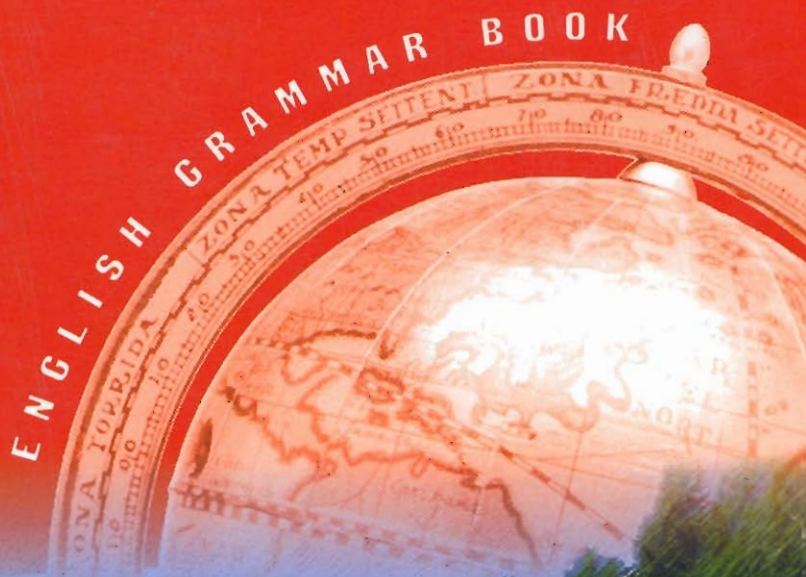


3



rammarway

Jenny Dooley - Virginia Evans

with answers



Express Publishing

Grammarway 3

with answers

Jenny Dooley-Virginia Evans



Express Publishing

Contents

Introduction	5
Unit 1 Present Forms (Present Simple - Present Continuous - Present Perfect - Present Perfect Continuous)	6
Unit 2 Past Forms (Past Simple - Past Continuous - Used to/Be used to/Get used to - Past Perfect - Past Perfect Continuous)	18
Unit 3 Future Forms (Future Simple - Be going to - Present Continuous - Present Simple - Future Continuous - Future Perfect - Future Perfect Continuous)	30
Unit 4 Infinitive - Too/Enough - The -ing form - Participles	42
Revision 1 (Units 1 - 4)	54
Unit 5 Modal Verbs (Must/Have to - Mustn't - Needn't/Don't have to - Didn't need to - Needn't have done - Can/Could/Be able to - May/Might - Shall - Will/Would - Should/Ought to)	56
Unit 6 The Passive	74
Unit 7 Clauses (Time Clauses - Clauses of Result - Clauses of Reason - Clauses of Purpose - Clauses of Contrast - Exclamations - Clauses of Manner)	86
Unit 8 Conditionals - Wishes - Would Rather/Had Better - Unreal Past	98
Revision 2 (Units 1 - 8)	110
Unit 9 Relatives (Relative Pronouns/Adverbs - Identifying/Non-Identifying Clauses)	112
Unit 10 Reported Speech	120
Unit 11 Have Something Done	134
Unit 12 Nouns - Articles (Countable/Uncountable Nouns - Compound Nouns - Singular/Plural Verb Forms - The Indefinite/Definite Article)	138
Revision 3 (Units 1 - 12)	148
Unit 13 Adjectives - Adverbs - Comparisons	150
Unit 14 Pronouns - Possessives - Demonstratives - Quantifiers	160
Unit 15 Questions (Questions with Yes/No answers - Negative Questions - Wh- Questions - Subject/Object Questions - Indirect Questions - Question Tags)	174
Unit 16 Prepositions (Place - Movement - Time) - Linking Words	182
Revision 4 (Units 1 - 16)	192
Irregular Verbs	194
Appendices	195
Progress Tests	199
Word List	209
Key to the Exercises	217

Introduction

Grammarway 3 is the third book in a four-level grammar series presented in full colour for learners of the English language at intermediate level. The book is available in two editions - with or without answers - and is suitable for self-study or classroom use as a supplement to any course at this level.

The aim of the book is to help learners understand English grammar structures through comprehensive theory tables and functional examples, accompanied by a wealth of attractive photographs and illustrations.

The book adheres to the principle that every structure should first be heard, then practised in oral and, finally, in written form. Based on the use of full-colour visual stimuli, the book encourages learners to speak before writing, and allows them to practise English structures through a variety of enjoyable and useful activities.

The book consists of **16 units**, each focusing on a particular grammar topic.

A typical unit contains:

- presentation of grammar structures by means of visual prompts
- simple, concise explanations of the grammar structures
- examples in everyday conversational English, together with a few expressions showing slightly more formal use
- exercises practising the new structures, to help learners use correct, appropriate patterns in everyday situations
- speaking and writing activities to practise the new structures in oral and written form
- a revision box in each unit

A **revision unit** follows every five units to consolidate material presented in previous units.

Eight Progress Tests, each covering two consecutive units, are included at the end of the book. They may be used to assess students' progress before the main class test.

The Student's Book is accompanied by a **Teacher's Book** containing:

- guidance on presenting the theory of each unit, with or without Picture Flashcards
- a full key to the exercises in the Student's Book
- four tests in two separate versions each

The **Picture Flashcards** which accompany this book can be used for lively, motivating presentation of the target grammar structures.

Thanks

The authors would like to thank Rania Dunn, Anna Miller, Laura Houston, Jonathan Harrison, Tamzin Thompson and Steven Davies for their help in producing this book. Many thanks to the Express Publishing design team, E. Morrison, J. Malls and V. Winston. We would also like to thank those institutions and teachers who piloted the manuscript, and whose comments and feedback were invaluable in the production of the book.

UNIT 1

Present Forms

Present Simple

FORM

I / You **work**. — He / She / It **works**.
 Do you **work**? — Does he **work**? Yes, I do./No, he doesn't.
 I do not (don't) **work**. — He does not (doesn't) **work**.

Use

The **present simple** is used:

- ◆ for permanent states, repeated actions and daily routines.

He **works** at a hotel.
 (permanent state)
 He **lays** the tables and **serves** dinner every day.
 (daily routine/repeated actions)



- ◆ for general truths and laws of nature.

It rarely **rains** in the desert.



- ◆ for timetables (trains, planes, etc.) and programmes.

The plane to London **takes off** at 6:50 am.



- ◆ for sports commentaries, reviews and narration.

- Hill **kicks** the ball and **passes** it to Dawson.
 (sports commentary)
- Laura Hunt **acts** superbly in the film.
 (review)
- So, the prince **tells** her ... (narration)



The **present simple** is used with the following **time expressions**: *always, usually, etc., every day/week/month/year, etc., on Mondays/Tuesdays, etc., in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night/the weekend, etc.*

Present Continuous

FORM

I am ('m) / You are ('re) / He is ('s) **working**.
 Are you / Is he **working**? Yes, I am./No, he isn't.
 I am ('m) **not** / He is **not** (isn't) / They are **not** (aren't) **working**.

The **present continuous** is used:

- ◆ for actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking, or for temporary actions; that is actions that are going on around now, but not at the actual moment of speaking.

Helen **is working** hard these days. Right now she's **reading** a newspaper. (She is not working at the moment of speaking.)



- ◆ with *always* when we want to express our irritation at actions which happen too often.

You're **always forgetting** to pay the bills.



- ◆ for actions that we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided.

Melanie **is getting** married at 3 this afternoon.
 (The time and the place for the wedding ceremony have been decided.)



- ◆ for changing or developing situations.

More and more forests **are disappearing** because of fires.



The **present continuous** is used with the following **time expressions**: *now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight, nowadays, still, etc.*

1 Look at Appendix 1 and put the following verbs into the correct box in the 3rd person singular.

scratch, say, try, set, play, do, stop, miss, stay, fry, drive, fix, cry, freeze, teach, pray, crash, fly, type

+s	sets
ss, sh, ch, x, o, + es	scratches
vowel + y + s	says
consonant + y → ies	tries

2 Look at Appendix 1, add -ing to the following verbs and put them into the correct box.

draw, lie, dive, put, drink, run, tie, write, type, throw, die, apply, cancel, sit





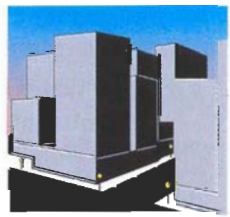
+ ing	drawing
ie → y + ing	lying
ie → ing	diving
double consonant + ing	putting

3 Expand the following into sentences in order to make true statements with doesn't or don't where necessary.

- water / boil / at 100°C
Water boils at 100°C.
- rice / grow / on trees
Rice doesn't grow on trees.
- chicks / hatch / from eggs
- kangaroos / live / in Spain
- plants / need / water to grow
- rain / fall / from clouds
- astronauts / travel / in submarines
- cows / lay / eggs
- pandas / live / in Italy
- elephants / eat / meat
- fish / walk / on land
- the sun / set / in the east
- bees / give milk
- caterpillars / turn / into butterflies
- wool / come / from sheep

4 How is our world changing? Look at the pictures and the prompts and make sentences using the present continuous.

e.g. *More people are recycling rubbish nowadays.*

<p>1 </p> <p>more people / recycle / rubbish nowadays</p>	<p>2 </p> <p>the climate / get / warmer every year</p>
<p>3 </p> <p>more young people / buy / cars nowadays</p>	<p>4 </p> <p>more wild animals / become / extinct these days</p>
<p>5 </p> <p>computers / become / faster every year</p>	<p>6 </p> <p>cities / grow / bigger every year</p>

5 Read the following extracts and put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous. Then, say what use of these tenses each extract shows.

- A** These days, it seems everything 1) *...is changing...* (change). Cities 2) (become) bigger and busier every year, technology 3) (develop) faster than ever before, and scientists 4) (learn) more about the way things work.
- B** Water 1) (boil) at 100°C and 2) (freeze) when the temperature 3) (drop) below 0°C. Salt water 4) (be) different, however.
- C** This film 1) (be) great! It 2) (have) an all-star cast and the script 3) (be) very funny. The action 4) (begin) when two young men 5) (try) to rob a bank....
- D** ... Rogers 1) (kick) the ball and 2) (pass) it to Jones. Jones 3) (run) down the pitch. He 4) (pass) the ball to Smith who 5) (shoot) and 6) (score)!

UNIT 1

Present Forms

Adverbs of Frequency

- ◆ The present simple is often used with adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never, etc.) to show how often something happens. The adverbs of frequency answer the question **How often...?**

e.g. *How often do you go to bed early?*
I always/ usually go to bed early.

100%	75%	50%	25%	10%	0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	rarely/ seldom	never

- ◆ Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb (*listen, watch, etc.*), but after the verb *to be* and auxiliary or modal verbs, such as *do, can, must, etc.* The adverbs **rarely, seldom** and **never** have a negative meaning and are never used with the word **not**.

e.g. *Emily never watches horror films.*
You must always behave yourself at school.
Does Roger often call you during the week?

Adverbs of frequency always go before the auxiliary verb in short answers.

e.g. *Do you buy expensive clothes? No, I never do.*

6 In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA: *Do you often go to the cinema?*

SB: *Yes, I do. I usually go to the cinema at the weekend.*

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 go to the cinema | 4 listen to the radio |
| 2 buy magazines | 5 phone your friends |
| 3 watch quiz shows | 6 play computer games |

7 Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct position.

- A: Do you often go to parties, Keith?
B: Yes, I go to parties at the weekend. (often)
Yes, I often go to parties at the weekend.
- A: Do you wear sports clothes at work?
B: No, I do. (never)
- A: Jack is late again!
B: I know. He arrives on time. (never)
- A: When do you go shopping?
B: I do my shopping on Fridays. (usually)
- A: Does your boss often ask you to work overtime?
B: No, he does. (seldom)
- A: You should listen to your parents' advice. (always)
B: That's exactly what I do.

8

Read about Celine's daily routine and make sentences, as in the example. Then, talk about your daily routine using adverbs of frequency.

S1: *Celine usually wakes up at 7 in the morning.*

S2: *She always drives to work in the morning.*



morning

- usually wake up at 7
- always drive to work
- normally get to work by 9

evening

- usually have dinner at 6
- often watch TV
- never go to bed before 11

S1: *I always wake up at 7:30 in the morning.*

S2: *I usually go to school on foot in the morning.*

9

Michael McIntosh is a politician. Read the text and put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Michael McIntosh 1) *is* (be) a very busy man.

Every morning, he 2) (leave) home at 8 o'clock, and 3) (go) to his office. He 4) (usually/have) meetings until lunchtime, and in the afternoon, he 5) (often/visit) the people of Madewell. He really 6) (enjoy) talking to people.

At the moment, he and his team 7) (organise) his election campaign. There are elections in June and he 8) (hope) to persuade lots of people to vote for him.

Next month, he 9) (go) to London to meet the Prime Minister. They 10) (have) a meeting to discuss future plans for Madewell.

10

Read the information about the people and make sentences, as in the example.

S1: *Alex is a photographer.* S2: *He works from 9 to 5.*



- Alex, photographer
- work from 9 to 5
- have lunch at studio
- work outdoors at the moment
- fly to Milan on Saturday



- Philip, teacher
- work from 9 to 6
- have lunch at school
- practise a new play with students at the moment
- get married next month

State Verbs

State verbs are verbs which do not normally have continuous tenses because they describe a state rather than an action. These include:

- ◆ verbs which express likes and dislikes: *like, love, hate, dislike, enjoy, prefer, etc.*
e.g. *Cathy likes romantic films.*
- ◆ verbs of perception: *believe, know, notice, remember, forget, recognise, understand, realise, seem, think, etc.* e.g. *I don't believe a word he's saying.*
- ◆ verbs of the senses: *see, hear, feel, taste, look, smell, sound.* We often use *can* or *could* with these verbs when we refer to what we see, hear, etc. at the moment of speaking.
e.g. *The soup tastes delicious.*
John must be in the attic. I can hear his footsteps.
- ◆ some other verbs: *be, contain, fit, include, matter, need, belong, cost, owe, mean, own, appear, want, have (=possess), etc.*
e.g. *This book is mine. It belongs to me.*

Some state verbs have continuous tenses, but there is a difference in meaning. Study the following examples:

- 1) *I think she's Italian.* (=believe)
I'm thinking about my holiday. (=am considering)
- 2) *The soup tastes awful.* (=has an awful flavour)
She's tasting the soup. (=is testing the flavour of)
- 3) *I can see an aeroplane in the sky.* (=perceive with my eyes)
I'm seeing Jill tonight. (=am meeting)
- 4) *Susan looks tired.* (=appears)
Susan is looking at some photos. (=is studying)
- 5) *The room smells of perfume.* (=has the smell)
The cat is smelling its food. (=is sniffing)
- 6) *This towel feels soft.* (=has a soft texture)
Jill is feeling her son's forehead. (=is touching)
- 7) *He is selfish.* (character – permanent state)
He is being selfish. (behaviour – temporary situation)
- 8) *He has a sports car.* (=possesses)
He's having lunch now. (=is eating – idiom)

Some idioms with *have* include:

have	breakfast // lunch // dinner, etc.
	a bath // shower // swim // party, etc.
	a(n) accident // experience // dream, etc.
	a baby
	difficulty // fun // trouble, etc.

11

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: ...*Do you know*... (you/know) that man over there?
B: Actually, I do. He's Muriel's husband.
- 2 A: Are you doing anything tomorrow evening?
B: Yes. I (see) Jack at nine o'clock.
- 3 A: I (see) you're feeling better.
B: Yes, I am, thank you.
- 4 A: What's that noise?
B: The people next door (have) a party.
- 5 A: Graham (have) a new computer.
B: I know. I've already seen it.
- 6 A: This dress (not/fit) me any more.
B: Why don't you buy a new one?
- 7 A: Your perfume (smell) nice. What is it?
B: It's a new perfume called Sunshine.
- 8 A: What is Jane doing?
B: She (smell) the flowers in the garden.
- 9 A: What (you/look) at?
B: Some photos I took during my holidays. They aren't very good, though.
- 10 A: You (look) very pretty today.
B: Thank you. I've just had my hair cut.
- 11 A: I (think) we're being followed.
B: Don't be silly! It's just your imagination.
- 12 A: Is anything wrong?
B: No. I (just/think) about the party tonight.
- 13 A: This fabric (feel) like silk.
B: It is silk, and it was very expensive.
- 14 A: What are you doing?
B: I (feel) the radiator to see if it's getting warm.
- 15 A: She (be) generous, isn't she?
B: Yes, she has never been a mean person.
- 16 A: He (be) very quiet today, isn't he?
B: Yes, I think he has some problems.
- 17 A: Would you like some cherries?
B: Yes, please. I (love) cherries. They're my favourite fruit.
- 18 A: I'm sorry, but I (not understand) what you mean.
B: Shall I explain it again?
- 19 A: The children are making lots of noise today.
B: I know, but they (have) fun.
- 20 A: This cake (taste) awful.
B: I think I forgot to put the sugar in it!

Present Perfect

FORM

I/You **have ('ve)** left/arrived.

He/She/It **has ('s)** left/arrived.

Have you left/arrived? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

You **have not (haven't)** left/arrived.

He/She/It **has not (hasn't)** left/arrived.

Use

The present perfect and the present perfect continuous connect the past and the present. That is, they describe actions which started in the past and continue up to the present or actions which were completed in the past but whose results affect the present.

- ◆ The **present perfect** is used to describe an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with **state verbs** such as *have, like, know, be*, etc. In this case, we often use *for* and *since*.

*They **have been** friends **for** twenty years. (They met each other twenty years ago and they are still friends.)*



- ◆ The **present perfect** is also used for an action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present.

*She **has picked** a lot of apples. (The apples are in the basket, so the action has finished.)*



Present Perfect Continuous

FORM

I/You **have('ve) been** reading.

He/She/It **has('s) been** reading.

Have you **been** reading? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

Has he/she **been** reading?

You **have not (haven't)** been reading.

He/She/It **has not (hasn't)** been reading.

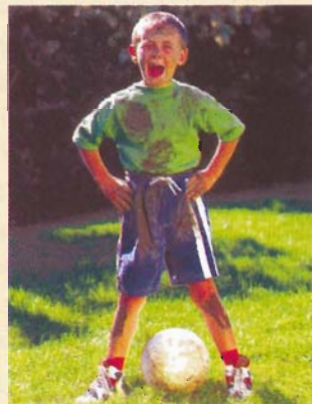
- ◆ The **present perfect continuous** is used to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with time expressions such as *for, since, all morning/day/week*, etc.

*Sarah **has been** picking vegetables for two hours. (She started picking vegetables two hours ago and she is still picking them now.)*



- ◆ The **present perfect continuous** is also used for an action which started and finished in the past and lasted for some time. The result of the action is visible in the present.

*He is dirty. He **has been** playing football. (He is no longer playing football, but the fact that his clothes are dirty is visible now.)*



Note: With the verbs *feel* (have a particular emotion), *live*, *work* and *teach* we can use the present perfect or present perfect continuous with no difference in meaning.

*e.g. He **has felt/has been feeling** unwell all morning.*

- ◆ The **present perfect** is used for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not important, so it is not mentioned. The emphasis is placed on the action.

- a) He **has broken** his arm. (The exact time is not mentioned. What is important is the fact that his arm is broken.)
b) Peter **has been** to Paris four times. (The exact time of each of his visits is not mentioned. What is important is the fact that he has visited Paris four times.)



- ◆ The **present perfect** is also used for an action which has happened within a specific time period, which is not over at the moment of speaking, such as **today, this morning/afternoon/week/month/year, etc.**

- She **has received** three faxes **this morning**. (The action has been repeated three times up to now and may happen again because the time period - this morning - is not over yet.)
She **received** three faxes **this morning**. (The time period - this morning - is over. It is now afternoon or evening.)



- ◆ The **present perfect continuous** is used to express anger, annoyance or irritation.

- Who **has been reading** my business papers? (The speaker is irritated.)



Both the present perfect and the present perfect continuous are used with the following **time expressions**:

- **how long**
e.g. **How long have you known** Jack?
How long have you been learning English?
- **for** (duration)
e.g. **I have known** Jack **for** five years.
I have not seen Emily **for** a long time.
She has been working here **for** twenty years.
- **since** (starting point)
e.g. **They have been married since** last April.
We have been living here **since** 1980.
I have not talked to Ann **since** last Sunday.
- **lately/recently**
e.g. **Have you seen** any good films **lately/recently**?
She has been going out a lot **lately/recently**.

The present perfect is usually used with the following **time expressions**:

- **already**
e.g. **We have already seen** this film.
Have you finished already?
- **yet**
e.g. **Has Roger left yet**? **Simon has not finished yet**.
- **just** e.g. **I have just phoned** Jill.
- **always**
e.g. **She has always loved** animals.
- **ever**
e.g. **Have you ever been** abroad?
- **never**
e.g. **She has never been** to France.
- **so far**
e.g. **I have sent** twenty invitations **so far**.
What have you done so far?

12 Fill in for or since.

- 1 I have lived in this village**since**..... I was born.
- 2 It has been raining hours. I wish it would stop.
- 3 My father has been the manager of this firm ten years.

- 4 I moved to York, I have been much happier.
- 5 Have you been waiting a long time?
- 6 I have been waiting for you four o'clock.
- 7 She hasn't bought a new coat three years.
- 8 Karen has been on the phone ages!
- 9 I have known Neil 1994.
- 10 Jane has been my best friend many years.

UNIT 1

Present Forms

13

In pairs, make up short exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA: *The water is cold. Haven't you turned on the water heater?*

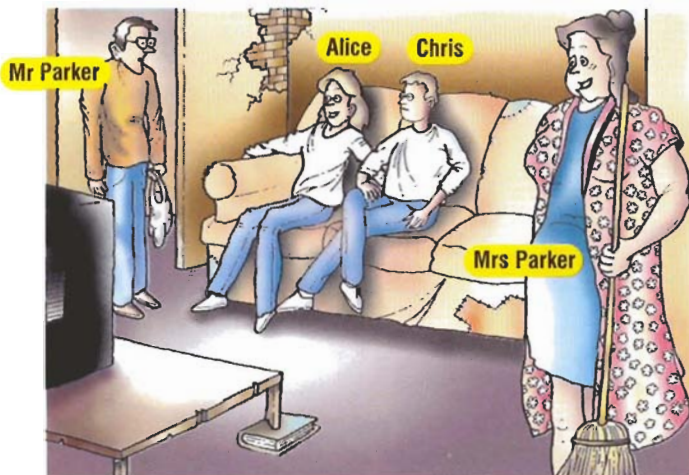
SB: *No, I haven't turned it on.*

- 1 The water is cold. (turn on / the water heater)
- 2 The fridge is empty. (do / the shopping)
- 3 There is no electricity. (pay / the bill)
- 4 It's raining. (bring / your umbrella)
- 5 The cat is hungry. (feed / it)
- 6 The bedroom is a mess. (tidy / it)
- 7 The landlord is on the phone. (pay / the rent)
- 8 I can't see anything. It's dark. (bring / your torch)

14

The Parkers have recently won the lottery. As a result, their life has changed. Look at the pictures and the prompts and describe the changes, as in the example.

e.g. *Mr Parker has put on weight.*



put on weight
take up tennis
hire a butler
lose weight
move to a bigger house

grow a beard
all buy new clothes
join the pony club
buy some nice furniture

15

The people below are on a cruise ship. What have they been doing since 10 o'clock this morning? In pairs, make up exchanges using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA: *Mrs Peters is sunbathing.*

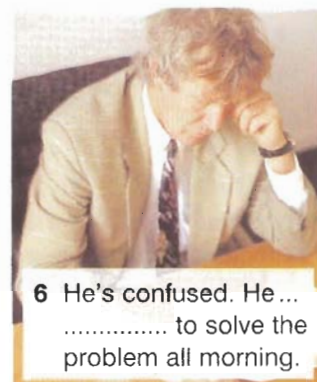
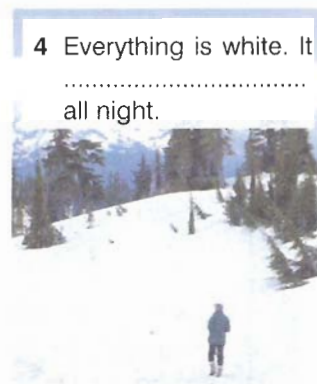
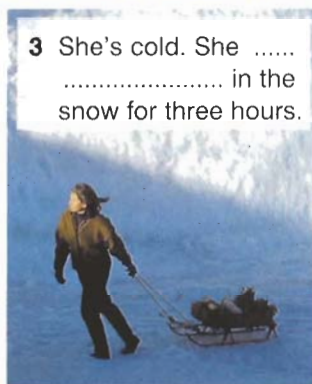
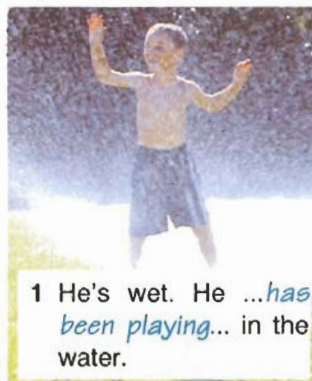
SB: *Yes, she's been sunbathing since 10 o'clock this morning.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Mrs Peters / sunbathe | 5 Mr Burrows / walk on the deck |
| 2 Tom and Jerry / swim | 6 Tim and Alan / play chess |
| 3 Miss Houston / read her book | |
| 4 Sandra and Helen / talk | |

16

Fill in the gaps with one of the verbs from the list in the present perfect continuous.

try, snow, jog, play, work, walk



17

It is 11 o'clock. The following people all started work earlier this morning. Look at the information and say how long they have been working and how much work they have done so far, as in the example.

S1: Sandra's been typing since 9 o'clock / for two hours.

S2: She's typed twenty letters so far.

Name	Started/Activity	Completed
Sandra	9 o'clock / type	20 letters
Kim	8 o'clock / clean the house	4 rooms
Bob	10 o'clock / examine patients	3 patients
John	7 o'clock / deliver parcels	30 parcels
Helen	10 o'clock / draw pictures	4 pictures

18

Fill in the gaps with *recently*, *how long*, *yet*, *for*, *always*, *ever*, *already*, *since*, *so far* or *just*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- A: Has Tom finished his exams *yet*?
B: No. He finishes next Thursday.
- A: has Janet been working at the hospital?
B: She has been working there she left school.
- A: How are you finding your new job?
B: Great. I haven't had any problems
- A: Is John at home, please?
B: No, I'm afraid he's gone out.
- A: Have you been waiting long?
B: Yes, I've been here two hours.
- A: Has Martin been to Spain?
B: No, I don't think so.
- A: Have you spoken to Matthew?
B: Yes. I phoned him last night.
- A: Can you do the washing-up for me, please?
B: Don't worry. Mike has done it.
- A: Lucy has been musical, hasn't she?
B: Yes, she started playing the piano when she was five years old.
- A: Shall we go to that new restaurant tonight?
B: Yes. I have been there. It's really nice.
- A: Your dog's been barking three hours!
B: I'm sorry. I'll take him inside.
- A: Have you finished reading that book yet?
B: No, I've started it.

19

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or continuous, using short forms where appropriate.

- A: How long *have you known*... (you/know) Alison?
B: We (be) friends since we were children.
- A: Who (use) the car?
B: I was. Is there a problem?
- A: What are Andrew and David doing?
B: They (work) in the garden for three hours.
- A: Why is Sally upset?
B: She (lose) her bag.
- A: I (always/believe) that exercise is good for you.
B: Of course, it's good to keep fit.
- A: Emily (teach) maths since she left university.
B: Yes, and she's a very good teacher, too.
- A: Fred (open) a new shop.
B: Really? Where is it?
- A: This pie is delicious.
B: Is it? I (not/taste) it yet.
- A: Have you found your umbrella yet?
B: No, I (look) for it for an hour now.
- A: You look exhausted.
B: Well, I (clean) the windows since 8 o'clock this morning.
- A: Can I have some more lemonade, please?
B: Sorry, your brother (just/drink) it all.
- A: Have you got new neighbours?
B: Yes, they (just/move) to the area.

20

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

Dear Connie,

I hope you are enjoying yourself at university. I'm sure you 1) *...ve been studying...* (study) hard. Everything is fine here at home. Billy 2) (just/receive) his school report. It was bad, as usual. He 3) (decide) to leave school next year and find a job. Fiona 4) (go) to the gym every day for the past two weeks. She 5) (try) to get in shape for the summer. She 6) (already/plan) her holiday in the sun. Your father 7) (sell) the old car and he 8) (buy) a new one. It's lovely — much nicer than the old one.

Anyway, write soon.

Love,
Mum

Have gone (to) / Have been (to)



- ◆ They **have gone** to the theatre. (This means they have not come back yet. They are still at the theatre.)
- ◆ He **has been** to Japan. (This means that he has visited Japan; he is not there now. He has come back.)

21

Fill in the gaps with **have/has been (to)** or **have/has gone (to)**.

- Jack: Hi, Jill: Where's Paul?
- Jill: Oh, he **1) ...has gone to...** London for a few days.
- Jack: Really! I **2)** London recently. I came back yesterday. **3)** you **.....** there?
- Jill: No, I haven't. Paul **4)** twice before, though. Where's Sarah?
- Jack: She **5)** Spain for two weeks with her parents. They **6)** there to visit some friends.
- Jill: When is she coming back?
- Jack: They'll all be back next weekend.

22

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'What time does the train leave?'
'I think it **A**... at 2 o'clock.'
A leaves B has been leaving C has left
- 2 'Where are Tom and Pauline?'
'They **.....** to the supermarket.'
A have just gone B have been going C go
- 3 'What is Jill doing these days?'
'She **.....** for a job for six months.'
A is looking B has been looking C looks
- 4 'Is Mandy watching TV?'
'No. She **.....** her homework right now.'
A is always doing B is doing C does
- 5 'Have you been for a walk?'
'Yes. I often **.....** for walks in the evenings.'
A have gone B am going C go
- 6 'Have you seen any films lately?'
'Yes. Actually, I **.....** two this week.'
A have seen B am seeing C see
- 7 'What **.....**?'
'It's a piece of cherry pie. Mum made it yesterday.'
A are you eating B do you eat C have you eaten
- 8 'Are you going on holiday this summer?'
'Yes. I **.....** enough money.'
A am saving B have already saved C save
- 9 'Is Todd reading the newspaper?'
'No. He **.....** dinner at the moment.'
A has been making B makes C is making
- 10 'Have you bought any new CDs recently?'
'Yes. Actually, I **.....** two this week.'
A have bought B have been buying C am buying
- 11 'What time does the play start?'
'I think it **.....** at 8 o'clock.'
A has been starting B starts C has started
- 12 'Where is Mark?'
'He **.....** to the library to return some books.'
A has gone B has been C is going
- 13 'What **.....**?'
'It's a letter to my pen-friend. I'm telling her my news.'
A have you written B do you write
C are you writing

23

Underline the correct tense.

- Liz and I are good friends. We know/have known each other for four years.
- Sarah is very tired. She has been working/is working hard all day.
- 'Where is John?' 'He's upstairs. He does/is doing his homework.'
- I can't go to the party on Saturday. I am leaving/have been leaving for Spain on Friday night.
- Jane has finished/is finishing cleaning her room, and now she is going out with her friends.
- I didn't recognise Tom. He looks/is looking so different in a suit.
- I don't need to wash my car. Jim washes/has washed it for me already.
- Ian has been talking/is talking to his boss for an hour now.
- Claire's train arrives/has arrived at 3 o'clock. I must go and meet her at the station.
- 'Would you like to borrow this book?' 'No, thanks. I have read/have been reading it before.'
- 'Where are you going/do you go?' 'To the cinema. Would you like to come with me?'
- Have you seen my bag? I am searching/have been searching for it all morning.
- 'Is Colin here?' 'I don't know. I haven't seen/haven't been seeing him all day.'
- Sophie is very clever. She is speaking/speaks seven different languages.
- We are moving/have moved house tomorrow. Everything is packed.

24

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: What ...are you doing... (you/do)?
B: Nothing. I (just/finish) my lunch.
- A: Where (you/be) all morning?
B: I (clean) my house since 8 o'clock.
- A: (you/do) anything next weekend?
B: No, I (not/make) any plans yet.
- A: Jane looks great.
(she/lose) weight?
B: Yes, she (exercise) a lot recently.
- A: (be/you) busy right now?
B: Yes, I (just/start) typing this report.
- A: Where is Peter?
B: He (wash) the car at the moment.
- A: Who (be) your favourite actor?
B: I (like) Sean Connery since I was a child.
- A: (you/do) your homework yet?
B: Almost; I (do) it now.

25

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- Who ...has been using... (use) my toothbrush?
- 'What (you/do)?'
'I (write) a letter.'
- Samantha (play) tennis with friends every weekend.
- Tim and Matilda (be) married since 1991.
- Uncle Bill (just/decorate) the bathroom.
- Pauline and Tom (sing) in the school choir twice a week.
- Who (you/speak) to?
- Sarah is very happy. She
(win) a poetry competition.
- He (drink) two cups of coffee this morning.
- My friend (live) in America at the moment.
- They (usually/change) jobs every five years.
- I (normally/cut) my hair myself.
- Linda (study) in the library for three hours.
- We (play) in a concert next weekend.
- Who (read) my diary?
- Tim (leave) the house at 7 o'clock every morning.
- (your mother/work) in a bank?
- (you/drink) coffee with your breakfast every day?
- We (make) plans for our summer holidays right now.
- They (move) house in September.

26

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Nick,

This is just a short note to tell you I 1) ... 'm arriv-
ing/arrive... (arrive) at the airport at 5 pm on Saturday,
10th December. I 2) (be) very busy
recently, and that's why I 3)
(not/write) to you for a while. I 4)
(plan) this trip for months, so now I 5)
(look forward) to spending some time with you and
your family. I 6) (hope) you will be able
to meet me at the airport. Please give my love to your
wife and the children.

See you soon,
James

UNIT 1

Present Forms

27

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- Molly: Hi Peter. I 1) *...haven't seen...* (not/see) you for a long time.
 Peter: Hi Molly. I 2) (travel) for the past two months.
 Molly: Really? I 3) (plan) a trip at the moment. I 4) (leave) next month for Australia.
 Peter: That's great. 5) (you/arrange) a place to stay once you get there?
 Molly: Yes, a campsite. It 6) (be) a very nice place.
 Peter: And 7) (you/buy) your ticket yet?
 Molly: No, not yet. Actually, I 8) (go) to the travel agent's this afternoon to buy it.
 Peter: Oh. I 9) (go) into town later today. You can come with me in my car.
 Molly: Thanks. I 10) (meet) my brother for lunch at 1 o'clock, so I'll come to your house at 2 o'clock.
 Peter: Great! See you then.

28

Choose the correct answer.

- '...C... your sister recently?'
'Yes, she came to visit last weekend.'
A Have you been seeing B You have seen
C Have you seen
- 'I didn't know Sarah could drive.'
'Oh yes, she since last April.'
A has been driving B has driven C is driving
- 'Where is Jason?'
'He at the swimming pool.'
A is being B is C has been
- 'This is a great book.'
'I know. I it twice already.'
A have read B am reading
C have been reading
- 'Hello, Jane. I'm home.'
'Where have you been? I for you all day!'
A have been looking B look C am looking
- 'Are you having a holiday this year?'
'Yes, I to Hawaii.'
A am going B have been C have gone
- 'Who does your hair for you?'
'My mother usually it.'
A is cutting B cuts C has cut
- 'Your socks are all wet!'
'Don't worry. I another pair with me.'
A am bringing B bring C have brought

29

Correct the mistakes.

- They have been to the shops. They'll be home soon.
- Joe plays in the garden at the moment.
- I am going to work by car every day.
- The builders finish the block of flats already.
- He has been breaking his arm.
- Sam have just finished reading a very interesting book.
- Water is boiling at 100°C.
- John is living here since 1986.
- I study this subject for five years.
- Who has use my scissors?

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- I've never had such a good meal.
ever It's the best **meal I have ever** had.
- She started collecting postcards four years ago.
been She **has been collecting** postcards for four years.
- They haven't finished painting the house yet.
still They **are still painting** the house.
- I've never ridden a camel before.
first It's the **first time I've ridden** a camel.

30

Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- She hasn't finished cooking the meal yet.
still She *is still cooking* the meal.
- I've never met such an interesting person.
ever He's the most interesting person I met.
- He started repairing the roof three hours ago.
been He the roof for three hours.
- They've never visited an old castle before.
first It's have visited an old castle.
- Robert is still decorating the flat.
finished Robert the flat yet.
- It's the most boring book I've ever read.
never I such a boring book.
- He started playing rugby four years ago.
been He rugby for four years.

Prepositions

belong to sb	look at sb/sth
come from (a place)	stay at (a place)
listen to sb/sth	wait for sb/sth
live in (a place)	work for sb/sth

31 Fill in the correct preposition.

- What are you waiting ...*for*...?
- Why are you looking yourself in the mirror?
- How often do you listen the radio?
- My parents live a small cottage.
- My brother works my father.
- Those books belong John Smith.
- We aren't going out tonight. We're staying home.
- My father comes Ireland.

Phrasal Verbs

break down:	1) stop working (of cars, etc.) 2) lose control of feelings (of people)
break in/break into a building:	enter by force
break into:	start singing, smiling, etc. suddenly
break out:	1) begin suddenly (war, fire, etc.) But: a storm breaks 2) escape
break up:	stop for holidays (of schools, etc.)

32 Fill in the correct particle.

- War broke ...*out*... in 1992 and it lasted until 1995.
- Children are always happy when school breaks for the holidays.
- The burglars broke the house in the middle of the night and stole all the jewellery.
- His serious face broke a grin when he read the joke.
- The bus broke so all the passengers had to get off and wait for another one to come.
- The little girl broke and cried when her dog died.
- The dog broke of the garden and chased the cat down the street.

ORAL Activity

Life on earth is changing. Look at the information given in the chart and make sentences, as in the example.

- e.g. S1: *Trees provide oxygen and homes for animals.*
S2: *However, trees are disappearing because of fires and logging.*
S1: *But many governments have started to plant new trees.*

The Facts....

- Trees / provide / oxygen and homes for animals.
- Many different species of fish / live on coral reefs.
- Many people / use / coal and oil as fuel for heating in their homes.
- Ocean life / produce / 90% of our oxygen.

The Changes....

- Trees / disappear / because of fires and logging.
- Fish / die / because fishermen / destroy / coral reefs.
- Coal and oil supplies / decrease.
- We / pollute / the oceans with rubbish.

The Action Taken....

- Many governments / start / to plant new trees.
- Some fishermen / stop / fishing near coral reefs.
- Many people / change / to other sources of fuel for heating.
- We / begin / to recycle rubbish instead of throwing it all away.

WRITING Activity

Complete the article below using the information from the Oral Activity.

PLANET EARTH Are you aware of the damage being done to our planet? We all know that trees provide oxygen and homes for animals. However, trees are disappearing because of fires and logging. Fortunately, many governments have started to plant new trees. We also know that

We must stop the destruction now, before it is too late.