out to be an enemy spy.
- 13 A man who/that didn't know the way, was driving the car with bad brakes, where we were.
- 14 This is the story of a man whose wife suddenly loses her memory.
- 15 We'll have to get across the frontier, which will be difficult.
- 16 A man brought in a small girl whose hands had been cut with flying glass.
- 17 The car crashed into a queue of people, four of whom were killed.
- 18 The roads were crowded with refugees, many of whom were wounded.
- 19 The man who/that/ — I was waiting for didn't turn up.
- 20 Tom came to the party in patched jeans, which surprised the other guests, most of whom were wearing evening dress.
- 21 The firm which/that/ - I work for is sending me to York.
- 22 The Smiths, whose house had been destroyed in the explosion, were

given rooms in the hotel.

- 23 I saw several houses, most of which were quite unsuitable.
- 24 He wanted to come at 2 a.m., which didn't suit me at all
- 25 This is a story of a group of boys whose plane crashed on an uninhabited island.
- 26 The string which/that/- they tie up parcels is so weak that the parcel usually comes to pieces before you get it home.
- 27 He introduced me to his students, most of them were from abroad.
- 28 He expected me to pay £2 for 12 eggs, four of which were broken.
- 29 He spoke in French to these people, who didn't know French.
- 30 The boy whom/who/ that/ — Peter share a flat with was a philosophy student.
Peter shared a flat with a boy who/that was a philosophy student.
- 31 They gave me four very bad tires, one of which burst before I had driven four miles.
- 32 She climbed to the top of the monument to see the wonderful view which/that she had been told about.
- 33 I was given this address by a man whom/who/ that/- I met on a train.
- 34 The bar which/that I was telephoning from was so noisy that I couldn't hear

the person at the other end of the line.

- 35 The man who/that answered the phone said Tom was out.
- 36 The horse which/that/. I was on kept stopping to eat grass, which annoyed the riding instructor.

UNIT 3

Ex. 1

P = 1, 3, 6, 9

Ex. 2 A

Books are made on big machines. First, the writer puts words and pictures on a computer. These are sent to a publisher, a company that makes and sells books. There the text is carefully checked. This text is passed on to a printer who puts the words on paper. This is done by different methods. Which method is used? That depends. Some books are printed like newspapers on huge rolls of paper. The printer makes these books quite cheaply, but in large numbers. The pages of the book are cut by machine and are sorted into the correct order. Then the cover is put on. Now the publishers sell the book to bookshops and readers.

Ex. 2 B

- 1 First, words and pictures are put on a computer.
- 2 The words are put on paper by a printer.
- 3 These books are made quite cheaply, but in large numbers by the printer.
- 4 The book is sold to book-

shops and readers by the publishers.

Ex. 3

- 1 is bought
- 2 are washed
- 3 are fed
- 4 is prepared
- 5 is cleaned
- 6 are paid
- 7 are trimmed
- 8 is set
- 9 are watered
- 10 is done
- 11 are driven

Ex. 4

- 1 Breakfast is served in Pierrot's Restaurant between 7 and 9:30 am.
- 2 Dinner is served in Main Restaurant at 8-10 pm.
- 3 Newspapers are sold at the Reception Desk.
- 4 Telephone calls can be made at the Reception Desk.
- 5 Rooms are cleaned by Maid Service daily.
- 6 Hot water is supplied 24 hours a day.
- 7 Films are shown at Hotel Cinema every night at 10 pm.

Ex. 5

- 1 Flowers are gathered by her.
- 2 The poor helped by him.
- 3 Your word is not kept by you.
- 4 When do you eat your breakfast?
- 5 Is meat eaten by you?
- 6 Why are lies told by him?
- 7 Who is wanted by you?
- 8 Good news is expected by you.
- 9 Toys and dolls are liked by children.

- 10 How are your clothes washed by you?
- 11 Where is her money kept by her?
- 12 Which pen do you like?
- 13 By whom are you taught?
- 14 His juniors are not punished by this officer.
- 15 I learn a lesson.
- 16 The postman delivers letters.
- 17 The match is won by our team.
- 18 The novel is read by Tom in a day.
- 19 A song is sung by Jenny.

Ex. 6

- 1 was killed
- 2 was dragged
- 3 was bitten
- 4 be taken
- 5 were closed
- 6 were killed
- 7 was pulled
- 8 was found
- 9 wasn't discovered
- 10 was attacked
- 11 was killed
- 12 are registered

Ex. 7

- 1 The first gramophone was invented by Edison.
- 2 All the milk was drunk by the cat.
- 3 I was not expected by them.
- 4 Was a noise made by you?
- 5 They were not beaten by the teacher.
- 6 The prize was not won by them.
- 7 My bike was stolen by a thief.
- 8 The home was cleaned by Alec.
- 9 A letter was written by

- Jenny.
- 10 When was his home task done by him?
 - 11 Where was the diary found by you?
 - 12 Which picture was seen by you last night?

Ex. 8

- 1 was killed
- 2 is ... cut
- 3 were ... built
- 4 are ... locked
- 5 Were ... grown
- 6 was given
- 7 is ... driven
- 8 was explained
- 9 was ... sent
- 10 are ... taught

Ex. 9

- 1 was written
- 2 was given
- 3 were seen
- 4 was brought
- 5 were saved
- 6 was understood
- 7 were filed
- 8 was stolen
- 9 were known
- 10 was bitten
- 11 was built

Ex. 10

- 1 Ms Sullivanteaches grammar.
- 2 The teacherpraisedhim.
- 3 The firementookthe injured to the hospital.
- 4 An earthquakedestroyedthe town.
- 5 The boy's workpleasedthe teacher.
- 6 The firedamagedthe building.
- 7 Whotaughtyou French?
- 8 Spectatorsthrongedthe streets.
- 9 The windblew downthe trees.

- 10 The policecaughtthe thieves.
- 11 Alicepostedthe letter.
- 12 The hostessreceivedus.
- 13 They/somebodykilledthe snake with a stick.
- 14 The peoplewelcomedthe minister.
- 15 Theyfoundhim guilty of murder.
- 16 John Mathewsbuiltthis house in 1991

Ex. 11

- 1 is late ... we'll walk
- 2 she'll call ... she has
- 3 I'll buy
- 4 I'll go
- 5 is ... we'll find
- 6 doesn't come
- 7 are
- 8 I'll ask ... I see
- 9 I'll go ... I can
- 10 I have to ... I'll complain
- 11 he sees ... he'll be
- 12 will be
- 13 it snows ... we'll go
- 14 I'll lend ... they ask
- 15 you visit ... you'll see

Ex. 12

- 1 study / will pass
- 2 shines / will walk
- 3 has / will see
- 4 come / will be
- 5 earns / will fly
- 6 travel / will visit
- 7 wear / will slip
- 8 forgets / will give
- 9 go / will listen
- 10 wait / will ask
- 11 rains / will not go
- 12 does not read / will not pass
- 13 do not argue / will lend
- 14 take / will not arrive
- 15 does not buy / will be
- 16 does not tidy up / will not help

- 17 do not play / will not come
- 18 eat / will not lose
- 19 do not make / will not love
- 20 do not hurry / will not catch

Ex. 14

- 1 when
- 2 unless
- 3 if / when
- 4 inless
- 5 if
- 6 when
- 7 if
- 8 unless
- 9 when
- 10 if
- 11 unless
- 12 when
- 13 if
- 14 unless
- 15 when

Ex. 15

- 1 a; 2 a; 3b; 4b; 5a; 6b; 7b; 8a

Ex. 16

- 1 Will we have
- 2 sell
- 3 does not (doesn't) get
- 4 give
- 5 will you let
- 6 try
- 7 support
- 8 have
- 9 does not (doesn't) stop
- 10 will not (won't) be

PROGRESS TEST – 3

Task 1

- 1 My car was damaged last night.
- 2 This computer is made in the USA.
- 3 The machines are made in Scotland.
- 4 The President was killed last night.
- 5 The money is changed

- into dollars at the bank.
- 6 The parcel was posted yesterday.
 - 7 Cheese is made from milk.
 - 8 The children were given some food.
 - 9 The house is painted every year.
 - 10 Several people were hurt in an accident last night.

Task 2

- 1 go / will go
- 2 get / will be
- 3 don't see / see
- 4 comes / will be
- 5 wait / will be
- 6 go / will go
- 7 doesn't improve / won't have
- 8 will go / are
- 9 don't go / will be
- 10 eat / will feel
- 11 will stay / gets
- 12 don't want / will cook
- 13 will come / want
- 14 won't get / doesn't pass
- 15 will buy / have
- 16 will cook / go
- 17 will go / have
- 18 will be / don't hurry
- 19 will take / rains
- 20 won't go / don't come

UNIT 4

Ex. 1

- 1 is
- 2 aren't
- 3 does
- 4 Do
- 5 don't
- 6 are
- 7 doesn't
- 8 isn't

Ex. 2

- 1 having
- 2 is
- 3 do

- 4 sitting
- 5 don't
- 6 doesn't
- 7 go
- 8 being
- 9 get
- 10 gets
- 11 means
- 12 always
- 13 costing

Ex. 4

- 1 died
- 2 were
- 3 started
- 4 saw
- 5 called
- 6 tried
- 7 was
- 8 arrived
- 9 fought
- 10 brought
- 11 entered
- 12 found

Ex. 5

- 1 Did you have
- 2 We didn't try
- 3 did you see
- 4 I didn't know
- 5 did you go
- 6 I didn't like
- 7 did Sarah enjoy
- 8 I didn't want

Ex. 6

- 1 When he was carrying a suitcase, he dropped it on his foot.
- 2 He broke his leg when he was skiing.
- 3 He sat down on a chair while I was painting it.
- 4 As he was running for a bus, he collided with a lamppost.
- 5 His hair caught fire when he was cooking chips.
- 6 When he was holding a beautiful vase, he sud-

- denly dropped it.
- 7 He was sitting in the garden when a wasp stung him on the nose.

Ex. 7

- 1 went
- 2 I was watching
- 3 We lost
- 4 it came
- 5 was coming
- 6 went
- 7 fell
- 8 were playing
- 9 I was working
- 10 I lost
- 11 I got
- 12 did

Ex. 8

- 1 Vicky was having a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang.
- 2 When Andrew saw the question, he knew the answer immediately.³ The train was waiting when we arrived at the station.
- 4 I was reading a library book when I found a J10 note in it.
- 5 Sarah had an electric shock when she touched the wire.
- 6 When the doors opened, the crowd rushed in.
- 7 When the campers woke, they saw that the sun was shining.

Ex. 9

- 1 The spacecraft had lights on it.
- 2 I was wearing my old coat.
- 3 We were (both) on holiday.
- 4 I didn't make a mistake.
- 5 The boys were playing (a

- game of) cards.
- 6 I didn't know about the change of plan.
 - 7 My friend won the competition.
 - 8 Did the Romans build this wall?

Ex. 10

- 1 Have you ever flown
- 2 Have you already forgotten
- 3 gave
- 4 's gone
- 5 Did your mouth hurt
- 6 kept
- 7 've known
- 8 've learnt/learned
- 9 've already lent
- 10 let
- 11 've already made
- 12 Have you paid
- 13 put
- 14 's read
- 15 ran

Ex. 11

- 1 've already seen
- 2 've just sold
- 3 sent
- 4 shut
- 5 sang
- 6 slept
- 7 Have you spoken
- 8 've already spent
- 9 stood
- 10 Haven't you taken
- 11 has just told
- 12 threw
- 13 understood
- 14 wore
- 15 've already written

Ex. 12

A: 1b; 2b; 3a; 4b

B:

- 1 She'd just been on holiday
- 2 The train had just gone.
- 3 The rain had stopped.

- 4 I'd/I had forgotten my ticket.
- 5 They'd/They had stolen it a week before.
- 6 I hadn't seen her for ages.
- 7 I'd/I had just cleaned it.
- 8 I'd/I had already eaten my sandwiches.

Ex. 13

- 3 had left
- 4 've/have finished
- 5 Ve/have eaten
- 6 'd/had ordered
- 7 've/have made
- 8 had told
- 9 'd had/had had
- 10 's/has started
- 11 've/have turned
- 12 'd/had made

Ex. 14

1a; 2a; 3a; 4b; 5a

Ex. 15

- 1 happened
- 2 had decided
- 3 We were waiting
- 4 I realized
- 5 I'd/I had forgotten
- 6 It was
- 7 I hurried
- 8 rang
- 9 They were working
- 10 heard
- 11 They found
- 12 drove
- 13 I met
- 14 We had
- 15 I'd/I had said
- 16 I ran
- 17 I got
- 18 were sitting
- 19 they saw
- 20 started

Ex. 16

- 1 I'm seeing them on Saturday.
- 2 They're coming here in

- three weeks.
- 3 I'm meeting John at three o'clock.
- 4 What are you doing on Friday night?
- 5 I'm going to the disco on Saturday evening.
- 6 We're going back to the States in/for three years.
- 7 They are going on holiday in two days' time.
- 8 I'm not coming home on Friday.
- 9 Are you working late tomorrow night?
- 10 We are not going to school next week.
- 11 He's coming to see you tomorrow.
- 12 Mr and Mrs Green are going away in/for three weeks.
- 13 We're having a party on Saturday.
- 14 I'm seeing her again next week.
- 15 Are you playing football this week?

Ex. 17

- 1 are you going to
- 2 They aren't going to
- 3 are you going to
- 4 I'm not going to
- 5 Are we going to
- 6 She's going to
- 7 Is the machine going to
- 8 Are your parents going to
- 9 They're going to
- 10 I'm not going to

Ex. 18

- 1 We're going to stay/We're staying at home tonight.
- 2 It's going to rain tomorrow.
- 3 We are going to eat/

- We're eating at a restaurant tonight.
- 4 They're going to drive/ They're driving to Manchester tomorrow morning.
 - 5 I'm going to brush my teeth, have a wash, and go to bed.
 - 6 You're going to break it!
 - 7 My parents are staying/ going to stay with us for the weekend.
 - 8 Who's going to tell him the news?
 - 9 We are going to miss the train!
 - 10 How many people are arriving/going to arrive today?
 - 11 They're going to see/ They're seeing Nick at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
 - 12 I'm going to the sea-side next weekend.
 - 13 Who's coming to John's party later?
 - 14 Bring your hat and gloves — it's going to get cold later tonight.
 - 15 Mary's going to fly/ Mary's flying to Barbados next Tuesday.
 - 16 Our friends are going to meet/ Our friends are meeting us before the concert.
 - 17 We're moving/ We're going to move into our new house next month.

Ex. 19

- 1 he won't be late.
- 2 Shall I open the window
- 3 How long will the journey take?
- 4 she'll be in London
- 5 John will phone your office

- 6 Will there be a lot of people
- 7 What time will the race start?
- 8 He'll never agree
- 9 You'll never see your money
- 10 Shall I phone the doctor?
- 11 I'll pay for the damage
- 12 Will you be at home
- 13 The company won't give you
- 14 You'll hurt yourself!
- 15 There won't be any newspapers

Ex. 20

- 1 'm going to see
- 2 'm going to get
- 3 'll get
- 4 're all going to meet
- 5 'll meet
- 6 'll be
- 7 'll pay
- 8 Are you going to eat
- 9 shall we go
- 10 'll phone
- 11 'll book
- 12 'll see

Ex. 21

- 1 I'm/ I am going to have a rest.
- 2 (The) term starts on 6 September.
- 3 There will be a world war in five years' time.
- 4 Judy and I are/ We're playing tennis tomorrow.
- 5 Prices will probably fall. (Also possible: Prices are probably going to fall.)
- 6 The car is/ We're going to crash!

Ex. 22

- 1 English is not spoken in this shop.
- 2 Dennis was asked a question by Kevin.
- 3 The house was built last year.

- 4 He is given a box.
- 5 He will be looked after by Max.
- 6 A big steak was brought to Fred.
- 7 Our bungalow was broken into last Friday.
- 8 We were told a joke by the teacher.
- 9 Doris will be met at the station.
- 10 I have not been sent the file.

PROGRESS TEST – 4

Task 1

- 1 b have known
- 2 b cleaned
- 3 a worked
- 4 c saw — were just talking
- 5 b have they moved
- 6 a was riding — bit
- 7 c bit — fell off
- 8 a had come
- 9 a has he washed
- 10 c had sprained
- 11 b was shining — were lying
- 12 b have arrived — have you been

Task 2

- 1 will
- 2 is going
- 3 will
- 4 am seeing
- 5 won't
- 6 will
- 7 will
- 8 is
- 9 is getting
- 10 are meeting
- 11 will
- 12 are getting

Task 3

- 1 We are taught grammar by Ms Sullivan.
- 2 He was praised by the

- teacher.
- 3 The injured were taken to the hospital by the firemen.
 - 4 The town was destroyed by an earthquake.
 - 5 The teacher was pleased with the boy's work.
 - 6 The building was damaged by the fire.
 - 7 The streets were thronged with spectators.
 - 8 The trees were blown down by the wind.
 - 9 The thieves were caught by the police.
 - 10 The letter was posted by Alice.
 - 11 The snake was killed with a stick.
 - 12 The minister was welcomed by the people.

FINAL TEST

Task 1

- 1b, 2b, 3a, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8b, 9b, 10a, 11b; 12a

Task 2

- 1 They called a lawyer who lived nearby.
- 2 I sent an email to my brother who lives in Australia.

- 3 The customer liked the waitress who was very friendly.
- 4 We broke the computer that belonged to my father.
- 5 She loves books that have happy endings.
- 6 They live in a city that is in the north of England.
- 7 The girl who is from India works in a bank.
- 8 My sister who lives in Australia has three children.
- 9 The money that belongs to John is in the kitchen.
- 10 The table that was my grandmother's got broken.
- 11 The fruit that isn't fresh is on the table.
- 12 The man I met on the train gave me this address.

Task 3

- 1 was
- 2 are seen
- 3 became, created
- 4 didn't draw
- 5 were drawn
- 6 was given
- 7 moved

- 8 lived
- 9 died
- 10 are created
- 11 are moving
- 12 look

Task 4

- 1 shines, will play
- 2 will walk, misses
- 3 am, will rent
- 4 will phone, texts
- 5 answers, will get
- 6 will be, turn
- 7 will look, keep
- 8 surf, will find
- 9 listen, can / will write
- 10 take, will /should arrive
- 11 aren't, won't get
- 12 will / can lend, needs

Task 5

- 1 came
- 2 wanted, had broken
- 3 rang, had found
- 4 was repairing, was watching
- 5 realised, were showing
- 6 said, had crashed
- 7 was listening, had happened, knocked
- 8 opened, saw
- 9 asked
- 10 turned, was, had rolled
- 11 had forgotten
- 12 said, had forgotten

CONTENTS

UNIT 1 WHO ARE YOU?	3
The Gerund	3
The Gerund or the Infinitive?	12
<i>Progress Test 1</i>	19
UNIT 2 WHAT'S YOUR CHOICE?	22
Relative Clauses.....	22
<i>Progress Test 2</i>	39
UNIT 3 WHAT'S YOUR KNOWLEDGE?	44
The Passive.....	44
The First Conditional	53
<i>Progress Test 3</i>	58
UNIT 4 WHY NOT TAKE A CLOSER LOOK?	61
Present Tenses.....	61
Past Tenses	62
Expressing Future	74
Revision of the Passive Voice	80
<i>Progress Test 4</i>	82
FINAL TEST	85
KEY	90