

UNIT 1

Am/is/are

A

My name is Lisa.

I'm 22.

I'm not married.

I'm American.
I'm from Chicago.


My favorite color is blue.

I'm a student.

My favorite sports are tennis and swimming.

My father is a doctor, and my mother is a journalist.

I'm interested in art.



LISA

B

Positive

Negative

I	am	(I'm)
he		(he's)
she	is	(she's)
it		(it's)
we		(we're)
you	are	(you're)
they		(they're)

I	am not	(I'm not)
he		(he's not or he isn't)
she	is not	(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we		(we're not or we aren't)
you	are not	(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

- I'm cold. Can you close the window, please?
- I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
- My brother is very tall. He's a policeman.
- John is afraid of dogs.
- It's ten o'clock. You're late again.
- Mei Lan and I are good friends.
- Your keys are on the table.
- I'm tired, but I'm not hungry.
- Tom isn't interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jessica isn't at home right now. She's at work.
- Those people aren't Canadian. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today, but it isn't warm.



C

that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- "Here's your key." "Thank you."



Exercises

UNIT 1

1.1 Write the short form (she's / we aren't, etc.).

1. she is she's
2. they are _____
3. it is not _____
4. that is _____
5. I am not _____
6. you are not _____

1.2 Write am, is, or are.

1. The weather is nice today.
2. I am not tired.
3. This bag _____ heavy.
4. These bags _____ heavy.
5. Look! There _____ Carol.
6. My brother and I _____ good tennis players.
7. Amy _____ at home. Her children _____ at school.
8. I _____ a taxi driver. My sister _____ a nurse.

1.3 Write complete sentences. Use is/ isn't/ are/ aren't.

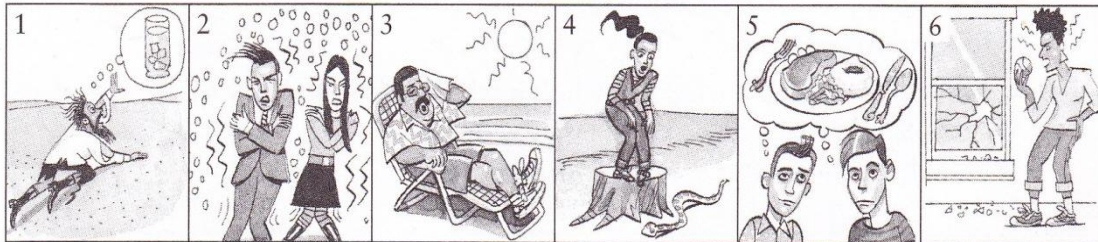
1. (your shoes very dirty) Your shoes are very dirty.
2. (my brother a teacher) My _____.
3. (this house not very big) _____.
4. (the stores not open today) _____.
5. (my keys in my bag) _____.
6. (Jenny 18 years old) _____.

1.4 Look at Lisa's sentences (Section A). Write sentences about yourself.

1. (name?) My _____.
2. (from?) I _____.
3. (age?) I _____.
4. (job?) I _____.
5. (married?) I _____.
6. (favorite color or colors?) My _____.
7. (interested in?) I _____.

1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use these words:

afraid angry cold hot hungry thirsty



1. He's thirsty.
2. They _____.
3. He _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.

1.6 Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't.

1. (I / interested in politics) I'm interested in politics. OR I'm not interested in politics.
2. (I / hungry) I _____.
3. (it / warm today) It _____.
4. (I / afraid of dogs) _____.
5. (my hands / cold) _____.
6. (Canada / a very big country) _____.
7. (I / interested in soccer) _____.
8. (Tokyo / in China) _____.

UNIT 2

Am/is/are (Questions)

A

Positive

I	am
he	
she	is
it	
we	
you	are
they	

Question

am	I?
	he?
is	she?
	it?
	we?
are	you?
	they?



What's your name?

David.

Are you married?

No, I'm single.

How old are you?

25.

Are you a student?

Yes, I am.



DAVID

- "Am I late?" "No, you're on time."
- "Is your mother at home?" "No, she's out."
- "Are your parents at home?" "No, they're out."
- "Is it cold in your room?" "Yes, a little."
- Your shoes are nice. Are they new?

We say:

- Is she at home? / Is your mother at home? (*not* Is at home your mother?)
- Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (*not* Are new your shoes?)

B

Where . . . ? / What . . . ? / Who . . . ? / How . . . ? / Why . . . ?

- Where is your mother? Is she at home?
- "Where are you from?" "Canada."
- "What color is your car?" "It's red."
- "How old is Joe?" "He's 24."
- "How are your parents?" "They're fine."
- "Why are you angry?"
- "Because you're late."
- "How much are these postcards?"
- "Fifty cents."

where's = where is what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is

- Where's Sarah?
- What's the temperature?
- Who's that man?
- How's your father?

C

Short answers

	I	am.
Yes,	he	
	she	is.
	it	
	we	
	you	are.
	they	

	I'm	
No,	he's	
	she's	
	it's	not.
	we're	
	you're	
	they're	

or

No,	he	
	she	isn't.
	it	
	we	
	you	aren't.
	they	

That's my seat.

No, it isn't.



- "Are you tired?" "Yes, I am."
- "Are you hungry?"
- "No, I'm not, but I'm thirsty."
- "Is your friend Japanese?" "Yes, he is."
- "Are these your keys?" "Yes, they are."
- "That's my seat." "No, it isn't."

Exercises

UNIT 2

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Where's the camera? | a) Toronto. | 1. <u>g</u> |
| 2. Is your car blue? | b) No, I'm not. | 2. _____ |
| 3. Is Nicole from Boston? | c) Yes, you are. | 3. _____ |
| 4. Am I late? | d) My sister. | 4. _____ |
| 5. Where's Anne from? | e) Black. | 5. _____ |
| 6. What color is your bag? | f) No, it's black. | 6. _____ |
| 7. Are you hungry? | g) In your bag. | 7. _____ |
| 8. Who's that woman? | h) No, she's Canadian. | 8. _____ |

2.2 Write questions. Use *is* or *are*.

- (at home / your mother?) Is your mother at home?
- (interesting / your job?) _____
- (the stores / open today?) _____
- (interested in sports / you?) _____
- (near here / the post office?) _____
- (at school / your children?) _____
- (why / you / late?) _____

2.3 Write questions. Use *What/Who/Where/How . . . ?*. Read the answers first.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>How are</u> _____ your parents? | They're fine. |
| 2. _____ the bus stop? | At the end of the block. |
| 3. _____ your children? | Five, six, and ten. |
| 4. _____ these oranges? | Seventy-nine cents a pound. |
| 5. _____ your favorite sport? | Skiing. |
| 6. _____ the man in this photograph? | That's my father. |
| 7. _____ your new shoes? | Black. |

2.4 Write questions. Read the answers first.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (name?) <u>What's your name?</u> | Paul. |
| 2. (married or single?) _____ | I'm married. |
| 3. (Australian?) _____ | No, I'm Canadian. |
| 4. (how old?) _____ | I'm 30. |
| 5. (a lawyer?) _____ | No, I'm a teacher. |
| 6. (wife a teacher?) _____ | No, she's a lawyer. |
| 7. (from?) _____ | She's Mexican. |
| 8. (her name?) _____ | Ana. |
| 9. (how old?) _____ | She's 27. |

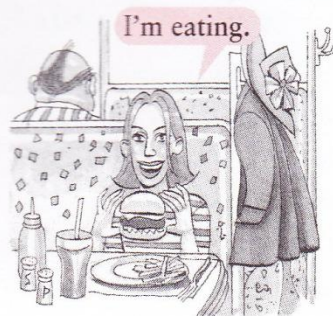
2.5 Write true short answers (*Yes, I am.* / *No, he isn't.*, etc.).

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Are you married? <u>No, I'm not.</u> | 4. Are your hands cold? _____ |
| 2. Are you thirsty? _____ | 5. Is it dark now? _____ |
| 3. Is it cold today? _____ | 6. Are you a teacher? _____ |

UNIT 3

I am doing (Present Continuous)

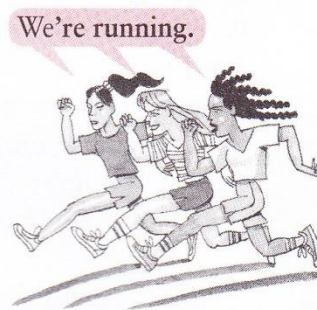
A



She's eating.
She isn't reading.



It's raining.
The sun isn't shining.



They're running.
They aren't walking.

The *present continuous* is **am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing**, etc.

I	am (not)	-ing
he	is (not)	
she		
it		
we	are (not)	
you		
they		

- I'm working. I'm not watching TV.
- Chris is taking a bath.
- She isn't eating. (or She's not eating.)
- The phone is ringing.
- We're having dinner.
- You're not listening to me. (or You aren't listening to me.)
- The children are doing their homework.

B

am/is/are + -ing = something is happening *now*

I'm working
she's wearing a hat
they're playing football
I'm not watching television

past

now

future

- Please be quiet. I'm working. (= I'm working now)
- Look at Michiko! She's wearing her new hat. (= she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice. It's not raining.
- "Where are the children?" "They're playing in the park."
- (on the phone) We're having dinner now. Can you call back later?
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it.

Spelling (see Appendix 5)

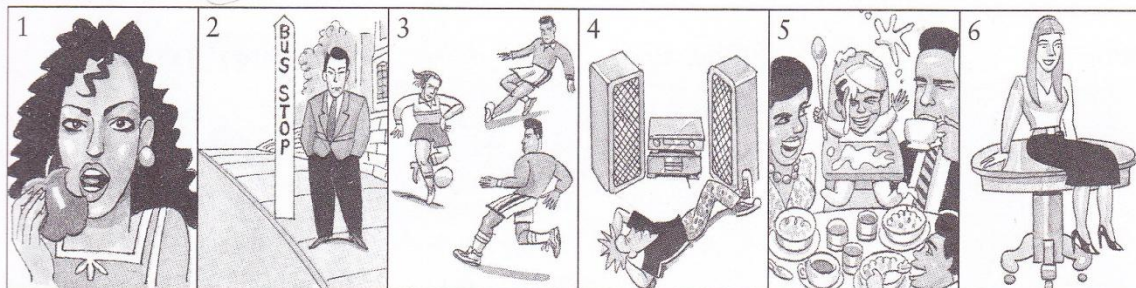
come → coming write → writing dance → dancing
run → running sit → sitting swim → swimming
lie → lying

Exercises

UNIT 3

3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences:

eat have lie play sit wait



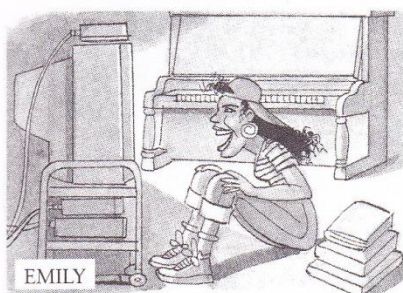
1. She's eating an apple.
2. He _____ for a bus.
3. They _____ soccer.
4. _____ on the floor.
5. _____ breakfast.
6. _____ on the table.

3.2 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs:

build cook leave stand stay swim take ~~work~~

1. Please be quiet. I 'm working.
2. "Where's John?" "He's in the kitchen. He _____."
3. "You _____ on my foot." "Oh, I'm sorry."
4. Look! Somebody _____ in the river.
5. We're here on vacation. We _____ at the Far West Motel.
6. "Where's Erin?" "She _____ a shower."
7. They _____ a new hotel downtown.
8. I _____ now. Goodbye.

3.3 Look at the picture. Write sentences about Emily. Use *She's -ing* or *She isn't -ing*.



1. (have dinner) She isn't having dinner.
2. (watch television) She's watching television.
3. (sit on the floor) She _____.
4. (read a book) _____.
5. (play the piano) _____.
6. (laugh) _____.
7. (wear a hat) _____.
8. (write a letter) _____.

3.4 What's happening now? Write true sentences.

1. (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair.
2. (it / snow) It's snowing. OR It isn't snowing.
3. (I / sit / on a chair) _____.
4. (I / eat) _____.
5. (it / rain) _____.
6. (I / study / English) _____.
7. (I / listen / to music) _____.
8. (the sun / shine) _____.
9. (I / wear / shoes) _____.
10. (I / read / a newspaper) _____.

Positive

I	am	doing working going staying, etc.
he she it	is	
we you they	are	

Question

am	I	doing? working? going? staying?, etc.
is	he she it	
are	we you they	

What are you doing?



- “Are you feeling OK?” “Yes, I’m fine, thanks.”
- “Is it raining?” “Yes, take an umbrella.”
- Why are you wearing a coat? It’s not cold.
- “What’s Luis doing?” “He’s reading the newspaper.”
- “What are the children doing?” “They’re watching television.”
- Look, there’s Hannah! Where’s she going?
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?

Study the word order.

is/are + *subject* + -ing

	Is	he	working today?
Where	Is	Luis	working today? (<i>not</i> Is working Luis today?)
	are	they	going?
Where	are	those people	going? (<i>not</i> Where are going those people?)

Short answers


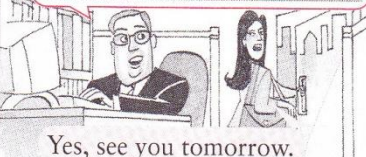




Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm	not.	or	No,	he	isn't.
	he	is.		he's				he	
	she			she's				she	
	it	are.		it's			it	aren't.	
	we		we're		we				
	you			you're			you		
	they			they're			they		

- “Are you going now?” “Yes, I am.”
- “Is Luis working today?” “Yes, he is.”
- “Is it raining?” “No, it isn’t.”
- “Are your friends staying at a hotel?” “No, **they aren’t**. They’re staying with me.”

Exercises


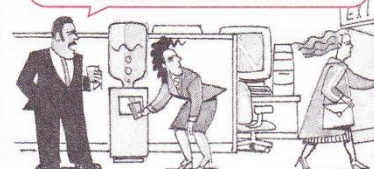


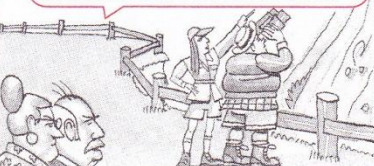

UNIT 4

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.

1 (you / watch / it?) <i>Are you watching it?</i>  No, you can turn it off.	2 (you / leave / now?)  Yes, see you tomorrow.	3 (it / rain?)  No, not right now.
4 (you / enjoy / the movie?)  Yes, it's very funny.	5 (that clock / work?)  No, it's broken.	6 (you / write / a letter?)  Yes, to my parents.

4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use these words:

cry eat go laugh look at read

1 What <i>are you reading</i> ? 	2 Where <i>is she</i> ? 	3 What <i>is he doing</i> ? 
4 Why <i>is he crying</i> ? 	5 What <i>is he doing</i> ? 	6 Why <i>are they laughing</i> ? 

4.3 Write questions with these words. Use *is* or *are* and put the words in order.

- (working / Luis / today?) *Is Luis working today?*
- (what / doing / the children?) *What are the children doing?*
- (you / listening / to me?) _____
- (where / going / your friends?) _____
- (your parents / television / watching?) _____
- (what / cooking / Jessica?) _____
- (why / you / looking / at me?) _____
- (coming / the bus?) _____

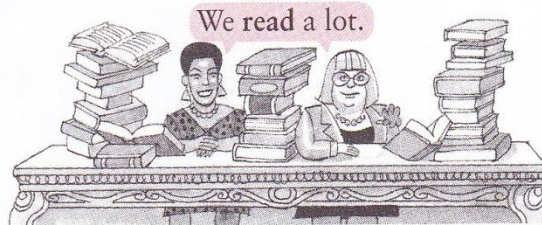
4.4 Write true short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't., etc.).

- Are you watching TV? *No, I'm not.*
- Are you wearing a watch? _____
- Are you eating something? _____
- Is it raining? _____
- Are you sitting on the floor? _____
- Are you feeling all right? _____

UNIT 5

I do, I work, I like, etc. (Simple Present)

A



They're looking at their books.
They read a lot.



He's drinking coffee.
He likes coffee.

they read / he likes / I work, etc. = the *simple present*

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he works / she lives / it rains, etc.

- I work in an office. My brother works in a bank. (*not* My brother work)
- Anne lives in Canada. Her parents live in the U.S.
- It rains a lot in the winter.

he/she/it has

- John has lunch at home every day. (*not* John haves)

Spelling (see Appendix 5)

-es after -s/-sh/-ch	pass → passes	finish → finishes	watch → watches
-y → -ies	study → studies	try → tries	
and also	do → does	go → goes	

B

We use the simple present for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time.

- I like big cities.
- The stores **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5:30.
- Mario **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7:30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock at night.
- The earth **goes** around the sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

C

always/never/often/sometimes/usually + simple present

- Sue **always** gets to work early. (*not* Sue gets always)
- We **often** sleep late on weekends. (*not* We sleep often)
- I **usually** drive to work, but I **sometimes** walk.
- Julia **never** eats breakfast.

Exercises

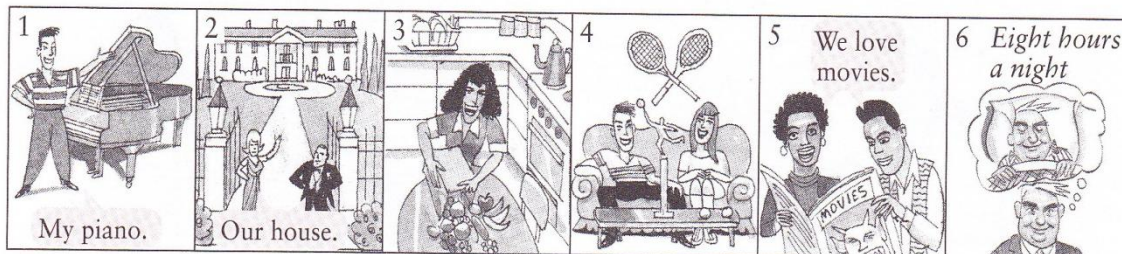
UNIT 5

5.1 Write these verbs + -s or -es.

1. (read) she reads
2. (think) he _____
3. (fly) it _____
4. (dance) he _____
5. (have) she _____
6. (finish) it _____

5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use these verbs:

eat go live play play sleep



1. He plays the piano.
2. They _____ in a very big house.
3. _____ a lot of fruit.
4. _____ tennis.
5. _____ to the movies a lot.
6. _____ eight hours a night.

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs:

boil close cost cost like like meet open speak teach wash

1. Megan speaks four languages.
2. Banks usually _____ at 9:00 in the morning.
3. The Art Museum _____ at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
4. Isabel is a teacher. She _____ mathematics to young children.
5. My job is very interesting. I _____ a lot of people.
6. Peter _____ his hair every day.
7. Food is expensive. It _____ a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They _____ a lot of money.
9. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
10. Julia and I are good friends. I _____ her and she _____ me.

5.4 Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form (arrive or arrives, etc.).

1. (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
2. (Julia / parties / enjoy / always) Julia _____.
3. (work / Megan / hard / usually) _____.
4. (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear) _____.
5. (dinner / we / have / always / at 6:30) _____.
6. (television / Mario / watch / never) _____.
7. (like / chocolate / children / usually) _____.
8. (basketball / I / play / often / after work) _____.

5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/sometimes/usually.

1. (watch television) I usually watch television at night.
2. (read in bed) I _____.
3. (get up before 7 o'clock) _____.
4. (go to work/school by bus) _____.
5. (drink coffee) _____.

UNIT 6

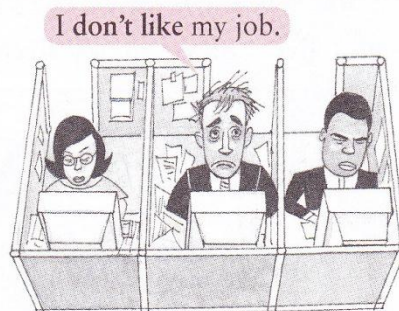
I don't ... (Simple Present Negative)

A

The *simple present negative* is **don't/doesn't + verb**.



She **doesn't** drink coffee.



He **doesn't** like his job.

Positive

Negative

I	work	I		
we	like	we	don't	
you	do	you	(do not)	work
they	have	they		like
he	works	he	doesn't	do
she	likes	she	(does not)	have
it	does	it		
	has			

- I drink coffee, but I **don't** drink tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea, but she **doesn't** drink coffee.
- You **don't** work very hard.
- We **don't** watch television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't** rain very often.
- Jerry and Nicole **don't** know many people.

B

Remember:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I/we/you/they don't ... | ■ I don't like football. |
| he/she/it doesn't ... | ■ He doesn't like football. |

- I **don't** like Fred, and Fred **doesn't** like me. (*not* Fred **don't** like)
- My car **doesn't** use much gas. (*not* My car **don't** use)
- Sometimes he's late, but it **doesn't** happen very often.

C

We use **don't/doesn't + base form** (don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do, etc.).

- I **don't** like washing the car. I **don't** do it very often.
- Sandra speaks Spanish, but she **doesn't** speak Italian. (*not* doesn't speaks)
- Bill **doesn't** do his job very well. (*not* Bill **doesn't** his job)
- Paula **doesn't** usually have breakfast. (*not* doesn't ... has)

Exercises

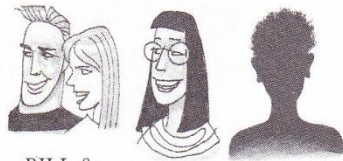
UNIT 6

6.1 Write negative sentences.

1. I play the piano very well. *I don't play the piano very well.*
2. Yuki plays the piano very well. Yuki _____.
3. They know my phone number. _____.
4. We work very hard. _____.
5. He has a car. _____.
6. You do the same thing every day. _____.

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

Do you
like ...



BILL &
ROSE CAROL YOU

1. jazz?	yes	no	?
2. boxing?	no	yes	?
3. horror movies?	yes	no	?

1. *Bill and Rose like jazz.*
Carol _____.
I _____ jazz.
2. Bill and Rose _____.
Carol _____.
I _____.
3. _____

6.3 Write about yourself. Use *I never ...* or *I ... a lot* or *I don't ... very often*.

1. (watch TV) *I never watch TV.* OR *I watch TV a lot.* OR *I don't ... very often.*
2. (go to the theater) _____
3. (ride a bicycle) _____
4. (eat in restaurants) _____
5. (travel by train) _____

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use *don't/doesn't* + one of these verbs: cost go know read see use wear

1. I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I *don't read* it.
2. Fu Chen has a car, but he _____ it very often.
3. They like films, but they _____ to the movies very often.
4. Amanda is married, but she _____ a ring.
5. I _____ much about science. I'm not interested in it.
6. It's not an expensive hotel. It _____ much to stay there.
7. Brian lives near us, but we _____ him very often.

6.5 Put the verb in the correct form, positive or negative.

1. Megan *speaks* four languages – English, Japanese, Arabic, and Spanish. (speak)
2. I *don't like* my job. It's very boring. (like)
3. "Where's Mark?" "I'm sorry. I _____." (know)
4. Sue is a very quiet person. She _____ very much. (talk)
5. Jim _____ a lot of coffee. It's his favorite drink. (drink)
6. It's not true! I _____ it! (believe)
7. That's a very beautiful picture. I _____ it very much. (like)
8. Mark is a vegetarian. He _____ meat. (eat)

UNIT 7

Do you . . . ? (Simple Present Questions)

A

We use **do/does** in *simple present questions*.

Positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	
he	works
she	likes
it	does

Question

do	I	work?
	we	like?
	you	do?
	they	
does	he	works?
	she	likes?
	it	does?

Do you play the guitar?



B

Study the word order.

do/does + subject + base form

	Do	you	work	on Saturdays?
	Do	your friends	live	near here?
	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
Where	do	your parents	live?	
How often	do	you	wash	your hair?
What	does	this word	mean?	
How much	does	it	cost	to fly to Puerto Rico?

Questions with **always/usually/ever**

	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	ever	call	you?
What	do	you	usually	do	on weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?

■ "What do you do?" "I work in a bank."

Remember:

do I/we/you/they . . .
does he/she/it . . .

■ Do they like music?
■ Does he like music?

C

Short answers

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

- "Do you play cards?" "No, I don't."
- "Do your parents speak English?" "Yes, they do."
- "Does Chol Soo work hard?" "Yes, he does."
- "Does your sister live in Vancouver?" "No, she doesn't."

Exercises

UNIT 7

7.1 Write questions with *Do ... ?* and *Does ... ?*

1. I like chocolate. How about you? *Do you like chocolate?*
2. I play tennis. How about you? _____ you _____ ?
3. Paulo plays tennis. How about Lucia? _____ Lucia _____ ?
4. You live near here. How about your friends? _____
5. You speak English. How about your brother? _____
6. I do yoga every morning. How about you? _____
7. Sue often travels on business. How about Paul? _____
8. I want to be famous. How about you? _____
9. You work hard. How about Nicole? _____

7.2 Write questions. Use the words in parentheses () + *do* / *does*. Put the words in the right order.

1. (where / live / your parents?) *Where do your parents live?*
2. (you / early / always / get up?) *Do you always get up early?*
3. (how often / TV / you / watch?) _____
4. (you / want / what / for dinner?) _____
5. (like / you / football?) _____
6. (your brother / like / football?) _____
7. (what / you / do / in your free time?) _____
8. (your sister / work / where?) _____
9. (to the movies / ever / you / go?) _____
10. (what / mean / this word?) _____
11. (ever / snow / it / here?) _____
12. (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?) _____
13. (how much / to call Mexico / it / cost?) _____
14. (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what?) _____

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:

~~do~~ do enjoy get like start teach work

1. What *do you do* _____ ?
2. _____ it?
3. What time _____ in the morning?
4. _____ on Saturdays?
5. How _____ to work?
6. And your husband? What _____ ?
7. Where _____ ?
8. _____ his job?

I work in a bookstore.
It's OK.
At 9 o'clock.
Sometimes.
Usually by bus.
He's a teacher.
At Lincoln High School.
Yes, he loves it.

7.4 Write true short answers (*Yes, he does.* / *No, I don't.*, etc.).

1. Do you live in a big city? *No, I don't.* OR *Yes, I do.*
2. Does it rain a lot where you live? _____
3. Do your friends watch TV a lot? _____
4. Do you ever ride a bicycle? _____
5. Do you play the piano? _____

UNIT 8

I am doing and I do (Present Continuous and Simple Present)

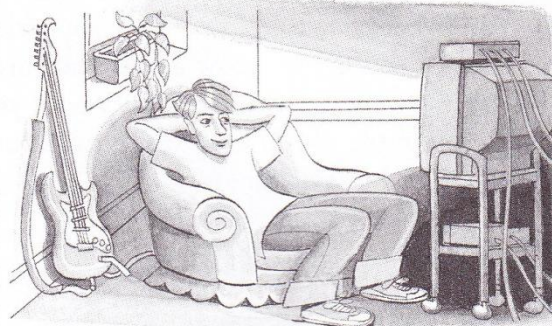
A

Jim is watching television.
He is not playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.
He plays it often, and he plays very well.

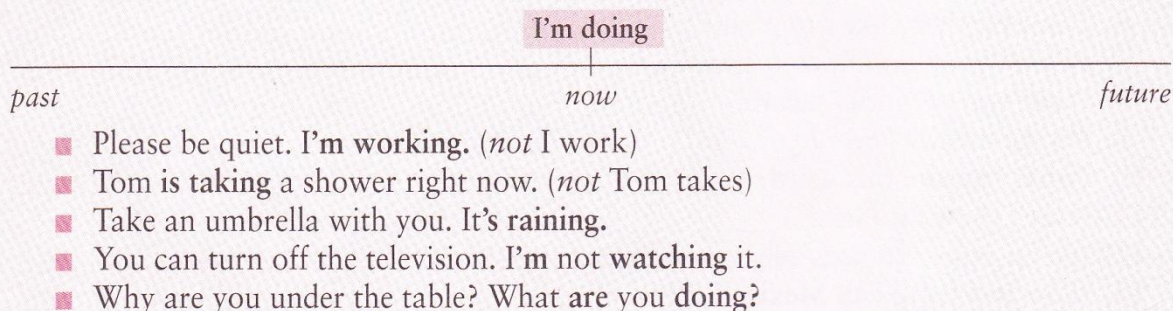
Jim **plays** the guitar, but
he's **not playing** the guitar now.

Is he playing the guitar?	No, he isn't.	(present continuous)
Does he play the guitar?	Yes, he does.	(simple present)



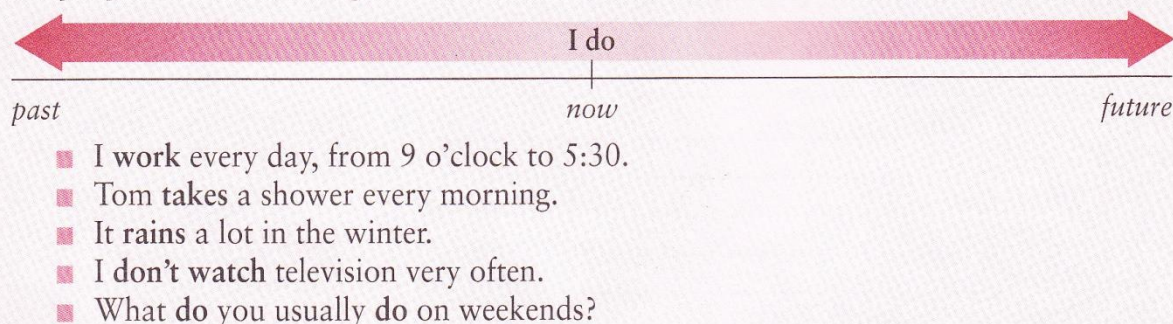
B

Present continuous (I am doing) = now, at the time of speaking



C

Simple present (I do) = in general, all the time or sometimes



D

We do not use these verbs in the present continuous (I am -ing):

like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

Use only the simple present (I **want** / **do you like**?, etc.) with these verbs.

- I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (*not* I'm wanting)
- "Do you **know** that girl?" "Yes, but I **don't remember** her name."
- I **don't understand**. What do you **mean**?

Exercises

UNIT 8

8.1 Answer the questions about the pictures.



- Does he take photographs? Yes, he does. Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn't.
What's he doing? He's cooking.
- Is she driving a bus? _____ Does she drive a bus? _____
What's she doing? _____
- Does he wash windows? _____ Is he washing a window? _____
What's he doing? _____
- Are they teaching? _____ Do they teach? _____
What do they do? _____

8.2 Write am/is/are or do/don't / does/doesn't.

- Excuse me, do you speak English?
- "Where's Marta?" "I _____ know."
- What's so funny? Why _____ you laughing?
- "What _____ your sister do?" "She's a dentist."
- It _____ raining. I _____ want to go out in the rain.
- "Where _____ you come from?" "Canada."
- How much _____ it cost to send a letter to Canada?
- Steve is a good tennis player, but he _____ play very often.

8.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (I am doing) or the simple present (I do).

- Excuse me, do you speak English? (you / speak)
- "Where's Tom?" "He's taking a shower." (he / take)
- I don't watch television very often. (I / not / watch)
- Listen! Somebody _____. (sing)
- Sandra is tired. _____ to go home now. (she / want)
- How often _____ a newspaper? (you / read)
- "Excuse me, but _____ in my place." "Oh, I'm sorry." (you / sit)
- I'm sorry, _____. Can you speak more slowly?
(I / not / understand)
- It's late. _____ home now. (I / go)
_____ with me? (you / come)
- What time _____ work every day? (your father / finish)
- You can turn off the radio. _____ to it. (I / not / listen)
- "Where's Paul?" "In the kitchen. _____ something." (he / cook)
- Tony _____ to work. (not / usually / drive)
He _____. (usually / walk)
- Acharya _____ coffee. (not / like) _____ tea. (she / prefer)

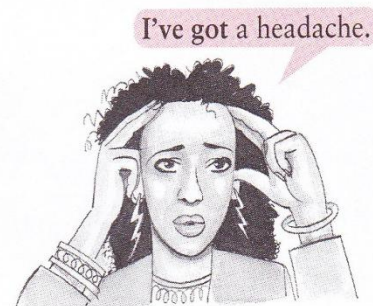
UNIT 9

I have ... and I've got ...

A

You can say I have or I've got, he has or he's got.

I				I		(I've got)
we	have	or	we	have got	(we've got)	
you			you		(you've got)	
they			they		(they've got)	
he			he		(he's got)	
she	has	or	she	has got	(she's got)	
it			it		(it's got)	



- I have blue eyes. or I've got blue eyes.
- The house has six bedrooms. or The house has got six bedrooms.
- Li Jing isn't feeling well. She has a headache. or She's got a headache.
- They have a horse, three dogs, and six cats. or They've got a horse ...

B

I don't have / I haven't got, etc. (negative)

You can say:

I/we/you/they	don't			I/we/you/they	haven't	
he/she/it	doesn't	have	or	he/she/it	hasn't	got

- I have a bike, but I don't have a car. or I've got a bike, but I haven't got a car.
- Mr. and Mrs. Harris don't have any children. or ... haven't got any children.
- It's a nice house, but it doesn't have a garage. or ... it hasn't got a garage.
- Mariko doesn't have a job. or Mariko hasn't got a job.

C

Do you have ... ? / Have you got ... ?, etc. (questions)

You can say:

do	I/we/you/they			have			do	have	I/we/you/they			got?
does	he/she/it				or			has	he/she/it			

- Do you have a camera? or Have you got a camera?
- Does Anne have a car? or Has Anne got a car?
- What kind of car does she have? or What kind of car has she got?
- What do you have in your bag? or What have you got in your bag?

D

Short answers

- "Do you have a camera?" "Yes, I do." / "No, I don't." or "Have you got a camera?" "Yes, I have." / "No, I haven't."
- "Does Anne have a car?" "Yes, she does." / "No, she doesn't." or "Has Anne got a car?" "Yes, she has." / "No, she hasn't."

Exercises

UNIT 9

9.1 Rewrite these sentences with *got* (*have got* / *hasn't got* / *have ... got?*, etc.).

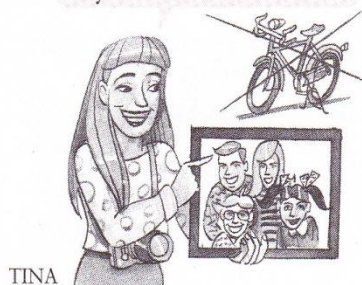
1. They have a car. *They've got a car.*
2. Bill has a headache. _____
3. I don't have any free time. _____
4. Do you have a watch? _____
5. We have a lot of work at the office now. _____
6. My brother doesn't have a college degree. _____

Now rewrite these sentences without *got*. Use *have* / *doesn't have* / *do ... have?*, etc.

7. Yoshi hasn't got time to go with us. *Yoshi doesn't have time to go with us.*
8. You've got a phone call from Japan. _____
9. Have you got any aspirin? _____
10. Sara hasn't got much money. _____
11. Have your parents got any friends in Hawaii? _____

9.2 Write about Tina and you. Use *has got* / *hasn't got* / *have got* / *haven't got*.

My brothers and sisters.



TINA

1. (a camera) *Tina has got a camera.*
I've got a camera. OR *I haven't got ...*
2. (a bicycle) Tina _____
I _____
3. (long hair) _____
4. (brothers / sisters) _____

9.3 Complete the sentences. Use *have/has* or *don't have* / *doesn't have* + one of these:

a big yard	a key	a toothache	much time
a headache	a lot of friends	four wheels	

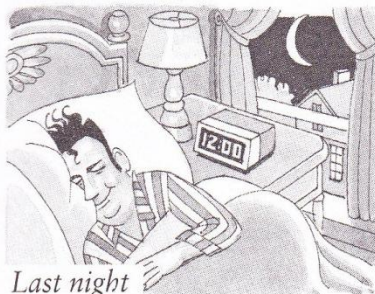
1. I'm not feeling very well. I *have a headache*.
2. It's a nice house, but it *doesn't have a big yard*.
3. Most cars _____.
4. Everybody likes Tom. He _____.
5. I'm going to the dentist this morning. I _____.
6. He can't open the door. He _____.
7. Hurry! We _____.

9.4 Complete the sentences with *do*, *doesn't*, *don't*, *got*, *has*, or *have*.

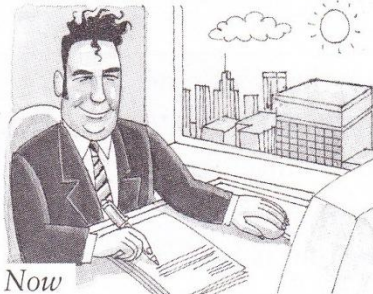
1. Sarah hasn't *got* _____ a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
2. They like animals. They *have* _____ three dogs and two cats.
3. Ryan isn't happy. He _____ got a lot of problems.
4. _____ you have change for a dollar?
5. They don't read much. They _____ have many books.
6. "What's wrong?" "I've _____ something in my eye."
7. "Where's my pen?" "I don't know. I don't _____ it."
8. Julia wants to go to the concert, but she _____ have a ticket.
9. _____ you got a minute to help me?

Was/were

A



Last night



Now

Now Arturo is at work.

At midnight last night
he **wasn't** at work.

He **was** in bed.
He **was** asleep.

am/is (present) → **was** (past)

- I **am** tired. (now)
- Where **is** Beth? (now)
- The weather **is** nice today.

- I **was** tired last night.
- Where **was** Beth yesterday?
- The weather **was** nice last week.

are (present) → **were** (past)

- You **are** late. (now)
- They **aren't** here. (now)

- You **were** late yesterday.
- They **weren't** here last Sunday.

B

Positive

Negative

Question

I	was
he	
she	
it	
we	were
you	
they	

I	was not (wasn't)
he	
she	
it	
we	were not (weren't)
you	
they	

was	I?
	he?
	she?
	it?
were	we?
	you?
	they?

- Last year Amy **was** 22, so she's 23 now.
- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs.
- We **were** hungry after the trip, but we **weren't** tired.
- The hotel **was** comfortable, but it **wasn't** expensive.
- **Was** the weather nice when you **were** on vacation?
- Those shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive?
- Why **were** you late this morning?

C

Short answers

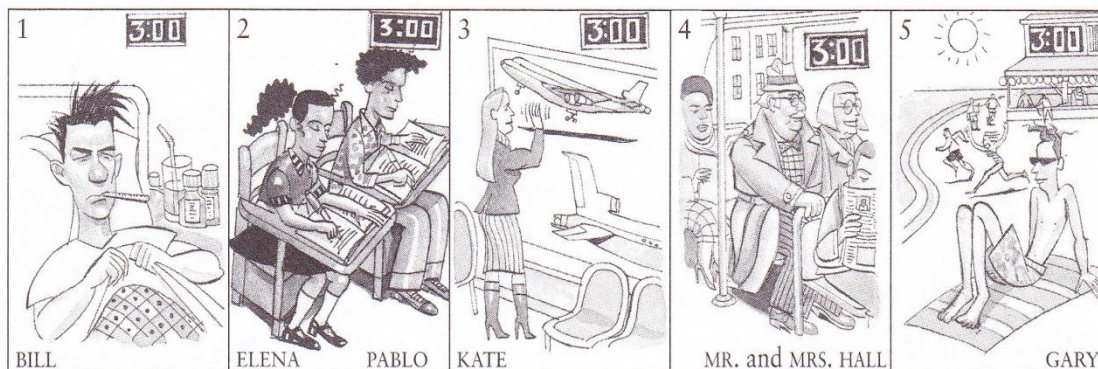
Yes,	I/he/she/it was .	No,	I/he/she/it wasn't .
	we/you/they were .		we/you/they weren't .

- "Were you late?" "No, I **wasn't**."
- "Was Scott at work yesterday?" "Yes, he **was**."
- "Were Amy and Matt at the party?" "No, they **weren't**."

Exercises

UNIT 10

10.1 Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? Where were you?



1. Bill was in bed.
2. Elena and Pablo _____ at _____.
3. Kate _____ at _____.
4. _____ on _____.
5. _____ at _____.
6. And you? I _____.

10.2 Write am / is / are (present) or was / were (past).

1. Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
2. Today the weather _____ nice, but yesterday it _____ very cold.
3. I _____ hungry. Can I have something to eat?
4. I feel fine this morning, but I _____ very tired last night.
5. Where _____ you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They _____ very expensive.
7. I like your new jacket. _____ it expensive?
8. "Where _____ the children?" "I don't know. They _____ here ten minutes ago."

10.3 Write was / wasn't or were / weren't.

1. We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small, and it wasn't very clean.
2. Bill _____ at work last week because he _____ sick. He's better now.
3. Yesterday _____ a holiday, so the banks _____ closed. They're open today.
4. "_____ Kate and John at the party?" "Kate _____ there, but John _____."
5. "Where are my keys?" "I don't know. They _____ on the table, but they're not there now."
6. You _____ at home last night. Where _____ you?

10.4 Write questions. Use the words in parentheses () in the correct order + was / were.

1. (late / you / this morning / why?) Why were you late this morning?
2. (hard / your exam?) _____
3. (last week / where / Beth and Bill?) _____
4. (angry / you / yesterday / why?) _____
5. (nice / the weather / last week?) _____

The traffic was bad.

No, it was easy.

They were on vacation.

Because you were late.

Yes, it was beautiful.

UNIT 11

Worked, got, went, etc. (Simple Past)

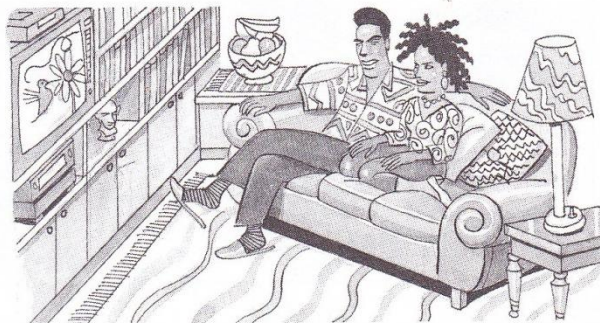
A

They **watch** television every night.
(*simple present*)

They **watched** television last night.
(*simple past*)

Watched is the *simple past*:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
----------------------------	----------------



B

The *simple past* is often **-ed** (*regular verbs*). For example:

work → worked	dance → danced
clean → cleaned	stay → stayed
start → started	need → needed

- I brush my teeth every morning. This morning I **brushed** my teeth.
- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1987 to 1998.
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime.
- We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **ended** at midnight.

Spelling (see Appendix 5)

try → tried	study → studied	copy → copied
stop → stopped	plan → planned	

C

Some verbs are *irregular* (= not regular). Their simple past is not **-ed**. Here are some important irregular verbs (see also Appendixes 2–3).

begin → began	fall → fell	leave → left	sell → sold
break → broke	find → found	lose → lost	sit → sat
bring → brought	fly → flew	make → made	sleep → slept
build → built	forget → forgot	meet → met	speak → spoke
buy → bought	get → got	pay → paid	stand → stood
catch → caught	give → gave	put → put	take → took
come → came	go → went	read → read*	tell → told
do → did	have → had	ring → rang	think → thought
drink → drank	hear → heard	say → said	win → won
eat → ate	know → knew	see → saw	write → wrote

* pronounced "red"

- We **did** a lot of work yesterday.
- I usually get up early, but this morning I **got** up at 9:30.
- Caroline **went** to the movies three times last week.
- Ampol **came** into the room, **took** off his coat, and **sat** down.

Exercises

UNIT 11

11.1 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the simple past:

brush die enjoy end happen rain start stay want

- I brushed my teeth three times yesterday.
- The concert _____ at 7:30 and _____ at 10 o'clock.
- When I was a child, I _____ to be a doctor.
- The accident _____ last Sunday afternoon.
- It's a nice day today, but yesterday it _____ all day.
- We _____ our vacation last year. We _____ at a very nice hotel.
- Amy's grandfather _____ when he was 90 years old.

11.2 Write the simple past of these verbs:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. get <u>got</u> | 4. pay _____ | 7. go _____ | 10. know _____ |
| 2. see _____ | 5. visit _____ | 8. think _____ | 11. put _____ |
| 3. play _____ | 6. buy _____ | 9. copy _____ | 12. speak _____ |

11.3 Read about Anna's trip to Mexico City. Put the verbs in the correct form.



- Last Tuesday Anna (1) flew from Los Angeles to Mexico City. She (2) _____ up at 6 o'clock in the morning and (3) _____ a cup of coffee. At 7:15 she (4) _____ home and (5) _____ to the airport. When she (6) _____, she (7) _____ the car and then (8) _____ to the ticket counter, where she (9) _____ in for her flight. Then she (10) _____ breakfast at an airport cafe and (11) _____ for her flight. The plane (12) _____ on time and (13) _____ in Mexico City four hours later. Finally, she (14) _____ a taxi to her hotel.

(fly)
(get)
(have) (leave)
(drive)
(arrive) (park)
(go) (check)
(have)
(wait)
(depart) (arrive)
(take)

11.4 Write sentences about the past.

- Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- Mei Lan often loses her keys. She _____ last week.
- Kate meets her friends every night. She _____ last night.
- I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I _____.
- We usually go to the movies on Sundays. Last Sunday we _____.
- I eat an apple every day. Yesterday I _____.
- Taro always takes a shower in the morning. This morning he _____.

11.5 Write sentences about what you did yesterday.

- I played volleyball yesterday.
- _____
- _____
- _____

UNIT 12

I didn't . . . Did you . . . ? (Simple Past Negative and Questions)

A

We use **did** in *simple past negatives* and *questions*.

Base form	Positive	Negative	Question
play	I played	I	play?
start	we started	we	start?
watch	you watched	you	watch?
have	they had	they	have?
see	he saw	he	see?
do	she did	she	do?
go	it went	it	go?

B

do/does (*present*) → did (*past*)

- I **don't** watch television very often.
- I **didn't** watch television yesterday.
- Does she go out often?
- Did she go out **last night**?

C

We use **did/didn't** + *base form* (watch/play/go, etc.)

Positive → *Negative*

I watched → I **didn't** watch (*not* I didn't watched)
 he had → he **didn't** have
 they went → **did** they go? (*not* did they went?)
 you did → **did** you do?

- I **played** tennis yesterday, but I **didn't** win.
- "Did you **do** your homework?" "No, I **didn't** have time."
- We went to the movies, but we **didn't** enjoy the film.

D

Study the word order in questions:

	did + subject	+ base form
What	Did your sister	call you?
How	did you	do last night?
Where	did the accident	happen?
	did your parents	go for vacation?

E

Short answers

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
------	----------------------------	------	-----	----------------------------	---------

- "Did you see Joe yesterday?" "No, I **didn't**."
- "Did it rain on Sunday?" "Yes, it **did**."
- "Did Helen come to the party?" "No, she **didn't**."
- "Did your parents have a good trip?" "Yes, they **did**."

Exercises

UNIT 12

12.1 Complete these sentences. Use *didn't*.

1. I saw Barbara, but I didn't see Mariana.
2. They worked on Monday, but they _____ on Tuesday.
3. We went to the post office, but we _____ to the bank.
4. She had a pen, but she _____ any paper.
5. Brian did some work in the yard, but he _____ any work in the house.

12.2 Write questions with *Did* . . . ?

1. I watched TV last night. How about you? Did you watch TV last night?
2. I enjoyed the party. How about you? _____
3. I had a nice vacation. How about you? _____
4. I finished work early. How about you? _____
5. I slept well last night. How about you? _____

12.3 What did you do yesterday? Write true sentences, positive or negative.

1. (watch TV) I watched TV. OR I didn't watch TV.
2. (get up before 7 o'clock) I _____.
3. (take a shower) _____
4. (buy a magazine) _____
5. (eat meat) _____
6. (go to bed before 10:30) _____

12.4 Write B's questions. Use:

cost get to work go go to bed late happen have a nice time stay win

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: We went to Vancouver last month.
B: Where <u>did you stay</u> ?
A: With some friends. | 5. A: We came home by taxi.
B: How much _____ ?
A: Ten dollars. |
| 2. A: I was late this morning.
B: What time _____ ?
A: Half past nine. | 6. A: I'm tired this morning.
B: _____
A: No, but I didn't sleep very well. |
| 3. A: I played tennis this afternoon.
B: _____
A: No, I lost. | 7. A: We went to the beach yesterday.
B: _____
A: Yes, it was great. |
| 4. A: I had a nice vacation.
B: Good. Where _____ ?
A: To the mountains. | 8. A: The window is broken.
B: How _____ ?
A: I don't know. |

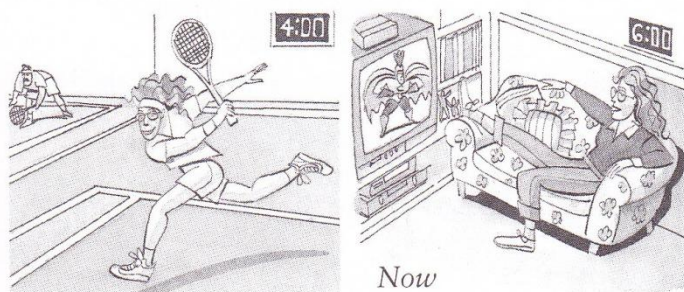
12.5 Put the verb in the correct form – positive, negative, or question.

1. We went to the movies, but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
2. Tim _____ some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket, and a sweater. (buy)
3. "_____ yesterday?" "No, it was a nice day." (rain)
4. We were tired, so we _____ long at the party. (stay)
5. It was very warm in the room, so I _____ a window. (open)
6. "Did you go to the bank this morning?" "No, I _____ time." (have)
7. "I cut my hand this morning." "How _____ that?" (do)

UNIT 13

I was doing (Past Continuous)

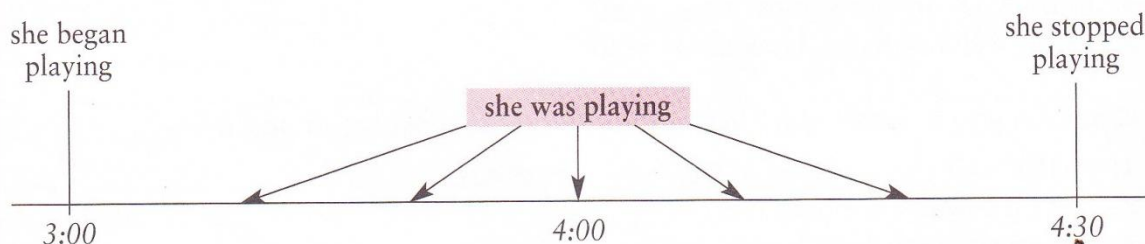
A



It's 6 o'clock now.
Kelly is at home.
She **is watching** television.

At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home.
She **was** at the tennis club.

She **was playing** tennis.
She **wasn't watching** television.



B

Was/were + -ing is the *past continuous*.

Positive

Negative

Question

I	was	doing
he		watching
she		playing
it		running
we	were	living
you		(etc.)
they		

I	wasn't	doing
he	(was not)	watching
she		playing
it		running
we	weren't	living
you	(were not)	(etc.)
they		

was	I	doing?
	he	watching?
	she	playing?
	it	running?
were	we	living?
	you	(etc.)
	they	

- What were you doing at 11:30 yesterday? Were you working?
- "What did he say?" "I don't know. I **wasn't** listening."
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 1994 we **were living** in Japan.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** pants.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining**, and the birds **were singing**.

Spelling (see Appendix 5)

live → living run → running lie → lying

C

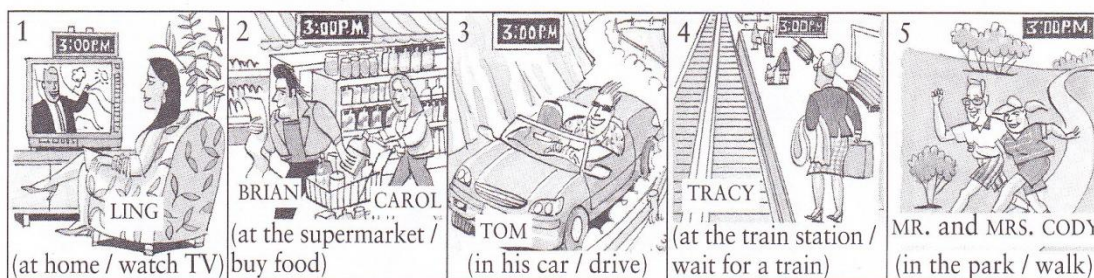
am/is/are + -ing (*present*) → was/were + -ing (*past*)

- I'm **working** (now).
- It **isn't raining** (now).
- What are you **doing** (now)?
- I **was working** at 10:30 last night.
- It **wasn't raining** when we went out.
- What were you **doing** at three o'clock?

Exercises

UNIT 13

13.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? What were they doing? Write two sentences for each picture.



1. Ling was at home. She was watching TV.
2. Carol and Brian _____ . They _____ .
3. Tom _____ .
4. _____ .
5. _____ .
6. And you? I _____ .

13.2 Sarah did a lot of things yesterday morning. Look at the pictures, and complete the sentences.

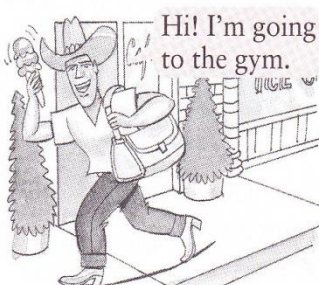


1. At 8:45 she was washing her car .
2. At 10:45 she _____ .
3. At 8 o'clock _____ .
4. At 12:10 _____ .
5. At 7:15 _____ .
6. At 9:30 _____ .

13.3 Complete the questions. Use *was/were -ing*. Use *what/where/why* if necessary.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. (you / live) | <u>Where were you living</u> _____ in 1990? | In Brazil. |
| 2. (you / do) | _____ at 2 o'clock? | I was asleep. |
| 3. (it / rain) | _____ when you got up? | No, it was sunny. |
| 4. (Ann / drive) | _____ so fast? | Because she was late. |
| 5. (Lee / wear) | _____ a suit yesterday? | No, jeans. |

13.4 Look at the picture. You saw Joe yesterday afternoon. What was he doing? Write positive or negative sentences.



1. (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
2. (carry / a bag) _____
3. (go / to the dentist) _____
4. (eat / an ice cream cone) _____
5. (carry / an umbrella) _____
6. (go / home) _____
7. (wear / a hat) _____
8. (ride / a bicycle) _____

UNIT 14

I was doing and I did (Past Continuous and Simple Past)

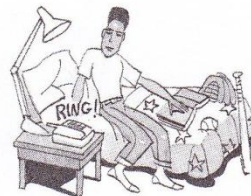
A



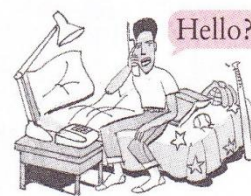
Eric **was reading** a book.



The phone **rang**.



He **stopped** reading.



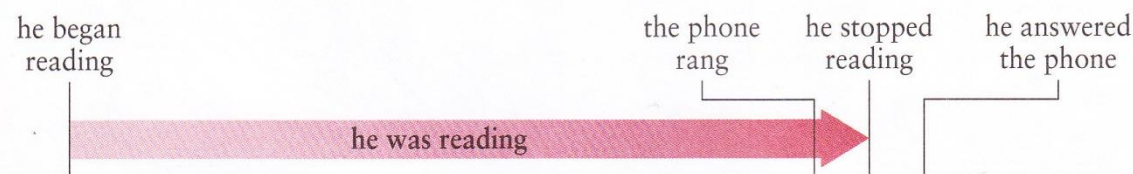
He **answered** the phone.

What **happened**? The phone **rang**. (*simple past*)

What **was** Eric **doing** when the phone rang? } (*past continuous*)
He **was reading** a book.

What **did** he **do** when the phone rang? } (*simple past*)
He **stopped** reading and **answered** the phone.

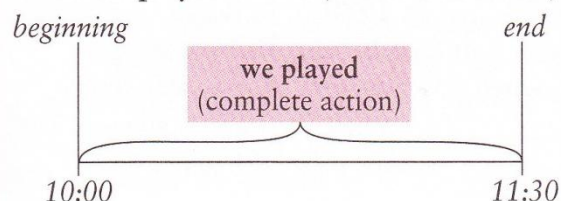
Eric began reading before the phone rang.
So *when* the phone rang, he **was** reading.



B

Simple past

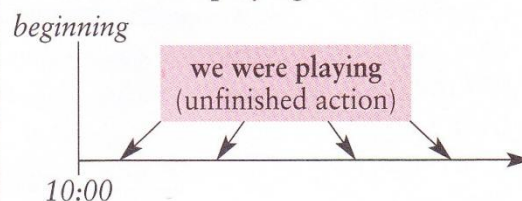
- A: What **did** you **do** yesterday morning?
- B: We **played** tennis. (from 10 to 11:30)



- Eric **read** a book yesterday. (= from beginning to end)
- **Did** you **watch** the movie on television last night?
- It **didn't** rain while we were on vacation.

Past continuous

- A: What **were** you **doing** at 10:30?
- B: We **were playing** tennis.



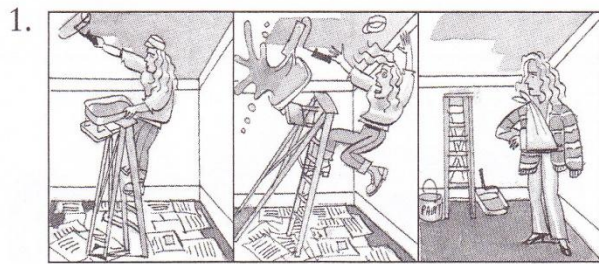
- Eric **was reading** a book when the phone rang.
- **Were** you **watching** television when I called you?
- It **wasn't** raining when I got up.

- I **started** work at 9 o'clock and **finished** at 4:30. At 2:30 I **was working**.
- It **was raining** when we **went** out. (= it started raining *before* we went out)
- I saw Lucy and Steve this morning. They **were waiting** at the bus stop.
- Mi Ja **fell** asleep while she **was reading**.

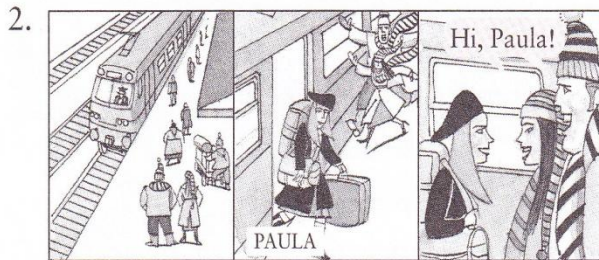
Exercises

UNIT 14

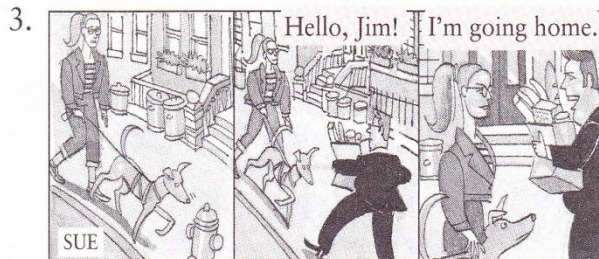
14.1 Look at the pictures. Put the verbs in the past continuous or simple past.



Linda broke (break) her arm last week. It _____ (happen) when she _____ (paint) her room. She _____ (fall) off the ladder.



The train _____ (arrive) at the station, and Paula _____ (get) off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, _____ (wait) to meet her.



Yesterday Sue _____ (walk) down the street when she _____ (meet) Jim. He _____ (go) home, and he _____ (carry) a bag. They _____ (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

14.2 Put the verb in the past continuous or simple past.

- A: What were you doing (you / do) when the phone rang (ring)?
B: I was watching (watch) television.
- A: Was Tracy busy when you went to see her?
B: Yes, she _____ (study).
- A: What time _____ (the mail / come) this morning?
B: It _____ (come) while I _____ (have) breakfast.
- A: Was Megan at work today?
B: No, she _____ (not / go) to work. She was sick.
- A: How fast _____ (you / drive) when the police _____ (stop) you?
B: I don't know exactly, but I _____ (not / drive) very fast.
- A: _____ (your team / win) the baseball game yesterday?
B: No, the weather was very bad, so we _____ (not / play).
- A: How _____ (you / break) the window?
B: We _____ (play) baseball. I _____ (hit) the ball, and it _____ (break) the window.
- A: _____ (you / see) Judy last night?
B: Yes, she _____ (wear) a long dress.
- A: What _____ (you / do) at 2 o'clock this morning?
B: I was asleep.
- A: I _____ (lose) my key last night.
B: How _____ (you / get) into your apartment?
A: I _____ (climb) in through a window.

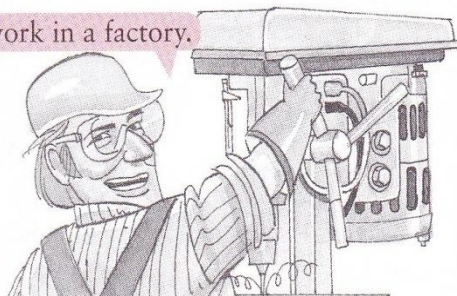
UNIT 15

I used to . . .

A

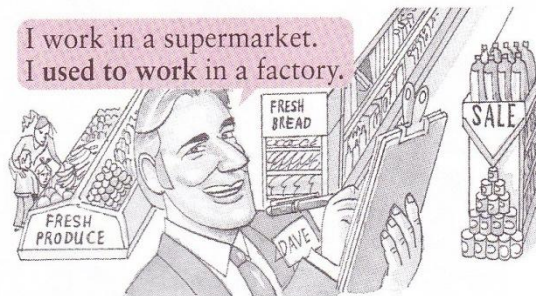
DAVE a few years ago

I work in a factory.



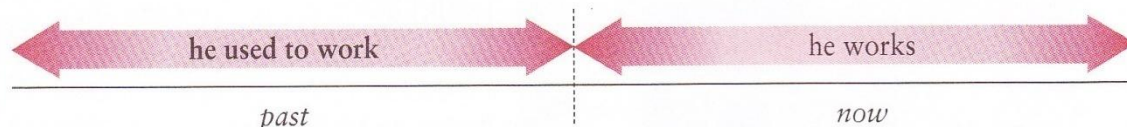
DAVE today

I work in a supermarket.
I used to work in a factory.



Dave **used to work** in a factory. Now he **works** in a supermarket.

Dave **used to work** in a factory = he worked in a factory in the past, but he doesn't work there now



B

You can say I used to work . . . / she used to have . . . / they used to be . . . , etc.

I/you/we/they
he/she/it

used to

be
work
have
play
(etc.)

- When I was a child, I **used to** like chocolate.
- I **used to** read a lot of books, but I don't read much these days.
- Liz has short hair now, but it **used to be** very long.
- They **used to** live on the same block as us, so we **used to** see them often. But we don't see them very often these days.
- Amy **used to** have a piano, but she sold it when she moved.

The negative is I **didn't use to**

- When I was a child, I **didn't use to** like tomatoes.

The question is **did you use to** . . . ?

- Where **did you use to** live before you came here?

I used to have
very long hair.



C

We use **used to** . . . only for the *past*. You cannot say "I use to . . ." (*present*).

- I **used to** play tennis. These days I **play** golf. (*not* I use to play golf.)
- We **usually get up** early. (*not* We use to get up early.)

Exercises

UNIT 15

15.1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *used to* . . .

Now A few years ago



1. *She used to have long hair.*

Now When I was younger . . .



2. He _____ baseball.

Now A few years ago



I'm a hairdresser now.

3. _____ a taxi driver.

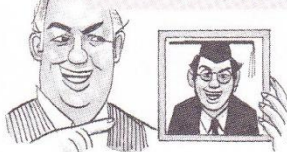
We live in Denver now.



Our house in Dallas 20 years ago.

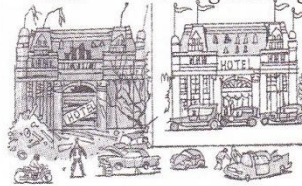
4. _____ in Dallas.

Now This is me 20 years ago.
I never wear glasses now.



5. _____

Now A long time ago



6. This building _____

15.2 Karen works very hard and has very little free time. A few years ago, her life was different.

KAREN a few years ago

KAREN now

Do you play any sports?

Yes, I swim every day
and I play volleyball.

Do you go out much?

Yes, three or four nights a week.

Do you play a musical
instrument?

Yes, the guitar.

Do you like to read?

Yes, I read a lot.

Do you travel much?

Yes, I take two or three trips
a year.



I work very
hard at my
job. I don't
have any
free time.

Write sentences about Karen with *used to* . . .

1. *She used to swim every day.*
2. She _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

15.3 Complete these sentences. Use *used to* or the simple present (*I play / he lives*, etc.).

1. I *used to play* _____ tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
2. "Do you play any sports?" "Yes, I *play* _____ basketball."
3. "Do you have a car?" "No, I _____ one, but I sold it."
4. Fu Chen _____ a waiter. Now he's the manager of a restaurant.
5. "Do you go to work by car?" "Sometimes, but usually I _____ by train."
6. When I was a child, I never _____ vegetables, but I eat them now.
7. Suree loves to watch TV. She _____ TV every night.
8. We _____ near the airport, but we moved to the city a few years ago.
9. Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I _____ up very early.
10. What games _____ you _____ when you were a child?

UNIT 16

Have you ever . . . ? (Present Perfect)

A



Have you been to Mexico City?

Yes, I have. Many times.

Have you ever driven a car there?

No, I've never driven in Mexico City.



Have been / have driven / have played, etc., is the *present perfect* (have + past participle).

I	have ('ve)	played	I	played?	} Regular verbs
we	have ('ve)	lived	we	lived?	
you	have not (haven't)	visited	you	visited?	
they		read	they	read?	
he	has ('s)	lost	he	lost?	} Irregular verbs
she	has not (hasn't)	been	she	been?	
it		flown	it	flown?	

Regular verbs: The past participle is -ed (the same as the simple past).

play → we **have played** live → I **have lived** visit → she **has visited**

Irregular verbs: The past participle is sometimes the same as the simple past.

buy → I **bought** / I **have bought** have → he **had** / he **has had**

Sometimes it is different (see Appendixes 2–3).

break → I **broke** / I **have broken** see → you **saw** / you **have seen**

B

We use the present perfect when we talk about a time from the past until now, for example, a person's life.

Have you ever been to Japan?

past

now

- "Have you been to France?" (in your life) "No, I haven't."
- We've been to Canada, but we haven't been to Alaska.
- Mary has had many different jobs and has lived in many places.
- I've seen that woman before, but I can't remember where.
- How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?
- "Have you read this book?" "Yes, I've read it twice." (twice = two times)

C

Present perfect + ever (in questions) and never

- "Has Amy ever been to Australia?" "Yes, once." (once = one time)
- "Have you ever played golf?" "Yes, I play golf a lot."
- My mother has never traveled by plane.
- I've never ridden a horse.
- "Who is that man?" "I don't know. I've never seen him before."

Exercises

UNIT 16

16.1 You are asking Angela questions. Write the questions. Begin with *Have you ever ... ?*

YOU



ANGELA

1. (Montreal?)
2. (play / golf?)
3. (Australia?)
4. (lose / your passport?)
5. (fly / in a helicopter?)
6. (eat / Chinese food?)
7. (London?)
8. (drive / a bus?)

Have you ever been to Montreal?
Have you ever played golf?
 Have _____ ?

No, never.
 Yes, many times.
 No, never.
 Yes, once.
 No, never.
 Yes, a few times.
 Yes, twice.
 No, never.

16.2 Look at Angela's answers in Exercise 16.1. Write sentences about Angela.

1. (London) *Angela has been to London twice.*
2. (Australia) She _____.
3. (Chinese food) _____.
4. (drive / a bus) _____.

Now write about yourself. How many times have you done these things?

5. (London) I _____.
6. (play / tennis) _____.
7. (fly / in a helicopter) _____.

16.3 Mary is 85 years old. She has had an interesting life. What has she done?

MARY



be meet
do travel
~~have~~ write

all over the world ~~many different jobs~~
 a lot of interesting people married three times
 a lot of interesting things ten books

1. *She has had many different jobs.*
2. She _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.

16.4 Put the verbs in the present perfect.

1. *I've seen* (I / see) that woman before, but I can't remember where.
2. "*Have you ever played* (you / ever / play) golf?" "Yes, I play golf a lot."
3. "*_____* (you / ever / write) a poem?" "Yes, in high school."
4. "Does Emma know Sam?" "No, *_____* (she / never / meet) him."
5. Ann and Eli have lots of books, and *_____* (they / read) all of them.
6. *_____* (I / never / be) to Australia, but *_____* (my brother / be) there twice.
7. Joy's favorite film is *Howard and Belinda*. *_____* (she / see) it five times, but *_____* (I / never / see) it.
8. *_____* (I / travel) by plane, bus, and train. Someday, I want to take a trip by boat.

How long have you . . . ?

A

Susan is on vacation in New York.
She is there now.

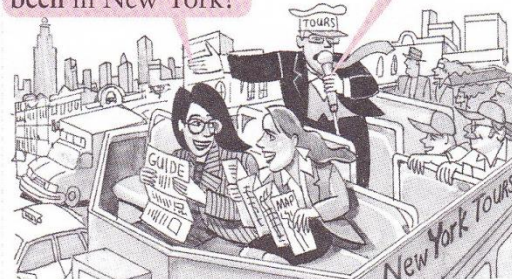
She arrived in New York on Monday.
Today is Thursday.

How long has she been in New York?

She has been in New York **since Monday.**
for three days.

How long have you
been in New York?

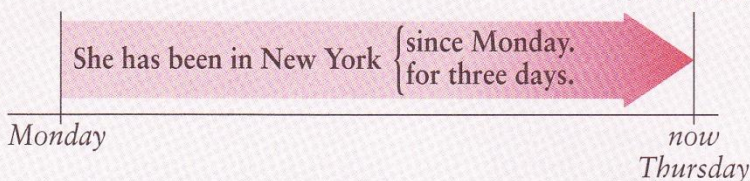
Since Monday.



Compare is and has been:

She is in
New York now.

is = *present*



has been = *present perfect*

B

Compare:

Simple present

- Dan and Kate **are** married.
- **Are** you married?
- Do you **know** Lynn?
- I **know** Lynn.
- Vera **lives** in Brasilia.
- I **have** a car.

Present perfect

- They **have been** married for five years.
(*not* They are married for five years.)
- **How long have you been** married?
(*not* How long are you married?)
- **How long have you known** her?
(*not* How long do you know her?)
- I've **known** her for a long time.
(*not* I know her for a long time.)
- **How long has she lived** in Brasilia?
She has lived there **all her life**.
- **How long have you had** your car?
I've had it **since April**.

Present continuous

- I'm **studying** German.
- Bruce **is watching** TV.
- It's **raining**.

Present perfect continuous

- **How long have you been studying** German?
(*not* How long are you studying German?)
I've **been studying** German for two years.
- **How long has he been watching** TV?
He's **been watching** TV since 5 o'clock.
(he's been = he has been)
- It's **been raining** all day. (it's been = it has been)

17.1 Complete these sentences.

- Susan is in New York. She has been there since Monday.
- I know Isabel. I have known her for a long time.
- Nancy and Seth are married. They _____ married since 1997.
- Bill is sick. He _____ sick for the last few days.
- We live on Main Street. We _____ there for ten years.
- Chris works in a bank. She _____ in a bank for five years.
- Andy has a headache. He _____ a headache since he got up this morning.
- I'm studying English. I _____ English for six months.

17.2 Write questions with *How long* ... ?

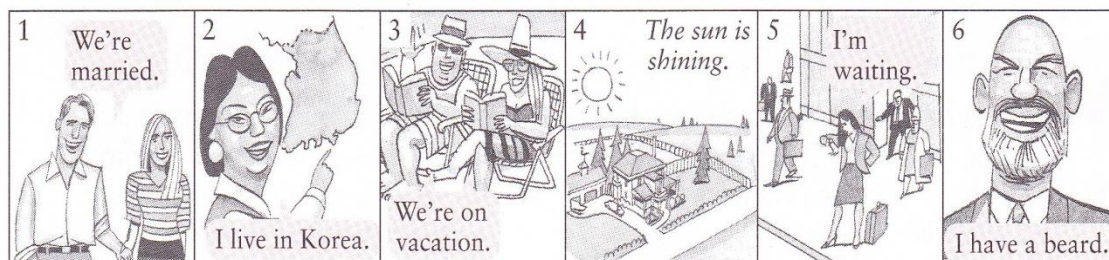
- Susan is on vacation.
- Seth and Nancy are in Canada.
- I know Amy.
- Diana is studying Italian.
- My brother lives in Seattle.
- I'm a teacher.
- It is raining.

How long has she been on vacation?

How long _____ ?

How long _____ you _____ ?

17.3



Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with:

all day all her life for ten minutes ~~for ten years~~ since he was 20 since Sunday

- They have been married for ten years.
- She _____.
- They _____.
- The sun _____.
- She _____.
- He _____.

17.4 Which is right?

- Vinai lives / has lived in Canada since 1999. (*has lived* is right)
- Ruth is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her very well.
- Ruth is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her for a long time.
- "Sorry I'm late. How long are you / have you been waiting?" "Only five minutes."
- Ted works / has worked in a hotel now. He likes his job a lot.
- Amy is reading the newspaper. She is / has been reading it for two hours.
- "How long do you live / have you lived in this house?" "About ten years."
- "Is that a new coat?" "No, I have / I've had this coat for a long time."
- Ed is / has been in Seattle right now. He is / has been there for the last three days.

For, since, and ago

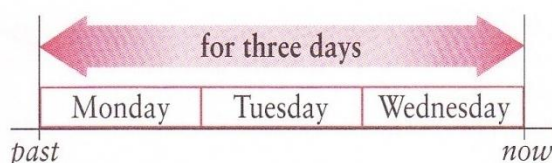
A

for and since

We use **for** and **since** to say *how long*.

- Rachel is in Brazil. She **has been** there { for three days.
since Monday.

We use **for** + a period of time (three days / two years, etc.).

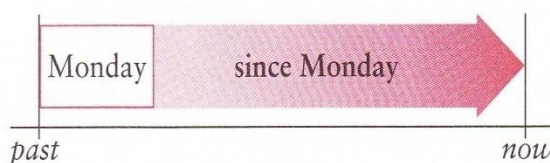


for

three days	ten minutes
an hour	two hours
a week	four weeks
a month	six months
five years	a long time

- Richard has been in Canada **for six months**. (*not since six months*)
- We've been waiting **for two hours**. (*not since two hours*)
- I've lived in Chicago **for a long time**.

We use **since** + the start of the period (Monday / 9 o'clock, etc.).



since

Monday	Wednesday
9 o'clock	12:30
July 4th	my birthday
January	I was ten years old
1995	we arrived

- Richard has been in Canada **since January**. (= from January to now)
- We've been waiting **since 9 o'clock**. (= from 9 o'clock to now)
- I've lived in Chicago **since I was ten years old**.

B

ago

ago = before now

- Ji Yoo started her new job **three weeks ago**. (= three weeks before now)
- "When did Tom go out?" "Ten minutes ago." (= ten minutes before now)
- I had dinner **an hour ago**.
- Life was very different **a hundred years ago**.

We use **ago** with the *past* (started/did/had/was, etc.).

Compare **ago** and **for**:

- When did Rachel arrive in Brazil?
She **arrived** in Brazil **three days ago**.
- How long has she **been** in Brazil?
She **has been** in Brazil **for three days**.

Exercises

UNIT 18

18.1 Write *for* or *since*.

1. Rachel has been in Brazil *since* Monday.
2. Rachel has been in Brazil *for* three days.
3. My aunt has lived in Australia _____ 15 years.
4. Jennifer is in her office. She has been there _____ 7 o'clock.
5. Mexico has been an independent country _____ 1821.
6. The bus is late. We've been waiting _____ 20 minutes.
7. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty _____ many years.
8. Luis has been sick _____ a long time. He has been in the hospital _____ October.

18.2 Answer these questions. Use *ago*.

1. When was your last meal? *Three hours ago.*
2. When was the last time you were sick? _____
3. When was the last time you went to the movies? _____
4. When was the last time you were in a car? _____
5. When was the last time you took a vacation? _____

18.3 Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses () + *for* or *ago*.

1. Rachel arrived in Brazil *three days ago* . (three days)
2. Rachel has been in Brazil *for three days* . (three days)
3. Linda and Frank have been married _____ . (20 years)
4. Linda and Frank got married _____ . (20 years)
5. We arrived _____ . (ten minutes)
6. It started to rain _____ . (an hour)
7. Silvia has been studying English _____ . (six months)
8. I bought these shoes _____ . (a few days)

18.4 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

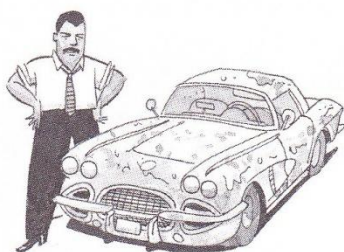
1. Pam is in Cuba now. She arrived three days ago. *She has been there for three days.*
2. Carlos is here. He arrived here on Tuesday. He has _____ .
3. It's raining. It started an hour ago. It's been _____ .
4. I know Sue. I met her two years ago. I've _____ .
5. I have a camera. I bought it in 1999. I've _____ .
6. Liz is studying medicine at the university. She started three years ago. She has _____ .
7. Toshi plays the piano. He started when he was seven years old. Toshi has _____ .

18.5 Write sentences about yourself with *for* and *since*. Begin with the words in parentheses ().

1. (I've lived) _____
2. (I've been) _____
3. (I've been studying) _____
4. (I've known) _____
5. (I've had) _____

I have done and I did (Present Perfect and Simple Past 1)

A



His car is dirty.



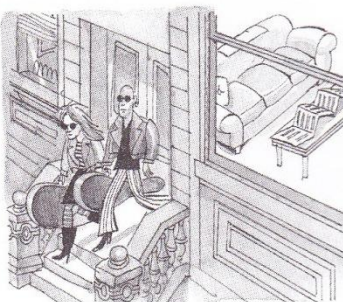
He is washing his car.



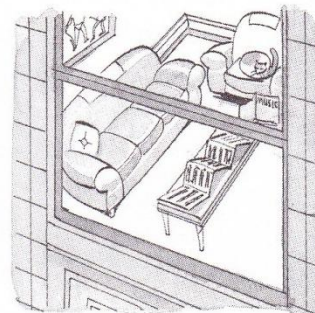
He **has** washed his car.
(= his car is clean *now*)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have** gone out.
(= they are not at home *now*)

B

We use the *present perfect* (he **has** washed / they **have** gone, etc.) for an action in the past with a result *now*.

- I've lost my passport. (= I can't find my passport *now*)
- "Where's Tiffany?" "She's gone to bed." (= she is in bed *now*)
- We've bought a new car. (= we have a new car *now*)
- Rachel has a headache because she **hasn't taken** her medicine.
- "Bob is on vacation." "Oh, where **has** he gone?"
- Have you met my brother, or should I introduce you?
- I was a very slow typist in college, but I've gotten faster.

Usually you can also use the *simple past* (he washed / I lost, etc.) in these situations. So you can say:

- "Where's your key?" "I've lost it." or "I lost it."
- "Is Peter here?" "No, he's gone home." or "He went home."
- We've bought a new car. or We bought a new car.

C

We use only the *simple past* (not the present perfect) with a *finished* time (yesterday, last week, etc.).



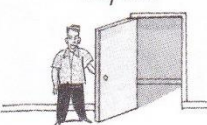
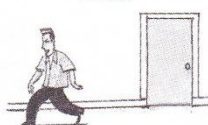
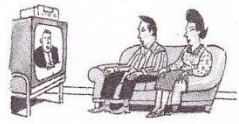


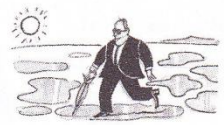


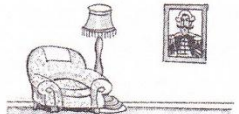
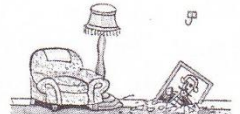
- I lost my key yesterday. (*not* I have lost)
- We bought a new car last week. (*not* we have bought)

Exercises

UNIT 19

19.1 Look at the pictures. What has happened? Use the present perfect. Choose from:

close the door fall down go to bed stop raining take a shower wash her car

1. *before* → *now*


She has washed her car.
2. *before* → *now*


 He _____.
3. *before* → *now*


 They _____.
4. *before* → *now*


 It _____.
5. *before* → *now*


 He _____.
6. *before* → *now*


 The _____.

19.2 Rewrite the sentences that have underlined verbs. Use the present perfect.

1. Lee Ming isn't here. He went home. *He has gone home.*
2. I don't need to call them. I wrote them a letter. _____
3. Karen's not coming to the party. She broke her arm. _____
4. My brother and his wife don't live here anymore. They moved to Seattle. _____
5. I made a big mistake. _____
6. I lost my wallet. _____
 Did you see it anywhere? _____
7. Did you hear? _____
 Mark got married! _____

Now rewrite these present perfect sentences in the simple past.

8. I've done the shopping. *I did the shopping.*
9. Brian has taken my bike again without asking. _____
10. Have you told your friends the good news? _____
11. We haven't paid the electric bill. _____

Just, already, and yet (Present Perfect and Simple Past 2)

A

just (= a short time ago)

We use **just** with the *present perfect* or the *simple past*.

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: Yes, they've **just arrived**. or Yes, they **just arrived**.
- A: Are you hungry?
B: No, I've **just had** dinner. or I **just had** dinner.
- A: Is Jiro here?
B: Sorry, he's **just left**. or Sorry, he **just left**.



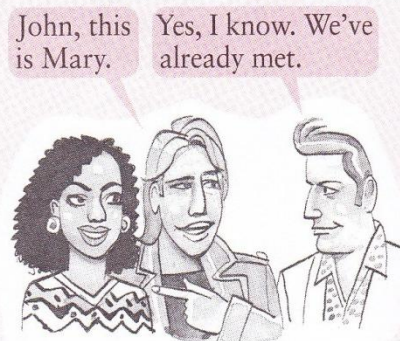
They have just arrived.

B

already (= before you expected / before I expected)

We use **already** with the *present perfect* or the *simple past*.

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?
B: They've **already arrived**. or They **already arrived**.
- It's only nine o'clock, and Anne **has already gone** to bed.
or ... Anne **already went** to bed.
- A: John, this is Mary.
B: Yes, I know. We've **already met**. or We **already met**.



C

yet (= until now)

We use **yet** with the *present perfect* or *simple past*. We use **yet** in negative sentences (I **haven't** ... **yet**) and questions (Have you ... **yet**?). **Yet** is usually at the end.

yet in *negative sentences*

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?
B: No, they **haven't arrived yet**. or ... they **didn't arrive yet**.
(but B expects Diane and Paul to arrive soon)
- A: Does John know that you're going away?
B: No, I **haven't told him yet**. or ... I **didn't tell him yet**.
(but B is going to tell him soon)
- Joy bought a new dress, but she **hasn't worn it yet**. or ... she **didn't wear it yet**.

yet in *questions*

- A: **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**? or
Did Diane and Paul **arrive yet**?
B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: **Has** Nicole **started** her new job **yet**? or
Did Nicole **start** her new job **yet**?
B: No, she's starting next week.
- A: This is my new dress.
B: Oh, it's nice. **Have** you **worn it yet**? or
Did you **wear it yet**?

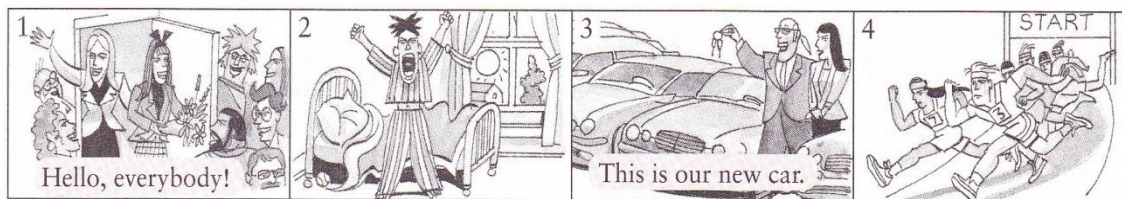
This is my
new dress.



Exercises

UNIT 20

20.1 Write a sentence for each picture. Use *just* and the present perfect.



1. *They've just arrived.*
2. He _____.
3. They _____.
4. The race _____.

20.2 Complete the sentences. Use *already* and the present perfect.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. What time is Yong Jin arriving? | <i>He's already arrived.</i> |
| 2. Do Sue and Bill want to see the movie? | No, they _____ it. |
| 3. Don't forget to call Eric. | I _____. |
| 4. When is Mark going to work? | He _____. |
| 5. Do you want to read the newspaper? | I _____. |
| 6. When does Nicole start her new job? | She _____. |

20.3 Rewrite these sentences. Use the present perfect.

1. Did Nicole start her new job yet? *Has Nicole started her new job yet?*
2. Did you tell your father about the accident yet? _____
3. I just ate a big dinner, so I'm not hungry. _____
4. Jenny can watch TV because she already did her homework. _____
5. You can't go to bed – you didn't brush your teeth yet. _____
6. You can't talk to Pete because he just went home. _____
7. Sarah just got out of the hospital, so she can't go to work. _____

Now rewrite these sentences in the simple past.

8. Have you given the mailman our new address yet?
Did you give the mailman our new address yet?
9. The mailman hasn't come yet. _____
10. I've just spoken to your sister. _____
11. Has Mario bought a new computer yet? _____
12. Ted and Alice haven't told anyone they're getting married yet. _____
13. We've already done our packing for our trip. _____
14. I've just been to the gym. I feel great! _____

20.4 Write questions with the present perfect and yet.

1. Your friend has gotten a new job. Perhaps she has started it. You ask her,
Have you started your new job yet?
2. Your friend has some new neighbors. Maybe he has met them. You ask him,
_____ you _____?
3. Your friend has to write a letter. Perhaps she has written it now. You ask her,
_____?
4. Jiro was trying to sell his car. Maybe he has sold it now. You ask a friend about Jiro.
_____?

UNIT 21

I've lost my key. I lost my key last week. (Present Perfect and Simple Past 3)

A

Sometimes you can use the *present perfect* (I have lost / he has gone, etc.) or the *simple past* (I lost / he went, etc.).

- "Is Peter here?" "No, he's gone home." or "No, he went home."

But with a finished time (yesterday / last week, etc.), we use only the simple past (not the present perfect).

Simple past + finished time

We arrived
yesterday.
last week.
at 3 o'clock.
in 1991.
six months ago.

yesterday
last week
six months ago
(finished time)

past

now

Do not use the present perfect with a finished time.

- I **saw** Ratana **yesterday**. (*not* I have seen)
- Where **were** you **on Sunday afternoon**? (*not* Where have you been)
- We **didn't take** a vacation **last year**. (*not* We haven't taken)
- "What **did** you **do last night**?" "I **stayed** at home."
- William Shakespeare **lived** from 1564 to 1616. He **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems.

Use the simple past to ask **When ... ?** or **What time ... ?**.

- **When did** they arrive? (*not* When have they arrived?)

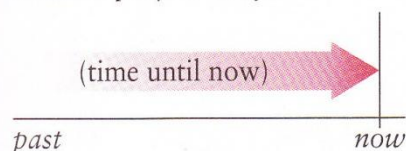
B

Compare:

Present perfect or simple past

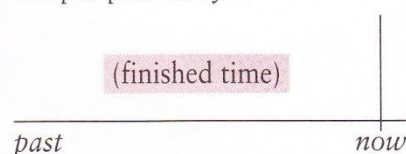
- I **have lost** my key. or I **lost** my key. (= I can't find it *now*)
- Bill **has gone** home. or Bill **went** home. (= he isn't here *now*)
- **Have you had** lunch? or **Did you have** lunch?
- The letter **hasn't arrived** yet. or The letter **didn't arrive** yet.

Present perfect only



- **Have you ever been** to Spain? (= in your life, until *now*)
- My friend is a writer. He **has written** many books.
- We've **lived** in Boston for six years. (= we live there *now*)

Simple past only



- **Did you go** to Spain **last year**?
- Shakespeare **wrote** many plays and poems.
- We **lived** in Chicago for ten years, but now we live in Boston.

Exercises

UNIT 21

21.1 Use the words in parentheses () to answer the questions.

1. (an hour ago) Have you had lunch?
2. (last week) Have you started your new job?
3. (on Friday) Have your friends arrived?
4. (at 5 o'clock) Has Sarah gone out?
5. (yesterday) Have you worn your new suit?

Yes, I had it an hour ago.
 Yes, I _____ last week.
 Yes, they _____.
 Yes, _____.
 Yes, _____.

21.2 Right or wrong? Correct the underlined parts that are wrong.

1. I've lost my key. I can't find it. *RIGHT*
2. Have you seen Anne yesterday? *WRONG Did you see*
3. I've finished my work at two o'clock. _____
4. I'm ready now. I've finished my work. _____
5. What time have you finished your work? _____
6. Gloria isn't here. She's gone out. _____
7. Jim's grandmother has died last night. _____
8. Where have you been in 1998? _____

21.3 Put the verb in the present perfect or simple past.

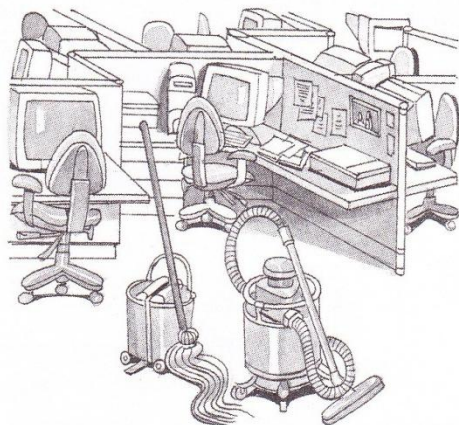
1. My friend is a writer. He *has written* many books. (write)
2. We *didn't take* a vacation last year. (not / take)
3. I _____ tennis yesterday afternoon. (play)
4. What time _____ to bed last night? (you / go)
5. Kathy travels a lot. She _____ many countries. (visit)
6. I live in New York now, but I _____ in Mexico for many years. (live)
7. The weather _____ very good yesterday. (not / be)
8. Sonia is an actress now. She _____ in several plays. (be)
9. I _____ my hair before breakfast this morning. (wash)

21.4 Put the verb in the present perfect or simple past.

1. A: <i>Have you ever been</i> (you / ever / be) to Florida? B: Yes, we <i>went</i> (go) there on vacation two years ago. A: _____ (you / have) a good time? B: Yes, it _____ (be) great.	2. A: What does your friend do? B: She's a painter. She _____ (win) many prizes for her paintings. A: _____ (you / see) any of her paintings? B: Yes, _____ (I / see) some of her work last week.
3. Rose works in a factory now, but she _____ (have) a lot of different jobs. Five years ago, she _____ (be) a waitress in a restaurant. After that, she _____ (work) on a ranch, but she _____ (not / enjoy) it very much.	4. A: Do you know Mark's sister? B: I _____ (see) her a few times but I _____ (never / speak) to her. _____ (you / ever / speak) to her? A: Yes, I _____ (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.

Is done and was done (Passive 1)

A



The office **is cleaned** every day.

The office **was cleaned** yesterday.

Compare *active* and *passive*:

Somebody **cleans** the office every day. (*active*)

The office **is cleaned** every day. (*passive*)

Somebody **cleaned** the office yesterday. (*active*)

The office **was cleaned** yesterday. (*passive*)

B

The passive is:

Past participle

Simple present

am/is/are

(not)

cleaned

done

Simple past

was/were

invented

built

injured

taken, etc.

The *past participle* of regular verbs is -ed (cleaned/damaged, etc.).

For a list of irregular past participles (done/built/taken, etc.), see Appendixes 2–3.

- Butter **is made** from cream.
- Oranges **are imported** into Canada.
- How often **are** these rooms **cleaned**?
- I **am** never **invited** to parties.
- This house **was built** 100 years ago.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- When **was** the telephone **invented**?
- We **weren't invited** to the party last week.
- “**Was** anybody **injured** in the accident?” “Yes, two people **were taken** to the hospital.”

C

was/were born

- I **was born** in Los Angeles in 1981. (*not* I am born)
- Where **were you born**?

D

Passive + **by** . . .

- We were woken up **by** a loud noise. (= The noise woke us up.)
- The telephone was invented **by** Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
- My brother was bitten **by** a dog last week.

Exercises

UNIT 22

22.1 Write sentences with the words in parentheses (). Sentences 1–7 are present.

1. (the office / clean / every day) *The office is cleaned every day.*
2. (these rooms / clean / every day?) *Are these rooms cleaned every day?*
3. (glass / make / from sand) Glass _____.
4. (stamps / sell / in a post office) _____.
5. (this word / not / use / very often) _____.
6. (we / allow / to park here?) _____.
7. (how / this word / pronounce?) _____.

Sentences 8–14 are past.

8. (the office / clean / yesterday) *The office was cleaned yesterday.*
9. (the house / paint / last month) The house _____.
10. (three people / injure / in the accident) _____.
11. (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago) _____.
12. (when / this bridge / build?) _____.
13. (you / invite / to the party last week?) _____.
14. (I / not / wake up / by the noise) _____.

22.2 Correct these sentences.

1. This house built 100 years ago. *This house was built 100 years ago.*
2. Soccer plays in most countries of the world. _____.
3. Why did the letter send to the wrong address? _____.
4. A garage is a place where cars repair. _____.
5. Where are you born? _____.
6. How many languages are speaking in Canada? _____.
7. Somebody broke into our house, but nothing stolen. _____.
8. When was invented the bicycle? _____.

22.3 Complete the sentences. Use the passive (present or past) of these verbs:

~~clean~~ damage find give invite make make show steal take

1. The room *is cleaned* every day.
2. I saw an accident yesterday. Two people *were taken* to the hospital.
3. Paper _____ from wood.
4. There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms _____.
5. "Where did you get this picture?" "It _____ to me by a friend of mine."
6. Many British programs _____ on American television.
7. "Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?" "No. They _____, but they didn't go."
8. "How old is this movie?" "It _____ in 1965."
9. My car _____ last week, but the next day it _____ by the police.

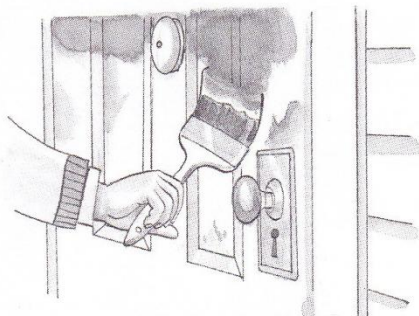
22.4 Where were they born?

1. (Makoto / Kyoto) *Makoto was born in Kyoto.*
2. (Isabel / São Paulo) Isabel _____.
3. (her parents / Rio de Janeiro) Her _____.
4. (you / ???) I _____.
5. (your mother / ???) _____.

Is being done and has been done (Passive 2)

A

is/are being ... (present continuous passive)



Somebody is painting the door. (active)

The door is being painted. (passive)

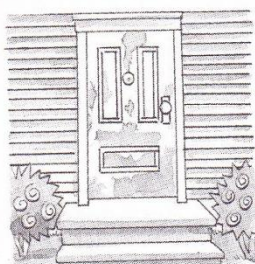
- I took the bus this morning. My car **is being repaired**. (= somebody is repairing it)
- Some new houses **are being built** across from the park. (= somebody is building them)

Compare the *present continuous* and *simple present*:

- The office **is being cleaned** right now. (*present continuous*)
The office **is cleaned** every day. (*simple present*)
- In the U.S., football games **are usually shown** on TV on Mondays, but no games **are being shown** next Monday.

B

has/have been ... (present perfect passive)



before



now

Somebody has painted the door. (active)

The door has been painted. (passive)

- My key **has been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen it)
- My keys **have been stolen**. (= somebody has stolen them)
- I'm not going to the party. I **haven't been invited**. (= nobody has invited me)
- **Has this window been washed?** (= Has somebody washed it?)

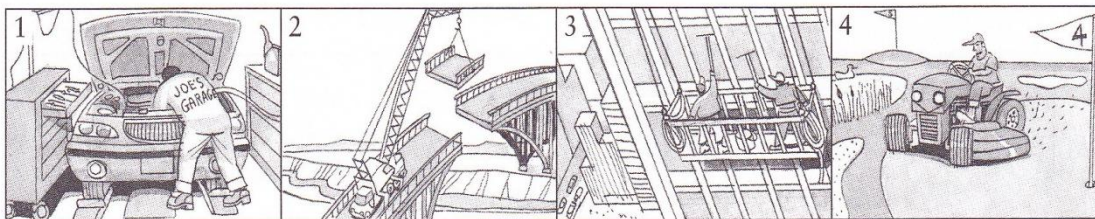
Compare the *present perfect* and *simple past*:

- The room is clean now. It **has been cleaned**. (*present perfect*)
The room **was cleaned** yesterday. (*simple past*)
- I can't find my keys. I think they've **been stolen**. (*present perfect*)
My keys **were stolen** last week. (*simple past*)

Exercises

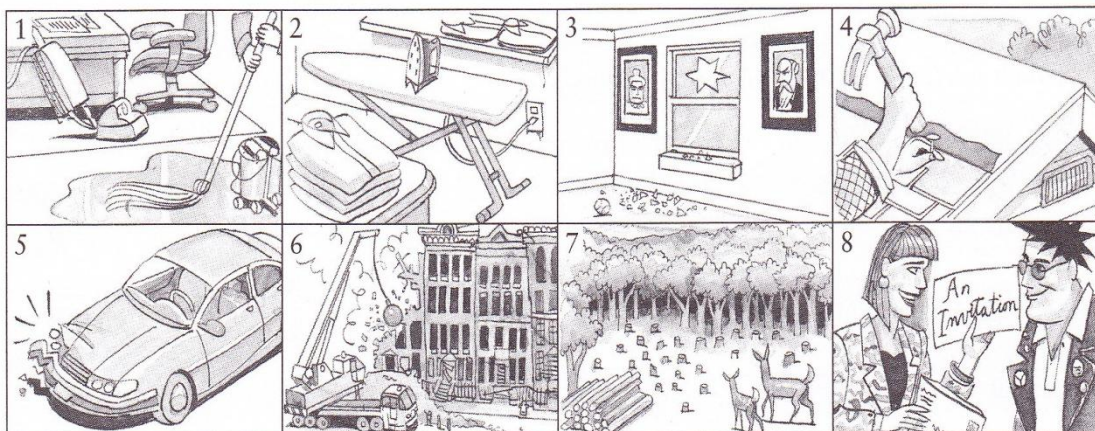
UNIT 23

23.1 What's happening?



1. The car is being repaired .
2. A bridge is being repaired .
3. The windows are being cleaned .
4. The grass is being mowed .

23.2 Look at the pictures. What is happening or what has happened? Use the present continuous (is/are being ...) or the present perfect (has/have been ...).



1. (the office / clean) The office is being cleaned.
2. (the shirts / iron) The shirts have been ironed.
3. (the window / break) The window has been broken.
4. (the roof / repair) The roof is being repaired.
5. (the car / damage) The car has been damaged.
6. (the buildings / knock / down) The building has been knocked down.
7. (the trees / cut / down) The trees are being cut down.
8. (they / invite / to a party) They have been invited to a party.

23.3 Use the words in parentheses () to complete the sentences. (Study Unit 22 first.)

1. I can't use my office right now. It is being painted . (paint)
2. We didn't go to the party. We weren't invited . (not / invite)
3. The washing machine was broken, but it's OK now.
It has been repaired . (repair)
4. The washing machine was repaired yesterday afternoon. (repair)
5. A factory is a place where things are made . (make)
6. How old are these houses? When were they built ? (they / build)
7. A: is it being used right now? (the computer / use)
B: Yes, Jim is using it.
8. I've never seen these flowers before. What are they called ? (they / call)
9. My sunglasses were stolen at the beach yesterday. (steal)
10. The bridge is closed. It was damaged last week and it hasn't been repaired yet. (damage) (not / repair)

Be, have, and do in Present and Past Tenses

A

be (am/is/are/was/were) + -ing (cleaning/working, etc.)

am/is/are + -ing
(*present continuous*)
See Units 3–4 and 26.

- Please be quiet. I'm **working**.
- It **isn't** raining right now.
- What are you **doing** tonight?

was/were + -ing
(*past continuous*)
See Unit 13.

- I **was working** when she arrived.
- It **wasn't** raining, so we went out.
- What were you **doing** at three o'clock?

B

be + *past participle* (cleaned/made/eaten, etc.)

am/is/are + *past participle*
(*simple present passive*)
See Unit 22.

- The room is **cleaned** every day.
- I'm never **invited** to parties.
- Oranges are **imported** into Canada.

was/were + *past participle*
(*simple past passive*)
See Unit 22.

- The room **was cleaned** yesterday.
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago.
- How **was** the window **broken**?
- Where were you **born**?

C

have/has + *past participle* (cleaned/lost/eaten/been, etc.)

have/has + *past participle*
(*present perfect*)
See Units 16–17, 19–21.

- I've lived in this house for ten years.
- Tom **has never ridden** a horse.
- Barbara **hasn't been** to South America.
- Where **have** Paul and Nicole **gone**?

D

do/does/did + *base form* (clean/like/eat/go, etc.)

do/does + *base form*
(*simple present negative*
and questions)
See Units 6–7.

- I like coffee, but I **don't** like tea.
- Chris **doesn't** go out very often.
- What **do** you usually **do** on weekends?
- Does Barbara **live** alone?

did + *base form*
(*simple past negative*
and questions)
See Unit 12.

- I **didn't** watch TV yesterday.
- It **didn't** rain last week.
- What time **did** Paul and Nicole **go** out?

Exercises

UNIT 24

24.1 Write *is/are/do/does*.

1. *Do* you work on weekends?
2. Where *are* they going?
3. Why you looking at me?
4. Bill live near you?
5. you like to cook?
6. the sun shining?
7. What time the stores close?
8. Ratana working today?
9. What this word mean?
10. you feeling all right?

24.2 Write *am not / isn't / aren't / don't / doesn't*. All these sentences are negative.

1. Tom *doesn't* work on weekends.
2. I'm very tired. I want to go out tonight.
3. I'm very tired. I going out tonight.
4. Eric working this week. He's on vacation.
5. My parents are usually at home. They go out very often.
6. Barbara has traveled a lot, but she speak any foreign languages.
7. You can turn off the television. I watching it.
8. There's a party next week, but we going.

24.3 Write *was/were/did/have/has*.

1. Where *were* your shoes made?
2. you go out last night?
3. What you doing at 10:30?
4. Where your mother born?
5. Barbara gone home?
6. What time she go?
7. When these houses built?
8. Sanun arrived yet?
9. Why you go home early?
10. How long they been married?

24.4 Write *is/are/was/were/have/has*.

1. Joe *has* never ridden a horse.
2. This bridge built ten years ago.
3. you finished your work yet?
4. This town is always clean. The streets cleaned every day.
5. Where you born?
6. I just made some coffee. Would you like some?
7. Glass made from sand.
8. This is a very old photograph. It taken a long time ago.
9. Joe bought a new car.

24.5 Complete the sentences. Choose verbs from the list. Use the correct forms.

damage	enjoy	go away	open	rain	use
eat	go	listen	pronounce	understand	

1. I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's *raining*.
2. Why are you so tired? Did you *go* to bed late last night?
3. Where are the chocolates? Have you them all?
4. How is your new job? Are you it?
5. My car was badly in the accident, but I was OK.
6. Chris has a car but she doesn't it very often.
7. Mary isn't at home. She has for a few days.
8. I don't the problem. Can you explain it again?
9. Mark is in his room. He's to music.
10. I don't know how to say this word. How is it ?
11. How do you this window? Can you show me?

Regular and Irregular Verbs

A

Regular verbs

The *simple past* and *past participle* of regular verbs is **-ed**.

clean → cleaned live → lived paint → painted study → studied

Simple past (see Unit 11)

- I **cleaned** my room yesterday.
- Charlie **studied** engineering in college.

Past participle

Present perfect = **have/has** + *past participle* (see Units 16–17, 19–21)

- I **have cleaned** my room.
- Tracy **has lived** in Miami for ten years.

Passive = **be** (is / are / were / has been, etc.) + *past participle* (see Units 22–23)

- These rooms **are cleaned** every day.
- My car **has been repaired**.

B

Irregular verbs

The *simple past* and *past participle* of irregular verbs are not **-ed**. For example:

<i>Base form</i>	make	break	cut
<i>Simple past</i>	made	broke	cut
<i>Past participle</i>	made	broken	cut

Sometimes the *simple past* and *past participle* are the same. For example:

<i>Base form</i>	make	find	buy	cut
<i>Simple past</i>	made	found	bought	cut
<i>Past participle</i>				

- I **made** a cake yesterday. (*simple past*)
- I've just **made** some coffee. (*past participle in the present perfect*)
- Butter **is made** from cream. (*past participle in the passive*)

Sometimes the *simple past* and *past participle* are different. For example:

<i>Base form</i>	break	know	begin	go
<i>Simple past</i>	broke	knew	began	went
<i>Past participle</i>	broken	known	begun	gone

- Somebody **broke** this window last night. (*simple past*)
- Somebody **has broken** this window. (*past participle in the present perfect*)
- This window **was broken** last night. (*past participle in the passive*)

Exercises

UNIT 25

25.1 Write the simple past / past participle of these verbs. (The simple past and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. make <u>made</u> | 6. enjoy _____ | 11. hear _____ |
| 2. cut <u>cut</u> | 7. buy _____ | 12. put _____ |
| 3. say _____ | 8. sit _____ | 13. catch _____ |
| 4. bring _____ | 9. leave _____ | 14. watch _____ |
| 5. pay _____ | 10. happen _____ | 15. understand _____ |

25.2 Write the simple past and past participle of these verbs.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. break <u>broke</u> <u>broken</u> | 6. run _____ | 11. take _____ |
| 2. begin _____ | 7. speak _____ | 12. go _____ |
| 3. eat _____ | 8. write _____ | 13. give _____ |
| 4. drink _____ | 9. come _____ | 14. throw _____ |
| 5. drive _____ | 10. know _____ | 15. get _____ |

25.3 Put the verb in the right form.

1. I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
2. Somebody has broken this window. (break)
3. I feel good. I _____ very well last night. (sleep)
4. We _____ a really good movie yesterday. (see)
5. It _____ a lot while we were on vacation. (rain)
6. I've _____ my bag. (lose) Have you _____ it? (see)
7. Rosa's bicycle was _____ last week. (steal)
8. I _____ to bed early because I was tired. (go)
9. Have you _____ your work yet? (finish)
10. The shopping mall was _____ about 20 years ago. (build)
11. Annie _____ to drive when she was 16. (learn)
12. I've never _____ a horse. (ride)
13. Julia is a good friend of mine. I've _____ her for a long time. (know)
14. Yesterday I _____ and _____ my leg. (fall / hurt)

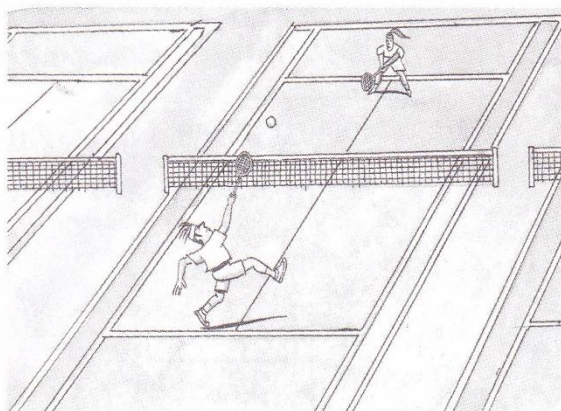
25.4 Complete these sentences. Choose from the list and put the verb in the correct form.

cost drive fly make meet sell speak swim tell think wake up

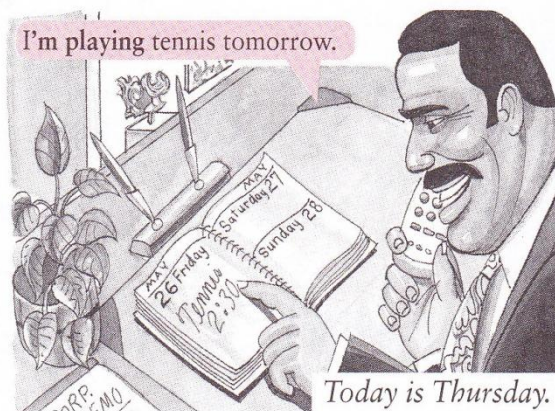
1. I've just made some coffee. Would you like some?
2. Have you _____ John about your new job?
3. I know Aldo, but I've never _____ his wife.
4. We were _____ by loud music in the middle of the night.
5. Stephanie jumped into the river and _____ to the other side.
6. "Did you like the movie?" "Yes, I _____ it was very good."
7. Many different languages are _____ in Guatemala.
8. Our vacation _____ a lot of money because we stayed at an expensive hotel.
9. Have you ever _____ a very fast car?
10. All the tickets for the concert were _____ very quickly.
11. A bird _____ in through the open window while we were eating dinner.

What are you doing tomorrow?

A



They are playing tennis (now).



He is playing tennis tomorrow.

We use **am/is/are + -ing** (*present continuous*) for something happening now.

- “Where are Sue and Amanda?” “They’re playing tennis in the park.”
- Please be quiet. I’m working.

We also use **am/is/are + -ing** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week, etc.).

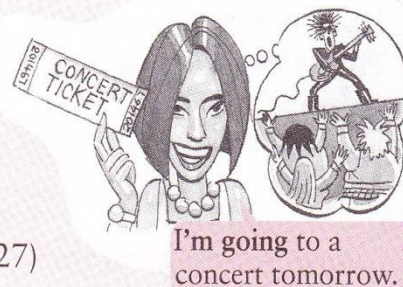
- Andrew **is playing** tennis tomorrow.
- I’m **not working** next week.

B

I **am doing** something tomorrow = I have arranged to do it, I have a plan to do it

- Blanca **is going** to the dentist on Friday.
(= she has an appointment with the dentist)
- We’re **having** a party next weekend.
- Are you **meeting** Bill at the movies tonight?
- What **are you doing** tomorrow night?
- I’m **not going** out tonight. I’m **staying** at home.

You can also say, “I’m going to do something.” (see Unit 27)



C

Do not use the *simple present* (I stay / Do you go . . . ?, etc.) for plans and arrangements.

- I’m **staying** at home tonight. (*not* I stay)
- Are you **going** out tonight? (*not* Do you go)
- Anne **isn’t coming** to the party next week. (*not* Anne doesn’t come)

But use the *simple present* for schedules (buses, movies, classes, etc.).

- The plane **arrives** in New York at 7:30 tomorrow morning.
- What time **does** the movie **end** tonight?

Compare:

Present continuous (usually for people)

- I’m **going** to a concert tomorrow.
- What time **are you leaving**?

Simple present (for schedules)

- The concert **starts** at 7:30.
- What time **does** your plane **leave**?

Exercises

UNIT 26

26.1 Look at the pictures. What are these people doing next Friday?



1. *Andrew is playing tennis on Friday.* 4. _____ lunch with Ken.
 2. Richard _____ to the movies. 5. _____
 3. Barbara _____.

26.2 Write questions. All the sentences are future.

1. (you / go / out / tonight?) *Are you going out tonight?*
 2. (you / work / next week?) _____
 3. (what / you / do / tomorrow night?) _____
 4. (what time / your friends / come?) _____
 5. (when / Liz / go / on vacation?) _____

26.3 Write sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next few days?

1. *I'm staying at home tonight.*
 2. *I'm going to the theater on Monday.*
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

26.4 Put the verb in the present continuous (he is leaving, etc.) or simple present (the train leaves, etc.).

1. "Are you going _____ out tonight?" (you / go) "No, I'm too tired."
 2. *We're going* to a concert tonight. (we / go) *It starts* at 7:30. (it / start)
 3. Listen to this! _____ married next month! (Karen / get)
 4. A: My parents _____ on vacation soon. (go)
 B: Oh, that's nice. Where _____? (they / go)
 5. Silvia is taking an English course this semester. The course _____ on Friday. (end)
 6. There's a football game tomorrow, but _____. (I / not / go)
 7. _____ out with some friends tonight. (I / go) Why don't you come too? _____ at John's house at 8 o'clock. (we / meet)
 8. A: How _____ home after the party tomorrow? (you / get) By taxi?
 B: No, I can take the bus. The last bus _____ at midnight. (leave)
 9. A: Do you want to go to the movies tonight?
 B: Yes, what time _____? (the movie / begin)
 10. A: What _____ next Monday afternoon? (you / do)
 B: _____ (I / work)

I'm going to . . .

A

I'm going to do something.

Morning

I'm going to watch TV tonight.



Tonight

She is going to watch TV tonight.

We use **am/is/are + going to . . .** for the *future*.

I am	do	am I	buy . . . ?
he/she/it is	drink	is he/she/it	eat . . . ?
we/you/they are	watch	are we/you/they	wear . . . ?
(not) going to		going to	

B

I am going to do something = I have decided to do it, my intention is to do it

I decided to do it

I'm going to do it

past

now

future

- I'm going to buy some books tomorrow.
- Sarah is going to sell her car.
- I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.
- What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- "Your hands are dirty." "Yes, I know. I'm going to wash them."
- Are you going to invite Min Fang to your party?

We also use the *present continuous* (**I am doing**) for the future, usually for arrangements (see Unit 26).

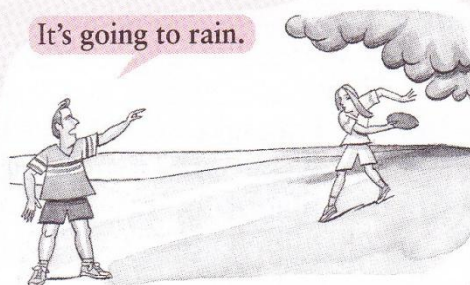
- I am playing tennis with Julia tomorrow.

C

Something is going to happen = it is clear now that it is sure to happen

- Look at the sky! It's going to rain.
(black clouds now → rain)
- It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready.
I'm going to be late.
(9 o'clock now and not ready → late)

It's going to rain.

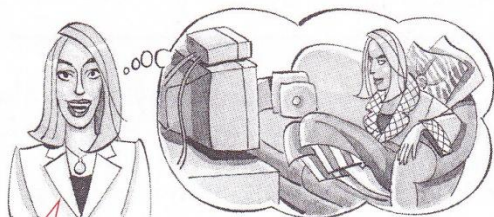


Exercises

UNIT 27

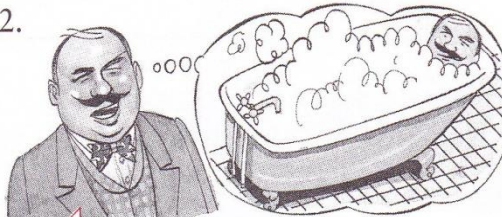
27.1 What are these people saying?

1.



I 'm going to watch TV.

2.



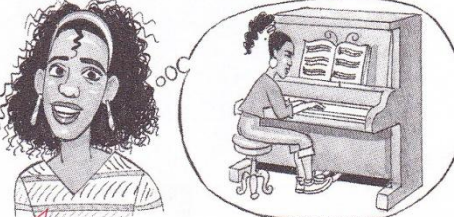
I _____.

3.



We _____.

4.



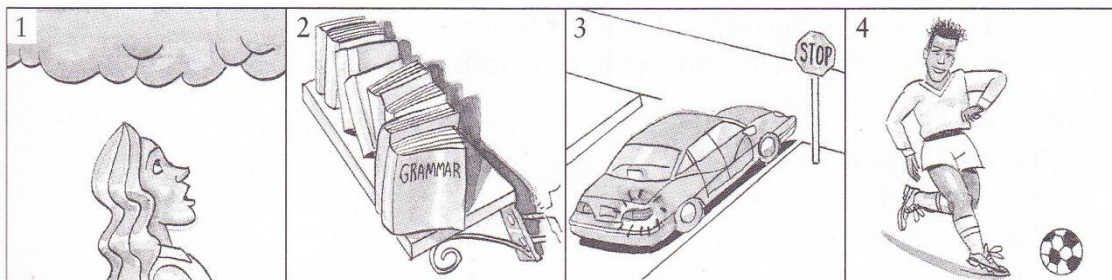
I _____.

27.2 Complete the sentences. Use *am/is/are + going to* + one of these verbs:

do eat give lie down visit walk wash watch wear

- My hands are dirty. I 'm going to wash them.
- What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- It's a nice day. I don't want to take the bus. I _____.
- John is going to Seattle next week. He _____ some friends.
- I'm hungry. I _____ a sandwich.
- It's Sharon's birthday next week. We _____ her a present.
- Maria says she's feeling very tired. She _____ for an hour.
- There's a good program on Channel 13 at 9:00 tonight. _____ you _____ it?
- What _____ Rachel _____ when she finishes school?

27.3 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen?



- It's going to rain.
- The shelf _____.
- The car _____ right.
- He _____ the ball.

27.4 What are you going to do today or tomorrow? Write three sentences.

- I'm _____.
- _____.
- _____.

Will (1)

A



SOO MI

Soo Mi goes to work every day. She is always there from 8:30 until 4:30.

It is 11 o'clock now. Soo Mi is at work.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, she **was** at work.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow, she **will be** at work.

will + base form (will be / will win / will come, etc.)

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come, etc.	will	I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? eat? come?, etc.
----------------------------	--	--	-------------	----------------------------	--

'll = will: I'll (I will) / you'll / she'll, etc.

won't = will not: I won't (I will not) / you won't / she won't, etc.

B

We use **will** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week, etc.).

- Sue travels a lot. Today she is in Los Angeles. Tomorrow she'll **be** in Mexico City. Next week she'll **be** in New York.
- You can call me tonight. I'll **be** home.
- Put this bread in the back yard. The birds **will eat** it.
- We'll probably **go out** tonight.
- Will you **be home** tonight?
- I **won't be** here tomorrow. (= I will not be here)
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You **won't sleep**.

We often say **I think . . . will . . .**

- I **think** Diana **will pass** her driver's test.
- Do you **think** the test **will be** difficult?
- I **don't think** it **will rain** this afternoon.

We say **I don't think . . . will . . .** (not I think . . . won't . . .).

- I **don't think** the test **will be** difficult. (not I think the test won't be . . .)

C

We do not use **will** for things we have already *arranged* or *decided* to do (see Units 26–27).

- We're **going to** the movies on Saturday. (not We will go)
- I'm **not working** tomorrow. (not I won't work)
- Are you **going to cook** dinner tonight? (not Will you cook)

Exercises

UNIT 28

28.1 Tracy is traveling in South America. Complete the sentences with *she was*, *she's*, or *she'll be*.

1. Yesterday she was in Rio de Janeiro.
2. Tomorrow _____ in Bogota.
3. Last week _____ in Santiago.
4. Next week _____ in Caracas.
5. Right now _____ in Lima.
6. Three days ago _____ in Buenos Aires.
7. At the end of her trip _____ very tired.



28.2 Where will you be? Write answers about yourself. Use one of these:

I'll be ... I'll probably be ... I don't know where I'll be.

1. At 10 o'clock tomorrow? I'll be at work. OR I'll probably be at the beach.
2. One hour from now? _____
3. At midnight tonight? _____
4. At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon? _____
5. Two years from now? _____

28.3 Write *will* ('ll) or *won't*.

1. Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
2. "Are you ready yet?" "Not yet. I _____ be ready in five minutes."
3. I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I _____ be at home tomorrow.
4. It _____ rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
5. A: I don't feel very well tonight.
B: Well, go to bed early and you _____ feel better in the morning.
6. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He _____ be 25.
7. I'm sorry I was late this morning. It _____ happen again.

28.4 Rewrite these sentences. Use *I think ...* or *I don't think ...*

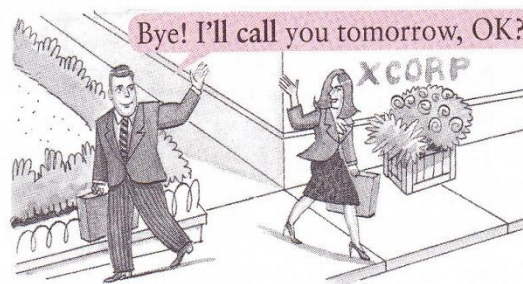
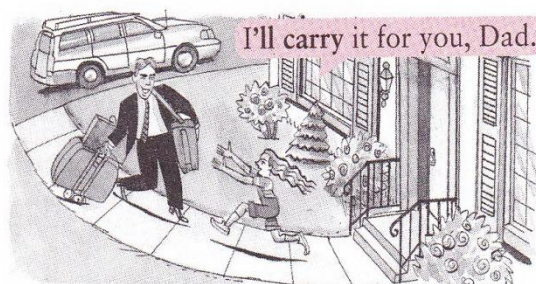
1. (Diana will pass the driver's test.) I think Diana will pass the driver's test.
2. (Diana won't pass the driver's test.) I don't think Diana will pass the driver's test.
3. (We'll win the game.) I _____.
4. (I won't be here tomorrow.) _____.
5. (Rika will like her present.) _____.
6. (They won't get married.) _____.
7. (You won't like the movie.) _____.

28.5 Which is right? (Study Unit 26 before you do this exercise.)

1. We'll go / We're going to the theater tonight. We've got tickets. (We're going is right.)
2. "What will you do / are you doing tomorrow night?" "Nothing. I'm free."
3. They'll leave / They're leaving tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8:40.
4. I'm sure she'll lend / she's lending us some money. She's very rich.
5. "Why are you putting on your coat?" "I'll go / I'm going out."
6. Do you think Claire will call / is calling us tonight?
7. Steve can't meet us on Saturday. He'll work / He's working.

Will (2)

A



You can use **I'll . . . (I will)** when you offer or decide to do something.

- "My suitcase is very heavy." "I'll carry it for you."
- "I'll call you tomorrow, OK?" "OK. Goodbye."

We often say **I think I'll . . . / I don't think I'll . . .** when we decide to do something.

- I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed early tonight.
- It's a nice day. I think I'll sit outside.
- It's raining. I don't think I'll go out.

Do not use the simple present (**I go / I call**, etc.) in sentences like these:

- I'll call you tomorrow, OK? (*not I call you*)
- I think I'll go to bed early. (*not I go to bed*)

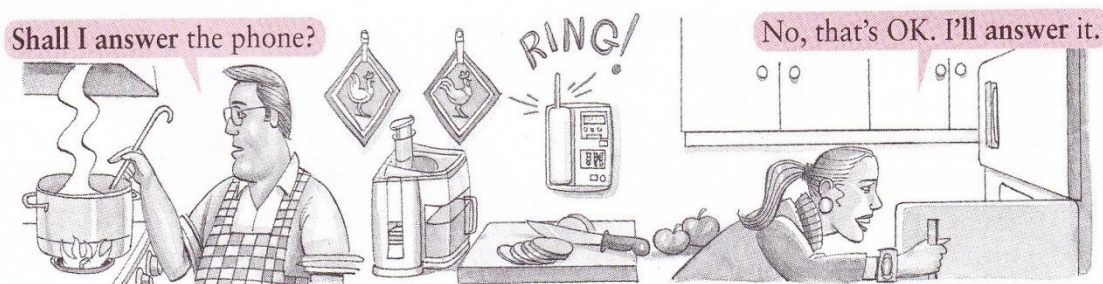
B

Do not use **I'll . . .** for something you decided before (see Units 26–27).

- I'm working tomorrow. (*not I'll work*)
- There's a good program on TV tonight. I'm going to watch it. (*not I'll watch*)
- What are you doing this weekend? (*not What will you do*)

C

Shall I/we . . . ?



Shall I/we . . . ? = Do you think this is a good thing to do? Do you think this is a good idea?

- "Shall I call you tonight?" "OK."
- It's a nice day. Shall we go for a walk?

We use **should** in the same way.

- "Should I call you tonight?" "OK."
- It's a nice day. Should we go for a walk?

Exercises

UNIT 29

29.1 Complete the sentences. Use I'll (I will) + one of these verbs:

~~carry~~ do eat send show sit stay

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. My suitcase is very heavy. | <u>I'll carry</u> it for you. |
| 2. Enjoy your vacation. | Thank you. _____ you a postcard. |
| 3. I don't want this banana. | Well, I'm hungry. _____ it. |
| 4. Do you want a chair? | No, that's OK. _____ on the floor. |
| 5. Did you call Jenny? | Oh no, I forgot. _____ it now. |
| 6. Are you coming with me? | No, I don't think so. _____ here. |
| 7. How do you use this camera? | Give it to me and _____ you. |

29.2 Complete the sentences. Use I think I'll ... or I don't think I'll ... + one of these verbs:

buy go have play

- It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.
- I'm hungry. I _____ something to eat.
- I feel tired. _____ tennis.
- This camera is too expensive. _____ it.

29.3 Which is right?

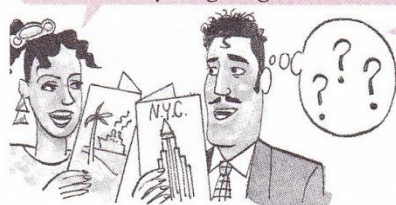
- ~~I call~~ / I'll call you tomorrow, OK? (I'll call is right.)
- I haven't done the shopping yet. I do / I'll do it later.
- I like sports. I watch / I'll watch a lot of sports on TV.
- I need some exercise. I think I go / I'll go for a walk.
- Jim is going to buy / will buy a new car. He told me last week.
- "This letter is for Alicia." "OK. I give / I'll give / I'm going to give it to her."
- A: Are you doing / Will you do anything this evening?
B: Yes, I'm going / I'll go out with some friends.
- "Can you tell Ted I'll be late tonight?" "Sure, I tell / I'm going to tell / I'll tell him."
- "Why are you going out?" "I do / I'll do / I'm going to do the shopping."
- I can't go out with you tomorrow night. I work / I'm working / I'll work.
- I like this hat. I think I buy / I'll buy it.

29.4 What does B say to A? Find the right answers.

- | A | | B |
|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. It's very warm in this room. | <u>d</u> | a) If you want. Where should we go? |
| 2. This TV program is boring. | _____ | b) Yes, who shall we invite? |
| 3. Should we have a party? | _____ | c) No, shall I go and get some? |
| 4. It's dark in this room. | _____ | d) Shall I open the window? |
| 5. Should I go to the store? | _____ | e) Should I turn on the light? |
| 6. Shall we go out? | _____ | f) OK, how many shall we buy? |
| 7. Shall I wait here? | _____ | g) Should I turn it off? |
| 8. Have we got any bread? | _____ | h) No, come with me. |
| 9. Should we get some lottery tickets? | _____ | i) No, it's OK. I'll go. |

A

Where are you going for vacation?



I'm not sure.
I **might** go to New York.

He **might** go to New York.

(= it is possible that he will go to New York)

It **might** rain.



It **might** rain.

(= it is possible that it will rain)

might + base form (might go / might be / might rain, etc.)

I/we/you/they
he/she/it

might (not)

be
go
play
come, etc.

B

I might = it is possible that I will

- I **might** go to the movies tonight. (= it is possible that I will go)
- A: When is Kanya going to call you?
B: I don't know. She **might** call this afternoon.
- Take an umbrella with you. It **might** rain.
- Buy a lottery ticket. You **might** be lucky. (= perhaps you will be lucky)
- "Are you going out tonight?" "I **might**." (= I might go out)

Study the difference:

- I'm **playing** tennis tomorrow. (*sure*)
I **might** play tennis tomorrow. (*possible*)
- Kanya **is going to** call later. (*sure*)
Kanya **might** call later. (*possible*)

C

The negative is **might not**.

- I **might not** go to work tomorrow. (= it is possible that I will not go)
- Sonia **might not** come to the party. (= it is possible that she will not come)

D

may

You can use **may** in the same way. **I may** = **I might**.

- I **may** go to the movies tonight. (= I might go)
- Sonia **may not** come to the party. (= Sonia might not come)

May I ... ? = Is it OK to ... ? / Can I ... ?

- **May I** ask a question? (= Can I ask?)
- "May I sit here?" "Sure."

Exercises

UNIT 30

30.1 Write sentences with *might*.

- (it's possible that I'll go to the movies) *I might go to the movies.*
- (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow) I _____.
- (it's possible that Sarah will forget to call) _____.
- (it's possible that it will snow today) _____.
- (it's possible that I'll be late tonight) _____.

Write sentences with *might not*.



- (it's possible that Mark won't be here) _____.
- (it's possible that I won't have time to go out tonight) _____.

30.2 Somebody is asking you about your plans. You have some ideas, but you are not sure. Choose from the list and write sentences with *I might*.

Europe fish Monday new car take a trip take a taxi

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Where are you going for vacation? | I'm not sure. <i>I might go to Europe.</i> |
| 2. What are you doing this weekend? | I don't know. I _____. |
| 3. When will you see Amy again? | I'm not sure. _____. |
| 4. What are you going to have for dinner? | I don't know. _____. |
| 5. How are you going to get home tonight? | I'm not sure. _____. |
| 6. I hear you won some money. What are you going to buy? | I haven't decided yet. _____. |

30.3 You ask Adam about his plans. Sometimes he is sure, but usually he is not sure.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1.  Are you playing tennis tomorrow? | Yes, in the afternoon. |
| 2. Are you going out tonight? | Possibly. |
| 3. Are you going to get up early? | Maybe. |
| 4.  Are you working tomorrow? | No, I'm not. |
| 5. Will you be home tomorrow night? | Maybe. |
| 6. Are you going to watch television? | I might. |
| 7. Are you going out this afternoon? | Yes, I am. |
| 8. Are you going shopping? | Maybe, I'm not sure. |



ADAM

Now write about Adam. Use *might* where necessary.

- He's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.*
- He might go out tonight.*
- He _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

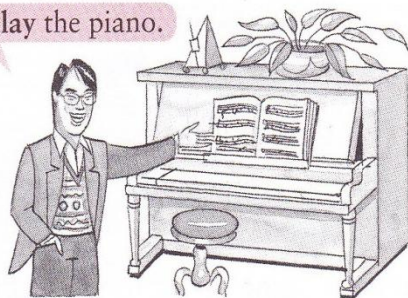
30.4 Write three things that you might do tomorrow.

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

Can and could

A

I can play the piano.



He can play the piano.

Could you open the door, please?



can + base form (can do / can play / can come, etc.)

I/we/you/they he/she/it	can can't/cannot	do play see come, etc.	can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do? play? see? come?, etc.
----------------------------	---------------------	---------------------------------	-----	----------------------------	-------------------------------------

B

I can do something = I know how to do it or it is possible for me to do it

- I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano too.
- Sarah can speak Italian, but she can't speak Spanish.
- "Can you swim?" "Yes, but I'm not a very good swimmer."
- "Can you change a ten-dollar bill?" "I'm sorry, I can't."
- I'm having a party next week, but Scott and Angela can't come.

C

For the past (yesterday / last week, etc.), we use could/couldn't.

- When I was young, I could run very fast.
- Before Shu Ling came to Canada, she couldn't understand much English. Now she can understand everything.
- I was tired last night, but I couldn't sleep.
- I had a party last week, but Scott and Angela couldn't come.

D

Can you ...? Could you ...? Can I ...? Could I ...?

We use Can you ...? or Could you ...? when we ask people to do things.

- Can you open the door, please? or Could you open the door, please?
- Can you tell me the time, please? or Could you tell ...?

We use Can I have ...? or Could I have ...? to ask for something.

- (in a store) Can I have change for a dollar, please? or Could I have ...?

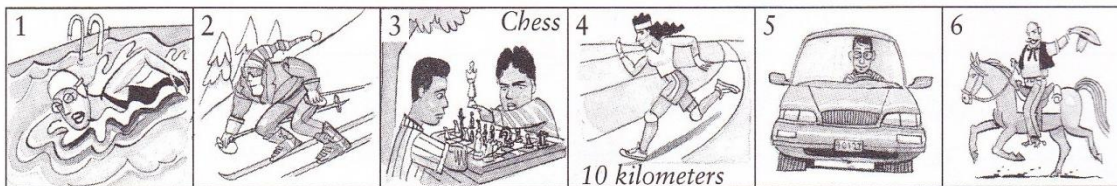
Can I ...? or Could I ...? = is it OK to do something?

- Tom, can I borrow your pen? or Tom, could I borrow your pen?
- (on the phone) Hello, can I speak to Jerry, please? or ... could I speak ...?

Exercises

UNIT 31

31.1 Ask Steve if he can do these things:



1. *Can you swim?*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



STEVE

Can you do these things? Write sentences about yourself. Use *I can* or *I can't*.

7. I _____ . 10. _____
8. _____ 11. _____
9. _____ 12. _____

31.2 Complete these sentences. Use *can* or *can't* + one of these verbs:

come find hear see speak

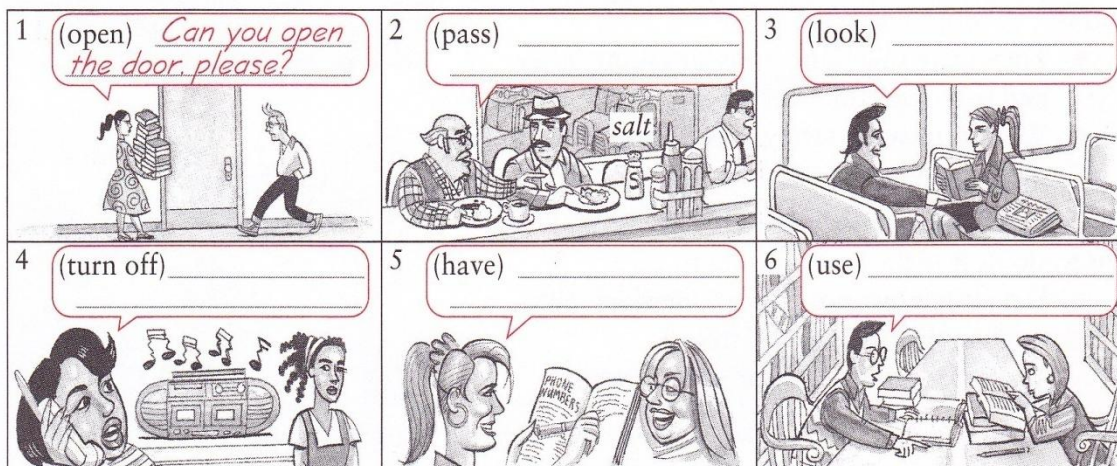
1. I'm sorry but we *can't come* to your party next Saturday.
2. I like this hotel room. You _____ the mountains from the window.
3. You are speaking very quietly. I _____ you.
4. Have you seen my suitcase? I _____ it.
5. Catherine got the job because she _____ five languages.

31.3 Complete these sentences. Use *can't* or *couldn't* + one of these verbs:

decide eat find go go sleep

1. I was tired, but I *couldn't sleep* .
2. I wasn't hungry yesterday. I _____ my dinner.
3. Angela doesn't know what to do. She _____ .
4. I wanted to speak to Mark yesterday, but I _____ him.
5. Jim _____ to the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
6. Yoko _____ to the meeting last week. She was sick.

31.4 What do you say in these situations? Use *can* or *could*. Use the words in parentheses ().



1

(open) *Can you open the door, please?*

2

(pass) _____

3

(look) _____

4

(turn off) _____

5

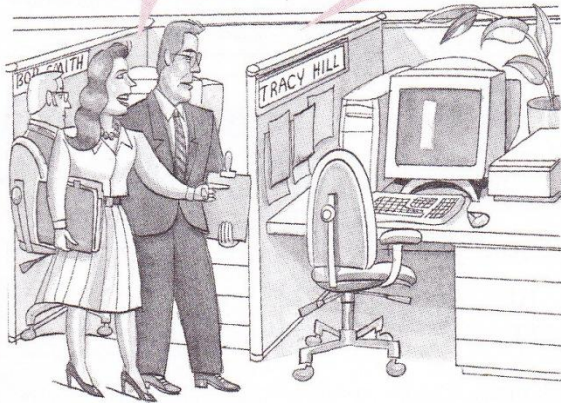
(have) _____

6

(use) _____

A

Tracy's not at work today. She **must be** sick.



She **must be** sick = I am sure she is sick, it is clear that she is sick

Must + base form
(**must be** / **must know**, etc.)

I/we/you/they he/she/it	must (not)	be know have live, etc.
----------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------------

We use **must** when we believe that something is true.

- You worked ten hours today. You **must be** tired.
- My brother has worked at your company for years. You **must know** him.
- My friends have the same zip code as you. They **must live** close to you.
- (on the telephone) This isn't the Smiths'? I'm sorry. I **must have** the wrong number.

We use **must not** when we believe that something is *not* true.

- The phone rang eight times and Karen didn't answer. She **must not be** at home.
- Carlos takes the bus everywhere. He **must not have** a car.
- The Silvas are always home on Friday. They **must not work** then.

B

Must also has another meaning. You **must do** something = it is necessary to do it

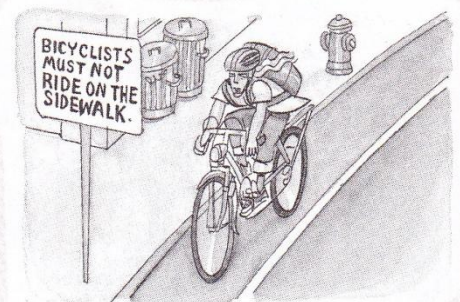
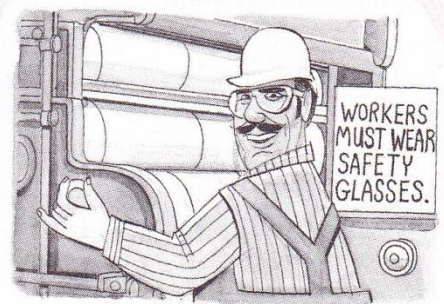
- You **must be** careful with this knife. It's very sharp.
- Workers **must wear** safety glasses at this machine.
- In the U.S., you **must be** 18 to vote.

For the *past* (yesterday, last week, etc.), we use **had to** ... (*not must*).

- They were in a dangerous situation. They **had to be** careful. (*not They must be careful.*)
- We **had to wear** safety glasses when we visited the factory last week. (*not we must wear*)

You **must not do** something = it is necessary *not* to do it, it is the wrong thing to do

- Bicyclists **must not ride** on the sidewalk. (= they must ride in the street)
- You **must not be** late for school again!



Exercises

UNIT 32

32.1 Complete the sentences. Use *must be* + one of these:

for you good hungry in the kitchen ~~tired~~ very happy

1. Silvia worked ten hours today. She must be tired.
2. It's evening and you haven't eaten anything all day. You _____.
3. It's the most popular restaurant in town, so the food _____.
4. "I got the job!" "You did? That's great. You _____."
5. The phone's ringing. I know it's not for me. It _____.
6. My keys aren't in the living room, so they _____.

32.2 Complete the sentences. Use *must* + one of these:

drink have ~~know~~ like work

1. My brother has worked at your company for years. You must know him.
2. Marilyn wears something blue every day. She _____ the color blue.
3. The Hills have six children and three dogs. They _____ a big house.
4. Mrs. Lee bought three gallons of milk at the store. Her children _____ a lot of milk.
5. I know Mrs. Romo has a job, but she's always home during the day. She _____ nights.

32.3 Write *must* or *must not*.

1. (*on the telephone*) This isn't the Smiths'? I'm sorry. I must have the wrong number.
2. Carlos takes the bus everywhere. He must not have a car.
3. Brandon is very thin. He _____ eat very much.
4. I never see my neighbor in the morning. He _____ leave for work very early.
5. I always have to repeat things when I talk to Kelly. She _____ hear very well.
6. Jim wears the same clothes every day. He _____ have many clothes.
7. You have a cold and a fever? Poor thing! You _____ feel awful.

32.4 Complete the sentences. Use *must* + one of these:

~~be~~ be get know take wear

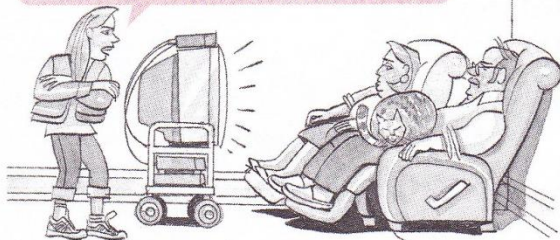
1. In most of the U.S., you must be at least 16 to get a driver's license.
2. For this job, you _____ both English and Spanish.
3. People in the front seat of a car _____ a seat belt.
4. High school students who want to go to college _____ good grades.
5. This highway is closed. Drivers _____ another road.
6. A tennis player _____ very good to play professionally.

32.5 Write *must*, *mustn't*, or *had to*.

1. We mustn't forget to send Sam a birthday card.
2. We had to wear safety glasses when we visited the factory.
3. I _____ hurry or I'll be late.
4. "Why were you so late?" "I _____ wait half an hour for the bus."
5. Keep these papers in a safe place. You _____ lose them.
6. Bicyclists _____ follow the same traffic rules as drivers.
7. We _____ forget to turn off the lights when we leave.
8. I don't usually work on Saturdays, but last Saturday I _____ work.

A

You shouldn't watch TV so much.



Should + base form
(should do / should watch, etc.)

I/we/you/they
he/she/it

should
shouldn't

do
stop
go
watch, etc.

B

You **should** do something = it is a good thing to do, it is the right thing to do

- Tom **should** go to bed earlier. He goes to bed very late, and he's always tired.
- It's a good movie. You **should** go and see it.
- When you play tennis, you **should** always watch the ball.

Should I do something? = is it a good thing to do?

- Should I **invite** Karen to dinner?
- Should we **buy** something special for dinner?

C

You **shouldn't** do something = it is not a good thing to do (shouldn't = should not)

- Tom **shouldn't** go to bed so late.
- You watch TV all the time. You **shouldn't** watch TV so much.

D

We often use **think** with **should**.

I think . . . **should** . . .

- I think Gary **should** buy some new clothes. (= I think it is a good idea.)
- It's late. I think I **should** go home now.

I don't think . . . **should** . . .

- I don't think you **should** work so hard.
(= I don't think it is a good idea.)
- I don't think we **should** go yet. It's too early.

Do you think . . . **should** . . . ?

- Do you think I **should** buy this coat?
- What time do you think we **should** go home?

Do you think I should buy this coat?



E

Should is different from **have to**.

- I **should** study tonight, but I think I'll go to the movies.
- I **have to** study tonight. I can't go to the movies.

F

Another way to say **should** is **ought to**.

- I **ought to** study tonight, but I think I'll go to the movies. (= I should study)
- I think Gary **ought to** buy some new clothes. (= Gary should buy)

Exercises

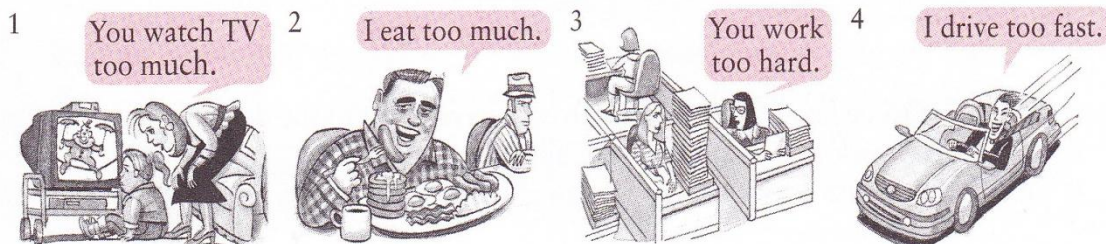
UNIT 33

33.1 Complete the sentences. Use *you should* + one of these verbs:

brush go read visit ~~watch~~ wear

1. When you play tennis, you should watch the ball.
2. It's late and you're very tired. _____ to bed.
3. _____ your teeth twice a day.
4. If you have time, _____ the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
5. When you're driving, _____ a seat belt.
6. It's a very good book. _____ it.

33.2 Write about the people in the pictures. Use *He/She shouldn't ... so ...*



1. She shouldn't watch TV so much.
2. He _____.
3. _____ hard.
4. _____.

33.3 You ask a friend for advice. Write questions with *Do you think I should ... ?*

1. You are in a store. You are trying on a jacket. You ask your friend:
(buy) Do you think I should buy this jacket?
2. You can't drive. You ask your friend:
(learn) Do you think _____?
3. You don't like your job. You ask your friend:
(get another job) _____
4. You are going to have a party. You ask your friend:
(invite Scott) _____

33.4 Write sentences with *I think ... should* or *I don't think ... should*.

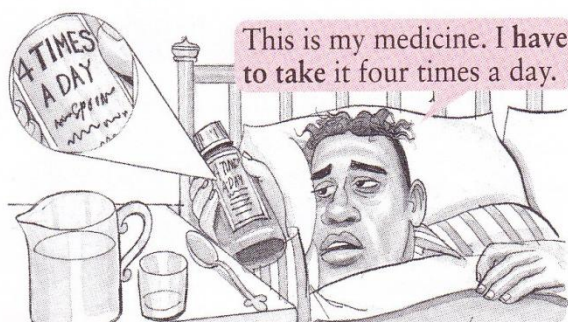
1. We have to get up early tomorrow. I think we should go home now. (go home now)
2. That coat is too big for you. I don't think you should buy it. (buy it)
3. You don't need your car. _____ (sell it)
4. Diane needs a change. _____ (take a trip)
5. Karen and Don are too young. _____ (get married)
6. You're still sick. _____ (go to work)
7. James isn't feeling well today. _____ (go to the doctor)
8. This hotel is too expensive for us. _____ (stay here)

33.5 What do you think? Write sentences with *should*.

1. I think everybody should learn another language.
2. I think everybody _____.
3. I think _____.
4. I don't think _____.
5. I think I should _____.

I have to . . .

A



I have to do something = it is necessary for me to do it, I am obliged to do it

I/we/you/they	have	to do to work
he/she/it	has	to go to wear, etc.

- I'm going to be late for work tomorrow. I **have to go** to the dentist.
- Kim starts work at 7 o'clock, so she **has to get up** at 6:00.
- You **have to pass** a test before you can get a driver's license.

B

The *past* (yesterday / last week, etc.) is **had to** . . .

- I was late for work yesterday. I **had to go** to the dentist.
- We **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses.

C

In *questions* and *negatives* we use **do/does** (*present*) and **did** (*past*).

Present

do I/we/you/they	have to . . . ?	I/we/you/they don't	have to . . .
does he/she/it		he/she/it doesn't	

Past

did I/we/you/they	have to . . . ?	I/we/you/they	didn't have to . . .
he/she/it		he/she/it	

- What time **do you have to go** to the dentist tomorrow?
- Does Kim **have to work** on Saturdays?
- Why **did they have to leave** the party early?

I **don't have to** do something = it is not necessary to do it

- I'm not working tomorrow, so I **don't have to get up** early.
- Da Ming **doesn't have to work** very hard. He's got an easy job.
- We **didn't have to wait** very long for the bus.

D

must

You can also use **must** to say it is necessary to do something.

- You **must pass** a test before you can get a driver's license.
- In many countries, men **must do** military service.

We use **have to** more often than **must**, especially in spoken English.

Exercises

UNIT 34

34.1 Complete the sentences. Use *have to* or *has to* + one of these verbs:

hit read speak take travel ~~wear~~

1. My eyes are not very good. I *have to wear* glasses.
2. At the end of the course, all the students _____ a test.
3. Marta is studying literature. She _____ a lot of books.
4. Alberto doesn't understand much English. You _____ to him very slowly.
5. Kate is not at home much. She _____ a lot for her job.
6. In tennis you _____ the ball over the net.

34.2 Complete the sentences. Use *have to* or *had to* + one of these verbs:

answer buy change go take wake ~~walk~~

1. We *had to walk* home last night. There were no buses.
2. It's late. I _____ now. I'll see you tomorrow.
3. I went to the store after work yesterday. I _____ some food.
4. This bus doesn't go all the way downtown. You _____ at First Avenue.
5. We took an exam yesterday. We _____ six questions out of ten.
6. I'm going to bed early. I _____ up early tomorrow.
7. Amy and her cousin can't go out with us tonight. They _____ care of Amy's little brother.

34.3 Complete the questions. Some are present and some are past.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I have to get up early tomorrow. | What time <i>do you have to get up</i> ? |
| 2. Eric had to wait a long time. | How long _____ ? |
| 3. Liz has to go somewhere. | Where _____ ? |
| 4. We had to pay a lot of money. | How much _____ ? |
| 5. I have to do some work. | What exactly _____ ? |
| 6. They had to leave early. | Why _____ ? |

34.4 Write sentences with *don't/doesn't/didn't have to*

1. Why do you want to pay the bill now? You *don't have to pay* it now.
2. Why is Hannah waiting? She _____ .
3. Why did you get up early? You _____ .
4. Why is Joel working so hard? He _____ .
5. Why do you want to leave now? We _____ .

34.5 Write some things that you (or your friends or family) *have to do* or *had to do*.

1. (every day) *I have to drive fifty miles to work every day.*
2. (every day) _____
3. (tomorrow) _____
4. (yesterday) _____
5. (last week) _____
6. (when I was younger) _____

Would you like ... ? I'd like ...

A

Would you like ... ? = Do you want ... ?

We use **Would you like ... ?** to offer things.

- A: **Would you like** some coffee?
B: No, thank you.
- A: **Would you like** a piece of candy?
B: Yes, thanks.
- A: What **would you like**, tea or coffee?
B: Tea, please.

Would you like a piece of candy?

Yes, thanks.



We use **Would you like to ... ?** to invite somebody.

- **Would you like to** go for a walk?
- A: **Would you like to** have dinner with us on Sunday?
B: Yes, I'd love to. (= I would love to have dinner with you.)
- What **would you like to** do tonight?

B

I'd like ... is a polite way to say "I want." (I'd like = I would like)

- I'm thirsty. **I'd like** a drink.
- (in a tourist office) **I'd like** a road map, please.
- **I'd like** to watch the news on television tonight.

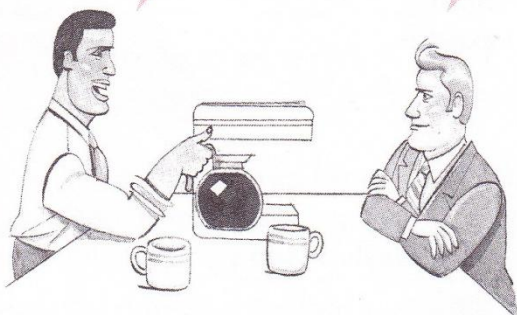
C

Would you like ... ? and **Do you like ... ?**

Would you like ... ? / I'd like ...

Would you like some coffee?

Yes, thanks.



Would you like some coffee? = Do you want some coffee?

- A: **Would you like to** go to the movies tonight? (= Do you want to go tonight?)
B: Yes, I'd love to.
- **I'd like** an orange, please. (= Can I have an orange?)
- What **would you like to** do next weekend?

Do you like ... ? / I like ...

Do you like coffee?

Yes, I do.

Would you like some now?

No, thank you. Not now.



Do you like coffee? = Do you think coffee is good?

- A: **Do you like to** go to the movies? (in general)
B: Yes, I go to the movies a lot.
- **I like** oranges. (in general)
- What **do you like to** do on weekends?

Exercises

UNIT 35

35.1 What are the people in the pictures saying? Use *Would you like . . . ?*

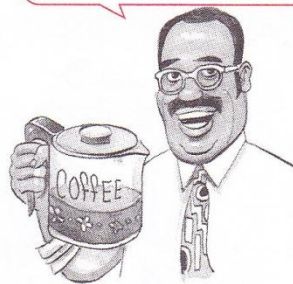
1. *Would you like a piece of candy?*



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



35.2 What do you say to Sue in these situations? Use *Would you like to . . . ?* and the words in parentheses ().

- You want to go to the movies tonight. You hope Sue will go too.
You say: (go) *Would you like to go to the movies tonight?*
- You want to play tennis tomorrow. You hope Sue will play with you.
You say: (play) _____
- You've got some vacation pictures. Sue hasn't seen them yet.
You say: (see) _____
- You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. You hope Sue will go with you.
You say: (go) _____
- It's raining and Sue is going out. She doesn't have an umbrella, but you have one.
You say: (borrow) _____

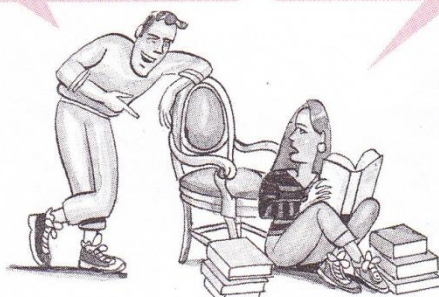
35.3 Which is right?

- "Do you like / Would you like a piece of candy?" "Yes, thanks." (*Would you like* is right.)
- "Do you like / Would you like bananas?" "Yes, I love them."
- "Do you like / Would you like some ice cream?" "No, thank you."
- "What do you like / would you like to drink?" "A glass of water, please."
- "Do you like / Would you like to go out for a walk?" "Not now. Maybe later."
- I like / I'd like tomatoes, but I don't eat them very often.
- What time do you like / would you like to have dinner tonight?
- "Do you like / Would you like something to eat?" "No, thanks. I'm not hungry."
- "Do you like / Would you like your new job?" "Yes, I'm enjoying it."
- I'm tired. I like / I'd like to go to sleep now.

I'd rather . . .

A

Would you like to sit here? No, thanks. I'd rather sit on the floor.



Angela likes to sit on the floor. She doesn't want to sit on a chair. So she says:

I'd rather sit on the floor.

(= I would prefer to sit on the floor.)

I'd rather . . . = I would rather . . .

I would rather do something = I would prefer to do something

Positive

Negative

Question

I'd rather (I would rather)	do stay have be	I'd rather not (I would rather not)	do stay have be	Would you rather	do? stay? have? be?
--------------------------------	--------------------------	--	--------------------------	------------------	------------------------------

- I don't really want to go out. I'd rather stay home. (= I'd prefer to stay home.)
- "Should we go now?" "No, I'd rather wait until later."
- I want to go now, but Tom would rather wait until later.
- I don't like to be late. I'd rather be early.
- I'm feeling tired. I'd rather not go out tonight. (= I'd prefer not to go out.)
- Beth is feeling tired. She'd rather not go out tonight.
- We're not hungry. We'd rather not eat yet.
- "Do you want to go out tonight?" "I'd rather not." (= I'd rather not go out.)
- "Would you rather have milk or juice?" "Juice, please."
- Which would you rather do – go to the movies or watch a video at home?

B

We say "I'd rather do something." (*not* to do something)

- I'd rather sit on the floor. (*not* I'd rather to sit)
- Beth would rather not go out. (*not* would rather not to go)

But we say "I'd prefer to do something."

- I'd prefer to sit on the floor.
- Beth would prefer not to go out.

C

You can say "I'd rather . . . than . . ."

- I'd rather go out than stay home.
- I'd rather have a dog than a cat.
- We'd rather go to the movies than watch a video at home.
- I'd rather be at home right now than here.

Exercises

UNIT 36

36.1 Look at the pictures and complete B's sentences. Use *I'd rather* . . .

1. Would you like to sit here?



No, thanks. *I'd rather sit* on the floor.

2. Do you want to watch TV?



No, I my book.

3. Would you like some tea?



Well, coffee if you have some.

4. Should we go out now?



until it stops raining.

36.2 Complete these questions. Use *would you rather* . . .

- Do you want to go out, or *would you rather stay* home?
- Should we have dinner now, or later?
- Would you like a glass of iced tea, or water?
- Do you want to go to the movies, or TV?

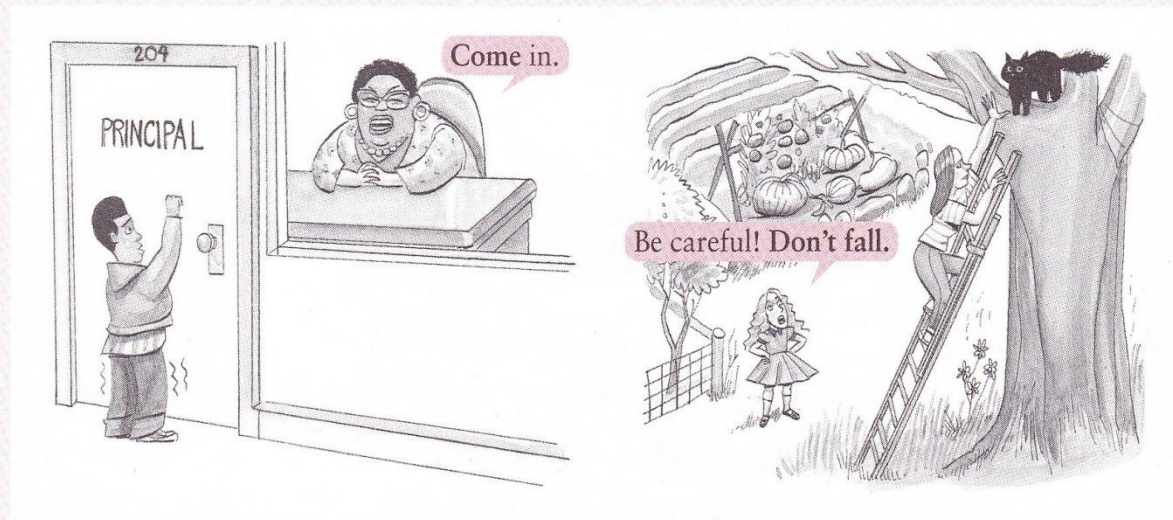
36.3 Complete the sentences with a verb. Sometimes you need *to*.

- I'd rather *stay* home tonight. I'd prefer not *to go* out.
- Should we walk home, or would you rather a taxi?
- Do you want me to go with you, or would you prefer alone?
- Vera doesn't want to go to college. She'd rather a job.
- "Can I help you with your suitcase?" "No, thanks. I'd rather it myself."
- I'd rather not him. I'd prefer him a letter.

36.4 Write sentences about yourself with *I'd rather . . . than*.

- Which would you prefer to be – a bus driver or an airline pilot?
I'd rather be an airplane pilot than a bus driver.
- Which would you prefer to be – a journalist or a teacher?
I'd rather .
- Where would you prefer to live – in a big city or a small town?
.
- Which would you prefer to have – a cat or a dog?
.
- What would you prefer to study – electronics or philosophy?
.

A



We use the *base form* (come/go/do/wait/be, etc.) when we tell someone to do something.

- "Come here and look at this!" "What is it?"
- I don't want to talk to you. **Go** away!
- Please **wait** for me.
- Please **be** quiet. I'm working.
- Goodbye. **Have** a nice time.

The negative is **don't** . . . (don't come/go/do/wait/be, etc.). (don't = do not)

- Stay here. Please **don't** go.
- **Don't** be silly!
- Be careful! **Don't** fall.

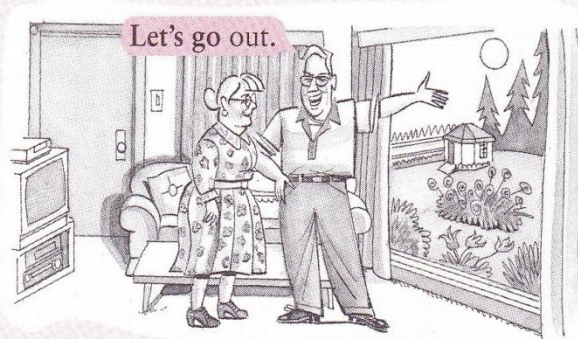
B

You can say **Let's** . . . when you want people to do things with you. (let's = let us)

- It's a nice day. **Let's go** out.
(= you and I can go out)

We use **let's + base form**
(let's go/do/have, etc.).

- Come on! **Let's dance**.
- Are you ready? **Let's go**.
- **Let's have** fish for dinner tonight.
- "Should we go out tonight?"
"No, I'm tired. **Let's stay** home."



C

The negative is **let's not** . . .

- It's cold. **Let's not** go out. Let's stay home.
- **Let's not** have fish for dinner. Let's have chicken.

Exercises

UNIT 37

37.1 Look at the pictures. What are the people saying? Sometimes the sentence is positive (*go/eat, etc.*) and sometimes it is negative (*don't go / don't eat, etc.*). Use these verbs:

buy come drink sit sleep smile talk turn



37.2 Complete the sentences. Use *No, let's ...* + one of these:

~~go for a swim~~ go to a restaurant take the bus wait watch TV

1. Would you like to play tennis?
2. Do you want to drive downtown?
3. Shall we go to the movies?
4. Should we have dinner at home?
5. Would you like to begin now?

No, let's go for a swim.

No, .

37.3 Answer with *No, don't ...* or *No, let's not ...*

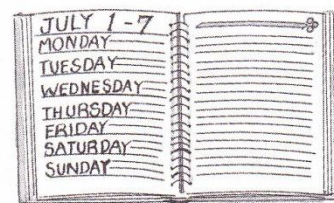
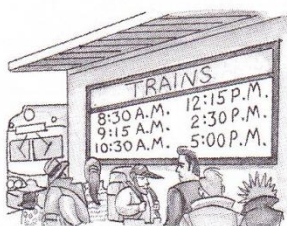
1. Shall I wait for you?
2. Should we go home now?
3. Shall we go out?
4. Should I close the door?
5. Should I call you tonight?
6. Should we wait for Dave?
7. Shall I turn on the light?
8. Should we take a taxi?

No, don't wait for me.

No, let's not go home now.

There is/are

A



There's a man on the roof. There's a train at 10:30. There are seven days in a week.

Singular

there is . . . (there's)
is there . . . ?
there is not . . . (there isn't
or there's not)

- There's a big tree in the yard.
- There's a good movie on TV tonight.
- A: Do you have any money?
B: Yes, there's some in my wallet.
- A: Excuse me, is there a hotel near here?
B: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow.

Plural

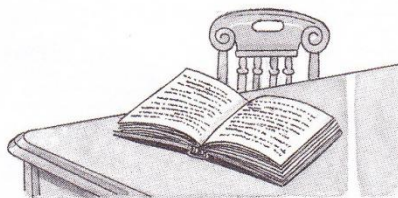
there are . . .
are there . . . ?
there are not . . . (there aren't)

- There are some big trees in the yard.
- There are a lot of accidents on this road.
- A: Are there any mistakes in my letter?
B: Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
- This restaurant is very quiet. There aren't many people here.
- How many players are there on a soccer team?
- There are 11 players on a soccer team.

B

there is and it is

there is



There's a book on the table.
(not It's a book on the table.)

it is



I like this book. It's funny. (it = this book)

Compare:

- "What's that noise?" "It's a train." (it = that noise)
There's a train at 10:30. It's a fast train. (it = the 10:30 train)
- There's a lot of salt in this soup.
I don't like this soup. It's too salty. (it = this soup)

Exercises

UNIT 38

38.1 Springfield is a small town. Write sentences about Springfield with *There is/are* or *There isn't/aren't*. Use the information in the box.

1. A golf course?	No	1. <i>There isn't a golf course.</i>
2. Any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)	2. <i>There are a lot of restaurants.</i>
3. A hospital?	Yes	3. _____
4. A swimming pool?	No	4. _____
5. Any movie theaters?	Yes (two)	5. _____
6. A university?	No	6. _____
7. Any big hotels?	No	7. _____

38.2 Write about your town (or a town that you know). Use *There is/are/isn't/aren't*.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. <i>There are a few restaurants.</i> | 4. _____ |
| 2. <i>There's a big park.</i> | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

38.3 Write *there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there*.

- Springfield isn't an old town. *There aren't* _____ any old buildings.
- Look! _____ a picture of your brother in the newspaper!
- "Excuse me, _____ a bank near here?" "Yes, at the end of the block."
- _____ five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters, and me.
- "How many students _____ in the class?" "Twenty."
- "Can we take a picture?" "No, _____ any film in the camera."
- "_____ a bus downtown from the airport?" "Yes. Every 20 minutes."
- "_____ any problems?" "No, everything is OK."
- _____ nowhere to sit down. _____ any chairs.

38.4 Write sentences with *There are . . .* Choose from the boxes.

seven	twenty-six	days	planets	a hockey team	the English alphabet
nine	thirty	days	players	a week	the solar system
eleven	fifty	letters	states	September	the USA

- There are seven days in a week.*
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

38.5 Write *there's / is there / it's / is it*.

- "*There's* _____ a flight at 10:30." "*Is it* _____ a non-stop flight?"
- I'm not going to buy this shirt. _____ too expensive.
- "What's wrong?" "_____ something in my eye."
- _____ a red car outside the house. _____ yours?
- "_____ anything good on TV tonight?" "Yes, _____ a movie at 8:00."
- "What's that building?" "_____ a school."
- "_____ a restaurant in this hotel?" "No, I'm sorry."

UNIT 39

There was/were there has been / have been there will be

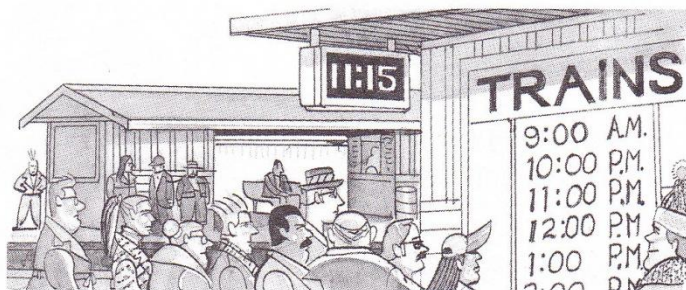
A

there was/were (*past*)

There is a train every hour.

It's 11:15 now.

There was a train at 11 o'clock.



Compare:

there is/are (*present*)

- There is a good movie on TV tonight.
- We are staying at a big hotel. There are 1,250 rooms.
- Are there any phone messages for me today?
- I'm hungry, but there isn't anything to eat.

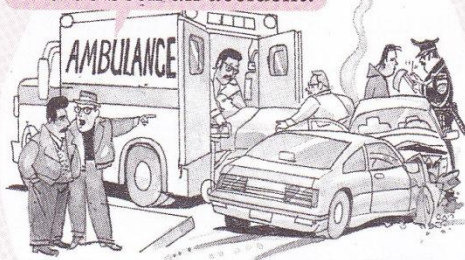
there was/were (*past*)

- There was a good movie on TV last night.
- We stayed at a very big hotel. There were 1,250 rooms.
- Were there any phone messages for me yesterday?
- When I got home, I was hungry, but there wasn't anything to eat.

B

there has been / have been (*present perfect*)

There's been an accident.



- Look! There's been an accident. (there's been = there has been)
- This road is very dangerous. There have been a lot of accidents here.

Compare there was (*past*):

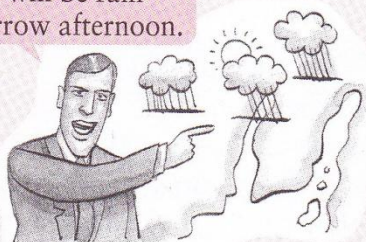
- There was an accident last night. (not There has been an accident last night.)

For present perfect and simple past, see Unit 19.

C

there will be

There will be rain tomorrow afternoon.



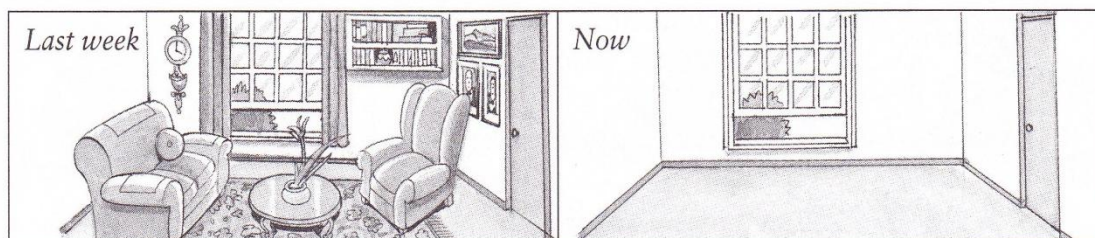
- Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?
- The manager of the company is leaving, so there will be a new manager soon.
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'm packing my things today because there won't be time tomorrow. (there won't be = there will not be)

Exercises

UNIT 39

39.1 Look at the two pictures. The room is empty now. What was in the room last week? Write sentences with *There was ...* or *There were ...* + one of these:

a clock	an armchair	a sofa	some flowers
a coffee table	a rug	some books	three pictures



1. *There was a clock* on the wall near the window.
2. _____ on the floor.
3. _____ on the wall near the door.
4. _____ in the middle of the room.
5. _____ on the table.
6. _____ on the shelves.
7. _____ in the corner near the door.
8. _____ opposite the armchair.

39.2 Write *there was* / *there wasn't* / *was there* / *there were* / *there weren't* / *were there*.

1. I was hungry but *there wasn't* anything to eat.
2. *Were there* any phone messages for me yesterday?
3. _____ a soccer game on TV last night. Did you see it?
4. "We stayed at a very nice hotel." "Really? _____ a swimming pool?"
5. "Did you buy any cherries?" "No, _____ any at the store."
6. "_____ many people at the meeting?" "No, very few."
7. We didn't visit the museum. _____ enough time.
8. I'm sorry I'm late. _____ a lot of traffic.
9. Twenty years ago _____ many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

39.3 Write *there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be*.

1. *There was* a good movie on TV last night.
2. _____ twenty-four hours in a day.
3. _____ a party at work last Friday, but I didn't go.
4. "Where can I buy a newspaper?" "_____ a newsstand at the end of the block."
5. "Why are those police officers outside the bank?" "_____ a robbery."
6. When we got to the theater, _____ a long line outside.
7. When you arrive tomorrow, _____ somebody at the airport to meet you.
8. Ten years ago _____ five hundred children at the school. Now _____ more than a thousand.
9. Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. _____ a lot of changes.
10. I think everything will be OK. I don't think _____ any problems.

A

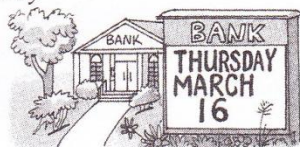
We use **it** for time/day/distance/weather.

Time



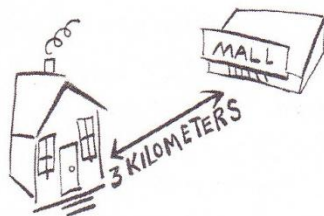
- What time is it?
- It's half past ten.
- It's late.
- It's time to go home.

Day



- What day is it?
- It's Thursday.
- It's March 16th.
- It was my birthday yesterday.

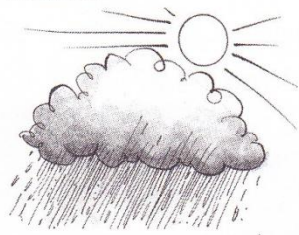
Distance



- It's three kilometers from our house to the mall.
- How far is it from New York to Los Angeles?
- It's a long way from here to the airport.
- We can walk home. **It isn't far.**

We use **far** in questions (**is it far?**) and negatives (**it isn't far**).
We use **a long way** in positive sentences (**it's a long way**).

Weather



- It's raining.
- It rains a lot here.
- It isn't raining.
- It didn't rain yesterday.
- Is it snowing?
- Does it snow very often?
- It's warm/hot/cold/nice/cloudy/clear/dry/humid/windy/sunny/foggy/dark, etc.
- It's a nice day today.

Compare **it** and **there**:

- It rains a lot in the winter.
- It's very rainy in the winter.
- There is a lot of rain in the winter.
- It was very windy yesterday.
- There was a strong wind yesterday.

B

It's nice to . . . , etc.

It's

easy/difficult/impossible/dangerous/safe/
expensive/interesting/nice/wonderful/terrible, etc.

to . . .

- It's nice to see you again. (it = to see you again)
- It's impossible to understand her. (it = to understand her)
- It wasn't easy to find your house. (it = to find your house)

C

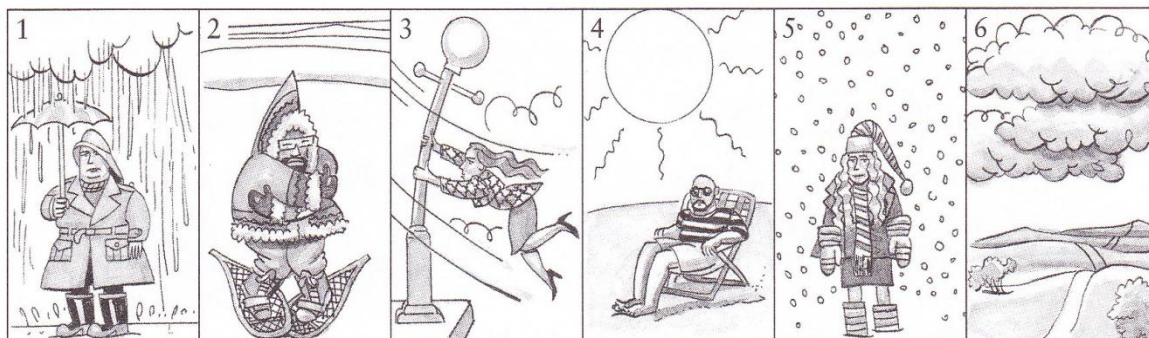
Don't forget to use **it**.

- It's raining again. (*not* Is raining again)
- Is it true that you are moving to Australia? (*not* Is true that . . . ?)

Exercises

UNIT 40

40.1 Write about the weather in the pictures. Use *It's*



1. *It's raining.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

40.2 Write *it's* (it is) or *is it*.

1. What time *is it* ?
2. We must go now. _____ very late.
3. _____ true that Bill can fly a helicopter?
4. "What day _____ today? Tuesday?"
"No, _____ Wednesday."
5. _____ OK to call you at the office?
6. _____ twelve kilometers from downtown to the airport.
7. "Do you want to walk to the restaurant?"
"I don't know. How far _____?"
8. _____ Linda's birthday today. She's 27.
9. I don't believe it! _____ impossible.

40.3 Write questions with *How far* . . . ?

1. (here / the station) *How far is it from here to the station?*
2. (the hotel / the beach) How _____ ?
3. (New York / Washington) _____
4. (your house / the airport) _____

40.4 Write *it* or *there*.

1. *It* rains a lot in the winter.
2. *There* was a strong wind yesterday.
3. _____ was a nice day yesterday.
4. We can't go skiing. _____ isn't any snow.
5. _____'s hot in this room. Open a window.
6. I was afraid because _____ was very dark.
7. _____ was a storm last night. Did you hear it?
8. _____'s a long way from here to the nearest gas station.

40.5 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

it's	easy	dangerous	to	work in this office	get up early
	difficult	nice		visit different places	go out alone
	impossible	interesting		see you again	make friends

1. If you go to bed late, *it's difficult to get up early* _____ in the morning.
2. Hello, Jill. _____ How are you?
3. _____ There is too much noise.
4. Everybody is very nice at work. _____
5. I like traveling. _____
6. Some cities are not safe. _____ at night.