

The background features a diagonal split between a blue upper-left section and a dark blue/black lower-right section. Two parallel white lines run diagonally from the top-left towards the bottom-right, crossing the color boundary. In the lower-right section, there are two parallel lines, one blue and one white, also running diagonally.

# Curso Introdutorio

Profesorado de Ingles

Profesorado Superior de  
Lenguas Vivas

IFD N°6007



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# GRAMMAR

## Verb To Be

### I. What is the verb “to be”?

- ✓ Most important verb.
- ✓ Works as both main verb and auxiliary verb.
- ✓ Irregular verb in the present and past.
- ✓ Affirmative, negative and interrogative form.

### II. Uses

We use this verb to express/describe...

- Physical appearance
  - ✓ *She **is** tall and blonde.*
- Nationality
  - ✓ *I **am** Argentinian.*
- Jobs and Professions
  - ✓ *He **is** an excellent doctor.*
- Age
  - ✓ *You **are** 5 years old.*
- Place
  - ✓ *They **are** in classes now.*
- Relationships
  - ✓ *We **are** all friends.*
- Time
  - ✓ *It **is** 8 o'clock.*
- Personality and behaviour
  - ✓ *He **is** a laid-back person.*

### III. Forms

- **Affirmative form**

Person	Verb be	Rest
I	am / 'm	24 years old.
You	are / 're	a good dancer.
He	is / 's	very tall.
She		a River Plate fan.
It		3 o'clock.
We	are / 're	brothers.
They		at their home.
You		Argentinian.

- **Negative form**

Person	Verb be	Rest
I	am not / 'm not	30 years old.
You	are not / aren't	an excellent dancer.
He	is not / isn't	short.
She		a Boca Juniors fan.
It		10 o'clock.
We	are not / aren't	cousins.
They		at school.
You		American.

- **Interrogative form**

Verb be	Person	Rest
Am	I	in time?
Are	you	an introverted person?
	he	blonde?
Is	she	a member of the club?
	it	your pet?
	we	friends?
Are	they	in class?
	you	from Russia?

**Yes, I am / she is / it is / you are.**

**Yes, they are / we are.**

**Activities****1. Write the correct form of to be in present tense.**

Tess and Jen **are** (1) best friends. They do everything together. They spend every day together. One day they meet on the bus to school. They start talking. "Hey Jen," says Tess. "How \_\_\_\_\_ (2) you?" "Hey girl," says Jen. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (3) doing fine. What \_\_\_\_\_ (4) going on? What \_\_\_\_\_ (5) you doing today?" "Oh," says Tess, "I \_\_\_\_\_ (6) doing anything special. I don't have any plans." "That \_\_\_\_\_ (7) cool." "Yeah," says Tess. "But I have something to tell you." "Really! Can I try to guess?" "Umm..." says Tess. "Well..." "Okay, I get three guesses. Ready?" "Umm, well...okay." "\_\_\_\_\_ (8) we eating dinner together?" "No, that \_\_\_\_\_ (9) it." "Okay. Are we going to the soccer game together?" "No. It \_\_\_\_\_ (10) that either." Tess looks nervous. Her eyes look sad. A tear starts to fall down her cheek. "Oh," says Jen, wiping a tear from her own eye. "Now I know. You \_\_\_\_\_ (11) moving away.

**2. Write sentences. Use the correct form of be.**

- a. I / young \_\_\_\_\_
- b. She / clever \_\_\_\_\_
- c. You / not old \_\_\_\_\_
- d. You / sleepy \_\_\_\_\_
- e. We / not naughty \_\_\_\_\_
- f. She / not short \_\_\_\_\_
- g. It / rainy \_\_\_\_\_
- h. They / unhappy \_\_\_\_\_
- i. He / not hungry \_\_\_\_\_
- j. They / tidy \_\_\_\_\_
- k. He / handsome \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Put the sentences in the correct order.**

- a. your name is what? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. today I not very happy am. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. doctor is my sister a. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. big not very is this car. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. my bag in phone is my? \_\_\_\_\_
- f. short is my brother very. \_\_\_\_\_

g. time it what is? \_\_\_\_\_

h. with me are my teachers happy very. \_\_\_\_\_

**There is / are**

## I. Use

We use **there is** and **there are** to express/describe...

- Existence or presence
  - ✓ **There is** money in my purse.
  - ✓ **There are** many wild species in the Amazonas.
- We often use there is / there are with **a/an, some, and any**.
- Use **some** and **any** with plural nouns. Some: not an exact number.
- Use **some** in affirmative sentences and **any** in negative and interrogative sentences.

## II. Forms

- **Affirmative form**

	Verb	Rest
There	is / 's	a book on the table.
There	are / 're	many flowers in my garden

- **Negative form**

	Verb	Rest
There	is not / isn't	any desk in my bedroom.
There	are not / aren't	big buildings in my city.

- **Interrogative form**

Verb		Rest
Is	there	something to eat?
Are	there	any fruits in the bowl?

- **Short answers**

Yes, there is.	Yes, there are.
No, there isn't. (is not)	No, there aren't. (are not)

### Activities

**1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of there is and there are.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ a library next to the park.
- b. All the students went home. \_\_\_\_\_ students in the classroom.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ 50 states in the United States.
- d. No, \_\_\_\_\_ polar bears at the South Pole.
- e. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a message for me? B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. Why \_\_\_\_\_ so many cars in the parking lot?
- g. A: I'm hungry. B: \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant across the street.
- h. How many days \_\_\_\_\_ in March, thirty or thirty-one?
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ a few things I have to do this afternoon.
- j. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a post office nearby? B: I'm sorry, I don't know.
- k. \_\_\_\_\_ something I can help you with?
- l. No, \_\_\_\_\_ public holidays next month.
- m. How many countries \_\_\_\_\_ in the world?
- n. \_\_\_\_\_ a woman in the picture. She is smiling.

**2. Complete with the correct form of there is / there are, if necessary, use a, some or any.**

A- Could you give me some more information about the house?

B- Of course. What do you want to know?

A- Is there a garden?

B- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ large garden, with a swimming pool.

A- Oh, very nice! And how many bedrooms \_\_\_\_\_?

B- Three, I think. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ three bedrooms.

A- And \_\_\_\_\_ dining room?

B- No, \_\_\_\_\_ But \_\_\_\_\_ big kitchen.



A- \_\_\_\_\_ shelves in the kitchen?

B- No, \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ cupboards. Do you have more questions?

A- Yes. The furniture \_\_\_\_\_ armchairs in the living room?

B- No, I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ armchairs, but \_\_\_\_\_ sofa.

## Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

### I. Uses

- **Comparative adjectives** compare one person or thing with another and enable us to say whether a person or thing has more or less of a particular quality.

✓ *Josh is **taller** than his sister.*

✓ *I'm **more interested** in music than sport.*

- **Superlative adjectives** describe one person or thing as having more of a quality than all other people or things in a group.

✓ *The 'Silver Arrow' will be **the fastest** train in the world when it is built.*

✓ ***The most frightening** film I've ever seen was Alfred Hitchcock's 'Psycho'.*

- **Comparative or Superlative?**

A comparative compares a person or thing with another person or thing. A superlative compares a person or thing with the whole group of which that person or thing is a member.

✓ *Joe's **older than** Mike. (comparing one person with another)*

✓ *Sheila is **the youngest** girl in the family. (comparing one person with the whole group she belongs to)*

### II. Forms

- To form the comparative, we use the **-er** suffix with adjectives of one syllable.

✓ *It's **colder** today **than** yesterday.*

- To form the superlative, we use the **-est** suffix with adjectives of one syllable. We normally use **the** before a superlative adjective.

✓ *I think that's **the biggest** apple I've ever seen!*

- **Spelling of one-syllable adjectives**

Type of adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Most adjectives	add <b>-er</b> <i>cheaper, richer, smaller</i>	add <b>-est</b> <i>cheapest, richest, smallest, youngest</i>
Adjectives ending in -e	add <b>-r</b> <i>finer, nicer, rarer</i>	add <b>-st</b> <i>finest, nicest, rarest</i>
Adjectives with one vowel + one consonant:	double the final consonant and add <b>-er</b> <i>bigger, hotter, thinner</i>	double the final consonant and add <b>-est</b> <i>biggest, hottest, thinnest</i>

- **Spelling of two-syllable adjectives**

Two-syllable adjectives ending in **-y** change **y** to **i** and take the **-er** and **-est** endings:

happy - **happier, happiest**

easy - **easier, easiest**

funny - **funnier, funniest**

- **Spelling of longer adjectives**

Adjectives of three or more syllables form the comparative with **more/less** and the superlative with **most/least**.

- ✓ *The second lecture was **more interesting** than the first.*
- ✓ *If you are going as a group, **the least expensive** option is to rent an apartment or villa.*

- **Spelling of irregular adjectives**

Some one-syllable adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms

good - **better** / **best**

bad - **worse** / **worst**

far - **further** / **furthest**

### Activities

#### 1. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- a. There are 10 houses on our street. Our house is the \_\_\_\_\_ one.
  - o biggest
  - o bigger
- b. My brother sings better than I do, but I play guitar \_\_\_\_\_ than he does.
  - o the best
  - o better
- c. This is \_\_\_\_\_ song I have ever heard!
  - o better
  - o the best
- d. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ than I am.
  - o stronger
  - o the strongest
- e. Out of all the students in our class, I am \_\_\_\_\_.
  - o the shortest
  - o shorter
- f. Everyone says that my sister is \_\_\_\_\_ than I am.

- the best looking
  - better looking
- g. She is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in our school.
  - the best looking
  - better looking
- h. This is boring. Let's do something \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the most interesting
  - more interesting
- i. This isn't \_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever read.
  - more interesting
  - the most interesting
- j. Your apartment is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.
  - cleaner
  - the cleanest
- k. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ than my father.
  - old
  - older
  - the oldest
  - the old
- l. What is \_\_\_\_\_ movie you have ever seen?
  - funny
  - funnier
  - the funniest
  - the funny
- m. That movie was bad, but it wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever seen.
  - baddest
  - worstest
  - worse
  - the worst
- n. Rachel's hair is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as Sarah's.
  - long
  - longer

- o the longest
- o more long

**2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- a. My sister thinks she's \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) than me, but I don't agree!
- b. Avatar is probably \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) film I've seen!
- c. What is \_\_\_\_\_ (wet) month of the year in England?
- d. Do you think the Harry Potter films are \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than the books?
- e. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (powerful) person in your country?
- f. I think Men in Black 1 was \_\_\_\_\_ (funny) than Men in Black 3.
- g. Is Angelina Jolie \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than Sandra Bullock?
- h. John is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) person that I know.

**Present Simple**

**I. Uses**

We use the present simple to...

- Talk about general facts that are always true and permanent about the world.
  - ✓ *Time **passes** very quickly when you get older.*
  - ✓ *I really **love** my job.*
  - ✓ *Mrs Clare **doesn't teach** me but she teaches my sister.*
  - ✓ *Spiders **don't frighten** me.*
- Talk about regular or habitual events. We often use **adverbs of frequency** to express these statements.
  - ✓ *How **do you get to work**? **Do you get the bus**?*
  - ✓ *I **read** every night before I **go** to sleep.*

- ✓ *We **always have** a holiday in the summer. We **never work** in August.*

### Adverbs of frequency

100%	<b>Always</b>	I always study after class.
90%	<b>Usually</b>	He usually walks to work.
80%	<b>Normally / Generally</b>	You normally get good marks.
70%	<b>Often / Frequently</b>	She often reads in bed at night.
50%	<b>Sometimes</b>	I sometimes sing in the shower.
30%	<b>Occasionally</b>	We occasionally go to bed late.
10%	<b>Seldom</b>	He seldom puts salt on his food.
5%	<b>Hardly ever / Rarely</b>	They hardly ever get angry.
0%	<b>Never</b>	Vegetarians never eat meat.
<b>Subject + Adverb + Main Verb</b> Daniel always passes his exams.		<b>Subject + Be + Adverb</b> She is always happy.

- Give instructions or directions. We often use ordering words, such as and, first and then with this use of the present simple.
  - ✓ *You **take the train into the city centre and then you take a number five bus. You **don't get off** at the museum. You **get off** at the stop after the museum.***
- Describe a series of actions – one action after another. We see this especially in stories, summaries of stories or reviews.
  - ✓ *Alex **doesn't ring back at midnight... she waits till the morning to ring, and they **get annoyed with Liz when she goes on... they know she's got plenty of money by their standards...*****
- Talk about feelings and reactions at the moment of speaking using verbs of senses and perception.

- ✓ *Do you **think** that meat is ok to eat? It **doesn't** smell very good.*
- ✓ *Where **does** it **hurt**?*
- ✓ *I **don't like** the colour. I **think** I look terrible.*
- Talk about events that are part of a future plan or timetable.
  - ✓ *The lesson **starts** at 9.30 tomorrow instead of 10.30.*
  - ✓ *Lunch **is** at 12.30. **Don't be** late.*
  - ✓ *What time **do** you **land**?*
- State news headlines to report past events. It emphasises the drama or immediacy of an event.
  - ✓ *Man **rescues** child from lake.*
  - ✓ *Taiwanese envoys **arrive** in China.*
  - ✓ *Car accident **takes** place in the centre of the city.*
- We use the present simple for future reference in subordinate clauses after words like **when**, **before**, **as soon as**, **if** and **whether**.
  - ✓ *I'll call you when I **get** there.*
  - ✓ *Don't forget to ring before you **go**.*
  - ✓ *They hope to move in to the new house as soon as they **get** back from Australia next month.*

## II. Forms

- **Affirmative form**

Person	Verb	Rest
I	<b>work</b>	in the morning.
You	<b>watch</b>	TV every night.
<b>He</b>	<b>seems</b>	a bit tired.
<b>She</b>	<b>does</b>	whatever she wants.
<b>It</b>	<b>starts</b>	at 10 o'clock.
They	<b>drink</b>	every weekend.
We	<b>spend</b>	a lot of time together.
You	<b>eat</b>	vegetables everyday.

- **Verb spelling (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular)**

For most verbs we add <b>-s</b> to the base form.	come → comes      order → orders travel → travels      eat → eats record → records      walk → walks move → moves
When the verb ends in <b>-ch, -ss, -sh, -x or -zz</b> , we add <b>-es</b> .	watch → watches      miss → misses wash → washes      mix → mixes buzz → buzzes
When the verb ends in a <b>consonant + -y</b> we change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> and add <b>-es</b> .	hurry → hurries study → studies reply → replies
But when the verb ends in a <b>vowel + -y</b> we just add <b>-s</b>	pay → pays enjoy → enjoys
<b>Have, go, do</b> and <b>be</b> are irregular.	have → <b>has</b> go → <b>goes</b> do → <b>does</b> be → <b>is</b>

- **Negative form**

Person	Auxiliary	Verb	Rest
I	do not / don't	work	at night.
You	do not / don't	watch	TV every morning.
He	does not / doesn't	look	sleepy.
She		do	whatever she wants.
It		start	at 8 o'clock.
They	do not / don't	drink	vodka every weekend.
We		spend	much time alone.
You		eat	meat everyday.



- **Interrogative form**

Auxiliary	Person	Verb	Rest
Do	I	sleep	enough?
Do	you	watch	TV every night?
Does	he	look	angry?
	she	do	her homework?
	it	start	at 10:30?
Do	they	drink	beer every weekend?
	we	spend	much money?
	you	eat	vegetables everyday?

- **Short answers**

Yes,	I / you / they / we	<b>do.</b>
	he / she / it	<b>does.</b>
No,	I / you / they / we	<b>don't.</b>
	he / she / it	<b>doesn't.</b>

- **Wh-Questions (asking for more information)**

Wh-Word	Auxiliary	Person	Verb	Rest
What	do	you	mean	with that?
When	does	she	take	the plane?
Who	is	-	-	your best friend?
Where	do	they	live?	-
Why	does	he	like	pizza?
How	do	you	spell	your name?

## Activities

### 1. Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

My family and I are always busy on Saturdays. In the morning, my sister Olivia and I (1) **play** (play) basketball and then she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) rollerblading with Dad. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) rollerblading, so I usually (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (help) Mum with the shopping. In the afternoon, Dad and I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) model planes and then in the evening we all (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film together. Saturday is my favourite day.

### 2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate simple present tense form of the verb given in the brackets.

- a. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 6.30. (not arrive)
- b. I will phone you when he \_\_\_\_\_ back. (come)
- c. Unless we \_\_\_\_\_ now we can't be there on time. (start)
- d. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east. (rise)
- e. The next term \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday. (not begin)
- f. She \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer. (be)
- g. They \_\_\_\_\_ our relatives. (not be)
- h. When does the train \_\_\_\_\_? (depart)
- i. Let's wait till he \_\_\_\_\_ his work. (finish)
- j. Please ring me up as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive)

### 3. Order the words to make sentences.

- a. reads / in / Jenny / always / bed

\_\_\_\_\_

- b. in / We / radio / never / the / to / the / listen / car

\_\_\_\_\_

- c. school / sometimes / for / Joshua / late / is

\_\_\_\_\_

- d. tired / hardly ever / Friday / on / Mum / evenings / is

\_\_\_\_\_

e. sister / phone / her / often / My / takes / with / photos

\_\_\_\_\_

f. Lizards / green / usually / are / brown / or

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Write sentences (+ or -) or questions (?).**

a. Scott / go to school / on Saturday mornings (-)

\_\_\_\_\_

b. your friend / sing / in a band /?

\_\_\_\_\_

c. my sister / watch / TV every evening +

\_\_\_\_\_

d. when / they / make jewellery /?

\_\_\_\_\_

e. we / draw cartoons / in our school books (+)

\_\_\_\_\_

f. you / listen to the radio / in bed /?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Present Continuous**

**I. Uses**

We use the present continuous to...

- Talk about events which are in progress at the moment of speaking.
  - ✓ *A: What time's dinner?*  
*B: I'm cooking now so it'll be ready in about half an hour.*
  - ✓ *She's pressing the button but nothing is happening.*

- Talk about temporary states which are true around the moment of speaking.
  - ✓ *Her mother's **living** with her at the moment. She's just come out of hospital.*
  - ✓ *Who's **looking** after the children while you're here?*
- Describe actions which are repeated or regular, but which we believe to be temporary.
  - ✓ *I'm **not drinking** much coffee these days. I'm **trying** to cut down.*
  - ✓ *She's **working** a lot in London at the moment. (She doesn't usually work in London)*
- Talk about gradual changes.
  - ✓ *They're **building** a new stand at the football ground.*
  - ✓ *Maria **is getting** better and doctors are optimistic she will make a full recovery.*
- Describe events which are regular but not planned, and often not wanted with words like always, constantly, continually and forever (adverbs of indefinite frequency).
  - ✓ *My wife, she's **always throwing** things out. I like to keep everything.*
  - ✓ *I'm **constantly spilling** things.*
- Refer to the future when we talk about plans and arrangements that have already been made.
  - ✓ ***Aren't you playing** tennis on Saturday?*
  - ✓ *We're **moving** to Cambridge in July.*

## II. Forms

- **Verb spelling**

For most verbs we add **-ing** to the base form.

be → <b>being</b>	eat → <b>eating</b>
order → <b>ordering</b>	cry → <b>crying</b>
fix → <b>fixing</b>	play → <b>playing</b>
do → <b>doing</b>	go → <b>going</b>

When the verb ends in <b>-e</b> , we take off the <b>-e</b> and add <b>-ing</b> .	move → <b>moving</b> face → <b>facing</b> come → <b>coming</b>
When the verb ends in a <b>vowel</b> followed by a <b>single consonant</b> , the consonant is doubled.	commit → <b>committing</b> prefer → <b>preferring</b> rub → <b>rubbing</b>
When the verb ends in a <b>vowel + l</b> , we double the consonant.	travel → <b>travelling</b> control → <b>controlling</b>

- **Stative verbs**

**We do not normally use the continuous with stative verbs. Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action.**

<b>Thoughts and opinions</b>	agree, believe, doubt, guess, imagine, know, mean, recognise, remember, suspect, think, understand
<b>Feelings and emotions</b>	dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish
<b>Senses and perception</b>	appear, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste
<b>Possession and measurement</b>	belong, have, measure, own, possess, weigh

- **Affirmative form**

Person	Auxiliary	Verb (ing)	Rest
I	am / 'm	playing	videogames now.

You	<b>are / 're</b>	<b>drinking</b>	orange juice.
He	<b>is / 's</b>	<b>doing</b>	exercise outside.
She		<b>painting</b>	her nails.
It		<b>starting</b>	to rain.
They	<b>are / 're</b>	<b>working</b>	really hard.
We		<b>taking</b>	the bus tomorrow.
You		<b>going</b>	to the wrong place.

- **Negative form**

Person	Auxiliary	Verb (ing)	Rest
I	<b>am not / 'm not</b>	<b>playing</b>	football today.
You	<b>are not / aren't</b>	<b>drinking</b>	soda.
He	<b>is not / isn't</b>	<b>doing</b>	his homework.
She		<b>painting</b>	her house.
It		<b>starting</b>	to snow.
They	<b>are not / aren't</b>	<b>working</b>	everyday.
We		<b>taking</b>	the right decision.
You		<b>going</b>	to the cinema.

- **Interrogative form**

Auxiliary	Person	Verb (ing)	Rest
<b>Am</b>	I	<b>doing</b>	it well?
<b>Are</b>	you	<b>drinking</b>	coffee?
<b>Is</b>	he	<b>doing</b>	the assignment?
	she	<b>painting</b>	her bedroom?
	it	<b>starting</b>	much time?
<b>Are</b>	they	<b>working</b>	on weekends?
	we	<b>talking</b>	seriously?
	you	<b>preparing</b>	the dinner?

- **Short answers**

<b>Yes.</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>am.</b>
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	he / she / it	<b>is.</b>
	you / they / we	<b>are.</b>
<b>No,</b>	I	<b>am not.</b>
	he / she / it	<b>isn't.</b>
	you / they / we	<b>aren't.</b>

- **Wh-Questions (asking for more information)**

Wh-Word	Auxiliary	Person	Verb (ing)	Rest
<b>What</b>	<b>are</b>	you	<b>doing</b>	here?
<b>Where</b>	<b>is</b>	she	<b>having</b>	classes now?
<b>When</b>	<b>is</b>	he	<b>leaving</b>	his apartment?
<b>Which</b>	(route) <b>are</b>	you	<b>taking</b>	to the conference?
<b>Why</b>	<b>are</b>	they	<b>playing</b>	so bad?
<b>Who</b>	<b>am</b>	I	<b>meeting</b>	today?

### Activities

#### 1. Make sentences using the present continuous.

- she / go home now \_\_\_\_\_
- I / read a great book \_\_\_\_\_
- she / not / wash her hair \_\_\_\_\_
- the cat / chase mice? \_\_\_\_\_
- she / cry? \_\_\_\_\_
- he / not / study Latin \_\_\_\_\_
- we / drive to London? \_\_\_\_\_
- they / watch TV? \_\_\_\_\_
- where / she / go now? \_\_\_\_\_
- I / not / leave now \_\_\_\_\_
- you / not / run \_\_\_\_\_
- why / he / leave? \_\_\_\_\_
- how / I / travel? \_\_\_\_\_
- it / not / rain \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Complete the following sentences using the present simple or the present continuous.**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/come) tonight?
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ (he/eat) rice every day?
- c. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the moment.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ (he/come) to London often?
- e. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis now.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/come) to the cinema later?
- g. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to the party tomorrow.
- h. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) golf now.
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/play) tennis this Saturday?
- j. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a restaurant every Saturday.
- k. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the cinema very often.
- l. You \_\_\_\_\_ (usually/arrive) late.
- m. He \_\_\_\_\_ (normally/eat) dinner at home.
- n. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/study) every night?
- o. \_\_\_\_\_ (they/work) late usually?
- p. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) out later.
- q. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) tonight.



## Past Simple

### I. Uses

We use the past simple to...

- Talk about definite time in the past (often we specify when something happened, e.g. **yesterday**, **three weeks ago**, **last year**, **when I was young**).
  - ✓ *Did you **watch** that film yesterday?*
  - ✓ *He **left** at the end of November.*
  - ✓ *When they **were** young, they **hated** meat.*
- Talk about single or regular (habitual) events or states in the past.

<b>Events that happened once.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ <i>He fell off his bike and his friends took him to a doctor.</i></li><li>✓ <i>She ran out and she phoned my brother.</i></li></ul>
<b>Events that happened more than once.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ <i>They <b>travelled</b> to Italy every summer and always <b>stayed</b> in small villages on the coast.</i></li><li>✓ <i>As children, we <b>played</b> all kinds of games on the street.</i></li></ul>
<b>States</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ <i>She <b>looked</b> a bit upset.</i></li><li>✓ <i>Did you <b>feel</b> afraid?</i></li></ul>

- Talk about the past with no time expression. This happens especially when we know the time.

- ✓ Leonardo Da Vinci **Painted** the Mona Lisa. (from our general knowledge, we know that Leonardo Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa a few hundred years ago.)

## II. Forms

- **Verb spelling: Regular Verbs**

For regular verbs, we add <b>-ed</b> to the base form of the verb.	work → <b>worked</b> walk → <b>walked</b> push → <b>pushed</b> greet → <b>greeted</b> watch → <b>watched</b>
For regular verbs ending in the vowel <b>-e</b> , add <b>-d</b> .	hate → <b>hated</b> seize → <b>seized</b> hope → <b>hoped</b> assume → <b>assumed</b> tie → <b>tied</b> free → <b>freed</b>
For the very few English verbs that end in a vowel other than <b>-e</b> , add <b>-ed</b> .	ski → <b>skied</b> echo → <b>echoed</b>
For regular verbs that end in a <b>vowel + y</b> , add <b>-ed</b> .	play → <b>played</b> decay → <b>decayed</b> survey → <b>surveyed</b> enjoy → <b>enjoyed</b>
For regular verbs that end in a <b>consonant + y</b> , change the <b>-y</b> to <b>-i</b> and add <b>-ed</b> .	cry → <b>cried</b> magnify → <b>magnified</b> try → <b>tried</b>
For regular verbs ending in a <b>consonant + vowel + consonant</b> , double the final consonant before adding <b>-ed</b> .	dam → <b>dammed</b> beg → <b>begged</b> plan → <b>planned</b> strip → <b>stripped</b>

- **Verb spelling: Irregular Verbs**

<b>Irregular verbs have or not a complete change of their spelling in the past.</b>
be → <b>was / were</b>
begin → <b>began</b>

**For more Irregular Verbs, look at page 43 to page 46**

come → <b>came</b>
do → <b>did</b>
eat → <b>ate</b>
fly → <b>flew</b>
have → <b>had</b>
know → <b>knew</b>
read → <b>read</b>
write → <b>wrote</b>

- **Affirmative form**

Person	Verb	Rest
I	<b>took</b>	my vitamins this morning.
You	<b>lost</b>	your common sense.
He	<b>arrived</b>	yesterday at night.
She	<b>looked</b>	pretty last week
It	<b>was</b>	a huge mistake.
They	<b>walked</b>	a lot this morning.
We	<b>knew</b>	how to do it.
You	<b>ate</b>	in a luxury restaurant.

- **Negative form**

Person	Auxiliary	Verb	Rest
I	<b>did not / didn't</b>	go	to the cinema.
You		write	that essay.
He		arrive	too late.
She		show	us her new phone.
It		take	much time.
They		have	dinner together.
We		know	the right answer.

You		read	that book.
-----	--	------	------------

Person	Verb	Rest
I	<b>was not / wasn't</b>	at home last night.
He She It	<b>was not / wasn't</b>	in time for the meeting.
You We They	<b>were not / weren't</b>	in class yesterday.

- **Interrogative form**

Auxiliary	Person	Verb	Rest
<b>Was</b>	I / she / he / it	-	a good person?
<b>Were</b>	you / we / they	-	at the cinema today?
<b>Did</b>	you	go	shopping yesterday?
	he	buy	a new mobile?
	we	take	the right bus?
	she	have	her hair cut?
	they	travel	by bus?
	it	rain	last week?

- **Short answers**

<b>Yes,</b>	I / she / he / it	<b>was.</b>
		<b>did.</b>
	you / we / they	<b>were.</b>
		<b>did.</b>
<b>No,</b>	I / she / he / it	<b>wasn't.</b>
		<b>didn't.</b>
	you / we / they	<b>weren't.</b>

didn't.

- **Wh-Questions (asking for more information)**

Wh-Word	Auxiliary	Person	Verb	Rest
Who	was	-	-	your best friend?
What	did	she	do	in your home?
When	did	you	lost	your purse?
Where	were	they	-	yesterday evening?
Why	did	we	take	a plane?
How (much money)	did	he	spend	on his holidays?

### Activities

#### 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- The young man \_\_\_\_\_ (take) out his wallet and \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) the bill.
- When Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the interview, she \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) her best suit.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the motorway and \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) for an hour on quiet country roads.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) my irregular verbs, but now I'm not so sure!
- As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Doris, I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) someone special.
- Tolstoy \_\_\_\_\_ (write) some great novels, but he never \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a Nobel Prize.
- The nurse \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the little boy to bed and \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to him softly.
- When they \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the fire alarm, everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (run) out of the building.

- i. Last year, the company \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a new factory, which \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) millions of dollars.
- j. When Jose \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his arm, the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him two weeks off work.

**2. Make negative sentences.**

- a. I heard a scary noise last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. He drank orange juice for breakfast.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. They were at the swimming pool.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. We took a picnic basket to the park.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. Mum ate lunch at Granny's house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f. I found my keys under the sofa.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g. It took a lot of time to be completed.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Make questions.**

- a. Granny / read that book / last night  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. your brother / play tennis / yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. they / meet altogether / yesterday evening  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. what / you / eat / last night  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e. Dad / work / yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f. what / Alexander / do / yesterday evening

---

#### 4. Check and correct the mistakes.

a. I wasn't at the cinema tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_

b. They taked the wrong subway.

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Mary and Louis was in a relationship in high school.

\_\_\_\_\_

d. We finded a cat and adopted it two years ago.

\_\_\_\_\_

e. You weren't not at my party yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

f. They finishet the assignment just in time.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Past Continuous

#### I. Uses

We use the past continuous to...

- To talk about actions and states in progress (happening) around a particular time in the past. It can emphasise that the action or state continued for a period of time in the past.
  - ✓ *A: Where was Donna last night?*  
*B: I'm not sure. I think she **was visiting** her family. (action)*
  - ✓ *I remember that night. You **were wearing** that red dress. (state)*
- When one event is more important than another in the past, we can use the past continuous for the background event (the less important event) and the past simple for the main event.

✓ Lisa **was cycling** to school when she saw the accident.

[background event]

[main event]

✓ What **were you thinking** about when you won the race?

[background event]

[main event]

- We often use the past continuous to give a reason or context for an event.

✓ A: I can't believe you met Fran and Dave in Portugal.

B: It was funny. They **were staying** in the hotel next to ours.

(giving a reason/context for meeting them)

✓ I didn't make the meeting last week; I **was travelling** to Rome.

- We can use the past continuous to talk about repeated background events in the past. It can suggest that the situation was temporary or subject to change.

✓ She **was feeding** her neighbours' cat every morning while they were on holiday. Then one morning, it was gone.

✓ The neighbours **were making** so much noise, night after night. We had to complain eventually.

- Adverbs such as **always**, **constantly**, **forever** are used with the past continuous when we talk about repeated, unplanned or undesired events.

✓ We **were always spending** so much time in traffic. That's the main reason why we decided to move to the country and work from home.

✓ My boss **was constantly phoning** me in my last job. I hated it.

✓ She **was forever losing** her keys.

## II. Forms

- Affirmative form

Person	was / were	Verb	Rest
I	was	working	at that moment.



You	<b>were</b>	<b>taking</b>	care of her.
She	<b>was</b>	<b>drinking</b>	too much.
He		<b>spending</b>	less money lately.
It		<b>raining</b>	all night.
They	<b>were</b>	<b>checking</b>	the machinery.
We		<b>discussing</b>	about that topic.
You		<b>travelling</b>	all day long.

- **Negative form**

Person	was / were	Verb	Rest
I	<b>was not / wasn't</b>	<b>doing</b>	my homework.
You	<b>were not / weren't</b>	<b>taking</b>	your medicine.
She	<b>was not / wasn't</b>	<b>playing</b>	videogames.
He		<b>watching</b>	movies.
It		<b>snowing</b>	all night.
They	<b>were not / weren't</b>	<b>looking</b>	for a new place to live.
We		<b>arguing</b>	these days.
You		<b>eating</b>	healthy.

- **Interrogative form**

was / were	Person	Verb	Rest
<b>Was</b>	I	<b>doing</b>	it well?
<b>Were</b>	you	<b>preparing</b>	the lunch?
<b>Was</b>	he	<b>playing</b>	with his friends?
	she	<b>talking</b>	to him?
	it	<b>thundering</b>	last night?
<b>Were</b>	they	<b>asking</b>	for me?
	we	<b>making</b>	it that bad?
	you	<b>taking</b>	notes?

- **Short answers**

<b>Yes,</b>	I / she / he / it	<b>was.</b>
	you / we / they	<b>were.</b>
<b>No,</b>	I / she / he / it	<b>wasn't.</b>
	you / we / they	<b>weren't.</b>

- **Wh-Questions (asking for more information)**

<b>Wh-Word</b>	<b>was / were</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Rest</b>
<b>Who</b>	<b>was</b>	-	<b>playing</b>	with this?
<b>What</b>	<b>were</b>	you	<b>doing</b>	yesterday?
<b>When</b>	<b>were</b>	they	<b>teaching</b>	us?
<b>Where</b>	<b>was</b>	she	<b>wandering</b>	this morning?
<b>Why</b>	<b>was</b>	he	<b>complaining</b>	a lot?
<b>How much</b>	<b>was</b>	she	<b>spending</b>	in jewellery?

## **Activities**

### **1. Make sentences**

a. (he / cook)

\_\_\_\_\_

b. (she / play cards)?

\_\_\_\_\_

c. (I / not / cry)

---

d. (you / not / feel well)

---

e. (where / I / go when I met you)?

---

f. (she / not / sleeping at midnight)

---

g. (I / work)?

---

h. (you / sleep when I got home)?

---

i. (it / rain at lunchtime)

---

j. (what / you / do)?

---

k. (why / she / run)?

---

l. (you / not / read)

---

m. (how / we / do at that time)?

---

n. (he / not / watch a film at 3pm)

---

o. (I / do my homework at eight o'clock)

---

p. (where / it / rain)?

\_\_\_\_\_

q. (you / shop when I called you)

\_\_\_\_\_

r. (she / eat dinner when we arrived)

\_\_\_\_\_

s. (he / live in Tokyo at the time)?

\_\_\_\_\_

t. (it / snow)?

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Complete using the past simple or past continuous.**

a. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) the lesson when the lights  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.

b. The kid \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with a bubble but the dog \_\_\_\_\_  
(burst) it.

c. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) last summer, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) unemployed.

d. (He - do) \_\_\_\_\_ a good job while he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in your  
office?

e. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (send) me a text message saying they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the trip.

f. '(They - tidy) \_\_\_\_\_ their room when you arrived?' 'No, they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (start) doing it after we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).'

g. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the grass when a cricket \_\_\_\_\_ (to  
jump) on Anna.

- h. The documentary \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very interesting, we learned how people \_\_\_\_\_ (live) many centuries ago.
- i. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) very happy last holidays, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not smile) as usual.
- j. '(She - arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ on time?' 'Yes, the show \_\_\_\_\_ (start) as she entered the room.'

**Future Simple**

## I. Uses

### Will

We use “will” to...

- Make predictions and to state facts about the future.
  - ✓ *There **won't be** strong winds tomorrow in the south of the country.*
  - ✓ *We **will need** an extra bedroom when the new baby arrives.*
- Announce decisions and to make offers.
  - ✓ *A: Which size do you want? Medium or large?*  
*B: I'll **have** large. (decision)*
  - ✓ *Wait. I'll **open** the door for you. (offer)*
- Talk about actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.
  - ✓ *Jill **will be** 2 years old next month.*
  - ✓ *Classes **won't start** on March.*
  - ✓ *The sun **will rise** in three hours.*
- Express promises (usually with the verbs promise, swear, guarantee, etc.), threats, warnings, requests and hopes.
  - ✓ *I hope pollution levels **will drop**. (hope)*
  - ✓ *I swear I'll **phone** you when I arrive. (promise)*
  - ✓ *You **will die** if you drink that. (warning)*

### Be going to

We use “be going to” to...

- Talk about future plans, intentions or ambitions. Usually, the decision about the future plans has already been made.
  - ✓ *She's **going to be** a professional dancer when she grows up.*
  - ✓ *I'm **going to look** for a new place to live next month.*
  - ✓ *We **are going to hung** up next week.*

- Predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now.
  - ✓ **It's going to snow** again soon. (the speaker can probably see dark snow clouds in the sky.)
  - ✓ **Look out! He's going to break** that glass.
  - ✓ **She is going to win** the race.
- Give commands or state that something is obligatory.
  - [parent to a child]
  - ✓ **You're going to pick up** all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!

### Other tenses

- Present Simple: it is used with a future meaning when we refer to programmes or timetables.
  - ✓ The movie **starts** in 5 minutes.
- Present Continuous: it is used for fixed arrangements in the near future.
  - ✓ **He is leaving** for Amsterdam in an hour.

## II. Forms

- **Affirmative form**

Person	Will	Verb	Rest
I	will / 'll	be	there in 5 minutes.
You		see	him later.
He		arrive	soon.
She		do	her homework later.
It		take	too much time.
They		wait	for you.
We		prepare	the dinner for us.
You		need	more than luck.

Person	Be going to	Verb	Rest
I	am going to / 'm going to	be	there as soon as possible.
You	are going to / 're going to	go	to the doctor's.
He	is going to / 's going to	pay	for his mistake.
She		do	everything at her hand.
It		rain	today.
They	are going to / 're going to	arrive	in one hour.
We		organize	your birthday party.
You		find	more options.

- **Negative form**

Person	Will	Verb	Rest
I	will not / won't	be	there up to 10.
You		see	him soon.
He		arrive	in time.
She		do	her homework today.
It		take	more than 5 minutes.
They		wait	for you.
We		prepare	lunch for us.
You		need	to do that.

Person	Be going to	Verb	Rest
I	am not going to / 'm not going to	be	in time for the meeting.
You	are not going to / aren't going to	go	to your friend's house.
He	is not going to / isn't going to	pay	that much for that ring.



She		do	everything at her hand.
It		rain	right now.
They	<b>are not going to / aren't going to</b>	take	the next train.
We		come	for lunch.
You		find	the right way.

- **Interrogative form**

Will	Person	Verb	Rest
<b>Will</b>	I	take	tee?
	you	see	him today?
	he	arrive	on time?
	she	do	the housework today?
	it	be	too difficult?
	they	wait	for the rest?
	we	prepare	everything for the party?
	you	need	more help?

Be	Person	Going to	Verb	Rest
<b>Am</b>	I	<b>going to</b>	watch	the movie again?
<b>Are</b>	you		see	him today?
<b>Is</b>	he		arrive	at 4pm?
	she		buy	all the ingredients?
	it		be	our last opportunity?
<b>Are</b>	they		feel	the rush now?
	we		hang	up next week?
	you		need	something else?

<b>Yes,</b>	I / you / he / she / it / they / we	<b>will.</b>
	I	<b>am.</b>
	you / they / we	<b>are.</b>

	he / she / it	<b>is.</b>
<b>No,</b>	I / you / he / she / it / they / we	<b>won't.</b>
	I	<b>am not.</b>
	you / they / we	<b>aren't.</b>
	he / she / it	<b>isn't.</b>

- **Wh-Questions (asking for more information)**

Wh-Word	Auxiliary	Person	Verb	Rest
<b>What</b>	<b>will</b>	you	do	tomorrow?
<b>Where</b>		she	go	tonight?
<b>When</b>		we	take	our holidays?
<b>Who</b>		-	come	to the party?
<b>Why</b>		they	study	too late at night?
<b>How</b> (difficult)		it	be	for us?

Wh-Word	Be	Person	Going to	Verb	Rest
<b>What</b>	<b>are</b>	you	<b>going to</b>	do	tomorrow?
<b>Where</b>	<b>is</b>	she		go	tonight?
<b>When</b>	<b>are</b>	we		take	our holidays?
<b>Who</b>	<b>is</b>	-		come	to the party?
<b>Why</b>	<b>are</b>	they		study	to do that?
<b>How</b> (difficult)	<b>is</b>	it		be	for them?

### Activities

#### 1. Choose the correct option.

- Tom **will / is going to** be 18 next year.

- b. I think Sara **will / is going to** love this song.
- c. My sister **will / is going to** study in Warsaw.
- d. Look at the sky! It **will / is going to** rain.
- e. I've got a headache." I **will / am going to** get you a painkiller."
- f. I **will / am going to** make a pizza. Have we got any cheese in the fridge?
- g. I **will / am going to** text you in the evening, I promise.
- h. I spoke to Helen yesterday. She **will / is going to** buy a new car.
- i. Don't worry. I'm sure everything **will / is going to** be ok!

j. What are your plans for the weekend?"

I **will / am going to** go to the cinema. I've won a ticket for the latest James Bond movie."

**2. Complete the sentences using "will" or "going to" with the verbs in brackets.**

- a. What are your plans for the weekend? I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a trip.
- b. Doris is always late. I'm sure she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late tomorrow, too.
- c. Would you like tea or coffee? I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) coffee.
- d. Watch out! You \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) yourself.
- e. The friends \_\_\_\_\_ (stay in) tonight. They are grounded.
- f. It's starting to rain. I \_\_\_\_\_ (put up) the umbrella.
- g. Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the car.
- h. I don't think they \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) their holidays by the sea again.
- i. If you don't stop bullying her, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) the teacher.
- j. It's 5 o'clock already. We \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus.
- k. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party. Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there as well.
- l. Ted: It is so hot in here!  
Sarah: I \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) the air-conditioning on.
- m. I think he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the next President of the United States.

- n. After I graduate, I \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.
- o. A: Excuse me, I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.  
B: That man at the service counter \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.
- p. As soon as the weather clears up, we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) down to the beach and go swimming.

## Present Perfect

### I. Uses

We use the present perfect simple to...

- Talk about our experiences up to now. The time of the experiences is not important.

[talking about musical theatre productions]

- ✓ *And I've seen 'Buddy' and I've seen 'Starlight Express' in London. And I want to see 'Phantom of the Opera' next.*
- ✓ *We're going to a restaurant for dinner tonight. I've been there a couple of times before.*

Although we do not give a specific time, we often use general time expressions like **ever**, **never**, **before**, **in my life**, **so far**, **up until now** with this use of the present perfect simple.

- ✓ We **haven't met before**, have we?
- ✓ They've **sold** 110 **so far**. (so far = from a point in the past up until now)

We often use **ever** and **never** when we talk about experiences.

- ✓ It was the worst performance we **have ever seen**.
- ✓ **Have you ever tried** to write your name and address with your left hand?
- ✓ She's **never said** sorry for what she did.

We often use the present perfect simple for a unique experience when we are using a superlative.

- ✓ I felt **the happiest I have ever felt**. My first Olympic final; the bronze medal; European record of 9.97 seconds.
- ✓ It was **the best decision I have ever made** in my life.
- ✓ It's **the worst sports programme I have ever seen** and the first I **have ever turned off**.

We usually use the present perfect simple with the first time when we're talking about an immediate, continuing or recent event.

- ✓ That's **the first time I've seen** you get angry.
  - ✓ I think it is **the first time you've ever been** here.
- Talk about a finished event or state in the very recent past. We do not give a specific time. We often use words like **just** or **recently** for events taking place a very short time before now.
    - ✓ What's this? What's **just happened**?
    - ✓ The company employs around 400 staff and **has recently opened** an office in the UK.
    - ✓ Niki and John **have just come** back from a week in Spain.
  - Talk about a single past action that has a connection with the present.
    - ✓ She's **broken** her arm in two places. (Her arm is still broken now.)
    - ✓ Why **haven't you dressed** in something warmer? (You got dressed in the past but the clothes are not warm enough for now.)
    - ✓ A fire **has broken out** at a disused hotel on the seafront. (The fire is burning now; it's a recent event too.)

- We use **for** and **since** to talk about a present situation that began at a specific point in the past and is still going on in the present. We are looking back from the present to a point in the past.

That house on the corner <b>has been</b> empty <b>for</b> three years. Not: ... <del>since three years.</del>	<b>For</b> refers to periods of time, e.g. three years, four hours, ages, a long time, months, years
That house on the corner <b>has been</b> empty <b>since</b> 2006. Not: ... <del>for 2006.</del>	<b>Since</b> refers to a previous point in time, e.g. last Monday, last year, 1987, yesterday.

We often use expressions with **for** and **since** to answer the question **How long ...+ present perfect simple**. We use the **How long ...?** question to ask about the duration of a state or activity.

✓ A: **How long have** you **worked** there?

B: **Since** 21 August. So, for about four months.

- We use **yet** mainly in questions and negative statements, to refer to things we intend to do in the future but which are not done.
  - ✓ Don't wash up that cup. I **haven't finished** my coffee **yet**. (I intend to finish it.)
  - ✓ **Have** you **done** your homework **yet**? (You intend to do it.)
- We use **already** when we want to emphasise that something is done or achieved, often before the expected time.
  - ✓ I've **already booked** my flight home.
  - ✓ A: Will you go and clean your teeth!  
B: I've **already cleaned** them.
- We use **still** when we want to emphasise that something we expected to happen continues not to happen.
  - ✓ She **still hasn't said** sorry to me.
  - ✓ I feel really tired. I **still haven't recovered** from the jet lag.

## II. Forms

We use <b>has / have +</b>	the <b>-ed form</b> of regular verbs.
	the <b>past participle</b> form of irregular verbs.

- **Affirmative form**

Person	have / has	Verb	Rest
I	have / 've	been	there this morning.
You		worked	a lot.
He	has / 's	arrived	2 hours ago.
She		studied	really hard.
It		taken	much time.
They	have / 've	played	very well.
We		drunk	juice.
You		made	it perfectly.

- **Negative form**

Person	have / has	Verb	Rest
I	have not / haven't	done	there this morning.
You		arrived	a lot.
He	has not / hasn't	driven	2 hours ago.
She		prepared	really hard.
It		been	much time.
They	have not / haven't	taken	very well.
We		had	juice.

You		<b>played</b>	it perfectly.
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- **Interrogative form**

have / has	Person	Verb	Rest
<b>Have</b>	I	<b>done</b>	it right?
	you	<b>visited</b>	Brazil?
<b>Has</b>	he	<b>taken</b>	his medicine?
	she	<b>worked</b>	today?
	it	<b>been</b>	too difficult?
<b>Have</b>	they	<b>gone</b>	to the conference?
	we	<b>paid</b>	for the dinner?
	you	<b>uploaded</b>	the homework yet?

- **Short answers**

Yes,	I / you / they / we	<b>have.</b>
	she / he / it	<b>has.</b>
No,	I / you / they / we	<b>haven't.</b>
	she / he / it	<b>hasn't.</b>

- **Wh-Questions (asking for mor information)**

Wh-Word	have / has	Person	Verb	Rest
<b>What</b>	<b>have</b>	you	<b>done</b>	to me?
<b>Why</b>	<b>has</b>	she	<b>come</b>	too late?
<b>Where</b>	<b>have</b>	they	<b>been</b>	last night?
<b>When</b>	<b>has</b>	he	<b>left</b>	the apartment?
<b>How long</b>	<b>has</b>	it	<b>taken</b>	for you?



How much

have

we

won

in the lottery?

## Activities

### 1. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.

- a. The students \_\_\_\_\_ a flight to Vienna. (book)
- b. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ a mouse. (just / catch)
- c. Jack and Brian \_\_\_\_\_ this picture. (just / draw)
- d. He \_\_\_\_\_ his friends. (already / invite)
- e. Julia \_\_\_\_\_ a table with three columns. (just / make)
- f. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ the geography test. (pass)
- g. I \_\_\_\_\_ the rabbits. (just / feed)
- h. The baby hedgehogs \_\_\_\_\_ the water. You need to get more.  
(already / drink)
- i. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the keys, so he can't open the door.  
(lose)
- j. We \_\_\_\_\_ the worksheets. (already / download)
- k. \_\_\_\_\_ the postman \_\_\_\_\_? (yet / arrive)
- l. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast \_\_\_\_\_? (yet / have)
- m. I \_\_\_\_\_ at your new house \_\_\_\_\_. (yet/ not be)
- n. The programme \_\_\_\_\_. (yet / not start)
- o. You \_\_\_\_\_ the bus \_\_\_\_\_, it's leaving in a minute. (yet / not miss)

### 2. Complete the sentences using the past simple or the present perfect.

- a. I \_\_\_\_\_ a great film yesterday. (see)
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap laptop? (you / ever / buy)

- c. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ the flu last winter. (have)
- d. A few days ago, we \_\_\_\_\_ to his uncle. (drive)
- e. They \_\_\_\_\_ bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)
- f. He \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to get there. (already / take)
- g. Last week my rabbit \_\_\_\_\_ away. (run)
- h. We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot last Sunday. (do)
- i. \_\_\_\_\_ to India? (she / ever / be)
- j. I \_\_\_\_\_ him last Monday. (meet)
- k. She \_\_\_\_\_ yet. (not wake up)
- l. I \_\_\_\_\_ her since last Thursday. (not meet)
- m. Bob \_\_\_\_\_ well last night. (sleep)
- n. I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter from her two days ago. (get)
- o. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany. (already / arrive)



**Modal Verbs**

We often use modal verbs or other modal expressions when we want to express an opinion or attitude about a possible fact or to control a possible action. All modal expressions are about the speaker's or writer's view of the world.

- **Compare:**

<i>He's her brother. She told me.</i>	I know this fact for certain. I am not expressing an opinion about it. I am stating it as a fact.
<i>He <b>must</b> be her brother. They look so much alike.</i>	I am expressing an opinion about a fact because of the evidence that I have.
<i>Jan always goes with us.</i>	I'm not expressing an attitude or opinion about this action.
<i>OK. Jan <b>can</b> go if she's finished.</i>	I'm controlling a possible action. I'm giving Jan permission.

We can divide most modal words and expressions into **two types of meaning**:

- The speaker or writer decides how certain something is, either in the present, future or past. They predict or speculate about a fact. We see this type of meaning when we talk about degrees of certainty, possibility, likelihood, doubt.

- ✓ *Paula **can't** be home yet. It's impossible. She left 10 minutes after us.*

[The speaker hears the phone ring and predicts who is ringing.]

- ✓ *There's the phone. That'**ll** be Mum.*

- ✓ *I **may** go. I haven't decided yet.*

- The speaker or writer wants to control or 'direct' the action. They give and refuse permission. They talk about obligation and necessity. They talk about how they would like the world to be.

[parent says to child]

- ✓ You **can** come if you're good.
- ✓ He **should** take more care.
- ✓ You **mustn't** worry so much about her.
- ✓ You **may** go now. (formal)

### Uses

Often the same modal verb is used to express different meanings.

Meaning	Verb	Example
really certain	will	<i>My birthday <b>will</b> be on a Monday this year.</i>
	won't	<i>I <b>won't</b> have a party.</i>
	shall	<i>I <b>shall</b> have plenty to tell you when I see you.</i>
	shan't	<i>I <b>shan't</b> ask you to come again.</i>
	must	<i>The cakes <b>must</b> be ready soon. They've been in the oven for an hour.</i>
	can't	<i>You <b>can't</b> be hungry. You had a huge lunch.</i>

very likely	should	<i>The traffic isn't heavy. We <b>should</b> be there in an hour.</i>
	ought to	<i>The traffic isn't heavy. We <b>ought to</b> be there in an hour.</i>

uncertain	may	<i>She <b>may</b> be a friend of Richard's.</i>
	might	<i>She <b>might</b> be a friend of Richard's.</i>
	could	<i>She <b>could</b> be a friend of Richard's.</i>

strong obligation	must	<i>You <b>must</b> arrive at 6 to pick up the tickets.</i>
	have to	<i>I <b>have to</b> go up to the hospital twice a week.</i>
	need to	<i>We <b>need to</b> win this game to get into the final.</i>

weak obligation	should	<i>Children <b>should</b> look after their parents in old age.</i>
	ought to	<i>Children <b>ought to</b> look after their parents in old age.</i>

no obligation	don't need	<i>I <b>don't need to</b> do it now. I'll do it later.</i>
	don't have to	<i>I <b>don't have to</b> do it now. I'll do it later.</i>

permission	can	<i><b>Can</b> we go out now? You <b>can</b> go now if you've finished.</i>
	may	<i>You <b>may</b> go now if you've finished. <b>May</b> I borrow a chair?</i>
	could	<i><b>Could</b> we borrow the car?</i>
	might	<i><b>Might</b> we have a little more time to finish the exam? (very formal)</i>

no permission	can't	<i>You <b>can't</b> go in without a ticket.</i>
	may not	<i>You <b>may not</b> enter while the exam is in progress. (formal)</i>
	must not	<i>You <b>must not</b> leave your bike in front of the fire exit.</i>

request	will	<i><b>Will</b> you close that door?</i>
	would	<i><b>Would</b> you close that door?</i>
	could	<i><b>Could</b> you help me with this?</i>

advice and suggestion	should	<i>You <b>should</b> apply for that job.</i>
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ability	can	<i><b>Can</b> you swim underwater?</i>
	could	<i>I <b>could</b> play much better ten years ago.</i>

## Activities

### 1. Choose the correct option.

- a. Jonathan \_\_\_\_\_ ski really well and he often wins his races.
- can
  - may

- might
  
- b. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the party but I'm still not sure.
  - might
  - can
  - must
  
- c. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ go out more and meet new people.
  - mustn't
  - must
  - should
  
- d. You \_\_\_\_\_ come with us if you don't want to.
  - don't have to
  - mightn't
  - mustn't
  
- e. This is a secret between you and me, so we \_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone.
  - don't have to
  - mustn't
  - mightn't
  
- f. It's dangerous to go into deep water if you \_\_\_\_\_ swim.
  - may not
  - cannot
  - shouldn't
  
- g. I feel miserable so I \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home tonight.
  - may
  - have to
  - can
  
- h. I \_\_\_\_\_ go out later with my parents but I don't really know.
  - can't
  - might
  - should

- i. All passengers \_\_\_\_\_ remain in their seats and \_\_\_\_\_ use their mobile phones.
- can / mustn't
  - must / might not
  - needn't / don't have to
- j. \_\_\_\_\_ you please phone me in the evening?
- Should
  - Could
  - May
- k. To get a driving licence you \_\_\_\_\_ be over 18.
- have to
  - may
  - can
- l. You \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform when you're in the army.
- must
  - should
  - can
- m. You \_\_\_\_\_ come with me. I can handle it alone.
- can't
  - may
  - needn't
- n. She \_\_\_\_\_ come with us because she's broken her leg.
- can't
  - must not
  - mightn't

## Conditionals

### Zero Conditional

- We use this conditional to refer to things that are true, that have happened, or are very likely to happen.
- In zero conditional sentences, we can use the present simple or present continuous in both clauses for present situations, and the past simple or past continuous in both clauses for past situations. We can use these in various different combinations.

<b>Present simple</b> + <b>present simple</b>	<i>If the weather <b>is</b> fine, we <b>eat</b> outside on the terrace.</i>
<b>Present continuous</b> + <b>present simple</b>	<i>If the kids <b>are enjoying</b> themselves, we just <b>let</b> them go on playing till they're ready for bed.</i>
<b>Present continuous</b> + <b>present continuous</b>	<i>If the economy <b>is growing</b> by 6%, then <b>it is growing</b> too fast.</i>
<b>Past simple</b> + <b>past simple</b>	<i>If my father <b>had</b> a day off, we always <b>went</b> to see my granddad.</i>
<b>Past simple</b> + <b>past continuous</b>	<i>Kevin always <b>came</b> in to say hello <b>if he was going</b> past our house.</i>

- We can also use modal verbs in the main clause:



- ✓ *If we go out, we **can** usually **get** a baby sitter.* (Every time we go out, it is usually possible to get a babysitter.)
- ✓ *If we wanted someone to fix something, we **would ask** our neighbour. He was always ready to help.* (Every time we wanted someone; we would ask our neighbour.)

### First Conditional

- We use the first conditional to talk about the result of an imagined future situation, when we believe the imagined situation is quite likely.

[imagined future situation]	[future result]
<i>If the taxi <b>doesn't</b> come soon,</i>	<i>I'll <b>drive</b> you myself.</i>

- **Form**

Conditional clause	Main Clause
<b>if + present simple</b>	<b>will</b> or other modal with future meaning.
<i>If he <b>gets</b> a job in Liverpool,</i>	<i>he'll <b>have to</b> get up early. It's a long drive.</i>
<i>If Sheila <b>rings</b>,</i>	<i>I <b>might ask</b> her to come over for dinner.</i>

### Second Conditional

- We use the second conditional to talk about the possible result of an imagined situation in the present or future. We say what the conditions must be for the present or future situation to be different.

<i>If people <b>complained</b>, things <b>would</b> change.</i>
(People don't complain at the moment.)

- **Form**

Conditional clause	Main Clause
if + past simple	would
<i>If you asked her nicely,</i>	<i>she would say yes, I'm sure.</i>

- We use a past form in the conditional clause to indicate a distance from reality, rather than indicating past time. We often use past forms in this way in English.

### Activities

#### 1. Complete the sentences using the first conditional.

- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back late, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) each other tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) each other next week.
- If he \_\_\_\_\_ (come), I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) early, if you \_\_\_\_\_ (want).
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the party if they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) invited.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in London if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/get) a better job if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/pass) that exam.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new dress if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money.

#### 2. Complete the sentences using the second conditional.

- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a new job.
- If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) younger, he \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) more.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) friends, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry with you.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a big house.

- e. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) always so late, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) promoted.
- f. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happier if she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more friends.
- g. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a house if we \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to stay here.
- h. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more money if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/buy) so many clothes.
- i. We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to dinner if we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time.
- j. She \_\_\_\_\_ (call) him if she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his number.

### Irregular Verbs

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
arise	arose	arisen
be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
burst	burst	burst

buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had

hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant	leant
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold

send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
smell	smelt	smelt
sow	sowed	sown
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt	spilt
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spoil	spoilt	spoilt
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn

sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
weep	wept	wept
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

**For further grammar practice, visit the following links.**

- ✓ To-Be: <https://es.liveworksheets.com/xv20998vo>
- ✓ There is/are: <https://www.liveworksheets.com/na601gy>
- ✓ Present Simple:
  - Verb spelling (3rd person singular):  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-spelling-exercise.html>
  - Mixed exercise (affirmative, negative and interrogative):  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-9.html>
  - Yes/No Questions:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-5.html>

- Wh-Questions:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-exercise-6.html>
- ✓ Present Continuous:
  - Affirmative and Negative:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-continuous-exercise-1.html>
  - Interrogative:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-continuous-exercise-3.html>
  - Mixed:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-continuous-exercise-5.html>
- ✓ Past Simple:
  - With "To Be" (+ and -):  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/past-simple-exercise-1.html>
  - With "To Be" (?):  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/past-simple-exercise-2.html>
  - With Irregular Verbs:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/irregular-verbs-exercise-1.html>
  - Past Simple Mixed:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/past-simple-exercise-8.html>
- ✓ Future Simple:
  - [https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Will vs going to/Will vs going to\\_ie740880cm](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Will_vs_going_to/Will_vs_going_to_ie740880cm)
  - <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs18.htm>
  - [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/will going to future.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/will_going_to_future.htm)
- ✓ Modal Verbs: <https://agendaweb.org/verbs/modals-exercises.html>
- ✓ Conditionals:  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/conditional-exercises.html>  
<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/conditional-sentences-3>



# READING

**Text 1**

## 1. Match the words with the definitions.

a session	a training plan	a gym
fitness	an instructor	a fee

- a. \_\_\_\_\_: a building or club where people go to do physical exercise.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_: the state of being healthy and strong.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_: a document that gives details about how and when you will do physical exercise.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_: a period of time for a particular activity.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_: money you pay so that you can do something such as join an organisation.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_: a person who teaches a skill or a sport.

## 2. Read the following text.

### Best Body Fitness

#### About us

You don't want just a gym membership. You want a membership that means something. And that means you need support, expert help and a community.

**Best Body Fitness** isn't just a gym: it's a full-service fitness membership made for you.

Here's how it works:

#### STEP ONE: Your assessment

We begin with an assessment session. This is a chance for you to see what we do at **Best Body**. Our assessment plans are no-cost and no-risk. We'll also make a training plan specifically for you.

#### STEP TWO: Your training

When you decide to become a **Best Body** member, we show you what to do, how to do it and why you are doing it. After a few sessions with an expert private trainer, you will feel comfortable working out on your own. But don't worry, we'll always be nearby if you have questions.

### **STEP THREE: Your membership**

Membership works on a month-to-month basis. There are no sign-up fees and no cancellation fees. Start and stop whenever you want. And the best part? Our fees are the most competitive in the whole downtown area.

### **STEP FOUR: Your community**

At **Best Body Fitness**, we see everyone as part of a big team. And when you work with a team, you can do great things. Join any of our specialised classes, led by expert instructors. Come to our nutrition classes. Participate in our regular social events. Everything is included in your fee.

Finally, we wanted to share with you some reasons why our members say that they have chosen us over any other fitness centre in the city.

#### **It's so EASY**

- Easy to start, stop, cancel or refund a membership
- Easy to access – we're open 24/7, we never close
- Easy to do exercise – we have lots of equipment, no long wait
- Easy results – our trainers and equipment give you success, fast
- Easy to find – in the centre of town, near public transport and with parking

#### **It's WONDERFUL**

- Wonderful members
- Wonderful trainers and staff
- Wonderful equipment
- Wonderful energy
- Wonderful location

Come and visit us for a personal tour!

### **3. Are the sentences true or false?**

- a. The first visit to the club is free.
  - o True
  - o False
- b. Everybody gets the same training plan.

- o True
  - o False
- c. At this gym, you always do exercise with an expert instructor.
- o True
  - o False
- d. If you stop your membership, you don't have to pay anything.
- o True
  - o False
- e. This gym says it's the best value for money.
- o True
  - o False
- f. Nutrition classes cost a little bit extra.
- o True
  - o False
- g. The gym is open at 4 o'clock in the morning.
- o True
  - o False
- h. The gym is outside of town.
- o True
  - o False

**4. Complete the sentences.**

led	nearby	over	membership
specifically	whenever	own	time

- a. The gym offers a full-service fitness \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. We'll make a training plan \_\_\_\_\_ for you.
- c. You can now work out on your \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. We'll always be \_\_\_\_\_ to help.
- e. Start and stop \_\_\_\_\_ you want.

- f. Join any of our classes, \_\_\_\_\_ by expert instructors.
- g. This is why our members have chosen us \_\_\_\_\_ any other gym.
- h. Stop, start or refund your membership any \_\_\_\_\_.

## Text 2

### 1. Complete the sentences.

subtle	sure	fake	phenomenon
source	fooled	unrelated	bombard

- a. A \_\_\_\_\_ is something that is designed to look real but isn't.
- b. If you \_\_\_\_\_ someone with messages or information, you give them so much that it is difficult to deal with it all.
- c. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a rare or important fact or event.
- d. If something is \_\_\_\_\_, it is not obvious and it is difficult to notice.
- e. If you are \_\_\_\_\_, you are tricked into believing something that is not true.
- f. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ about something, you are confident that it is true or correct.
- g. If something is \_\_\_\_\_ to something else, the two things have nothing to do with each other.
- h. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a thing, person or place that provides information.

### 2. Read the following text.

Every time you are online, you are bombarded by pictures, articles, links and videos trying to tell their story. Unfortunately, not all of these stories are true. Sometimes they want you to click on another story or advertisement at their own site, other times they want to upset people for political reasons. These days it is so easy to share information. These stories circulate quickly, and the result is... fake news.

There is a range of fake news: from crazy stories which people easily recognise to more subtle types of misinformation. Experts in media studies and online psychology have been examining the fake news phenomenon. Read these tips, and don't get fooled!

### **1. Check the source**

Look at the website where the story comes from. Does it look real? Is the text well written? Are there a variety of other stories or is it just one story? Fake news websites often use addresses that sound like real newspapers, but don't have many real stories about other topics. If you aren't sure, click on the 'About' page and look for a clear description of the organisation.

### **2. Watch out for fake photos**

Many fake news stories use images that are Photoshopped or taken from an unrelated site. Sometimes, if you just look closely at an image, you can see if it has been changed. Or use a tool like Google Reverse Image search. It will show you if the same image has been used in other contexts.

### **3. Check the story is in other places**

Look to see if the story you are reading is on other news sites that you know and trust. If you do find it on many other sites, then it probably isn't fake (although there are some exceptions), as many big news organisations try to check their sources before they publish a story.

### **4. Look for other signs**

There are other techniques that fake news uses. These include using ALL CAPS and lots of ads that pop up when you click on a link. Also, think about how the story makes you feel. If the news story makes you angry, it's probably designed to make you angry.

If you know these things about online news, and can apply them in your everyday life, then you have the control over what to read, what to believe and

most importantly what to share. If you find a news story that you know is fake, the most important advice is: don't share it!

**3. What is the best title for the text?**

- Experts share dangers of fake news
- Experts share top tips for resisting fake news
- How to create fake news: a guide
- Tips on how to read the news online

**4. Choose the correct answers.**

- a. Which reason is NOT given for an online fake news story?
  - To convince people of a political view
  - To make people angry or sad
  - To plant a virus in your computer
- b. The text says some fake news...
  - are easy to recognise as fake.
  - are funny.
  - come from the political right.
- c. Which of these may mean that a news site should not be trusted?
  - The text is well written.
  - The site has a variety of other stories.
  - The site's 'About' page does not clearly describe the organisation.
- d. Some images on fake news...
  - are real images, but come from a different website.
  - are images that have been changed.

- o both the above.
- e. Fake news stories...
  - o are usually only on fake news sites or social media.
  - o are not on any websites, only in social media.
  - o are often hidden on real news sites.
- f. Many fake news stories are written...
  - o without capital letters and with terrible spelling.
  - o in a way that makes people upset.
  - o inside of advertisements that pop up on your screen.
- g. What should you do with fake news?
  - o Report it to the police.
  - o Make a note of it for reference.
  - o Not show it to other people online.
- h. What is the purpose of this article?
  - o To complain.
  - o To inform.
  - o To entertain.

**For further practice go to the following links and look for the intermediate level.**

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1>

<https://www.usingenglish.com/comprehension/>



<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/intermediate-b1-readin>

g

<https://www.ngllife.com/pre-intintermediate>



**WRITING**

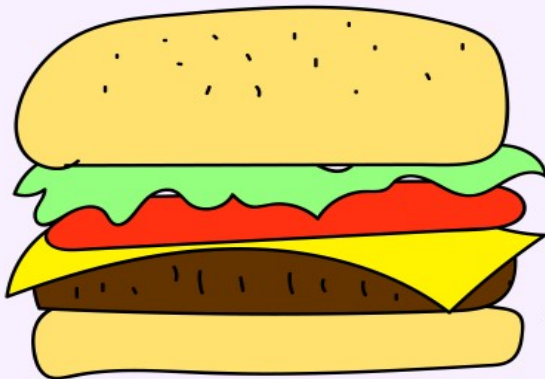
### **Tips for writing a good paragraph**

- ✓ Write about the good points, not the bad points.
- ✓ Do not include every single thing. Choose a few points and focus on them.
- ✓ Do not add personal information.
- ✓ Check your spelling and punctuation before you hand in.
- ✓ Do not use contractions. Remember that it is formal writing.
- ✓ Try not to write long sentences: “The shorter, the better”.

# How to Write a Good Paragraph

## Introduction/Topic Sentence

One sentence to directly answer the question or prompt.



## Support/Explanation

2-4 sentences to explain, give reasons for, tell more about, or prove your answer

## Conclusion

One sentence to finish your paragraph

### Writing practice 1: "Only I can be me"

1. **Write a paragraph about yourself.** It can be tough, because there is so much you can say. You have a lifetime of experiences, talents, and skills to summarize in a paragraph, or two. Whatever kind of writing you are planning on doing, whatever your purpose, just think about it like you are introducing yourself to a stranger.
2. **As a guide you can answer the following questions:**
  - ✓ Who are you?
  - ✓ What is your background?
  - ✓ What are your interests/hobbies?

- ✓ What are your talents?
- ✓ What are your achievements?
- ✓ What challenges have you faced?

### Writing practice 2: “Someone I admire”

1. **Write a description of someone you admire.** Think about:

- ✓ his/her appearance
- ✓ his/her personality
- ✓ his/her talents that you admire
- ✓ his/her achievements

### Writing practice 3: “A look to the past”

1. **Write a paragraph describing a recent/past vacation or experience.** Be sure to describe the paragraph in detail, and conclude with what you loved most about your trip.

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USE OF  
ENGLISH

[2](#)

[-B1-writing](#)

1

Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. The first one is an example.

1. I get \_\_\_\_\_ at about 6.30 in the evening.

A to home B at home C my home D home   D  

1. What do people \_\_\_\_\_ in a sushi bar?

A eat B eats C ate D eating \_\_\_\_\_

2. I usually see them \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday evening.

A for B in C on D at \_\_\_\_\_

3. I'd like a \_\_\_\_\_ of cigarettes and a box of matches, please.

A jar B bag C can D packet \_\_\_\_\_

4. That's a nice jacket. How much \_\_\_\_\_?

A it cost B it costs C does it cost D does it costs \_\_\_\_\_

5. My parents aren't happy together. I think they're going to \_\_\_\_\_.

A get divorced B get married C get engaged D get out \_\_\_\_\_

6. We're a bit busy at the moment – my mother \_\_\_\_\_ with us.

A stay B stays C staying D is staying \_\_\_\_\_

7. My little brother really \_\_\_\_\_ flying. He gets very frightened and cries.

A likes B hates C doesn't mind D loves \_\_\_\_\_

8. Excuse me \_\_\_\_\_ have the bill, please?

A Could we B Would we C Are we D Do we \_\_\_\_\_

9. I'm sorry – we \_\_\_\_\_ got any more chocolate cake.

A haven't B hasn't C don't D doesn't \_\_\_\_\_

10. The trains aren't very \_\_\_\_\_ – they're often late.

A comfortable B reliable C safe D crowded \_\_\_\_\_

**Write ONE word in each gap so that the sentence means the same as the one in (brackets). The first one is an example.**

1. What time do you get up in the morning? (= When do you get up in the morning?)

2. The train leaves at half \_\_\_\_\_ ten. (= The train leaves at 10.30.)

3. The bus to town is \_\_\_\_\_ late. (= The bus to town is always on time.)

4. There are some trees in \_\_\_\_\_ of the toilets. (= The toilets are behind some trees.)

5. Mrs Smith \_\_\_\_\_ maths in my school. (= Mrs Smith is a maths teacher in my school.)

6. There \_\_\_\_\_ six fax machines in our office. (= Our office has got six fax machines.)

7. The children are \_\_\_\_\_ (= The children aren't asleep.)

Here is part of a holiday postcard. Choose the best words to fill the gaps.

The first one has been done for you.

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (0) in a lovely hotel. \_\_\_\_\_ (1) three restaurants and a big swimming pool, and all the rooms \_\_\_\_\_ (2) balconies. It's a lovely warm day, and I'm sitting on my balcony now, \_\_\_\_\_ (3) a coffee. Below me, there are some \_\_\_\_\_ (4) swimming in the pool. Others \_\_\_\_\_ (5) at tables, or lying \_\_\_\_\_ (6) the grass. And there are some children \_\_\_\_\_ (7) the trees behind the pool.

- |               |            |                  |
|---------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. A stay     | B stays    | <b>C staying</b> |
| 2. A It got   | B It's got | C It have        |
| 3. A have got | B has got  | C got            |
| 4. A have     | B has      | C having         |
| 5. A person   | B people   | C peoples        |
| 6. A sit      | B sitting  | C are sitting    |
| 7. A in       | B on       | C at             |
| 8. A climb    | B to climb | C climbing       |

Complete this text about someone's journey to work. Write ONE word in each gap. The first one has been done for you.

I live in a small village near Bath, \_\_\_\_\_ (0) the west of England, but I work 180 kilometres away in London. I usually go to work \_\_\_\_\_ (1) train. I \_\_\_\_\_ (2) up at 6.15 every morning, get dressed and \_\_\_\_\_ (3) a quick cup of coffee, and at 6.45 I get in the car and \_\_\_\_\_ (4) to Bath station. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Bath at 7.15, and it \_\_\_\_\_ (6) at Paddington Station in London just after 8.30. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ (7) the underground to Piccadilly Circus, and I usually get \_\_\_\_\_ (8) the office at about 9.15, so the whole journey \_\_\_\_\_ (9) about two and a half hours.

And it's the same in the evening. I usually get \_\_\_\_\_ (10) at about 8.00. It's quite expensive, too: a return ticket \_\_\_\_\_ (11) about £75.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **in** \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

**2**

**Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. The first one is an example.**

**1. I \_\_\_\_\_ feel very well yesterday.**

A am not    B don't    C didn't    D wasn't                        C  

**1. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ his leg last Saturday.**

A break    B breaks    C broke    D broken                      \_\_\_\_\_

**2. I'd like a new \_\_\_\_\_ for my bedroom floor.**

A curtain    B cushion    C poster    D rug                      \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Joe and I are vegetarians. \_\_\_\_\_ of us eat meat.**

A Both    B Neither    C One    D Other                      \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Do you want a single or a \_\_\_\_\_ room?**

A double    B return    C two    D second                      \_\_\_\_\_

**5. I've been here for a week. I came here \_\_\_\_\_.**

A before a week    B after a week    C a week later    D a week ago                      \_\_\_\_\_

**6. My father loves his old car. \_\_\_\_\_ it for 20 years!**

A He has    B He had    C He's had    D He's got                      \_\_\_\_\_

**7. There's \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in this coffee. Could I have some more, please?**

A too much    B too many    C enough    D not enough                      \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?**

A you went    B did you went    C you go    D did you go                      \_\_\_\_\_

**9. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ on this jacket, please.**

A try    B fit    C suit    D wear                      \_\_\_\_\_



**10. Our new house \_\_\_\_\_ south.**

A looks    B views    C faces    D heads    \_\_\_\_\_

**Write ONE word in each gap so that the sentence means the same as the one in (brackets). The first one is an example.**

1. I stayed up late last night. (= I didn't go to bed early last night.)
2. I've been here \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning. (= I arrived here on Saturday morning.)
3. That white hat really \_\_\_\_\_ you. (= You look really good in that white hat.)
4. I've got \_\_\_\_\_! (= My tooth hurts!)
5. I don't think that bag is \_\_\_\_\_ (= I don't think that's her bag.)
6. He's got very \_\_\_\_\_ money. (= He's got hardly any money.)
7. We've \_\_\_\_\_ the game! (= The other team has lost the game!)

**Read the story. Choose the best words to fill the gaps. The first one has been done for you.**

A \_\_\_\_\_ (0) days ago, my wife \_\_\_\_\_ (1) up with a \_\_\_\_\_ (2) in her stomach. She also \_\_\_\_\_ (3) very hot. So, I picked up the phone and made an \_\_\_\_\_ (4) for her to see the doctor. The doctor told her that she had 'flu. He told her to go \_\_\_\_\_ (5) bed, take two paracetamol every four hours, and drink \_\_\_\_\_ (6) water. She did what he said, and now she's feeling much better. But I'm not – I'm feeling very hot, and my stomach \_\_\_\_\_ (7)!

- |                  |               |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A little      | <b>B few</b>  | C some        |
| 2. A woke        | B woked       | C woken       |
| 3. A ache        | B hurt        | C pain        |
| 4. A fell        | B felt        | C feeled      |
| 5. A appointment | B arrangement | C examination |
| 6. A at          | B in          | C to          |
| 7. A plenty of   | B a lot       | C much        |
| 8. A ache        | B aches       | C aching      |

Complete this conversation about shopping. Write ONE word in each gap.  
The first one has been done for you.

Jill: Where \_\_\_\_\_ (0) you going? Into town?

Jack: Yes. I'm going to get a new \_\_\_\_\_ (1) of jeans.

Jill: \_\_\_\_\_ (2) you get me a few things from the supermarket?

Jack: Yes, of course. What \_\_\_\_\_ (3) we need?

Jill: Well, we need \_\_\_\_\_ (4) coffee and a \_\_\_\_\_ (5) of milk. And also, how  
\_\_\_\_\_ (6) eggs have we got?

Jack: Only three. And there \_\_\_\_\_ (7) much bread, either.

Jill: OK. That's eggs, bread, milk, coffee... And what \_\_\_\_\_ (8) you like for  
dinner? How about \_\_\_\_\_ (9) money

Jack: Yes, that's all right.

for all those things.

Jill: That's OK.



1. are

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

**Verb To Be**

### 1. Write the correct form of to be in present tense.

Tess and Jen **are** (1) best friends. They do everything together. They spend every day together. One day they meet on the bus to school. They start talking. "Hey Jen," says Tess. "How **are** (2) you?" "Hey girl," says Jen. "I **am** (3) doing fine. What **is** (4) going on? What **are** (5) you doing today?" "Oh," says Tess, "I **am not** (6) doing anything special. I don't have any plans." "That **is** (7) cool." "Yeah," says Tess. "But I have something to tell you." "Really! Can I try to guess?" "Umm..." says Tess. "Well..." "Okay, I get three guesses. Ready?" "Umm, well...okay." "**Are** (8) we eating dinner together?" "No, that **is not** (9) it." "Okay. Are we going to the soccer game together?" "No. It **is not** (10) that either." Tess looks nervous. Her eyes look sad. A tear starts to fall down her cheek. "Oh," says Jen, wiping a tear from her own eye. "Now I know. You **are** (11) moving away.

### 2. Write sentences. Use the correct form of be.

- l. I / young                      **I am young.**
- m. She / clever                    **She is clever.**
- n. You / not old                   **You are not old.**
- o. You / sleepy                    **You are sleepy.**
- p. We / not naughty              **We are not naughty.**
- q. She / not short                **She is no short.**
- r. It / rainy                        **It is rainy.**
- s. They / unhappy                **They are unhappy.**
- t. He / not hungry                **He is not hungry.**
- u. They / tidy                      **They are tidy.**
- v. He / handsome                **He is handsome.**

### 3. Put the sentences in the correct order.

- i. your name is what?            **What is your name?**
- j. today I not very happy am.    **I am not very happy today.**
- k. doctor is my sister a.        **My sister is a doctor.**
- l. big not very is this car.       **This car is not very big.**
- m. my bag in phone is my?      **Is my phone in my bag?**
- n. short is my brother very.     **My brother is very short.**
- o. time it what is?                **What time is it?**

- p. with me are my teachers happy very. **My teachers are very happy with me.**
- 

### There is/are

**1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of there is and there are.**

- a. **There is** a library next to the park.
- b. All the students went home. **There are not** students in the classroom.
- c. **There are** 50 states in the United States.
- d. No, **there aren't** polar bears at the South Pole.
- e. A: **Is there** a message for me? B: No, **there isn't**.
- f. Why **are there** so many cars in the parking lot?
- g. A: I'm hungry. B: **There is** a restaurant across the street.
- h. How many days **are there** in March, thirty or thirty-one?
- i. **There are** a few things I have to do this afternoon.
- j. A: **Is there** a post office nearby? B: I'm sorry, I don't know.
- k. **Is there** something I can help you with?
- l. No, **there aren't** public holidays next month.
- m. How many countries **are there** in the world?
- n. **There is** a woman in the picture. She is smiling.
- o. **There are** only three more days before the exam. Let's study!

**2. Complete with the correct form of there is / there are, if necessary, use a, some or any.**

C- Could you give me some more information about the house?

B- Of course. What do you want to know?

A- Is there a garden?

D- Yes, **there is** large garden, with a swimming pool.

B- Oh, very nice! And how many bedrooms **are there**?

B- Three, I think. Yes, **there are** three bedrooms.

B- And **is there** a dining room?

B- No, **there isn't**. But **there is** a big kitchen.

C- **Are there any** shelves in the kitchen?

B- No, **there aren't**. But **there are some** cupboards. Do you have more questions?

A- Yes. The furniture. **Are there** armchairs in the living room?

D- No, I'm sorry **there aren't** armchairs, but **there is a** sofa.

---

### Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

#### 3. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- a. There are 10 houses on our street. Our house is the **biggest** one.
  - o biggest
  - o bigger
- b. My brother sings better than I do, but I play guitar **better** than he does.
  - o the best
  - o better
- c. This is **the best** song I have ever heard!
  - o better
  - o the best
- d. Tom is **stronger** than I am.
  - o stronger
  - o the strongest
- e. Out of all the students in our class, I am **the shortest**.
  - o the shortest
  - o shorter
- f. Everyone says that my sister is **better looking** than I am.
  - o the best looking
  - o better looking
- g. She is **the best looking** girl in our school.
  - o the best looking
  - o better looking
- h. This is boring. Let's do something **more interesting**.

- the most interesting
  - more interesting
- i. This isn't **the most interesting** book I have ever read.
  - more interesting
  - the most interesting
- j. Your apartment is **cleaner** than mine.
  - cleaner
  - the cleanest
- k. My mother is **older** than my father.
  - old
  - older
  - the oldest
  - the old
- l. What is **the funniest** movie you have ever seen?
  - funny
  - funnier
  - the funniest
  - the funny
- m. That movie was bad, but it wasn't **the worst** I have ever seen.
  - baddest
  - worstest
  - worse
  - the worst
- n. Rachel's hair is not as **longer** as Sarah's.
  - long
  - longer
  - the longest
  - more long
- o. Yesterday's exam was **more difficult** than the one last month.
  - difficult

- o difficulter
- o the difficultest
- o more difficult

**4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- a. My sister thinks she's **more intelligent** (intelligent) than me, but I don't agree!
- b. Avatar is probably **the worst** (bad) film I've seen!
- c. What is **the wettest** (wet) month of the year in England?
- d. Do you think the Harry Potter films are **better** (good) than the books?
- e. Who is **the most powerful** (powerful) person in your country?
- f. I think Men in Black 1 was **funnier** (funny) than Men in Black 3.
- g. Is Angelina Jolie **older** (old) than Sandra Bullock?
- h. John is **the nicest** (nice) person that I know.

**Present Simple**

**1. Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

My family and I are always busy on Saturdays. In the morning, my sister Olivia and I (1) **play** (play) basketball and then she (2) **goes** (go) rollerblading with Dad. I (3) **don't like** (not like) rollerblading, so I usually (4) **help** (help) Mum with the shopping. In the afternoon, Dad and I (5) **make** (make) model planes and then in the evening we all (6) **watch** (watch) a film together. Saturday is my favourite day.

**2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate simple present tense form of the verb given in the brackets.**

- a. The plane **doesn't arrive** at 6.30. (not arrive)
- b. I will phone you when he **comes** back. (come)
- c. Unless we **start** now, we can't be there on time. (start)
- d. The sun **rises** in the east. (rise)
- e. The next term **doesn't begin** on Monday. (not begin)
- f. She **is** an engineer. (be)
- g. They **aren't** our relatives. (not be)



- h. When does the train **depart**? (depart)
- i. Let's wait till he **finishes** his work. (finish)
- j. Please ring me up as soon as he **arrives**. (arrive)

**3. Order the words to make sentences.**

- a. reads / in / Jenny / always / bed  
**Jenny always reads in bed.**
- b. in / We / radio / never / the / to / the / listen / car  
**We never listen to the radio in the car.**
- c. school / sometimes / for / Joshua / late / is  
**Joshua is sometimes late for school.**
- d. tired / hardly ever / Friday / on / Mum / evenings / is  
**Mum is hardly ever tired on Friday evenings.**
- e. sister / phone / her / often / My / takes / with / photos  
**My sister often takes photos with her phone.**
- f. Lizards / green / usually / are / brown / or  
**Lizards are usually green or brown.**

**4. Write sentences (+ or -) or questions (?).**

- a. Scott / go to school / on Saturday mornings (-)  
**Scott doesn't go to school on Saturday mornings.**
- b. your friend / sing / in a band /?  
**Does your friend sing in a band?**
- c. my sister / watch / TV every evening +  
**My sister watches TV every morning.**
- d. when / they / make jewellery /?  
**When do they make jewellery?**
- e. we / draw cartoons / in our school books (+)  
**We draw cartoons in our school books.**
- f. you / listen to the radio / in bed /?  
**Do you listen to the radio in bed?**

---

**Present Continuous**

**1. Make sentences using the present continuous.**

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. she / go home now         | <b>She is going home now.</b>      |
| b. I / read a great book     | <b>I'm reading a great book.</b>   |
| c. she / not / wash her hair | <b>She isn't washing her hair.</b> |
| d. the cat / chase mice?     | <b>Is the cat chasing mice?</b>    |
| e. she / cry?                | <b>Is she crying?</b>              |
| f. he / not / study Latin    | <b>He is not studying Latin.</b>   |
| g. we / drive to London?     | <b>Are we driving to London?</b>   |
| h. they / watch TV?          | <b>Are they watching TV?</b>       |
| i. where / she / go now?     | <b>Where is she going now?</b>     |
| j. I / not / leave now       | <b>I am not leaving now.</b>       |
| k. you / not / run           | <b>You aren't running.</b>         |
| l. why / he / leave?         | <b>Why is he leaving?</b>          |
| m. how / I / travel?         | <b>How am I travelling?</b>        |
| n. it / not / rain           | <b>It isn't raining.</b>           |
| o. when / we / arrive?       | <b>When are we arriving?</b>       |
- 

**Past Simple**

**1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.**

- The young man **took** (take) out his wallet and **paid** (pay) the bill.
- When Lucy **went** (go) to the interview, she **wore** (wear) her best suit.
- We **left** (leave) the motorway and **drove** (drive) for an hour on quiet country roads.
- I **thought** (think) I **knew** (know) my irregular verbs, but now I'm not so sure!
- As soon as I **met** (meet) Doris, I **knew** (know) she **was** (be) someone special.
- Tolstoy **wrote** (write) some great novels, but he never **won** (win) a Nobel Prize.
- The nurse **put** (put) the little boy to bed and **spoke** (speak) to him softly.

- h. When they **heard** (hear) the fire alarm, everybody **run** (run) out of the building.
- i. Last year, the company **built** (build) a new factory, which **cost** (cost) millions of dollars.
- j. When Jose **broke** (break) his arm, the doctor **gave** (give) him two weeks off work.

## 2. Make the negative sentences.

- a. I heard a scary noise last night.  
**I didn't hear a scary noise last night.**
- b. He drank orange juice for breakfast.  
**He didn't drink orange juice for breakfast.**
- c. They were at the swimming pool.  
**They weren't at the swimming pool.**
- d. We took a picnic basket to the park.  
**We didn't take a picnic basket to the park.**
- e. Mum ate lunch at Granny's house.  
**Mum didn't eat lunch at Granny's house.**
- f. I found my keys under the sofa.  
**I didn't find my keys under the sofa.**
- g. It took a lot of time to be completed.  
**It didn't take a lot of time to be completed.**

## 3. Make questions.

- a. Granny / read that book / last night  
**Did Granny read that book last night?**
- b. your brother / play tennis / yesterday  
**Did your brother play tennis yesterday?**
- c. they / meet altogether / yesterday evening  
**Did they meet altogether yesterday evening?**

d. what / you / eat / last night

**What did you eat last night?**

e. Dad / work / yesterday

**Did Dad work yesterday?**

f. what / Alexander / do / yesterday evening

**What did Alexander do yesterday evening?**

#### 4. Check and correct the mistakes.

a. I wasn't at the cinema tomorrow.

I wasn't at the cinema **yesterday/last week/last month.**

b. They taked the wrong subway.

They **took** the wrong subway.

c. Mary and Louis was in a relationship in high school.

Mary and Louis **were** in a relationship in high school.

d. We finded a cat and adopted it two years ago.

We **found** a cat and adopted it two years ago.

e. You weren't not at my party yesterday.

You **weren't/were not** at my party yesterday.

f. They finisheet the assignment just in time.

They **finished** the assignment just in time.

---

### Past Continuous

#### 1. Make sentences

a. (he / cook)

**He was cooking.**

b. (she / play cards)?

**Was she playing cards?**

c. (I / not / cry)

**I wasn't crying.**

d. (you / not / feel well)

**You were not feeling well.**

- e. (where / I / go when I met you)?  
**Where was I going when I met you?**
- f. (she / not / sleeping at midnight)  
**She wasn't sleeping at midnight.**
- g. (I / work)?  
**Was I working?**
- h. (you / sleep when I got home)?  
**Were you sleeping when I got home?**
- i. (it / rain at lunchtime)  
**Was it raining at lunchtime?**
- j. (what / you / do)?  
**What were you doing?**
- k. (why / she / run)?  
**Why was she running?**
- l. (you / not / read)  
**You weren't reading.**
- m. (how / we / do at that time)?  
**How were we doing at that time?**
- n. (he / not / watch a film at 3pm)  
**He was not watching a film at 3pm.**
- o. (I / do my homework at eight o'clock)  
**I was doing my homework at eight o'clock.**
- p. (where / it / rain)?  
**Where was it raining?**
- q. (you / shop when I called you)  
**You were shopping when I called you.**
- r. (she / eat dinner when we arrived)  
**She was eating dinner when we arrived.**
- s. (he / live in Tokyo at the time)?  
**Was he living in Tokyo at time?**
- t. (it / snow)?

## Was it snowing?

### 2. Complete using the past simple or past continuous.

- a. The teacher **was explaining** (explain) the lesson when the lights **went** (go) out.
- b. The kid **was playing** (play) with a bubble but the dog **burst** (burst) it.
- c. I **wasn't working** (not work) last summer, I **was** (be) unemployed.
- d. (He - do) **Did he do** a good job while he **was working** (work) in your office?
- e. My father **sent** (send) me a text message saying they **were enjoying** (enjoy) the trip.
- f. '(They - tidy) **Were they tidying** their room when you arrived?' 'No, they **started** (start) doing it after we **arrived** (arrive).'
- g. We **were sitting** (sit) on the grass when a cricket **jumped** (jump) on Anna.
- h. The documentary **was** (be) very interesting, we learned how people **were living** (live) many centuries ago.
- i. You **didn't look** (not look) very happy last holidays. You **were not smiling** (not smile) as usual.
- j. '(She - arrive) **Did she arrive** on time?' 'Yes, the show **was starting** (start) as she entered the room.'

---

## Future Simple

### 1. Choose the correct option.

- a. Tom **will** / is going to be 18 next year.
- b. I think Sara **will** / is going to love this song.
- c. My sister will / **is going to** study in Warsaw.
- d. Look at the sky! It will / **is going to** rain.
- e. 'I've got a headache.' I **will** / am going to get you a painkiller.
- f. I **will** / am going to make a pizza. Have we got any cheese in the fridge?
- g. I **will** / am going to text you in the evening, I promise.

- h. I spoke to Helen yesterday. She will / **is going to** buy a new car.
- i. Don't worry. I'm sure everything will / **is going to** be ok!
- j. What are your plans for the weekend?  
I will / **am going to** go to the cinema. I've won a ticket for the latest James Bond movie.

**2. Complete the sentences using "will" or "be going to" with the verbs in brackets.**

- a. What are your plans for the weekend? I **am going to go** (go) on a trip.
- b. Doris is always late. I'm sure she **is going to be** (be) late tomorrow, too.
- c. Would you like tea or coffee? I **will have** (have) coffee.
- d. Watch out! You **are going to hurt** (hurt) yourself.
- e. The friends **will stay in** (stay in) tonight. They are grounded.
- f. It's starting to rain. I **will put up** (put up) the umbrella.
- g. Look! They **are going to wash** (wash) the car.
- h. I don't think they **will spend** (spend) their holidays by the sea again.
- i. If you don't stop bullying her, I **will tell** (tell) the teacher.
- j. It's 5 o'clock already. We **will miss** (miss) the bus.
- k. Sarah **will come** (come) to the party. Oliver **will be** (be) there as well.
- l. Ted: It is so hot in here!  
Sarah: I **will turn** (turn) the air-conditioning on.
- m. I think he **will be** (be) the next President of the United States.
- n. After I graduate, I **am going to attend** (attend) medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.
- o. A: Excuse me, I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.  
B: That man at the service counter **will help** (help) you.
- p. As soon as the weather clears up, we **will walk** (walk) down to the beach and go swimming.

**Present Perfect**

**1. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.**

- a. The students **have booked** a flight to Vienna. (book)
- b. The cat **has just caught** a mouse. (just / catch)
- c. Jack and Brian **have just drawn** this picture. (just / draw)
- d. He **has already invited** his friends. (already / invite)
- e. Julia **has just made** a table with three columns. (just / make)
- f. My friends **have passed** the geography test. (pass)
- g. I **have just fed** the rabbits. (just / feed)
- h. The baby hedgehogs **have already drunk** the water. You need to get more. (already / drink)
- i. The teacher **has lost** the keys, so he can't open the door. (lose)
- j. We **have already downloaded** the worksheets. (already / download)
- k. **Has** the postman **arrived yet?** (yet / arrive)
- l. **Have** you **had** breakfast **yet?** (yet / have)
- m. I **haven't been** at your new house **yet.** (yet/ not be)
- n. The programme **hasn't started yet.** (yet / not start)
- o. You **haven't missed** the bus **yet.** It's leaving in a minute. (yet / not miss)

**2. Complete the sentences using the past simple or the present perfect.**

- a. I **saw** a great film yesterday. (see)
- b. **Have you ever bought** a cheap laptop? (you / ever / buy)
- c. Sue **had** the flu last winter. (have)
- d. A few days ago, we **drove** to his uncle. (drive)
- e. They **played** bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)
- f. He **has already taken** the bus to get there. (already / take)
- g. Last week my rabbit **run** away. (run)
- h. We **did** a lot last Sunday. (do)
- i. **Has she ever been** to India? (she / ever / be)
- j. I **met** him last Monday. (meet)
- k. She **hasn't woken up** yet. (not wake up)
- l. I **haven't met** her since last Thursday. (not meet)



- m. Bob **slept** well last night. (sleep)
  - n. I **got** a letter from her two days ago. (get)
  - o. They **have already arrived** in Germany. (already / arrive)
- 

## Modal Verbs

### 1. Choose the correct option.

- a. Jonathan **can** ski really well and he often wins his races.
  - can**
  - may
  - might
- b. I **might** go to the party but I'm still not sure.
  - might**
  - can
  - must
- c. I think you **should** go out more and meet new people.
  - mustn't
  - must
  - should**
- d. You **don't have to** come with us if you don't want to.
  - don't have to**
  - mightn't
  - mustn't
- e. This is a secret between you and me, so we **mustn't** tell anyone.
  - don't have to
  - mustn't**
  - mightn't
- f. It's dangerous to go into deep water if you **cannot** swim.
  - may not
  - cannot**
  - shouldn't
- g. I feel miserable so I **have to** stay at home tonight.

- may
  - have to**
  - can
- h. I **might** go out later with my parents but I don't really know.
- can't
  - might**
  - should
- i. All passengers **must** remain in their seats and **might not** use their mobile phones.
- can / mustn't
  - must / might not**
  - needn't / don't have to
- j. **Could** you please phone me in the evening?
- Should
  - Could**
  - May
- k. To get a driving licence you **have to** be over 18.
- have to**
  - may
  - can
- l. You **must** wear a uniform when you're in the army.
- must**
  - should
  - can
- m. You **can't** come with me. I can handle it alone.
- can't**
  - may
  - needn't
- n. She **can't** come with us because she's broken her leg.
- can't**
  - must not
  - mightn't

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## Conditionals

### 1. Complete the sentences using the first conditional.

- a. If I **go** (go) out tonight, I **will go** (go) to the cinema.
- b. If you **get** (get) back late, I **'ll be** (be) angry.
- c. If we **don't see** (not/see) each other tomorrow, we **will see** (see) each other next week.
- d. If he **comes** (come), I **will be** (be) surprised.
- e. If we **wait** (wait) here, we **'ll be** (be) late.
- f. I **will come** (come) early if you **want** (want).
- g. They **will go** (go) to the party if they **are** (be) invited.
- h. She **will stay** (stay) in London if she **gets** (get) a job.
- i. He **won't get** (not/get) a better job if he **doesn't pass** (not/pass) that exam.
- j. I **will buy** (buy) a new dress if I **have** (have) enough money.

### 2. Complete the sentences using the second conditional.

- a. If I **were** (be) you, I **would get** (get) a new job.
- b. If he **was** (be) younger, he **would travel** (travel) more.
- c. If we **weren't friends** (not/be) friends, I **would be** (be) angry with you.
- d. If I **had** (have) enough money, I **would buy** (buy) a big house.
- e. If she **wasn't** (not/be) always so late, she **would be** (be) promoted.
- f. She **would be** (be) happier if she **had** (have) more friends.
- g. We **would buy** (buy) a house if we **decided** (decide) to stay here.
- h. They **would have** (have) more money if they **didn't buy** (not/buy) so many clothes.
- i. We **would come** (come) to dinner if we **had** (have) time.
- j. She **would call** (call) him if she **had** (have) his number.

---

## Text 1

### 1. Match the words with the definitions.

- a. **a gym**: a building or club where people go to do physical exercise.
- b. **fitness**: the state of being healthy and strong.
- c. **training plan**: a document that gives details about how and when you will do physical exercise.
- d. **a session**: a period of time for a particular activity.
- e. **a fee**: money you pay so that you can do something such as join an organisation.
- f. **an instructor**: a person who teaches a skill or a sport.

## 2. Done

### 3. Are the sentences true or false?

- a. The first visit to the club is free.
  - True
  - False
- b. Everybody gets the same training plan.
  - True
  - False
- c. At this gym, you always do exercise with an expert instructor.
  - True
  - False
- d. If you stop your membership, you don't have to pay anything.
  - True
  - False
- e. This gym says it's the best value for money.
  - True
  - False
- f. Nutrition classes cost a little bit extra.
  - True
  - False
- g. The gym is open at 4 o'clock in the morning.
  - True

- o False
- h. The gym is outside of town.
  - o True
  - o False**

**4. Complete the sentences.**

- a. The gym offers a full-service fitness **membership**.
  - b. We'll make a training plan **specifically** for you.
  - c. You can now work out on your **own**.
  - d. We'll always be **nearby** to help.
  - e. Start and stop **whenever** you want.
  - f. Join any of our classes, **led** by expert instructors.
  - g. This is why our members have chosen us **over** any other gym.
  - h. Stop, start or refund your membership any **time**.
- 

**Text 2**

**1. Complete the sentences.**

- a. A **fake** is something that is designed to look real but isn't.
- b. If you **bombard** someone with messages or information, you give them so much that it is difficult to deal with it all.
- c. A **phenomenon** is a rare or important fact or event.
- d. If something is **subtle**, it is not obvious and it is difficult to notice.
- e. If you are **fooled**, you are tricked into believing something that is not true.
- f. If you are **sure** about something, you are confident that it is true or correct.
- g. If something is **unrelated** to something else, the two things have nothing to do with each other.
- h. A **source** is a thing, person or place that provides information.

**2. Done**

**3. What is the best title for the text?**

- Experts share dangers of fake news.
- Experts share top tips for resisting fake news.**
- How to create fake news: a guide.
- Tips on how to read the news online.

**4. Choose the correct answers.**

- a. Which reason is NOT given for an online fake news story?
- To convince people of a political view.
  - To make people angry or sad.
  - To plant a virus in your computer.**
- b. The text says some fake news...
- is easy to recognise as fake.**
  - is funny.
  - comes from the political right.
- c. Which of these may mean that a news site should not be trusted?
- The text is well written.
  - The site has a variety of other stories.
  - The site's 'About' page does not clearly describe the organisation.**
- d. Some images on fake news...
- are real images, but come from a different website.
  - are images that have been changed.
  - both the above.**
- e. Fake news stories...

- o **are usually only on fake news sites or social media.**
  - o are not on any websites, only in social media.
  - o are often hidden on real news sites.
- f. Many fake news stories are written...
- o without capital letters and with terrible spelling.
  - o **in a way that makes people upset.**
  - o inside of advertisements that pop up on your screen.
- g. What should you do with fake news?
- o Report it to the police.
  - o Make a note of it for reference.
  - o **Not show it to other people online.**
- h. What is the purpose of this article?
- o To complain.
  - o **To inform.**
  - o To entertain.

## Use of English

1

Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. The first one is an example.

1. What do people \_\_\_\_\_ in a sushi bar?

A eat   B eats   C ate   D eating                        A  

2. I usually see them \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday evening.

A for   B in   C on   D at                                        C  

3. I'd like a \_\_\_\_\_ of cigarettes and a box of matches, please.

A jar   B bag   C can   D packet                                D  

4. That's a nice jacket. How much \_\_\_\_\_?

A it cost B it costs C does it cost D does it costs   C  

5. **My parents aren't happy together. I think they're going to \_\_\_\_\_.**

A get divorced B get married C get engaged D get out   A  

6. **We're a bit busy at the moment – my mother \_\_\_\_\_ with us.**

A stay B stays C staying D is staying   D  

7. **My little brother really \_\_\_\_\_ flying. He gets very frightened and cries.**

A likes B hates C doesn't mind D loves   B  

8. **Excuse me \_\_\_\_\_ have the bill, please?**

A Could we B Would we C Are we D Do we   A  

9. **I'm sorry – we \_\_\_\_\_ got any more chocolate cake.**

A haven't B hasn't C don't D doesn't   A  

10. **The trains aren't very \_\_\_\_\_ – they're often late.**

A comfortable B reliable C safe D crowded   B  

**Write ONE word in each gap so that the sentence means the same as the one in (brackets). The first one is an example.**

1. The train leaves at half **past** ten. (= The train leaves at 10.30.)
2. The bus to town is **never** late. (= The bus to town is always on time.)
3. There are some trees in **front** of the toilets. (= The toilets are behind some trees.)
4. Mrs Smith **teaches** maths in my school. (= Mrs Smith is a maths teacher in my school.)
5. There **are** six fax machines in our office. (= Our office has got six fax machines.)
6. The children are **awake** (= The children aren't asleep.)

**Here is part of a holiday postcard. Choose the best words to fill the gaps.**

**The first one has been done for you.**

1. A It got                      **B It's got**                      C It have
2. **A have got**                  B has got                      C got
3. A have                        B has                              **C having**



- |             |                 |                      |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 4. A person | <b>B people</b> | C peoples            |
| 5. A sit    | B sitting       | <b>C are sitting</b> |
| 6. A in     | <b>B on</b>     | C at                 |
| 7. A climb  | B to climb      | <b>C climbing</b>    |

Complete this text about someone's journey to work. Write ONE word in each gap. The first one has been done for you.

1. by
2. get / wake
3. have / drink / make
4. drive / go
5. leaves
6. arrives
7. get / take / catch
8. to
9. take
10. home back
11. costs / is

2

Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D. The first one is an example.

1. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ his leg last Saturday.  
A break   B breaks   C broke   D broken                      **\_\_C\_\_**
2. I'd like a new \_\_\_\_\_ for my bedroom floor.  
A curtain   B cushion   C poster   D rug                      **\_\_D\_\_**
3. Joe and I are vegetarians. \_\_\_\_\_ of us eat meat.  
A Both   B Neither   C One   D Other                      **\_\_B\_\_**
4. Do you want a single or a \_\_\_\_\_ room?  
A double   B return   C two   D second                      **\_\_A\_\_**
5. I've been here for a week. I came here \_\_\_\_\_.  
A before a week   B after a week   C a week later   D a week ago   **\_\_D\_\_**
6. My father loves his old car. \_\_\_\_\_ it for 20 years!

A He has    B He had    C He's had    D He's got    **\_\_C\_\_**

7. **There's \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in this coffee. Could I have some more, please?**

A too much    B too many    C enough    D not enough    **\_\_D\_\_**

8. **Where \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?**

A you went    B did you went    C you go    D did you go    **\_\_D\_\_**

9. **I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ on this jacket, please.**

A try    B fit    C suit    D wear    **\_\_A\_\_**

10. **Our new house \_\_\_\_\_ south.**

A looks    B views    C faces    D heads    **\_\_C\_\_**

**Write ONE word in each gap so that the sentence means the same as the one in (brackets). The first one is an example.**

1. I've been here **since** Saturday morning. (= I arrived here on Saturday morning.)
2. That white hat really **suits** you. (= You look really good in that white hat.)
3. I've got **toothache!** (= My tooth hurts!)
4. I don't think that bag is **hers** (= I don't think that's her bag.)
5. He's got very **little** money. (= He's got hardly any money.)
6. We've **won** the game! (= The other team has lost the game!)

**Read the story. Choose the best words to fill the gaps. The first one has been done for you.**

1. **A woke**                      B woked                      C woken
2. A ache                      B hurt                      **C pain**
3. A fell                      **B felt**                      C feeled
4. **A appointment**    B arrangement            C examination
5. A at                      B in                      **C to**
6. **A plenty of**            B a lot                      C much
7. A ache                      **B aches**                      C aching

**Complete this conversation about shopping. Write ONE word in each gap.**

**The first one has been done for you.**

**1. pair**

**2. Could / Would / Can / Will**

**3. do**

**4. some**

**5. bottle / carton / litre**

**6. many**

**7. isn't**

**8. would**

**9. enough**

**10. only**

**11. pay**