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New ENGLISH FILE

**Grammar Checker
for Advanced**

This Grammar Checker:

- revises the grammar from
New English File Upper-intermediate
- includes full grammar tables and
revision exercises
- prepares students for *New English File
Advanced*

OXFORD

1A question formation

- 1 Can you drive? Why are you crying?
- 2 Where do you live? Did you go out last night?
- 3 Why didn't you like the film? Isn't this a beautiful place?
- 4 What are they talking about? Where is she from?
- 5 Who lives in this house? How many people came to the party?
- 6 Could you tell me where this bus goes?
Do you know if he's coming?

- 1 To make questions with modal verbs and with tenses where there is an auxiliary verb (*be*, *have*, etc.) invert the subject and the modal / auxiliary verb.
- 2 With the present and past simple, add *do* / *does* or *did* before the subject.
- 3 We often use negative questions to show surprise or when you expect somebody to agree with you.

- 4 If a verb is followed by a preposition, the preposition comes at the end of the question, e.g. *What are you talking about?* NOT *About what are you talking?*
 - We often just use the question word and the preposition, e.g. A *I'm thinking.* B *What about?*
- 5 When *who* / *what* / *which*, etc. is the **subject** of the question, don't use *do* / *did*, e.g. *Who wrote this?* NOT *Who did write this?*
- 6 Use indirect questions when you want to ask a question in a more polite way.
 - *Where does she live?* (direct) *Could you tell me where she lives?* (indirect)
 - In indirect questions the order is subject + verb.
Can you tell me where it is? NOT *Can you tell me where is it?*
 - Don't use *do* / *did* in the second part of the question. *Do you know where he lives?* NOT *does live.*
 - You can use *if* or *whether* after *Can you tell me*, *Do you know*, etc., e.g. *Can you tell me if / whether he's at home?*

1B auxiliary verbs

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A Do you speak French? | B Yes, I do. Quite well. |
| 2 I like dogs, but my husband doesn't. Jim's coming, but Anna isn't. | |
| 3 A I loved the film. | B So did I. |
| A I haven't finished yet. | B Neither have I. |
| He's a doctor and so is his wife. | |
| 4 A I went to a psychic yesterday. | B Did you? |
| A I'll make the dinner. | B Will you? That's great! |
| 5 A You didn't lock the door! | B I did lock it, I promise. |
| A Silvia isn't coming. | B She is coming. I've just spoken to her. |
| 6 You won't forget, will you? Your wife can speak Italian, can't she? | |

Use auxiliary verbs (*do*, *have*, etc.) or modal verbs (*can*, *must*, etc.):

- 1 in short answers, instead of answering just *Yes* / *No*.
- 2 to avoid repeating the main verb / verb phrase, e.g. *I like dogs but my husband doesn't* (like dogs).
- 3 with *so* and *neither* to say that something is the same. Use *so* + auxiliary + subject with a positive verb, and *neither* (or *nor*) + auxiliary + subject with a negative verb.

- 4 to make 'echo questions', to show interest.
- 5 to show emphasis in a positive sentence. With the present / past simple, add *do* / *does* / *did* before the main verb. With other auxiliaries stress the auxiliary verb.
- 6 to make question tags. Use a positive question tag with a negative verb and a negative question tag with a positive verb.
 - Question tags are often used simply to ask another person to agree with you, e.g. *It's a nice day, isn't it?* In this case the question tag is said with falling intonation, i.e. the voice goes down.
 - Question tags can also be used to check something you think is true, e.g. *She's a painter, isn't she?* In this case the question tag is said with rising intonation, as in a normal yes / no question.

1C present perfect (simple and continuous)

present perfect simple: have / has + past participle

- 1 I've been to Australia. Have you ever broken your leg?
- 2 We've just phoned the doctor.
I've already finished my lunch.
- 3 It's the best book I've ever read.
It's the first time we've done this.
- 4 My sister's had a baby! Look, I've cut my finger.
- 5 I've known her since I was a child.
She's had the job for six months.
- 6 How many of his books have you read?
She's been out twice this week.

Use the present perfect simple:

- 1 to talk about past experiences when you don't say when something happened.
- 2 with *already*, *just*, and *yet*.
- 3 with superlatives and *the first*, *second*, *last time*, etc.
- 4 for finished actions (no time is specified) which are connected in some way with the present.
- 5 with *How long?* and *for* / *since* with **non-action** verbs (= verbs not usually used in the continuous form, e.g. *be*, *have*, *know*, *like*, etc.) to say that something started in the past and is still true now.
- 6 when we say / ask *how much* / *many* we have done or *how often* we have done something up to now.

present perfect continuous: have / has + been + verb + -ing

- 1 How long have you been feeling like this? I've been working here for two months.
- 2 I haven't been sleeping well recently. It's been raining on and off all day.
- 3 I've been shopping all morning. I'm exhausted.
A Take your shoes off. They're filthy.
B Yes, I know. I've been working in the garden.

Use the present perfect continuous:

- 1 with *How long?* and *for* / *since* with **action** verbs to say that an action started in the past and is still happening now.
- 2 for repeated actions, especially with a time expression, e.g. *all day*, *recently*.
- 3 for continuous actions which have just finished (but which have present results).

present perfect simple or continuous?

- 1 We've lived / We've been living in this town since 1980.
We've been living in a rented flat for the last two months.
- 2 We've painted the kitchen. We've been painting the kitchen.

- 1 With *How long...?* and *for* / *since* you can often use the present perfect simple or continuous. However, we often prefer the present perfect continuous for shorter, more temporary actions.
- 2 The present perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an action (= the painting is finished). The present perfect continuous emphasizes the continuation of an action (= the painting is probably not finished).

1A

a Order the words to make questions.

friend known long best have How you your
How long have you known your best friend?

- 1 you emails send ever Do
- 2 theatre the was time you to the When last went
- 3 if Could supermarket here you a me near tell is there
- 4 lunch usually Who the cooks
- 5 out do going Who like you with
- 6 in don't evenings you What doing the like
- 7 jacket to would What you kind like buy of
- 8 you time film know finishes Do what the

b Complete the questions.

- Where did you go on holiday last year? (you / go)
- 1 How often _____ pizza? (you / eat)
 - 2 Who _____ *Great Expectations*? (write)
 - 3 Could you tell me how much _____? (one ticket / cost)
 - 4 What _____ after I left? (happen)
 - 5 _____ your trip to Rome last weekend? (you / enjoy)
 - 6 What kind of music _____? (Steve / usually listen to)
 - 7 Who _____ Mia's mobile phone? (steal)
 - 8 Do you know when _____? (the post office / close)
 - 9 Where _____ your sister tonight? (you / meet)
 - 10 Can you tell me where _____? (she / live)

1B

a Complete the mini-dialogues with an auxiliary verb.

- A You didn't remember to buy coffee.
B I did. It's in the cupboard.
- 1 A It's hot today, _____ it? B Yes, it's boiling.
 - 2 A So you didn't go to the lecture?
B I _____ go to the lecture, but I left early.
 - 3 A What did you think of the performance?
B Tom liked it, but I _____. I thought it was awful.
 - 4 A I wouldn't want to be a millionaire.
B Neither _____ I.
 - 5 A David doesn't like me.
B He _____ like you. He thinks you're very nice.
 - 6 A Helen has had a baby.
B _____ she? I didn't know she was pregnant!
 - 7 A Will your brother be at the party?
B No, he _____. He's away this week.
 - 8 A I can't come tomorrow. B _____ you? Why not?

b Complete the conversation with auxiliary verbs.

- A You're Tom's sister, aren't you?
B Yes, I ¹ _____.
A This is a rubbish club, ² _____ it?
B It ³ _____ okay. I quite like the music.
A ⁴ _____ you? I hate it!
B Oh! ⁵ _____ you been here before?
A Yes I ⁶ _____. It was better when I came.
I ⁷ _____ heard this DJ before.
B Neither ⁸ _____ I.
A So ⁹ _____ you go out a lot then?
B Quite a lot, but I ¹⁰ _____ go to places like this.
A No, I ¹¹ _____ usually, either.
B I'd love a drink.
A So ¹² _____ I. Where's the bar?

1C

a Circle the correct form of the verb. Tick (✓) if both are correct.

Have you ever tried / *been trying* caviar?

- 1 *He's lived* / *He's been living* here for two years.
- 2 Your mother *has phoned* / *has been phoning* you three times already today!
- 3 The kids are exhausted because *they've run* / *they've been running* around all day.
- 4 *She hasn't seen* / *She hasn't been seeing* the new Harry Potter film yet.
- 5 *I've never met* / *I've never been meeting* his girlfriend, have you?
- 6 *We've learned* / *We've been learning* English all our lives.
- 7 *I've tidied* / *I've been tidying* the shed all afternoon. I've nearly finished.
- 8 She'll be here soon. *She's just left* / *She's just been leaving* home.
- 9 How long *have you had* / *have you been having* your computer?
- 10 Oh no! Someone *has left* / *has been leaving* the window open.

b Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous.

- I've bought a new car. Do you like it? (buy)
- 1 We _____ Dave and Julia for years. (know)
 - 2 You look tired. _____ properly? (you / sleep)
 - 3 Rose _____ her chores so she can't go out. (not do)
 - 4 Did you know _____? They live in New York now. (they / move)
 - 5 How long _____ together? About a year? (Daisy and Adam / live)
 - 6 I _____ time to make lunch. Shall we go to a restaurant? (not have)
 - 7 We _____ for so long! Do you think we're lost? (walk)
 - 8 _____ my biscuits? There aren't many left! (you / eat)

2A adjectives as nouns, adjective order

nationalities

- 1 **The English** are famous for drinking tea. **The Dutch** make wonderful cheeses. **The Chinese** invented paper.
- 2 **The Argentinians** invented the tango. **The Greeks** are very extrovert.
- 3 **The Turks** drink a lot of coffee. **The Poles** play a lot of basketball.

- 1 You can use *the* with the nationality adjectives which end in *-sh*, *-ch*, *-ss*, or *-ese*. Don't add *s* to these words, or use them without *the*.
- 2 Nationality words which end in *-an* and a few others, e.g. *Greek* and *Thai*, are both adjectives and nouns. To talk about the people from that country use a plural noun ending in *-s*.
- 3 Some nationalities have a special noun for the people which is different from the adjective, e.g. *Polish* = adjective, *Pole* = noun. To talk about the people you can either use *the* + adjective or *the* + plural noun, e.g. *the Polish* or *the Poles*.

▲ With any nationality, you can also use the adjective + *people*, e.g. *French people*.

▲ To talk about one person from a country you can't use *a* / *an* + adjective alone:

- 1 *a Japanese man / woman / person, an Englishman / Englishwoman / English person*, NOT *a Japanese, an English*, etc.
- 2 *an Italian, a Greek*, etc.
- 3 *a Turk, a Pole*, etc.

specific groups of people

The poor are getting poorer and **the rich** are getting richer.
The government needs to create more jobs for **the unemployed**.

- You can use *the* + some adjectives to talk about specific groups in society, e.g. *the young, the blind, the homeless, the old, the elderly, the sick*. These expressions are always plural.
one, ones

A Which one would you like? **B The red one**, please.
Two ice creams, please. **Big ones**.

- When we don't want to repeat a noun after an adjective because it is already clear what we are talking about, we use the adjective + *one* (singular) or + *ones* (plural).

adjective order

We've got a **lovely old cottage** just outside Bath.
She has **long fair hair**.

I bought a **beautiful Italian leather belt**.

- You can put more than one adjective before a noun (often two and occasionally three). These adjectives go in a particular order, e.g. NOT *an old lovely cottage*.
- Opinion adjectives, e.g. *beautiful, nice, lovely*, usually go before fact adjectives, e.g. *big, old, round*.
- If there is more than one fact adjective, they go in this order:

size	age	shape / style	colour / pattern	nationality	material	noun
<i>big</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>pink, striped</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>silk</i>	<i>scarf</i>

2B narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous

narrative tenses

- 1 We **arrived** at the airport and **checked in**.
- 2 We **were having dinner** when the plane hit some turbulence.
- 3 When we arrived at the airport, we suddenly realized that **we had left** one of the suitcases in the taxi.
- 4 **We'd been flying** for about two hours when the captain told us to fasten our seat belts because we were flying into some very bad weather.

- 1 Use the **past simple** to talk about consecutive actions in the past, i.e. for the main events in a story.
- 2 Use the **past continuous** (*was / were + verb + -ing*) to describe a longer continuous past action, which was in progress when another action happened.
- 3 Use the **past perfect** (*had + past participle*) to talk about the 'earlier past', i.e. things which happened before the main event(s).
- 4 Use the **past perfect continuous** (*had been + verb + -ing*) to talk about a longer continuous action that was going on before the main events happened. Non-action verbs are not normally used in the past continuous or the past perfect continuous.

past perfect simple or continuous?

She was crying because **she'd been reading** a very sad book.

She didn't want to see the film, because **she'd read** the book.

The past perfect continuous emphasizes the continuation of an activity. The past perfect simple emphasizes the completion of an activity.

2C adverbs and adverbial phrases

- 1 I don't understand you when you speak **quickly**. The driver was **seriously** injured.
- 2 I **never** have breakfast. He's **always** late.
- 3 They'll be here **soon**. It rained **all day yesterday**.
- 4 I've **nearly** finished. We're **incredibly** tired. He works **a lot**.
- 5 **Unfortunately**, we arrived half an hour late. **Ideally**, we should leave at 10.00.

- Adverbs can describe an action (*he walked slowly*) or modify adjectives or other adverbs (*it's incredibly expensive, he works very hard*). They can either be one word (*often*) or a phrase (*once a week*).

- 1 **Adverbs of manner** (how somebody does something) usually go after the verb or phrase. However, with passive verbs they usually go in mid-position (before the main verb but after an auxiliary verb).

- 2 **Adverbs of frequency** go before the main verb but after the verb *to be*.

▲ *sometimes / usually / normally* can go at the beginning of a sentence too.

- 3 **Adverbs of time** usually go at the end of a sentence or clause.

- 4 **Adverbs of degree** (which describe how much something is done or to modify an adjective).

- extremely, incredibly, very*, etc. are used with adjectives and adverbs and go before them.
- much* and *a lot* are often used with verbs and go after the verb or verb phrase.

- a little / a bit* can be used with adjectives or verbs, e.g. *I'm a bit tired. She sleeps a bit in the afternoon*.

- 5 **Comment adverbs** (which give the speaker's opinion) usually go at the beginning of a sentence or clause. Other common comment adjectives are *luckily, clearly, obviously, apparently*, etc.

▲ Most other adverbs go in mid-position, e.g. *I just need ten more minutes. She didn't even say goodbye*.

2A

- a Rewrite the underlined phrase using *the* + an adjective.
- The people who live in Spain go to bed very late. *the Spanish*
- The people from Argentina are quite friendly.
 - The people who had injuries were helped by the doctors.
 - There is a lift so that people who are disabled can access the third floor.
 - The people from France make excellent cheese.
 - Nurses care for people who aren't well.
 - I think the people from Italy are very well-dressed.
 - Life is very hard for people without a home.
 - San Tropez is a holiday destination for people who are rich.
- b Write the adjectives in brackets in the right place.
- a big car park (empty) a big empty car park
- an intelligent doctor (young)
 - dirty socks (old)
 - a leather jacket (red / glamorous)
 - a tall man (thin)
 - a sandy beach (wide)
 - a new carpet (lovely / soft)
 - a smart briefcase (Italian)
 - beautiful eyes (blue / dark)
 - a friendly dog (big / black)

2B

- a Put the verb in brackets in the past perfect simple (*had done*) or continuous (*had been doing*). If you think both are possible, use the continuous form.
- His English was very good. He had been learning it for five years. (learn)
- My feet were painful. We _____ for ages. (queue)
 - She phoned the police, because someone _____ her purse. (steal)
 - The streets were wet. It _____ all day. (rain)
 - She arrived late because she _____ an accident on the way. (have)
 - I recognized him immediately. He _____ a bit! (not change)
 - They were very red. They _____ all morning but they _____ to put on sun cream. (sunbathe / forget)
 - I could see from their faces that the twins _____. (argue)
 - Andrew had a bandage on his arm. He _____ off his bike the day before. (fall)
- b Circle the correct verb form.
- Sarah and Ben McColl (got) / *were getting* a nasty surprise when they ¹ *had checked in* / *were checking in* at Gatwick airport yesterday with their baby Lucy. They ² *had won* / *won* three free plane tickets to Madrid in a competition and they ³ *were looking forward to* / *had been looking forward to* their trip for a long time. But, unfortunately, they ⁴ *had been forgetting* / *had forgotten* to get a passport for their daughter, and so Lucy couldn't fly. Luckily they ⁵ *had arrived* / *were arriving* very early at the airport and they still had time to do something about it. They ⁶ *had run* / *ran* to the police station in the terminal to apply for an emergency passport. Sarah ⁷ *was going* / *went* with Lucy to the photo machine while Ben ⁸ *had filled in* / *was filling in* the forms. The passport was ready very quickly, so they ⁹ *hurried* / *were hurrying* back to the check-in desk and finally ¹⁰ *caught* / *had caught* their flight.

2C

- a Underline the adverb(s) or adverbial phrase(s) and correct the sentences which are wrong.
- We're going to be unfortunately late. ✗
Unfortunately, we're going to be late.
 We rarely go to bed before 11.30. ✓
- He likes very much that book.
 - Sophie was late for work yesterday.
 - Immediately the fire engine arrived.
 - We usually go swimming after work.
 - I was extremely tired yesterday.
 - They won easily the game because they played excellently.
 - I forgot his birthday almost!
 - She luckily had taken her umbrella.
 - They rarely eat healthily.
 - Nick has apparently been sacked.
- b Put the adverbs in brackets in the normal positions in these sentences.
- Sadly I don't speak very good English. (sadly, very)
- The house was damaged in the flood. (badly, last summer)
 - We must do something. (obviously, quickly)
 - Liam is at his friend's flat. (sometimes, in the evening)
 - He burst in and he didn't say hello. (just, even)
 - She drives fast. (often, extremely)
 - Anna danced at the ballet. (wonderfully, last night)
 - My father wasn't injured when he fell. (luckily, seriously)
 - Tom broke his arm when he was skiing. (apparently, nearly)
 - My mother sleeps in the afternoon. (usually, a little)

3A passive (all forms), *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

the passive (all forms)

present simple	Murderers are usually sentenced to life imprisonment.
present continuous	The trial is being held at the moment.
present perfect	My car has been stolen.
past simple	Jim was arrested last month.
past continuous	The cinema was being rebuilt when it was set on fire.
past perfect	We saw that one of the windows had been broken .
future	The prisoner will be released next month.
	The verdict is going to be given tomorrow.
infinitive with <i>to</i>	People used to be imprisoned for stealing bread.
infinitive without <i>to</i>	You can be fined for parking on a yellow line.
gerund	He paid a fine to avoid being sent to jail.

- Use the passive when you want to talk about an action but you are not so interested in saying who or what does / did the action.
- If you also want to mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), use *by*, e.g. *Prison sentences are decided by judges*. However, in the majority of passive sentences the agent is not mentioned.

it is said that..., *he is thought to...*, etc.

active	passive
1 They say that the company may close. People think that prices will go up.	It is said that the company may close. It is thought that prices will go up.
2 People say the man is in his 40s. The police believe he has left the country.	The man is said to be in his 40s. He is believed to have left the country.

- This formal structure is used especially in news reports and on TV with the verbs *know*, *tell*, *understand*, *report*, *expect*, *say* and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.
- 1 You can use *It is said, believed*, etc. + *that* + clause.
- 2 You can use *He, The man*, etc. (i.e. the subject of the clause) + *is said, believed*, etc. + *to* + infinitive (e.g. *to be*) or perfect infinitive (e.g. *to have been*).

3B future perfect and future continuous

future perfect: *will have* + past participle

I'll **have finished** the article by Friday, so I'll email it to you then.
They'll **have built** the new terminal in six months' time.

- Use the future perfect to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.
- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions *by Saturday / March / 2030*, etc. or *in two weeks / months*, etc.
- *By* + a time expression = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months* or *in six months' time*.

future continuous: *will be* + verb + *-ing*

Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.00 as we'll **be having** supper then.
This time next week I'll **be lying** on the beach.

- Use the future continuous to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.
- ⚠ We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided, e.g. *I'll be going to the supermarket later*.

3C conditionals and future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

zero conditional

If you **want** to be fit, you **have to** do exercise every day.
If your muscles **ache** every day, you **are** probably **doing** too much exercise.
If you **haven't been** to London, you **haven't lived**.

- To talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else, use *if* + present simple, and the present simple in the other clause.
- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

first conditional

If the photos **are** good, I'll **send** them to you.
If you're **not going**, I'm **not going to go** either.
If I **haven't come back** by 9.00, **start** dinner without me.
I'll **have finished** in an hour if you **don't** disturb me.

- You can use any present tense in the *if* clause (present simple, continuous or perfect) and any future form (*will*, *going to*, future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.

future time clauses

I'll be ready **as soon as** I've **had** a shower.
We'll probably be watching the Cup Final **when** you **arrive**.
We're not going to go out **until** the rain **has stopped**.
I'm not going to work overtime **unless** I **get paid**.
Take your umbrella **in case** it **rains**.

- When you are talking about the future, use a present tense after these expressions: *as soon as*, *when*, *until*, *unless*, *before*, *after*, and *in case*. This can be any present tense, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect.
- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:
I'll take a jacket if it's cold. = I won't take one if it's not cold.
I'll take a jacket in case it's cold. = I'll take a jacket anyway because it might be cold.

3A

a Rewrite the sentences in the passive (without *by...*).

The police caught the burglar immediately.
The burglar *was caught immediately*

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Police opened the road when it was safe. | The road... |
| 2 Somebody has stolen my camera. | My camera... |
| 3 The cleaners are cleaning his house. | His house... |
| 4 We'll hold a meeting next week. | A meeting... |
| 5 The inspector fined me for travelling without a ticket. | I... |
| 6 They can arrest you for drink-driving. | You... |
| 7 She thinks someone was following her last night. | She thinks she... |
| 8 They had sold the house a long time ago. | The house... |

b Rephrase the sentences to make them more formal.

People think the murderer is a woman.
It is thought that the murderer is a woman.
The murderer is thought to be a woman.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 Police believe the robbers are local men. | It... The robbers... |
| 2 People say the muggers are extremely dangerous. | It... The muggers... |
| 3 Police think the burglar entered through an open door. | It... The burglar... |
| 4 Police think the killer is hiding nearby. | It... The killer... |
| 5 Lawyers expect that the trial will last three months. | It... The trial... |

3B

a Complete the sentences using the future perfect or future continuous.

The film starts at 7.00. I will arrive at the cinema at 7.15.
When I arrive at the cinema, the film *will have started*.
(start)

- The plane to Rome takes off at 9.00 and lands at 10.30. At 10.00 they _____ to Paris. (fly)
- I save €150 every month. By the end of this year, I _____ €1800. (save)
- I usually leave my house at 7.30. The drive takes about an hour. At 8.00 tomorrow I _____ to work. (drive)
- Our meeting starts at 3.00. You can't ring me after 3.00 because we _____ a meeting. (have)
- Amy is paying for her car. The last payment is in February. By March she _____ for her car. (pay)
- His last exam is on May 31st. By the beginning of June he _____ his exams. (finish)

b Complete the dialogue with verbs in the future continuous or future perfect.

A Well, it looks like the weather is going to be very different in the 22nd century.

B What do you mean?

A Well, they say *we'll be having* much higher temperatures here in Madrid, as high as 40°C. And remember, we ¹ _____ next to the pool, we ² _____ every day in those conditions. Parts of Egypt ³ _____ by 2150 because of the rising sea level. They say the number of forest fires ⁴ _____ by the middle of the century too, so even more people ⁵ _____ into the cities looking for work. Big cities ⁶ _____ even busier by then. Can you imagine the pollution?

B But fossil fuels like coal and oil ⁷ _____ by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone ⁸ _____ a new method of transport, so we ⁹ _____ around in electric hovercraft or something!

have
not lie
work
disappear
double
move
grow
run out
invent
drive

3C

a Circle the correct form.

Don't worry, Rob (will have passed) / *has passed* the exam if he's studied hard enough.

- If *I'm not feeling* / *I won't be feeling* better tomorrow, I'm going to take the day off.
- James *won't be going* / *doesn't go* to work next week, because he's going on holiday.
- Don't call Chloe now. It's late and she'll *sleep* / *'ll be sleeping*.
- The police can stop your car if you *aren't wearing* / *won't be wearing* a seat belt.
- If we're lucky, *we'll have moved* / *we've moved* house by Christmas.
- If plants aren't looked after, they *die* / *will have died*.

b Complete the sentence with a time expression from the list.

I'll call you as soon as I get back.

- He will lock the door _____ he goes to bed.
- They're taking umbrellas _____ it rains.
- Lily will work from home tomorrow _____ her boss needs her in the office.
- I'll call you _____ I arrive in London.
- Do you want to eat _____ the play?
- I'll make a cake _____ I have time.
- We'll take sandwiches _____ we get hungry.
- They'll be in the park _____ teatime.

after
~~as soon as~~
before
if
in case (x2)
unless
until
when

4A unreal conditionals

second conditional sentences: *if* + past simple, *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive

- 1 If there **was** a fire in this hotel, it **would be** very difficult to escape.
I **wouldn't** live in the country if I **didn't** have a car.
- 2 If you **weren't making** so much noise, I **could concentrate** better.
- 3 If I **were** you, I'd **make** Jimmy wear a helmet when he's cycling.

- 1 Use second conditional sentences to talk about hypothetical or improbable situations in the present / future.
- 2 In the *if* clause you can also use the past continuous. In the other clause you can use *could* or *might* instead of *would*, e.g. *If you weren't making so much noise, I could concentrate better.*
- 3 With the verb *be* you can use *was* or *were* for *I*, *he*, and *she* in the *if* clause, e.g. *If he was / were here, he would know what to do.* However, in conditionals beginning *If I were you...* to give advice, always use *were*.

third conditional sentences: *if* + past perfect, *would* / *wouldn't* have + past participle

- 1 If you **had studied** more, you **would have done** better in the exams.
I **wouldn't have been** late if I **hadn't** overslept.
- 2 He **would have died** if he **hadn't been** wearing a helmet.
If they **had known** you were coming, they **might have** stayed longer.

- 1 We use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical past situation and its consequence.
- 2 You can also use the past perfect continuous in the *if* clause. You can use *could have* or *might have* instead of *would have* in the other clause.

second or third conditional?

- 1 If you **studied** more, you **would** probably **pass** the exam.
- 2 If you **had studied** more, you **would** probably **have passed** the exam.

- Compare the two conditionals. 1 = You don't study enough. You need to study more. 2 = You didn't study enough, so you failed.

⚠ We sometimes mix second and third conditionals if a hypothetical situation in the past has a present / future consequence, e.g. *He wouldn't be so relaxed if he hadn't finished his exams.*

4B past modals

***must* / *might* / *can't*, etc. + *have* + past participle**

- 1 I **must have passed** the exam. I'm sure I got all the answers right.
You **must have seen** something. You were there when the robbery happened.
- 2 Somebody **might have stolen** your wallet when you were getting off the train.
He still hasn't arrived. I **might not have given** him the right directions.
- 3 They **can't have gone** to bed yet. It's only ten o'clock.
They **can't have seen** us. It was too dark.

- Use *must* / *may* / *might* / *can't* / *couldn't* + *have* + past participle to make deductions or speculate about past actions.
- 1 Use *must have* when you are almost sure that something happened or was true.

⚠ The opposite of *must have* is *can't have* NOT *mustn't have*.

- 2 Use *might* / *may have* when you think it's possible that something happened or was true. You can also use *could have* with this meaning, e.g. *They could have stolen your wallet when you were getting off the train.*
- 3 Use *can't have* when you are almost sure something didn't happen or that it is impossible. You can also use *couldn't have*.

***should* + *have* + past participle**

It's my fault. I **should have told** you earlier that she was coming.
We've gone the wrong way. We shouldn't have turned left at the traffic lights.

- Use *should* + *have* + past participle to say that somebody didn't do the right thing.
- You can use *ought to have* as an alternative to *should have*, e.g. *I ought to have told you earlier.*

4C verbs of the senses

look* / *feel* / *smell* / *sound* / *taste

- 1 She **looks** tired. That **smells** good! These jeans don't **feel** comfortable.
- 2 He **looks** like his father. This material **feels** like silk. This **tastes** like tea, not coffee.
- 3 She **looks** as if she's been crying. It **smells** as if something's burning. It **sounds** as if it's raining.

- 1 Use *look*, *feel*, etc. + adjective.
- 2 Use *look*, *feel*, etc. + *like* + noun.

⚠ *feel like* can also mean 'want / would like', e.g. *I don't feel like going out* = I don't want to go out.

- 3 Use *look*, *feel*, etc. + *as if* + clause.
- You can use *like* or *as though* instead of *as if*, e.g. *It sounds like / as though it's raining.*

4A

a Complete with a suitable form of the verb in brackets.

- If he hadn't broken his leg, he would have played. (not break)
- I _____ you a drink if you'd asked. (buy)
 - If Maria _____ to bed so late, she wouldn't have been so tired. (not go)
 - If you _____ me the money, I'd be able to go. (lend)
 - If I _____ someone's wallet, I'd give it to the police. (find)
 - Joe would have crashed if he _____ so carefully. (not drive)
 - If I _____ plants more, I _____ to water them. (like / remember)
 - You _____ the news if you hadn't stayed in bed. (hear)
 - If they _____ more outgoing, they'd have more friends. (be)

b Complete using a second or third conditional.

- I didn't wait another minute. I didn't see you.
If I'd waited another minute, *I would have seen you.*
- Luke missed the train. He arrived late at the party.
If Luke hadn't missed the train, ...
 - Rebecca drinks too much coffee. She finds it hard to concentrate.
If Rebecca didn't drink so much coffee, ...
 - It started snowing. We didn't keep on walking.
If it hadn't started snowing, ...
 - Millie didn't buy the jacket. It didn't fit her properly.
Millie would have bought the jacket if...
 - I don't drive to work. I haven't got a car.
I'd drive to work if...
 - Matt doesn't speak Italian fluently. He won't get the job.
If Matt spoke Italian fluently, ...

4B

a Rewrite the **bold sentence** with *must* / *might (not)* / *can't* + *have* + verb.

- I'm sure I left my umbrella at home.** I don't have it now.
I must have left my umbrella at home.
- I'm sure Holly has read my text message.** I sent it hours ago.
 - Ben is crying. **Perhaps he's had an argument with his girlfriend.**
 - Sam and Ginny had a map. **I'm sure they haven't got lost.**
 - You went to school yesterday?** That's impossible. It was Sunday!
 - I'm sure John didn't see you.** You know he wasn't wearing his glasses.
 - Maybe Lucy has a new car.** I saw her driving a Mercedes!
 - Perhaps Alex wasn't very ill.** After all, he was only off for one day.
 - They didn't come to our party. **I'm sure they forgot about it.**

b Respond to the first sentence using *should* / *shouldn't have* + a verb in the list.

- buy ~~eat~~ go stay invite learn save
- A Sue is in bed with a stomach ache.
B She shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate cake.
 - A We couldn't understand anybody in Berlin.
B You _____ some German before you went.
 - A I've finished all of my chocolate already.
B You _____ some for later.
 - A Rob was late because his train was delayed.
B He _____ by car, it's sometimes faster.
 - A Amanda was rude to everybody last night.
B You _____ her. She's so mean.
 - A You can't even carry all your shopping bags!
B I know! I _____ so many things.
 - A Tom looks really tired.
B I know, he _____ out all night before work.

4C

a Circle the correct form.

- Your boyfriend *looks* / *looks like* a rugby player.
- You've gone a bit green. You *look* / *look as if* a bit sick!
 - What's for breakfast? It *smells* / *smells like* pancakes.
 - I think Sue and Paul have arrived. That *sounds* / *sounds like* their car.
 - Have you tried the cake? It *tastes as if* / *tastes* it is homemade.
 - Are you OK? You *sound* / *sound as if* a bit tired.
 - Can you put the heating on? It *feels* / *feels like* a freezer in here!
 - You both *look* / *look like* very happy. Congratulations!
 - These shoes *feel* / *feel like* real leather.
 - Let's go to bed. It *looks* / *looks as if* the fireworks have finished.
 - Can you close the window? Something outside *smells* / *smells like* nasty.

b Match the two halves of the sentence.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 That group sounds like | <input type="checkbox"/> A an artist. |
| 2 Those boys look | <input type="checkbox"/> B very tuneful. |
| 3 She looks like | <input type="checkbox"/> C expensive. |
| 4 That guitar sounds | <input type="checkbox"/> D it's cooked. |
| 5 He looks as if | <input type="checkbox"/> E a bit too ripe. |
| 6 Your new car sounds as if | <input type="checkbox"/> F REM. |
| 7 Your new jacket feels | <input type="checkbox"/> G like their father. |
| 8 This apple tastes | <input type="checkbox"/> H it needs salt. |
| 9 It smells as if | <input type="checkbox"/> I flowers. |
| 10 Your perfume smells like | <input type="checkbox"/> J it's already broken. |
| 11 This rice tastes as if | <input type="checkbox"/> K he needs a drink. |

5A gerunds and infinitives

verbs followed by the gerund and verbs followed by the infinitive

- 1 I **enjoy listening** to music. I **couldn't help laughing**.
- 2 I **want to speak** to you. They **can't afford to buy** a new car.
- 3 It **might rain** tonight. I **would rather eat in** than go out tonight.

- When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + -ing) or the infinitive (with or without to).
- 1 Use the **gerund** after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. *admit, avoid, can't help, can't stand, carry on, deny, enjoy, fancy, finish, give up, keep on, imagine, involve, mind, miss, postpone, practise, risk, stop, suggest*.
- 2 Use the **infinitive (with to)** after certain verbs and expressions, e.g. *agree, appear, be able to, can't afford, can't wait, decide, expect, happen, have (got), help, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, threaten, want, would like*.
- 3 Use the **infinitive (without to)** after modal verbs, e.g. *can, may, might, must, should, had better, would rather*, and after the verbs *make* and *let*.

▲ In the passive, *make* is followed by the infinitive with *to*. Compare *My boss makes us work hard*. *At school we were made to wear a uniform*.

▲ Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with no change of meaning, e.g. *begin, start, continue*.

▲ *like, love, hate*, and *prefer* can also be used with either, but the gerund is more common when you are talking generally, and the infinitive when you talk about a specific occasion. Compare *I like skiing* (in general). *I like to ski in February or March* (specific).

verbs that can be followed by either gerund or infinitive with a change of meaning

- 1 **Remember to lock** the door.
I **remember going** to Venice as a child.
- 2 Sorry, I **forgot to do** it.
I'll never **forget seeing** the Taj Mahal.
- 3 I **tried to open** the window.
Try calling Miriam on her mobile.
- 4 You **need to clean** the car.
The car **needs cleaning**.

- Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with a change of meaning.
- 1 *Remember* + infinitive = you remember first, then you do something. *Remember* + gerund = you do something then you remember it.
- 2 *Forget* + infinitive = you didn't remember to do something. *Forget* + gerund = you did something and you won't forget it. It is more common in the negative.
- 3 *Try* + infinitive = make an effort to do something. *Try* + gerund = experiment to see if something works.
- 4 *Need* + gerund is a passive construction, e.g. *The car needs cleaning* = The car needs to be cleaned. NOT *needs to clean*.

5B used to, be used to, get used to

used to / didn't use to + infinitive

I **used to drink** five cups of coffee a day, but now I only drink tea.
When I lived in France as a child I **used to have** croissants for breakfast.
I didn't recognize him. He **didn't use to have** a beard.

- Use *used to / didn't use to* + infinitive to talk about past habits or repeated actions or situations / states which have changed.
- ▲ *used to* doesn't exist in the present tense. For present habits, use *usually* + the present simple, e.g. *I usually walk to work*. NOT *I use to walk to work*.
- You can also use *would* to refer to repeated actions in the past. *When I lived in France as a child I would always eat croissants for breakfast*. But you can't use *would* with non-action verbs. NOT *I didn't recognize him*. He *wouldn't have a beard*.

be used to / get used to + gerund

- 1 Carlos has lived in London for years. He's **used to driving** on the left.
I'm **not used to sleeping** with a duvet. I've always slept with blankets.
- 2 A I can't **get used to working** at night. I feel tired all the time.
B Don't worry. You'll soon **get used to it**.

- 1 Use *be used to* + gerund to talk about a new situation which is now familiar or less strange.
- 2 Use *get used to* + gerund to talk about a new situation which is **becoming** familiar or less strange.
- You can't use the infinitive after *be / get used to*. NOT *He's used to drive on the left*.

5C reporting verbs

structures after reporting verbs

- 1 Jude **offered to drive** me to the airport.
I **promised not to tell** anybody.
- 2 The doctor **advised me to have** a rest.
I **persuaded my sister not to go out** with George.
- 3 I **apologized for being** so late.
The police **accused Karl of stealing** the car.

- To report what other people have said, you can use *say* or a specific verb, e.g. *I'll drive you to the airport*.
Jude **said** he would drive me to the airport.
Jude **offered** to drive me to the airport.

- After specific reporting verbs, there are three different grammatical patterns.

1 + to + infinitive	2 + person + to + infinitive	3 + -ing form
agree	advise	apologize for
offer	ask	accuse sb of
refuse	convince	admit
promise	encourage	blame sb for
threaten	invite	deny
	persuade	insist on
	remind	recommend
	tell	regret
	warn	suggest

- In negative sentences, use the negative infinitive (*not to be*) or the negative gerund (*not being*), e.g. *He reminded me not to be late*. *She regretted not going to the party*.

5A

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive of a verb from the list.

~~call~~ not come do get go go out know talk tidy wait work

I suggested calling a taxi so we wouldn't be late.

- Are you busy? I really fancy _____ tonight.
- If you carry on _____, the teacher will get very angry with you.
- We'd better _____ some shopping before the party tonight.
- I'm very busy. I can't keep _____ for you.
- She tends _____ upset when other people don't listen.
- We decided to _____ the garage.
- I'd rather _____ tonight. I can't really afford to go out.
- I can't wait _____ home for Christmas!
- He keeps on _____ late at work, on a big, important project.
- Do you happen _____ the time?

b Circle the correct form.

Your hair needs (cutting) / to cut. It's really long!

- I remember to see / seeing the Statue of Liberty and thinking, "Wow!"
- Don't forget to call / calling your parents. It's their anniversary.
- Have you tried to read / reading novels in English?
- I can't have lost my keys because I remember to lock / locking the door earlier today.
- I woke up in the night because I had forgotten to turn / turning my light off.
- Their house needs to paint / painting before they can sell it.
- Did you remember to send / sending me your bank details?
- I tried to learn / learning the guitar last summer, but I'm not very musical!

5B

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

She isn't used to have a big dinner in the evening. ✗
isn't used to having

- Nowadays I use to go to the gym every day.
- After travelling in China we got used to drink tea with every meal.
- Sorry, I'm not used to staying up this late during the week.
- There used to be fields over there, before they built all those houses.
- Paul used to having a beard and be in a rock band. He's so serious now!
- A I don't think I could travel so far to get to work.
B It's OK really. I use to it now.
- Did you used to eat meat, or have you always been a vegetarian?

b Complete with *used to*, *be used to*, or *get used to* and the verb in brackets.

He's Spanish so he 's used to driving on the right. (drive)

- I have to _____ early to go running. (get up)
- If you train for the marathon, you'll have to _____ healthily. (eat)
- Nathan can't decide. He _____ such difficult choices. (not make)
- When I lived in the countryside I _____ my weekends walking in the hills. (spend)
- Jasmine has three children so she _____ busy! (be)
- I didn't recognize you! You _____ glasses, didn't you? (wear)
- I regret this haircut. I _____ very long hair. (have)
- Amelia is very spoilt. She _____ her things. (not share)

5C

a Complete with the gerund or infinitive of the verb in brackets.

They advised me to buy a new car. (buy)

- Jamie insisted on _____ for the tickets. (pay)
- Lauren agreed _____ with us after dinner. (go out)
- I warned Jane _____ home on her own. (not walk)
- Jacob admitted _____ a bar of chocolate. (steal)
- The doctor advised Lily _____ smoking. (give up)
- Our boss persuaded Megan _____ before the project was finished. (not leave)
- Freya accused me of _____ her car without asking. (take)
- I apologized to Evie for _____ to call her. (not remember)

deny ask ~~offer~~ remind refuse suggest threaten

She said to me, 'I'll take you to the station.'
She offered to take (take) me to the station.

- Ryan said, 'Let's go for a walk.'
Ryan _____ (go) for a walk.
- 'I won't eat meat any more,' said my daughter.
My daughter _____ (eat) meat any more.
- Sam's neighbour told him, 'I'll call the police if it happens again.'
Sam's neighbour _____ (call) the police.
- The children said, 'We didn't write the letter.'
The children _____ (write) the letter.
- Simon said to me, 'Would you like to go on holiday with me?'
Simon _____ (go) on holiday with him.
- Molly said to Jack, 'Don't forget to have your hair cut.'
Molly _____ (have) his hair cut.

6A articles

basic rules: *a / an / the*, no article

- 1 My neighbour has just bought **a** dog.
The dog is **an** Alsatian.
He got into **the** car and drove to **the** Town Hall.
- 2 **Men** are better at parking than **women**.
I don't like **sport** or **classical music**.
I stayed at **home** last weekend.
- 1 Use *a / an* when you mention somebody / something for the first time or say who / what somebody / something is.
Use *the* when it's clear who / what somebody / something is (e.g. it has been mentioned before or it's unique).
- 2 Don't use an article to speak in general with plural and uncountable nouns, or in phrases like *at home / work, go home / to bed, next / last (week)*, etc.

institutions (*church, hospital, school, etc.*)

My father's **in hospital**. They are building **a new hospital** in my town.

- With *prison, church, school, hospital, and university*, etc. don't use an article when you are thinking about the institution and the normal purpose it is used for. If you are just thinking about the building, use *a* or *the*.

geographical names

- 1 Tunisia is in North Africa.
- 2 Selfridges, one of London's biggest department stores, is in Oxford Street.
- 3 Lake Victoria and Mount Kilimanjaro are both in Africa.
- 4 **The** River Danube flows into **the** Black Sea.
- 5 **The** National Gallery and **the** British Museum are London tourist attractions.
- **We don't normally use *the* with:**
 - 1 most countries, continents, regions ending with the name of a country / continent, e.g. *North America, South East Asia*, islands, states, provinces, towns, and cities (exceptions: *the USA, the UK / United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic*).
 - 2 roads, streets, parks, shops, and restaurants (exceptions: motorways and numbered roads, *the M6, the A25*).
 - 3 individual mountains and lakes.
- **We normally use *the* with:**
 - 4 mountain ranges, rivers, seas, canals, deserts, and island groups.
 - 5 the names of theatres, cinemas, hotels, galleries, and museums.

6B uncountable and plural nouns

uncountable nouns

- 1 The **weather** was terrible, but at least there wasn't much **traffic**.
The **scenery** is beautiful here, but it's spoiled by all the **rubbish** people leave.
- 2 We bought **some new furniture** for the garden. That's **a lovely piece of furniture**.
- 3 **Iron** is used for building bridges.
I need to buy **a new iron**. My old one's broken.
- 1 The following nouns are always uncountable: *behaviour, traffic, weather, accommodation, health, progress, scenery, rubbish, work, politics* (and other words ending in *-ics*, e.g. *athletics, economics*).
- They always need a singular verb, they don't have plurals, and they can't be used with *a / an*.
- 2 These nouns are also uncountable: *furniture, information, advice, homework, research, news, luck, bread, toast, luggage, equipment*. Use *a piece of* to talk about an individual item.
- 3 Some nouns can be either countable or uncountable, but the meaning changes, e.g. *iron* = the metal, *an iron* = the thing used to press clothes. Other examples: *glass, business, paper, light, time, space*.

plural and collective nouns

- 1 Your **clothes** are filthy! Put **a pair** of / some clean trousers on.
- 2 Our **staff** are very efficient.
- 1 *Arms* (=guns, etc.), *belongings, clothes, manners, outskirts, scissors, trousers / shorts* are plural nouns with no singular. They need a plural verb and can't be used with *a / an*.
- If they consist of two parts, e.g. *scissors, trousers, shorts*, they can be used with *a pair of* or *some*.
- 2 *Crew, police, staff* are collective nouns and refer to a group of people. They need a plural verb.

6C quantifiers: *all / every*, etc.

all, every, most

- 1 **All** animals need food. **All** fruit contains sugar.
All (of) the animals in this zoo look sad.
The animals **all** looked sad.
- 2 **Everybody** is here. **Everything** is very expensive.
- 3 **Most people** live in cities.
Most of the people in this class are women.
- 4 **All of us** work hard and **most of us** come to class every week.
- 5 **Every** room has a bathroom. I work **every** Saturday.
- 1 Use *all* or *all (of) the* + a plural or uncountable noun.
All = in general, *all (of) the* = specific.
All can be used before a main verb (and after *be*).
- 2 *All* can't be used without a noun. Use *everything / everybody*, + singular verb, e.g. *Everything is very expensive*.
- 3 Use *most* to say the majority. *Most* = general; *Most of* = specific.
- 4 We often use *all / most of* + an object pronoun, e.g. *all of us, most of them, all of you, most of it*.
- 5 Use *every* + singular countable noun to mean 'all of a group'.

▲ *every* and *all* + time expressions: *Every day* = Monday to Sunday. *All day* = from morning to night.

no, none, any

- 1 Is there any milk? Sorry, there is **no** milk. There **isn't any** (milk).
- 2 Is there any food? No, **none**. / There is **none**.
But **none of us** are hungry.
- 3 Come **any** weekend! **Anyone** can come.

- 1 Use *no* + a noun and a $\boxed{+}$ verb, or *any* + noun + $\boxed{-}$ verb to refer to zero quantity. *Any* can also be used without a noun.
- 2 Use *none* in short answers, or with a $\boxed{+}$ verb to refer to zero quantity. You can also use *none of* + pronoun / noun.
- 3 Use *any* (and *anything, anyone*, etc.) and a $\boxed{+}$ verb to mean it doesn't matter when, who, etc.

both, neither, either

- 1 **Both** Pierre and Marie Curie were scientists. **Neither** Pierre **nor** Marie was / were aware of the dangers of radiation.
Marie Curie wanted to study **either** physics **or** mathematics.
In the end she studied **both** subjects at the Sorbonne in Paris.
- 2 She and her husband **both** won Nobel prizes.
- 3 **Neither of them** realized how dangerous radium was.
- Use *both, either*, and *neither* to talk about two people, things, actions, etc. *both* = A and B; *either* = A or B; *neither* = not A and not B.
- 1 Use a $\boxed{+}$ verb. The verb is plural with *both*, and either singular or plural with *neither*.
- 2 When *both* refers to the subject of a clause it can also be used before a main verb.
- 3 We often use *both / either / neither* + *of* + object pronoun, e.g. *us, them*, etc. or + *of the* + noun.

6A

a Circle the correct article.

- James bought a / the / (-) new suit at the weekend.
- 1 A / The / (-) washing machine we bought last week is broken already.
 - 2 We were tired so we stayed at a / the / (-) home.
 - 3 I love reading a / the / (-) comics.
 - 4 Sarah has to get up at 6 a.m. so she's gone to a / the / (-) bed early.
 - 5 My boyfriend rides a / the / (-) motorbike.
 - 6 It's snowing, so the children aren't going to a / the / (-) school.
 - 7 Take the first right after a / the / (-) town hall and keep going.
 - 8 Her ex-boyfriend is in a / the / (-) prison now. He wasn't very nice.
 - 9 People are complaining because the council have refused to build a / the / (-) new playground.
 - 10 No one is allowed to enter a / the / (-) cinema after the film has started.

b Complete with *the* or *(-)*.

- They're going to the USA to visit their family.
- 1 I think _____ Rhodes is part of Greece. It's an island in _____ Mediterranean.
 - 2 The longest river in the European Union is _____ River Danube.
 - 3 We didn't have time to climb _____ Eiffel Tower when we were in Paris.
 - 4 _____ north-west of England is quite a bit colder than the south-east.
 - 5 _____ Mont Blanc is part of the mountain range called _____ Alps.
 - 6 Africa's largest lake is called _____ Lake Victoria.
 - 7 We stayed at _____ Hotel St Jacques when we visited Paris.
 - 8 There's an interesting exhibition on at _____ National Portrait Gallery.
 - 9 _____ Hebrides are islands off the coast of Scotland.
 - 10 I've always wanted to visit _____ China.

6B

a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong phrases.

- Our accommodation isn't satisfactory. ✓
The news are good. ✗ *The news is*
- 1 We had a beautiful weather last weekend.
 - 2 They've got some lovely furnitures in that shop.
 - 3 My father gave me a piece of advice that I will never forget.
 - 4 The police has arrested the criminals.
 - 5 I need to buy a new shorts for my holiday.
 - 6 The staff is very rude in that restaurant.
 - 7 Your glasses are really dirty. You need to clean them.
 - 8 The homeworks were too easy for us!

b Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are correct.

- The traffic is / are awful during the rush hour.
- 1 Athletics *is* / are really fun to watch.
 - 2 I'm wearing a pair of / some jeans and a T-shirt.
 - 3 Harvey's clothes *look* / *looks* a bit dirty.
 - 4 The flight crew *try* / *tries* to keep the passengers happy.
 - 5 She told me *some* / *a piece of* useful information in our meeting.
 - 6 Is that bottle made of *glass* / *a glass*?
 - 7 I think I'll have *a* / *some* time this evening to sort it out.
 - 8 He's got *a* / *some* good news for you about your birthday.
 - 9 We've made a lot of *progresses* / *progress* in this meeting.
 - 10 I'm finding it harder to see. I need a new *glasses* / *pair of glasses*.

6C

a Circle the correct word(s).

- We've eaten all the / all cake.
- 1 Most of / Most my closest friends went to my school.
 - 2 I'm afraid there's no / none room in the fridge.
 - 3 All / Everything is ready for the show. I'm really excited!
 - 4 Most / Most of people enjoy dancing, but for some it's too embarrassing.
 - 5 She teaches English *all* / *every* Tuesday night.
 - 6 We haven't got no / any milk for breakfast.
 - 7 Any / None of us want to go home. We've had a great time.
 - 8 None / Anybody can come to the party.

b Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the **bold** word.

- I like meat. I like fish too. *I like both meat and fish.* **both**
- 1 We could go to France. We could go to Spain. **either**
We could go _____.
 - 2 I didn't swim in the sea. You didn't swim in the sea. **neither**
_____ swam in the sea.
 - 3 I think the concert is on Friday – but perhaps it's on Saturday. **either**
The concert is _____.
 - 4 One of my sisters could speak when she was one. **both**
So could the other one. _____ when they were one.
 - 5 My mother doesn't smoke. My brothers don't smoke. **neither**
_____ smoke.

7A structures after wish

wish + past simple, wish + would / wouldn't

- 1 I wish I **was** taller!
My brother wishes **he could** speak English better.
- 2 I wish the bus **would come**. I'm freezing.
I wish you **wouldn't leave** your shoes there. I almost fell over them.

- 1 Use *wish* + past simple to talk about things you would like to be different in the present / future (but which are impossible or unlikely).
 - After *wish* you can use *was* or *were* with *I*, *he*, *she*, and *it*, e.g. *I wish I were taller*.
- 2 Use *wish* + person / thing + *would* to talk about things we want to happen, or stop happening because they annoy us.

⚠ You can't use *would* for a wish about yourself, e.g. NOT *I wish I would...*

wish + past perfect

- I wish you **had told** me the truth.
I wish I **hadn't bought** those shoes.

Use *wish* + past perfect to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past and which you now regret.

⚠ You can also use *If only* instead of *I wish* with these tenses, e.g. *If only the bus would come*. *If only I hadn't bought those shoes*.

7B clauses of contrast and purpose

clauses of contrast

- 1 **Although** the weather was terrible, we had a good time.
I went to work **even though** I was ill.
I like Ann **though** she sometimes annoys me.
- 2 **In spite of / Despite** his age, he is still very active.
being 85, he is still very active.
the fact that he's 85, he is still very active.

- 1 Use *although*, *though*, *even though* + a clause.
- *Although* and *even though* can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.
- *Even though* is stronger than *although* and is used to express a big or surprising contrast.
- *Though* is more informal than *although*. It can only be used in the middle of a sentence.
- 2 After *in spite of* or *despite*, use a noun, a verb in the -ing form, or *the fact that* + subject + verb.

⚠ Don't use *of* with *despite* NOT *Despite of the rain...*

clauses of purpose

- 1 I went to the bank **to**
in order to talk to my bank manager.
so as to
- 2 I went to the bank **for** a meeting with my bank manager.
- 3 I went to the bank **so that** I could take out some money.
- 4 I wrote it down **so as not to** forget it.

- Use *to*, *in order to*, *so as to*, *for* and *so that* to express purpose.
- 1 After *to*, *in order to*, and *so as to* use an infinitive.
- 2 Use *for* + a noun, e.g. *for a meeting*.

⚠ You can also use *for* + gerund to describe the exact purpose of a thing, e.g. *This liquid is for cleaning metal*.

- 3 After *so that*, use a subject + modal verb (*can*, *could*, *would*, etc.).
- 4 To express a negative purpose use *so as not to* or *in order not to* NOT *not to*. You can also use *so that* + subject + *wouldn't*, e.g. *I wrote it down so that I wouldn't forget it*.

7C relative clauses

defining relative clauses

- 1 She's the woman **who / that** lives next door. That's the book **which / that** won a prize.
- 2 That's my neighbour **whose dog** never stops barking.
- 3 James is the man **(who)** I met at the party. That's the shop **(which)** I told you about.
- 4 My sister's the only person **to whom** I can talk. My sister's the only person **(who)** I can talk **to**.
That's the drawer **in which** I keep my keys.
- 5 She told me **what she had seen**. **What I like best about London** is the parks.

- Use *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, and *what* to introduce a defining relative clause, i.e. a clause which gives essential information about somebody or something.
- 1 You can use *that* instead of *who* / *which*.
 - 2 Use *whose* to mean 'of who' or 'of which'.
 - 3 When *who* or *which* are the object of the verb in the relative clause, you can leave them out.
 - 4 After a preposition, use *whom* for a person and *which* for a thing.
In informal English, it is more common to leave out the relative pronoun and put the preposition after the verb.
 - 5 Use *what* as a relative pronoun to mean 'the thing' or 'things which'.

non-defining relative clauses

- 1 My aunt, **who doesn't like cats**, was given a kitten for Christmas.
The palace, **which was built in the 12th century**, is visited by thousands of tourists.
- 2 Adriana hasn't come to class for two weeks, **which is a bit worrying**.

- 1 A non-defining relative clause gives extra, non-essential information about a person or thing.
- In written English, this kind of clause is separated by commas, or between a comma and a full stop.
- You can't use *that* instead of *who* / *which*.
- 2 *Which* can also be used to refer to the whole of the preceding clause.

7A

a Circle the correct form.

- I wish I (was) / *would be* thinner! My clothes don't fit me!
- I wish I *had* / *would have* curly hair!
 - She wishes her family *lived* / *would live* in the same town.
 - You're driving too fast. I wish you *stopped* / *would stop* speeding.
 - I wish it *rained* / *would rain*. My plants are all dying!
 - James has been wearing that jumper for years. I wish he *bought* / *would buy* some more clothes.
 - Amy wishes she *knew* / *would know* how to use a computer.
 - I'm too hot. I wish my flat *had* / *would have* air conditioning.
 - Their music is loud. I wish they *turned* / *would turn* it down.

b Write a sentence with *I wish* + past perfect.

- I spent all my money last night and now I'm broke.
I wish I hadn't spent all my money last night.
- I left my wallet on the table and someone stole it.
 - I didn't check my watch, so I missed my favourite TV programme.
 - I bought a house in the city, but I really miss the seaside.
 - I dropped my phone last night, and now it's broken.
 - Unfortunately, I was away for her birthday.
 - I didn't have any sleep last night and now I'm really stressed.

7B

a Complete the sentences with one word.

- We're happy in our new house, though there's a lot to do.
- Camping was fun _____ the weather.
 - Carl hates karaoke, _____ though he's very good at singing.
 - We went shopping _____ buy your birthday present.
 - Sandy made a note of the date so _____ she could book tickets later.
 - My mother called the hairdresser's in _____ to cancel her appointment.
 - Ali passed his driving test in _____ of the fact that he was very nervous.
 - Angela took a jacket so _____ not to get cold.
 - _____ though the waiter was rude, the meal was delicious.
 - I went home _____ change my clothes before I went out.
 - _____ being very late, he seemed calm and relaxed.

b Rewrite the sentences.

- Despite playing badly, they won the match.
Even though they played badly, they won the match.
- We arrived at the station early so as not to miss the train.
We arrived at the station early so that...
 - Despite earning very little, she loves expensive things.
Although...
 - Everyone stayed late even though the music was bad.
Everyone stayed late in spite of...
 - We enjoyed the picnic despite the rain.
We enjoyed the picnic even though...
 - I told him I liked the music so that I wouldn't be rude.
I told him I liked the music so as...
 - The manager called a meeting so as to greet the new staff.
The manager called a meeting in order...

7C

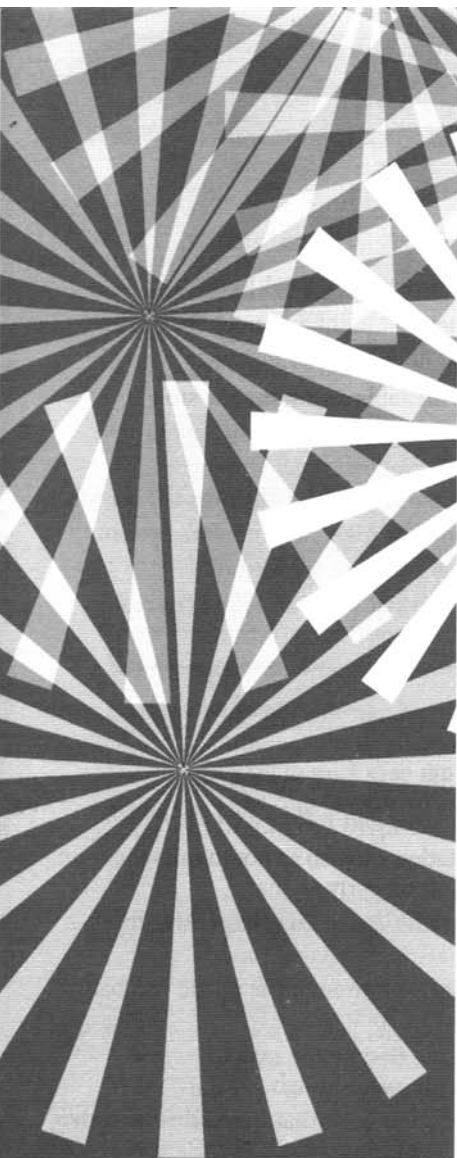
a Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

There's the man I met on the bus. ✓
She's the woman who her daughter works with me. ✗
whose daughter works...

- This is the book I was telling you about.
- Is this the bus that goes to the city centre?
- She told her boss she was ill, that was absolutely true.
- My daughter, that is very tall, wants to be a model.
- The employee to who I spoke was very helpful.
- My flatmates always eat that I cook.
- Red squirrels, which are found in the north of England, are very rare.
- The man who suitcase disappeared is my brother.
- Did you hear I just said?
- The chocolate what I bought last night is already gone!

b Join the sentences with a relative pronoun. Be careful with the punctuation.

- I've just failed my driving test. It's a pity.
I've just failed my driving test, which is a pity.
- His girlfriend is very clever. She's a professor at the university.
His girlfriend,...
 - They sent us a Christmas card. This was a complete surprise.
They...
 - He was trying to explain. I didn't understand.
I didn't understand...
 - I want to buy that car. It's a Mini.
The car...
 - I spoke to a police officer. She was very helpful.
The police officer...
 - We bought our computer years ago. It crashes all the time.
Our computer,...
 - I saw a nice hat in a shop yesterday. It isn't there any more.
The hat...
 - It's too cold in my bedroom. This makes it impossible to sleep.
It's...



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