


## 7A uses of the infinitive

- 1 I need **to buy** some new clothes. (3 24))  
Try **not to talk** about politics.
- 2 It'll be nice **to meet** your parents.  
It's important **not to be** late.
- 3 I don't know where **to go** or what **to do**.
- 4 A Why did you go to the party?  
B **To meet** new people.  
I went to the party **to meet** new people.

- Use the infinitive:
  - 1 after some verbs, e.g., *want, need, would like*, etc. See **Verb forms** p.158.
  - 2 after adjectives.
  - 3 after question words, e.g., *what, where, when*, etc.
  - 4 to say why you do something.  
*I came to this school **to learn** English. **NOT** for learn English.*

 **Base form**

Remember that we use the base form after auxiliary verbs (*do / does / didn't*) and after most modal verbs (*can, could, will, would*, etc.), e.g., **Do you live near here? Can you help me? I won't forget. What would you do?**

## 7B uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 **Eating** outside in the summer makes me feel good. (3 28))  
My idea of happiness is **getting up** late and **not going** to work.
- 2 I love **reading** in bed.  
I hate **not getting** to the airport early.
- 3 I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.  
He left without **saying** goodbye.

- The gerund is the base form of the verb + *ing*. It can be affirmative (e.g., *going*) or negative (e.g., *not going*).
- Use the gerund:
  - 1 as the subject or object of a sentence.
  - 2 after some verbs, e.g., *like, love, hate, enjoy*, etc. See **Verb forms** p.158.
  - 3 after prepositions.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form. See **1C** p.126.

7C *have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't**have to, don't have to*


- I **have to** get up at seven every day. (3 34))  
She **has to** speak English at work.
- We **don't have to** wear a uniform at this school.  
He **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.
- Do I have to** buy a grammar book?  
What time **does she have to** get up in the morning?

- Use *have to* + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.
- Use *don't have to* + verb (base form) to say that there is no obligation, or that something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives. *Do I have to go? NOT Have I to go?*
- Don't contract *have* or *has*. **I have to go. NOT I've to go.**

*must / must not / can't*

- You **must** do your homework tonight. (3 35))  
She **must** clean up her room before she goes out.
- You **must not** leave your bags here.  
You **can't** bring food into the library.

- Use *must* + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.
- Use *can't / must not* + base form to say something is prohibited or to state a rule.
- The words *can't* and *must not* have similar meanings, but *can't* is more common in speaking. You can also use *cannot*.
- The verbs *must / must not* are the same for all persons.
- The verb *must* is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).

 **must and have to**

*Must* and *have to* are very similar, but *have to* is more common, especially in speaking. *Must* is often used in official forms, notices, and signs.

**must not and don't have to**

*Must not* and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:

You **must not go**. = You can't go. It's prohibited.

You **don't have to go**. = You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

**Impersonal you**

We often use *have to* and *must* with impersonal *you* (*you* = people in general), e.g.,

You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car. You **can't** take photos in the museum.

7A

a Match the sentence halves.

- Be ready  B
- 1 Do we need
- 2 In some countries, it's important
- 3 I know you're tired, but try
- 4 We were late, so Tomo offered.
- 5 It's difficult

- A to drive us to the train station.
- B to show your passport at check-in.
- C not to forget people's names in a big class.
- D to dress correctly in public.
- E to change our money at the airport?
- F not to fall asleep during the movie!

b Complete the sentences with an affirmative or negative infinitive.

do not drive go have learn look for not make meet

- I'm planning to have a party next week.
- 1 A Hi, I'm Ji Su.  
B I'm Rosaria. Nice \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 2 What do you want \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?
- 3 I need \_\_\_\_\_ to the store. I don't have any bread or milk.
- 4 Try \_\_\_\_\_ a noise. Your father's asleep.
- 5 I'd really like \_\_\_\_\_ how to drive.
- 6 Be careful \_\_\_\_\_ too fast on the way home – the roads are icy.
- 7 He's decided \_\_\_\_\_ a new job.

◀ p.53

7B

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

be do practice remember study swim teach text travel

- I really enjoy doing yoga. It makes me feel great!
- 1 One thing that always makes me happy is \_\_\_\_\_ in the ocean.
- 2 You can't learn to play a musical instrument well without \_\_\_\_\_ regularly.
- 3 My mother's very bad at \_\_\_\_\_ names.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers is very hard work.
- 5 My sister spends hours on the phone \_\_\_\_\_ her friends.
- 6 I hate \_\_\_\_\_ the first to arrive at parties.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ by train is usually cheaper than by plane.
- 8 I'll go on \_\_\_\_\_ for as long as I can – I love being a student!

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

- I like listening to the radio in the mornings. (listen)
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Pilates is good for your health. (do)
- 2 We've decided \_\_\_\_\_ a vacation this year. (not take)
- 3 We won't take the car. It's impossible \_\_\_\_\_. (park)
- 4 I'm not very good at \_\_\_\_\_ maps. (read)
- 5 You can borrow the car if you promise \_\_\_\_\_ slowly. (drive)
- 6 Has it stopped \_\_\_\_\_? (rain)
- 7 I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes. (cook, do)
- 8 I hate \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning. (get up)

◀ p.54

7C

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to*.

I don't have to go to school on Saturdays

- 1 Janice \_\_\_\_\_ study very hard – she has exams soon.
- 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ stop your car at a red light.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_ go to Los Angeles for her job interview?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to finish this now?
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow. Our flight leaves at 6:30.
- 6 Will \_\_\_\_\_ work today – his store is closed.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ go now. It's very late.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed? It's only 10 o'clock!

b Circle the correct form, *have to*, *don't have to*, *must*, *must not*, or *can't*. Check ✓ if both forms are possible.

- We don't have to / *must not* go to work next week. It's a holiday.
- 1  You *don't have to* / *must not* touch the oven. It's hot.
- 2  Do you *have to* / *must* send a photo with your passport form?
- 3  The concert is free. You *don't have to* / *can't* pay.
- 4  I'm late for a meeting. I *have to* / *must* go now.
- 5  You *don't have to* / *must not* leave the door open – the dog will get out.
- 6  You *don't have to* / *must not* come if you don't want to. I can go by myself.
- 7  You *can't* / *don't have to* use this computer—it's broken.
- 8  You *don't have to* / *can't* be very tall to play soccer.

◀ p.56

## 8A should / shouldn't

You **should** wear a suit to the interview. (3 46))  
 I think you **should** change your job.  
 I don't think you **should** speak to her.  
 He's very stressed. He **shouldn't** work so hard.  
 You **shouldn't** drink coffee in the evening. It'll keep you awake.

- Use *should / shouldn't* + verb (base form) to give somebody advice or say what you think is the right thing to do.
- *should / shouldn't* is the same for all persons.
- We often use *I think you should...* or *I don't think you should...*  
**NOT** *I think you shouldn't...*



### ought to

You can also use *ought to* instead of *should* e.g.,  
 You **ought to** wear a suit.  
 We don't usually use *ought to* in the negative form.

## 8B first conditional: if + present, will / won't

1 **If I miss** the last bus, I'll **take** a taxi. (4 2))  
 If you **tell** her the truth, she **won't believe** you.  
 What **will** you **do** if he **doesn't call** you?  
 2 **If you don't go**, she **won't be** very happy.  
 She **won't be** very happy **if you don't go**.  
 3 **If you miss** the last bus, **take** a taxi.  
 If you **miss** the last bus, you **can take** a taxi.

- 1 Use *if* + present to talk about a possible situation and *will / won't* + base form to talk about the consequence.
- 2 The *if* clause can come first or second. If the *if* clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 You can also use the imperative or *can* + base form instead of *will* + base form in the other clause.



If I miss the last bus, I'll take a taxi.

## 8C possessive pronouns

Whose coat is it? It's my coat. (4 12))  
 It's **mine**.  
 Whose jacket is it? It's your jacket.  
 It's **yours**.  
 Whose phone is it? It's his phone.  
 It's **his**.  
 Whose bag is it? It's her bag. It's **hers**.  
 Whose dog is it? It's our dog. It's **ours**.  
 Whose house is it? It's their house.  
 It's **theirs**.

- Use possessive pronouns to talk about possession. *Is it yours? Yes, it's mine.*
- Use *whose* to ask about possession.  
*Whose book is it? Whose is that bag?*

- Don't use possessive pronouns with a noun. **NOT** *It's mine book.*
- Don't use *the* with possessive pronouns, e.g., *Is this yours? NOT Is this the yours?*

### pronouns and possessive adjectives overview

subject pronouns		object pronouns		possessive adjectives			possessive pronouns	
I	can come.	She loves	me.	This is	my	seat.	It's	mine.
You			you		your			yours
He			him		his			his
She			her		her			hers
It			it		its			its
We			us		our			ours
They			them		their			theirs

8A



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

- You *should* stop smoking.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ work really long hours every day.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ lose a little bit of weight.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ eat more fruit and vegetables.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ put so much sugar in your coffee.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ start exercising.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ drink less soda.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ drink more water.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed so late.

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

drive go leave relax spend study take walk wear

- We *should leave* early. It's going to start snowing soon.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ a scarf. It's really cold today.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. I have an exam tomorrow.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ alone in that part of the city. Take a taxi.
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ more. She's very stressed.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ so fast at night – the roads are dangerous.
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ to bed. You look tired.
  - Parents \_\_\_\_\_ more time with their children.
  - We \_\_\_\_\_ a break yet – we only started work at 10:00.

◀ p.61

8B

a Match the sentence halves.

- If you leave now,  C
- The ticket will be cheaper
  - If I don't see you this afternoon,
  - You'll learn more quickly
  - If you get that new job,
  - You won't pass your driving test
  - If I lend you this book,
- A if you don't take enough lessons.  
 B will you give it back to me soon?  
 C you'll catch the 8:00 train.  
 D if you travel after 9:00.  
 E if you come to every class.  
 F will you earn more money?  
 G I'll call you this evening.

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

If we *start* walking, the bus *will come*. (start, come)

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ me your secret, I \_\_\_\_\_ anybody else. (tell, not tell)
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ it down, I \_\_\_\_\_ it. (not write, not remember)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ me if you \_\_\_\_\_ any news? (call, get)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ you if you \_\_\_\_\_ her nicely. (help, ask)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ you if I \_\_\_\_\_ from Alex. (call, hear)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ your friends if you \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. (miss, move)
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ carefully, you \_\_\_\_\_ everything. (listen, understand)
- The boss \_\_\_\_\_ very happy if you \_\_\_\_\_ late for work. (not be, be)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ you home if you \_\_\_\_\_ me directions. (drive, give)

◀ p.62

8C

a Circle the correct form.

- Whose car is that? It's *her* / *hers*.
- This isn't *my* / *mine* pen. It's Susan's.
  - I think this book is *your* / *yours*.
  - This isn't your suitcase. It's *ours* / *our*.
  - Where's Mary? I think these are *her* / *hers* gloves.
  - These keys are *mine* / *the mine*.
  - They showed us all *theirs* / *their* vacation photographs.
  - These seats are *theirs* / *their*, not ours. We're over there.
  - Is this *yours* / *your* bag?
  - This isn't my jacket. It's *her* / *hers*.

b Complete the sentences with a pronoun or possessive adjective.

This isn't my coffee. It's yours. Where's *mine*?

- A Is that her car?  
 B No, it's her boyfriend's. \_\_\_\_\_ is a white Ford.
- Maya has a new boyfriend, but I haven't met \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
- Look. Here's a photo of Alex and Kim with \_\_\_\_\_ new baby.
- We've finished paying for our house, so it's \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- These are our tickets. Can you give Maria and Marta \_\_\_\_\_?
- We're very lucky. Our parents bought this dog for \_\_\_\_\_.
- We both love gardening. Would you like to see \_\_\_\_\_ garden?
- New York City is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ tall buildings.

◀ p.65

# 9

## 9A second conditional: *if + past, would / wouldn't*

- 1 If a bull **attacked** me, I'd **run** away. (4 16))  
 If you **didn't go** to bed so late, you **wouldn't be** so tired in the morning.  
**Would you take** the manager's job if they **offered** it to you?
- 2 If I **had** more time, I'd **do** more exercise.  
 I'd **do** more exercise **if I had** more time.
- 3 If we **went** by car, we **could stop** at places on the way.

- 1 Use *if + past* to talk about an imaginary or hypothetical future situation and *would / wouldn't + verb* to talk about the consequence.
- *would / wouldn't* is the same for all persons.
  - Contractions: 'd = *would* (*I'd, you'd, he'd*, etc.); *wouldn't* = *would not*.
- 2 The *if* clause can come first or second. If the *if* clause comes first, we usually put a comma before the next clause.
- 3 You can also use *could* + base form instead of *would* + base form in the other clause.



### be in second conditionals

With the verb *be* you can use *were* (instead of *was*) after *I / he / she / it*, e.g.,

If Jack **was / were** here, he'd know what to do.

Use *were* (not *was*) in the expression *If I were you, ...*

We often use this expression for advice, e.g., **If I were you, I wouldn't take that job.**

### first or second conditional?

Compare the first and second conditionals.

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

*If I don't have to work tomorrow, I'll help you.*  
 (= It's a possibility. Maybe I will help you.)

- Use the **second conditional** for **imaginary or hypothetical** situations.

*If I didn't have to work tomorrow, I'd help you.*  
 (= It's a hypothetical situation. I have to work, so I can't help you.)

## 9B present perfect + *for* or *since*

- A Where do you live now? (4 21))  
 B In Tokyo.  
 A How long have you lived there?  
 B I've lived there for twenty years.  
 A Where do you work?  
 B In an elementary school.  
 A How long have you worked there?  
 B I've worked there since 2005.

- Use the present perfect + *for* or *since* to talk about actions and states that started in the past and are still true now.

*I've lived in Tokyo for twenty years.* = I came to live in Tokyo twenty years ago, and I live in Tokyo now.

- Don't use the simple present in this type of sentence, e.g., **NOT** *Live in Tokyo for twenty years.*
- Use *How long...?* to ask questions about the duration of an action or a state.

### *for* or *since*?

- Use *for* + a period of time, e.g., **for two weeks, for ten years, for a long time**, etc.  
*I've had this car for three months.*
- Use *since* with the beginning of a period of time, e.g., **since 1980, since last June**, etc.  
*I've been afraid of spiders since I was a child.*

## 9C present perfect or simple past? (2)

- 1 A How long **was** Bob Marley a musician? (4 28))  
 B He **was** a musician for twenty years.  
 A How many Grammys **did** he **win**?  
 B He **didn't win** any.
- 2 A How long **has** Ziggy Marley **been** a musician?  
 B He's **been** a musician since he was ten.  
 A How many Grammys **has** he **won**?  
 B He's **won** four.

- 1 Use the **simple past** to talk about a **finished** period of time in the past.

- 2 Use the **present perfect** to talk about a period of time from the past until now.

- Compare the simple past and present perfect.

*Jack was married for ten years.* = Jack is not married now. He's divorced or dead.

*Jack has been married for ten years.* = Jack is married now.

9A

a Match the sentence halves.

You'd feel much better **A**

- 1 I'd enjoy the weekend more
- 2 If it's sunny tomorrow,
- 3 Would you wear it
- 4 If we learned Portuguese,
- 5 I wouldn't work
- 6 If I went to live in Tokyo,

- A if you did some exercise.
- B would you come to visit me?
- C if I bought it for you?
- D we could go to the beach.
- E if I didn't have to work on Saturday.
- F we could go and work in Brazil.
- G if I didn't need the money.

b Complete with the correct form of the verbs.

If I found a good job, I would move to the US. (find, move)

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ the house if it \_\_\_\_\_ a yard. (buy, have)
- 2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ Indian food, I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ it. (try, like)
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ more if you \_\_\_\_\_ harder. (learn, work)
- 4 If we \_\_\_\_\_ a car, we \_\_\_\_\_ drive up to the mountains. (rent, can)
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ our son more often if he \_\_\_\_\_ nearer. (see, live)
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ to that restaurant if I \_\_\_\_\_ you – it's very expensive. (not go, be)
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ you to the airport if my mom \_\_\_\_\_ the car. (take, not have)
- 8 I really like riding a bike, but I \_\_\_\_\_ my bike to work if I \_\_\_\_\_ a car. (not ride, have)
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your country if you \_\_\_\_\_ a well-paid job abroad? (leave, get)
- 10 I love living here. I \_\_\_\_\_ happy if I \_\_\_\_\_ leave. (not be, have to)

◀ p.68

9B

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

you / be married *How long have you been married?*

- 1 you / be frightened of clowns \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 your sister / have her car \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 you / live here \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 your dad / be a teacher \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 you / know your best friend \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Britain / be in the EU \_\_\_\_\_?
- 7 you / have your cat \_\_\_\_\_?
- 8 he / work for the same company \_\_\_\_\_?

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

*I've been married for 20 years.*

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ I was a child.
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ three years.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ elementary school.
- 6 It \_\_\_\_\_ 1973.
- 7 We \_\_\_\_\_ about two years.
- 8 He \_\_\_\_\_ 2008. ▶ p.71

9C

a Circle the correct form.

She is / She's been single since last summer.

- 1 He left / He has left school two years ago.
- 2 I lived / I've lived in Vancouver for two years, but then I moved to Toronto.
- 3 She lives / She's lived in Florida since 2010.
- 4 My sister had / My sister has had her baby yesterday!
- 5 I work in an office. I work / I've worked there for 20 years.
- 6 The city changed / The city has changed a lot since I was a child.
- 7 They're divorced now. They were / They have been married for ten years.
- 8 I met / I've met Sandra when I was / have been in college.

b Complete with the present perfect or simple past.

- 1 A Where does Rob live now?  
B In San Diego.  
A How long \_\_\_\_\_ there? (he / live)  
B For three months. He \_\_\_\_\_ there in September. (move)
- 2 A When \_\_\_\_\_? (Picasso / die)  
B In 1977, in Paris I think.  
A How long \_\_\_\_\_ in France? (he / live)  
B For a long time. He \_\_\_\_\_ Spain when he was 25. (leave)
- 3 A My brother and his wife get along very well.  
B How long \_\_\_\_\_ married? (they / be)  
A They \_\_\_\_\_ married since 1995. They \_\_\_\_\_ in college. (be, meet)  
B Really? \_\_\_\_\_ that in Chicago? (be)

◀ p.72

## 10A passive: be + past participle

### Present: am / is / are + past participle

4 38))

- + Kevlar **is used** to make bullet-proof vests.
- White-out **isn't used** very much today.
- ? **Are** disposable diapers **used** all over the world?

### Past: was / were + past participle

- + The dishwasher **was invented** by Josephine Cochrane.
- Windshield wipers **weren't invented** until 1903.
- ? When **was** the washing machine **invented**?

- You can often say things in two ways, in the active or in the passive.  
*Josephine Cochrane **invented** the dishwasher. (active)*  
*The dishwasher **was invented** by Josephine Cochrane. (passive)*
- In the **active** sentence, the focus is more on **Josephine Cochrane**.
- In the **passive** sentence, the focus is more on **the dishwasher**.
- You can also use the passive when it isn't known or isn't important who does or did the action.  
*My car **was stolen** last week.*  
*Volvo cars **are made** in Sweden.*
- Use **by** to say who did the action.  
*The Lord of the Rings **was written by** Tolkien.*

## 10B used to / didn't use to

- + When I was a child, I **used to** play on the street.  
My brother **used to** have very long hair.
- Children **didn't use to** watch much TV when my father was young.  
My daughter **didn't use to** like vegetables, but now she loves them.
- ? **Did you use to** wear a uniform at school? Yes, I did.  
**Did you use to** like your teachers? No, I didn't.

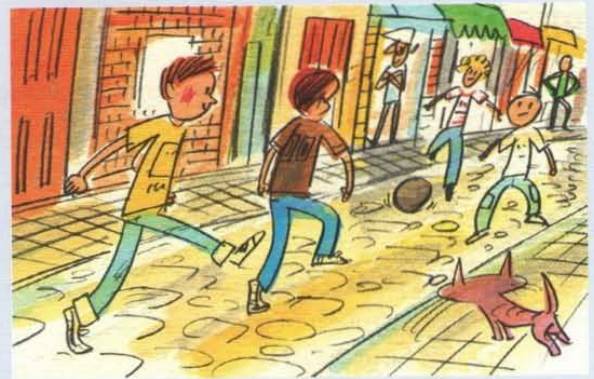
4 43))

- Use *used to / didn't use to* + base form to talk about things that happened repeatedly or were true for a long period of time in the past, but are usually not true now, e.g., things that happened when you were a child.
- *used to / didn't use to* is the same for all persons.
- Instead of *used to*, you can use the simple past with an adverb of frequency.  
*When I was a child, I **often played** on the street.*



### used to or usually?

*used to* only exists in the past.  
For habits in the present, use *usually* + simple present, **NOT** *use to*  
*I **usually cook** in the evenings.*  
**NOT** *I ~~use to cook~~ in the evenings.*



## 10C might / might not (possibility)

We **might** have a picnic tomorrow, but it depends on the weather. 4 50))  
She **might** come with us, but she's not sure yet.  
I **might not** go to the party. I haven't decided yet.  
You **might not** see him today. He's coming home late.



### may / may not

You can also use *may* instead of *might* for possibility, e.g.,  
*We **may** have a picnic tomorrow.*  
*I **may not** go to the party.*

- Use *might / might not* + base form to say that maybe you will or won't do something.  
*We **might** have a picnic tomorrow.* = Maybe we will have a picnic tomorrow.
- *might / might not* is the same for all persons.
- *might not* is not usually contracted.

10A

a Complete with present or past passive.

The Eiffel Tower *was completed* in 1889. (complete)

- 1 Many of the things we use every day \_\_\_\_\_ by women. (invent)
- 2 In the US, most children \_\_\_\_\_ in public schools. (educate)
- 3 Australia \_\_\_\_\_ by Captain Cook in 1770. (discover)
- 4 This morning I \_\_\_\_\_ up by the neighbor's dog. (wake)
- 5 Baseball \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer in the US. (play)
- 6 The songs on this album \_\_\_\_\_ last year. (record)
- 7 Nowadays a lot of toys \_\_\_\_\_ in China. (make)
- 8 Carols are songs that \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas. (sing)
- 9 These birds \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada. (not usually see)
- 10 "Rome \_\_\_\_\_ in a day." (not build)

b Rewrite the sentences in the passive, beginning with the **highlighted** words.

Shakespeare wrote **Hamlet** in 1603.

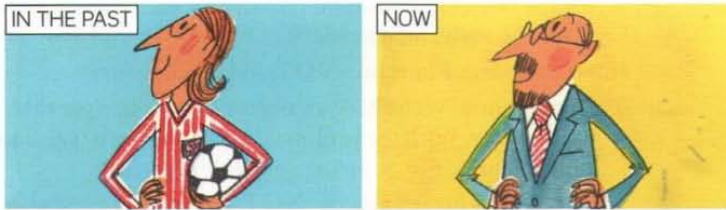
*Hamlet was written by Shakespeare in 1603.*

- 1 Jonathan Ive designed **the iPod and the iPhone**.
- 2 Most Mediterranean countries produce **olive oil**.
- 3 Herschel discovered **Uranus** in 1781.
- 4 Barry Sonnenfeld directed **the Men in Black movies**.
- 5 David Hockney painted **Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy** in 1970–1971.
- 6 Elvis Presley didn't write **Blue Suede Shoes**.
- 7 JK Rowling wrote **the Harry Potter books**.
- 8 They make **Hyundai cars** in South Korea.

◀ p.76

10B

a Look at how John has changed. Write five sentences about how he was **IN THE PAST**.



*He used to be slim.*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ glasses.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a beard.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a tie.

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

you / have long hair  
*Did you use to have long hair?*

- 1  my sister / hate math, but she loves it now
- 2  where / you / work
- 3  I / like vegetables when I was a child
- 4  what / you / do on summer vacation when you were young
- 5  Americans / put a lot of ice in drinks
- 6  this building / be a movie theater
- 7  your brother / teach here
- 8  I / be a New York Yankees fan
- 9  Jeff / have a motorcycle
- 10  telegrams / be a way of sending important messages

◀ p.79

10C

a Match the sentences.

Take some sunscreen.  D

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Let's buy a lottery ticket. <input type="checkbox"/> | A You might fall.                      |
| 2 Call the restaurant. <input type="checkbox"/>        | B It may not be your size.             |
| 3 Don't stand on the fence. <input type="checkbox"/>   | C We might get lost.                   |
| 4 Let's take a map. <input type="checkbox"/>           | D <del>It might be really sunny.</del> |
| 5 Try the shirt on. <input type="checkbox"/>           | E We may not have enough money.        |
| 6 Don't wait for me. <input type="checkbox"/>          | F You might cut yourself.              |
| 7 Be careful with that knife! <input type="checkbox"/> | G It may be closed on Sundays.         |
| 8 Ask how much it costs. <input type="checkbox"/>      | H We might win.                        |
|  | I I may be late.                       |

b Complete the sentences with *might* + a verb phrase.

be cold   be sick   be in a meeting   go to the movies   not have time   not like it   have pizza

I'm not sure what to do tonight. I might go to the movies.

- 1 Kim wasn't at school today. She \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 His phone is turned off. He \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It's an unusual book. You \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I don't know if I'll finish it. I \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm not sure what to order. I \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Take a jacket. It \_\_\_\_\_

◀ p.80



### 11A expressing movement

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the church. (4 58))  
 He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.  
 I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.



- To express movement, use a verb of movement, e.g., *go, come, run, walk*, etc. and a preposition (or adverb) of movement e.g., *up, down, away*, etc.

#### in or into? out or out of?

Remember, use *into / out of* + noun, or *in / out* if there isn't a noun.

Come **into** the living room. Come **in**.

He went **out of** the house. He went **out**.

See **Expressing movement** p.162.

### 11B word order of phrasal verbs

- What time do you **get up**? (5 3))  
 I don't usually **go out** during the week.
- Put on** your coat. **Put** your coat **on**. **Put it on**.  
**Turn off** the TV. **Turn** the TV **off**. **Turn it off**.
- I'm **looking for** my glasses.  
 Have you found your glasses? No, I'm still **looking for** them.

- A phrasal verb = verb + particle (preposition or adverb), e.g., *get up, turn on, look for*.
  - Some phrasal verbs don't have an object, e.g., *get up, go out*.
  - Some phrasal verbs have an object and are separable. With these phrasal verbs, you can put the particle (*on, off*, etc.) before or after the object.
- When the object is a pronoun (*me, it, him*, etc.) it always goes between the verb and particle.  
*Here's your coat. Put it on. NOT Put on it.*
- Some phrasal verbs have an object and are inseparable, e.g., *look for*. With these phrasal verbs, the verb (e.g., *look*) and the particle (e.g., *for*) are never separated.  
*I'm looking for my glasses. NOT I'm looking my glasses for.*  
 See **Phrasal verbs** p.163.

### 11C so, neither + auxiliaries

- A I love classical music. (5 6))  
 B **So do I**.  
 A I went to a classical concert last night.  
 B **So did I**.
- A I'm not married.  
 B **Neither am I**.  
 A I don't want to get married.  
 B **Neither do I**.

- Use *So do I, Neither do I*, etc., to say that you have something in common with somebody.
  - Use *So* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to affirmative sentences.
  - Use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* to respond to negative sentences.
- The auxiliary you use depends on the tense.

simple present	I don't like classical music.	Neither <b>do</b> I.
present continuous	I'm having a great time.	So <b>am</b> I.
can / can't	I can swim.	So <b>can</b> I.
simple past	I didn't like the movie. I was very tired.	Neither <b>did</b> I. So <b>was</b> I.
would / wouldn't	I wouldn't like to go there.	Neither <b>would</b> I.
present perfect	I've been to Brazil.	So <b>have</b> I.

- Be careful with the word order.

*So do I. / Neither do I. NOT So I do. / Neither I do.*

#### neither and nor

You can also use *nor* instead of *neither*, e.g.,

**A** I didn't like the movie.

**B** **Nor / Neither** did I.

*Neither* is usually pronounced /'ni:ðər/, but can also be pronounced /'naɪðər/.

11A

a Circle the correct preposition.

I lost my cell phone signal when we went *across* / through a tunnel.

- 1 We ran *to* / *down* the ocean, and jumped *into* / *out of* the water.
- 2 If you go *over* / *past* the bank, you'll see the supermarket on the right.
- 3 He walked *along* / *across* the street until he got to the park.
- 4 The plane flew *on* / *over* the town and then landed.
- 5 The dog ran *toward* / *to* me, but then it stopped.
- 6 We biked *over* / *out of* the bridge and *in* / *into* the city.
- 7 The racing cars went *around* / *under* the track 12 times.
- 8 The little boy suddenly ran *across* / *through* the road.

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

He jumped *into* his car and drove away.

- 1 As I biked under the bridge, a train went \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 2 Come \_\_\_\_\_. The door's open.
- 3 This is the 3rd floor. Go \_\_\_\_\_ those stairs and you'll come to the 2nd floor.
- 4 He walked \_\_\_\_\_ the cafe and ordered a coffee.
- 5 I like going \_\_\_\_\_ on a Saturday night.
- 6 He took his passport \_\_\_\_\_ his bag.
- 7 I'm exhausted. I've just biked \_\_\_\_\_ a huge hill.

◀ p.85

11B

a Circle the correct form. If both are correct, check ✓ the box.

Turn off your phone / Turn your phone off before the movie starts. ✓

- 1 Tonight I have to *look my sister after* / *look after my sister*.
- 2 Let's *go out this evening* / *go this evening out*.
- 3 *Turn down the radio* / *Turn the radio down*. It's too loud.
- 4 My brother is *looking for a new job* / *looking a new job for*.
- 5 You should *throw away those old jeans* / *throw those old jeans away*.
- 6 I don't like shopping for clothes online – I prefer to *try them on* / *try on them* before I buy them.
- 7 *Take off your shoes* / *Take your shoes off* before you come in.
- 8 That's my sister – I think you'd really *get along with her* / *get along her with*.
- 9 If it doesn't fit, you should *take back it* / *take it back* to the store.
- 10 What time do you *get up in the morning* / *get in the morning up*?

b Complete the sentences with *it* or *them* and a word from the list.

back out on (x2) up (x3) down

I can't hear the radio. Turn *it up*.

- 1 Your clothes are all over the floor. Pick \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Here's your coat. Put \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 "What does this word mean?" "Look \_\_\_\_\_."
- 4 To get your passport, there are three forms. Please fill \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- 5 You remember that money I lent you? When can you give \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 Is there anything on TV? Let's turn \_\_\_\_\_ and see.
- 7 You won't remember my address. Write \_\_\_\_\_.

◀ p.87

11C

a Complete B's answers with an auxiliary verb.

A I like chocolate. B So *do* I.

- 1 A I'm really thirsty. B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 2 A I didn't go out last night. B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 3 A I was born in Seoul. B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 4 A I don't eat meat. B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 5 A I've been to Istanbul. B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 6 A I can't sing. B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 7 A I'd like to go to Bali. B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 8 A I saw a movie last week. B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 9 A I wouldn't like to eat that. B Neither \_\_\_\_\_ I.
- 10 A I can play chess. B So \_\_\_\_\_ I.

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

A I don't like cabbage. *Neither do I*.

- 1 A I live near the supermarket. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A I'm not afraid of snakes. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A I went to bed late last night. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A I haven't been to Canada. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A I don't have any pets. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 A I can speak three languages. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 A I always drink coffee in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 A I'm waiting for the bus to the airport. \_\_\_\_\_

◀ p.88

## 12A past perfect

- ⊕ When I woke up the yard was all white. (5 17))  
It **had snowed** during the night.  
I suddenly realized that I'd **left** my cell phone in the taxi.
- ⊖ We got home just in time – the game **hadn't started**.  
When she got to class, she realized that she **hadn't brought** her book.
- ? A I went to New York City last weekend. I really loved it.  
B **Had you been** there before?  
A No, I **hadn't**.

- Use the past perfect when you are already talking about the past and want to talk about an earlier past action.  
*When I woke up the yard was all white. It **had snowed** during the night.* = It snowed **before** I woke up.
- Make the past perfect with *had / hadn't* + past participle.
- The form of the past perfect is the same for all persons.
- *had* is sometimes contracted to 'd.

### had or would?

Be careful: 'd can be *had* or *would*.  
*I didn't know that you'd found a new job.* ('d = *had*)  
*If you went by taxi, you'd get there more quickly.* ('d = *would*)

## 12B reported (or indirect) speech

direct speech	reported speech (5 23))
"I love you."	He said (that) <b>he loved me</b> .
"I've just arrived."	She said (that) <b>she had just arrived</b> .
"We'll come at eight."	He told me (that) <b>they would come</b> at eight.
"I don't want to go to the party."	Jack told Anna (that) <b>he didn't want</b> to go to the party.

- Use reported speech to report (to tell somebody) what another person said.
- We often introduce reported speech with *said* or *told* (+ person)
- After *said* or *told* **that** is optional, e.g., *He said (that) he loved me*.
- Pronouns often change in reported speech, e.g., *I* changes to *he* or *she*.  
*"I'm tired."* **She told me (that) she was tired.**

- Verb tenses change like this:

direct speech	reported speech
"I <b>can</b> help you." (simple present)	He said (that) he <b>could</b> help me. (simple past)
"I'm <b>watching</b> TV." (present continuous)	She said (that) she <b>was watching</b> TV. (past continuous)
"I'll call you." (will)	He told me (that) he <b>would</b> call me. (would)
"I <b>met</b> a girl." (simple past)	John told me (that) he <b>had met</b> a girl. (past perfect)
"I've <b>broken</b> my leg." (present perfect)	Sara said (that) she <b>had broken</b> her leg. (past perfect)

### say or tell?

You can use *said* or *told* in reported speech, but they are used differently.  
You **can't** use *said* with an object or pronoun.  
*He said (that) he loved me.* **NOT** *He said-me (that) he loved-me.*  
You **must** use *told* with an object.  
*He told me (that) he loved me.* **NOT** *He told-(that) he loved-me.*

## 12C questions without auxiliaries

subject	verb	(5 27))
Who	Painted	<i>Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy?</i>
Which singer	Made	<i>reggae popular all over the world?</i>
How many people	Live	<i>near the school?</i>
Who	Wants	<i>a cup of coffee?</i>

- When the question word (*Who?*, *What?*, *Which?*, *How many?*, etc.) is the **subject** of the verb in the question, we **don't** use an auxiliary verb (*do / does / did*).  
**Who painted** Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy?  
**NOT** *Who did paint...?*
- In most other questions in the simple present and past, we use the auxiliary verb *do / does / did* + the base form.  
*What music do you like?* **NOT** *What music you like?*  
See 1A p.126.

12A

a Match the sentence halves.

I couldn't get into my house because  C

- 1 When our friends arrived
- 2 I took the jacket back because
- 3 Jill didn't come with us because
- 4 I turned on the TV news
- 5 Fumiko was nervous because
- 6 When I got to the supermarket checkout

- A she'd made other plans.
- B I realized that I'd left my wallet at home.
- C I'd lost my keys.
- D I had bought the wrong size.
- E it was the first time she had flown.
- F to see what had happened.
- G we hadn't finished cooking the dinner.

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

We didn't get a table in the restaurant because we hadn't made a reservation. (not get, not make)

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ Sonia because she \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. (not recognize, change)
- 2 My friend \_\_\_\_\_ to tell me that I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet in his car. (call, leave)
- 3 When I \_\_\_\_\_ the radio, the news \_\_\_\_\_. (turn on, already finish)
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ me the DVD because she \_\_\_\_\_ it yet. (not lend, not watch)
- 5 The store \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we \_\_\_\_\_. (close, arrive)
- 6 When we \_\_\_\_\_ home, we saw that somebody \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen window. (get, break)
- 7 Luckily, it \_\_\_\_\_ snowing when we \_\_\_\_\_ work. (stop, leave)

◀ p.93

12B

a Write the sentences in reported speech.

"I love you." He told her that he loved her.

- 1 "I'm hungry." She said that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 "I don't like sad movies."  
He told her he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 "I'll call the doctor." He said he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 "I've bought a new phone."  
Paul told us that he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 "I live downtown."  
She said that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 "We can't do it!"  
They said that they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 "I saw *Eclipse* at the movie theater."  
Julie said that she \_\_\_\_\_.

b Write the sentences in direct speech.

He told her that he was a doctor. He said: "I'm a doctor."

- 1 She said that she was studying Japanese.  
She said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 2 Tony told me that his car had broken down.  
Tony said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 3 Yoshi said that he would send me an email.  
Yoshi said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 4 Bella and Eberto said they were in a hurry.  
Bella and Eberto said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 5 He said he hadn't finished his essay yet.  
He said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 6 She told us that she wouldn't arrive on time.  
She said: "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 7 David said he had just arrived.  
David said: "\_\_\_\_\_."

◀ p.94

12C

a Circle the correct question form.

What you did / did you do last night?

- 1 What happened / did happen to you?
- 2 What means this word / does this word mean?
- 3 How many people came / did come to the meeting?
- 4 Which bus goes / does go to town?
- 5 Which movie won / did win the Academy Award this year?
- 6 What said the teacher / did the teacher say?
- 7 Who made / did make this cake?  
It's delicious!

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

How many Formula 1 championships did Michael Schumacher win?  
(Michael Schumacher / win)

- 1 When \_\_\_\_\_ president of the US?  
(Barack Obama / become)
- 2 Which US state \_\_\_\_\_ with the letter "H"? (start)
- 3 Which books \_\_\_\_\_? (J.R.R. Tolkien / write)
- 4 Who \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer World Cup in 2010? (win)
- 5 Which sport \_\_\_\_\_ the lightest ball? (use)
- 6 Where \_\_\_\_\_? (the 2012 Olympics / take place)
- 7 Which company \_\_\_\_\_? (Steve Jobs / start)



◀ p.96