

# Contents: MyGrammarLab Elementary A1–A2

Introduction  
Glossary

vi  
ix

UNIT

Using nouns		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	1
1	Singular and plural nouns	<i>book/books; man/men</i>	2
2	Countable and uncountable nouns (1)	<i>an apple/some bread; this apple/these apples</i>	4
3	Countable and uncountable nouns (2)	<i>a coffee/some coffee; a paper/paper</i>	6
4	<i>a/an</i>	<i>a cake/an orange; a dentist/an architect</i>	8
5	<i>the, a/an</i>	<i>the /ðə/ banana, the /ði/ apple; the or a/an?</i>	10
6	Uses of <i>the</i> and <i>a/an</i>	<i>in the morning/on Monday; play the piano/play football</i>	12
7	<i>some</i> and <i>any</i>	<i>some bananas/any bananas; some/any tea</i>	14
8	<i>much, many, a lot of</i>	<i>not much milk/not many potatoes</i>	16
9	<i>a little, a few, too much, too many, not enough</i>	<i>a little salt/a few eggs</i>	18
10	<i>all, most, some, no/none, both</i>	<i>all fruit/all of the fruit in this shop</i>	20
	Review		22
	Test		24

1

FOOD AND  
DRINK

Pronouns and possessives		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	25
11	Subject and object pronouns	<i>I/me, he/him</i>	26
12	Possessive forms of nouns	<i>Jake's teacher/my parents' house</i>	28
13	Possessive adjectives and pronouns	<i>my/mine, her/hers</i>	30
14	<i>this, that, these, those</i>	<i>this computer/that star, these days/those days</i>	32
15	Reflexive pronouns; <i>each other</i>	<i>myself, yourself; themselves/each other</i>	34
16	Indefinite pronouns	<i>someone/anyone/no one</i>	36
17	<i>one/ones, another one</i>	<i>the red one/the black ones; Which one?</i>	38
	Review		42
	Test		42

2

COLLEGE AND  
STUDYING

Prepositions		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	43
18	Prepositions of place (1)	<i>at, in, on, above</i>	44
19	Prepositions of place (2)	<i>in front of, behind, opposite</i>	46
20	Prepositions of movement	<i>along, past, across, over</i>	48
21	Prepositions of time (1)	<i>at, in, on, from ... to</i>	50
22	Prepositions of time (2)	<i>before/after; for/during</i>	52
23	Prepositions with other meanings	<i>by, with, as, like</i>	54
24	Common phrases with prepositions	<i>at home, in bed, on holiday</i>	56
	Review		58
	Test		60

3

FESTIVALS

Adjectives and adverbs		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	61
25	Types of adjective	<i>a long blue skirt</i>	62
26	Adjectives with <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i>	<i>excited/exciting</i>	64
27	Types of adverb	<i>quickly, often, today</i>	66
28	Adverbs and word order	<i>He plays well. She's always late.</i>	68
29	Comparative adjectives (1)	<i>older than, more interesting than</i>	70
30	Comparative adjectives (2)	<i>better, worse, further</i>	72
31	Superlative adjectives	<i>the highest, the most difficult, the best</i>	74
32	<i>not as ... as, the same (... as)</i>	<i>Paris isn't as big as London.</i>	76
33	<i>too, enough</i>	<i>This jacket's too small/not big enough.</i>	78
34	Adverbs of degree	<i>very, extremely, a bit, a lot</i>	80
	Review		82
	Test		84

4

HOBBIES AND  
ACTIVITIES

5 ACTORS AND PERFORMERS	<b>Present tenses</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			85
	35	Present simple of <i>be</i>	<i>am/are/is</i>	86
	36	Questions with <i>be</i>	<i>Are you? Is she?</i>	88
	37	Present simple (1)	<i>I live. He lives. He doesn't live. We don't live.</i>	90
	38	Present simple (2)	<i>Do you live? Does she live?</i>	92
	39	Present continuous (1)	<i>I'm going./He's going.</i>	94
	40	Present continuous (2)	<i>Are you leaving? Is he listening?</i>	96
	41	Present simple or present continuous?	<i>She walks./She's walking.</i>	98
	42	<i>have got</i>	<i>She's got four children.</i>	100
	43	<i>have</i>	<i>He has dark hair. He's having a shower.</i>	102
		Review		104
		Test		106
	6 FILMS	<b>Past tenses</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>		
44		Past simple of <i>be</i>	<i>was/were</i>	108
45		Past simple (1)	<i>We finished. He went. She saw.</i>	110
46		Past simple (2)	<i>We didn't finish. Did he go? What did she see?</i>	112
47		Past continuous	<i>I was waiting. Were you waiting?</i>	114
48		Past simple or past continuous?	<i>We watched a DVD./We were watching a DVD.</i>	116
49		<i>used to</i>	<i>He used to/didn't use to have long hair.</i>	118
		Review		120
		Test		122
7 FITNESS AND SPORTS		<b>Present perfect</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>		
	50	Present perfect for past experiences	<i>I've visited the USA twice.</i>	124
	51	Present perfect with present results	<i>He's broken his leg.</i>	126
	52	Present perfect with <i>just, already, yet</i>	<i>They've just scored a goal.</i>	128
	53	Present perfect with <i>for, since, etc.</i>	<i>He's known her for three months/since April.</i>	130
	54	Present perfect or past simple?	<i>I've been there./I went there last year.</i>	132
	55	Present perfect continuous	<i>I've been studying English for five years.</i>	134
	56	Present perfect or present perfect continuous?	<i>We've played./We've been playing.</i>	136
		Review		138
		Test		140
8 BUSINESS AND WORK	<b>Future forms</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			141
	57	Future with <i>going to</i>	<i>I'm going to make a phone call.</i>	142
	58	Future with <i>will</i>	<i>I'll call again later.</i>	144
	59	Future with present continuous and present simple	<i>We're leaving at .../The train leaves at ...</i>	146
	60	Comparing future forms	<i>will meet/be going to meet/be meeting</i>	148
		Review		150
	Test		152	
9 COMPETITIONS	<b>Modal verbs</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			153
	61	<i>can/can't</i>	<i>I can drive. You can't park here.</i>	154
	62	<i>could, will be able to</i>	<i>Your grandfather could dance well.</i>	156
	63	<i>can, could, may</i>	<i>Can I/Could I/May I ... ; Can you/could you ... ?</i>	158
	64	<i>have to, need to</i>	<i>You have to hit the ball. I need to see the doctor.</i>	160
	65	<i>must/mustn't</i>	<i>We must hurry. We mustn't be late.</i>	162
	66	<i>had to, will have to</i>	<i>I had to go to hospital. You'll have to work hard.</i>	164
	67	<i>should, ought to, must</i>	<i>You should eat healthy food. You really must see that film.</i>	166
	68	<i>might, may, must be, can't be</i>	<i>It might rain later. You must be tired.</i>	168
		Review		170
	Test		172	

<b>Conditionals</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			173
69	Present conditions	<i>If you press this switch, the light comes on.</i>	174
70	First conditional	<i>If you arrive late, they'll be asleep.</i>	176
71	Second conditional	<i>If I was rich, I'd travel around the world.</i>	178
	Review		180
	Test		182
<b>Word order and sentence patterns</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			183
72	Word order in statements	<i>The boy hit the ball./The ball hit the boy.</i>	184
73	Word order in questions and imperatives	<i>Are you ... ? Can she ... ? Sit down.</i>	186
74	Verbs with two objects	<i>We sent her some flowers./We sent some flowers to her.</i>	188
75	<i>there + be</i>	<i>There's a new restaurant in town.</i>	190
76	<i>it as a subject/object</i>	<i>It's raining. I like it.</i>	192
	Review		194
	Test		196
<b>Questions</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			197
77	Yes/No questions	<i>Is that a new phone? Yes, it is./No, it isn't.</i>	198
78	Wh- questions	<i>Which button should I press?</i>	200
79	<i>who, when, where, why</i>	<i>Who are you writing to?</i>	202
80	<i>what, which, whose</i>	<i>What's your favourite colour? Whose is this bag?</i>	204
81	<i>how</i>	<i>how old/how long/how tall/how wide?</i>	206
82	Subject and object questions	<i>Who saw you?/Who did you see?</i>	208
	Review		210
	Test		212
<b>Verbs with -ing forms and infinitives</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			213
83	Verb + <i>-ing</i> form	<i>I like working here. We're going swimming.</i>	214
84	Verb + infinitive	<i>agree to, decide to, want to, would love to</i>	216
85	Verb + object + infinitive; <i>make and let</i>	<i>She asked me to phone her. He let us go home.</i>	218
	Review		220
	Test		222
<b>Reported statements and indirect questions</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			223
86	Reported statements	<i>She said she was hungry.</i>	224
87	<i>say, tell, ask, advise</i>	<i>He told me to sit down.</i>	226
88	Indirect questions	<i>Do you know what time it is?</i>	228
	Review		230
	Test		232
<b>Relative clauses</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			233
89	Relative clauses and pronouns	<i>This is my brother who lives in Japan.</i>	234
90	Relative pronouns	<i>This is the house (that was) used in the film.</i>	236
91	Relative clauses and prepositions	<i>That's the beach that we went to.</i>	238
	Review		240
	Test		242
<b>Linking words</b> <span style="float:right">DIAGNOSTIC TEST</span>			243
92	<i>and, but, or</i>	<i>Would you like tea or coffee?</i>	244
93	<i>because, so, so that</i>	<i>I'm studying because I want to pass my exams.</i>	246
94	Linking words for time	<i>when, before, after, until, while</i>	248
95	Linking words for stories and instructions	<i>First, then, next ...</i>	250
	Review		252
	Test		254

17	Passive forms		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	255
	96	The passive (1)	<i>it is discovered, it was discovered</i>	256
	97	The passive (2)	<i>it has been washed, it can be washed</i>	258
	98	<i>to have something done</i>	<i>I'm going to have my hair cut.</i>	260
		Review		262
		Test		264
18	Words that go together		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	265
	99	Words that go together	<i>ride a bike, heavy rain, good at</i>	266
	100	Verb + preposition (1)	<i>belong to, complain about, apply for</i>	268
	101	Verb + preposition (2)	<i>look at, look for, look after, look like</i>	270
	102	Phrasal verbs	<i>Take off your shoes./Take your shoes off.</i>	272
	103	Confusing verbs	<i>bring, come, take, go</i>	274
	104	<i>make or do, have or take?</i>	<i>make breakfast, do the cooking</i>	276
		Review		278
		Test		280
19	Forming words		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	281
	105	Forming nouns	<i>teach – teacher, China – Chinese, move – movement</i>	282
	106	Forming adjectives	<i>centre – central, care – careful</i>	284
	107	Forming compound nouns and adjectives	<i>clothes shop, low-price</i>	286
		Review		288
		Test		290
20	Spoken English		DIAGNOSTIC TEST	291
	108	Question tags	<i>Aren't I? Isn't he?</i>	292
	109	<i>too and so ... , either and neither ...</i>	<i>So do I. Neither does he.</i>	294
	110	Expressing surprise, shock, pleasure, etc.	<i>That's wonderful! How awful!</i>	296
	111	Weak forms	<i>He's at /ət/ the doctor's.</i>	298
	112	English in conversation	<i>Don't know. Really? Yeah.</i>	300
		Review		302
		Test		304
Grammar check				305
APPENDIX 1 Quick checks				305
QUICK CHECK 1 Pronouns				306
QUICK CHECK 2 Verb tenses				306
QUICK CHECK 3 Modal verbs				308
QUICK CHECK 4 Conditionals				309
QUICK CHECK 5 Verbs + <i>-ing</i> form and infinitive				310
QUICK CHECK 6 Linking words				311
QUICK CHECK 7 Verbs + prepositions				312
QUICK CHECK 8 Phrasal verbs				313
APPENDIX 2 Irregular verbs				314
APPENDIX 3 Spelling rules				316
APPENDIX 4 British and American English				317
Index				318
Answer key				331
Pronunciation table				inside back cover

# Past tenses

## Before you start

- 1 Read about James Dean. Look at the **highlighted** grammar examples.

STARS WHO DIED YOUNG:  
**James Dean**

James Dean died in a terrible car accident in 1955. He **was** only twenty-four when he died but he was already a big Hollywood star. Dean **loved** sports cars and he **used to drive** very fast – he **didn't like** slow cars!

On 30 September 1955, Dean left Los Angeles in his Porsche sports car. He stopped at Salinas and then **continued** towards Palm Springs. He **was driving** west on US Highway 466 when another car crashed into him at a junction. He **wasn't wearing** a seat belt and when the crash happened, he **died** immediately.

- 2 Now read the sentences. Choose the correct words in *italics*. The **highlighted** grammar examples will help you.

- 1 My grandfather *was / were* a student in the 1950s.
- 2 He *loves / loved* his years at university. He studied physics.
- 3 But he *didn't like / liked* physics so he changed to chemistry.
- 4 He finished university and then he *lived / living* in London.
- 5 He *was working / worked* in London when he met his wife.
- 6 He *wasn't / didn't* earning much money when he married my grandmother.
- 7 When my father was born, they *moved / were moving* to the country.
- 8 I *used / use* to visit him every summer when I was young.

- Unit 44
- Unit 45
- Unit 46
- Unit 46
- Unit 47
- Unit 47
- Unit 48
- Unit 49

- 3 Check your answers below. Then go to the unit for more information and practice.

1 was 2 loved 3 like 4 lived 5 was working 6 wasn't 7 moved 8 used

## 44 Past simple of *be*

Deborah Kerr and Ingrid Bergman were film stars in the 1950s, but they weren't American. Deborah Kerr was British and Ingrid Bergman was Swedish.



### 1 Form

We make the past tense of the verb *be* with *was* and *were*:

POSITIVE		
I/He/She/It	was	French.
We/You/They	were	

There are no short forms of *was* and *were* in positive sentences.

NEGATIVE		SHORT FORM	
I/He/She/It	was not	(wasn't)	there.
We/You/They	were not	(weren't)	

**NATURAL ENGLISH** We use the short forms *wasn't* and *weren't* when we are speaking to someone and in informal writing.

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
Was I/he/she/it there?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't (was not).
Were we/you/they there?	Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't (were not).
Where were you? How much was it? What was the name of the film?	

Pronunciation > 1.16, 1.17

### 2 Use

We use the past simple tense of *be* to talk about people and situations in the past.

We often use dates and times with *was* and *were*:

Deborah Kerr and Ingrid Bergman were film stars in the 1950s.

Was he in the beginners' class last year?

It wasn't very cold in December.

Compare *was/were* with *is/are*:

The weather was hot yesterday but it's cooler today.

1920s films were in black and white but now most films are in colour.

Present simple of *be* > Unit 35 To talk about actions in the past > Unit 47

## Practice

### 1 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in *italics> in the text.*

#### Leslie Howard

Leslie Howard (0) *is/was* a famous film star in the 1930s in Hollywood. But he (1) *wasn't / didn't* American – he (2) *were / was* British. In those days there (3) *not be / weren't* a lot of British actors in Hollywood, most of the film stars (4) *was / were* American. Leslie Howard (5) *be / was* a very good actor and his films (6) *was / were* very successful, but he (7) *wasn't / weren't* happy in Hollywood and he went back to England. His most famous film (8) *did / was* 'Gone With The Wind' in 1939.



### 2 Write questions and short answers. 3.04 Listen and check.

0 Thomas Edison / a famous inventor ? (✓)

*Was Thomas Edison a famous inventor? Yes, he was.*

1 Christopher Columbus / Spanish ? (✗)

2 Grace Kelly / a famous scientist ? (✗)

3 Gustave Eiffel / French engineer ? (✓)

4 Michelangelo and Raphael / film directors ? (✗)

5 the Wright brothers / American ? (✓)

6 John F Kennedy and Winston Churchill / actors (✗)

### 3 GRAMMAR IN USE Complete the conversations with *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't* and the word(s) in brackets (). 3.05 Listen and check.

1 A Where (0) *were you* last night? (you)

B (1) ..... at that new Chinese restaurant in Dover Street. (I)

A (2) ..... good? (it)

B No, (3) ..... terrible. (the food)

2 A (4) ..... a doctor? (your grandfather)

B No, (5) ..... He was a dentist. (he)

A (6) ..... successful? (he)

B Yes, (7) ..... very rich. (he)

3 A (8) ..... at home yesterday morning? (you)

B No, (9) ..... at home – we were at the supermarket. (we)

A (10) ..... with you? (the children)

B No, (11) ..... with our neighbours. (they)

# 45 Past simple (1)

Daniel Craig made his first James Bond film in 2006.



## 1 Form

We add *-ed* to most verbs to make the past simple:

*watch* → *watched*, *finish* → *finished*

Study these spellings:

*die* → *died*, *live* → *lived*, *like* → *liked*

*stop* → *stopped*, *plan* → *planned*, *travel* → *travelled*

*carry* → *carried*, *study* → *studied*

Spelling rules for regular verbs ► page 316



The pronunciation of the *-ed* ending depends on the sound that comes before it.



Pronunciation ► 1.18

Some verbs are irregular. They do not form the past simple with *-ed*:

*buy* → *bought*, *do* → *did*, *have (got)* → *had (got)*,

*go* → *went*, *hit* → *hit*, *leave* → *left*,

*make* → *made*, *put* → *put*, *say* → *said*, *take* → *took*,

*see* → *saw*, *tell* → *told*, *win* → *won*

Irregular verbs ► page 314

## 2 Use

We use the past simple to talk about

- a single finished action in the past:

*I went to the dentist yesterday.*

*I passed my exam last week.*

- a repeated action in the past:

*I called your mobile five times yesterday.*

We often use time expressions (e.g. *yesterday*, *in 2002*, *last year*) to say when something happened:

<i>Daniel Craig made his first Bond film</i>	<i>in 2006.</i>
<i>I started work</i>	<i>last month.</i>
<i>It rained all day</i>	<i>yesterday.</i>
<i>My English course started</i>	<i>two months ago.</i> (two months before now)

We can also use *when* + past simple:

*My father played football when he was young.*

*When she left college, Isabel had no money.*

<i>I/You</i>	<i>finished yesterday.</i>
<i>He/She/It</i>	
<i>We/You/They</i>	

**Practice** Use the spelling rules to help you complete these exercises. ► page 316

- 1 In each group, one past form is made in a different way from the others. Find the ones that are different.

0 talked asked **made** passed

3 died smiled phoned cried

1 walked played went visited

4 watched told took had

2 stopped robbed planned listened

5 carried worried studied enjoyed

- 2 Write the past form of the verbs in the box below.

+ <i>-ed</i>	repeat the consonant and add <i>-ed</i>	+ <i>-d</i>	( <i>-y</i> ) + <i>-ied</i>	irregular verbs
<i>happened</i>	<i>robbed</i>	<i>phoned</i>	<i>hurried</i>	<i>told</i>

happen hurry  
phone rob tell  
carry enjoy go  
live make plan  
smile stop  
study watch

- 3 **GRAMMAR IN USE** Choose past forms from Exercise 2 to complete the text.

▶ 3.06 Listen and check.

### DANIEL CRAIG – the new James Bond

Daniel Craig was born in Chester, England in 1968. When he was young, he

(0) lived in the Wirral, near Liverpool. At school he (1) ..... sport

and he was in several teams. When he was a child, he (2) ..... *Star Trek* on

television and he says it is his ambition to appear in a *Star Trek* film. He (3) .....

to London when he was sixteen and joined the National Youth Theatre. He then

(4) ..... acting at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. He

(5) ..... his first film for the BBC in 1996 – *Our Friends in the*

*North*. In 2006 he got the part of James Bond. Many people were

surprised when this (6) ..... because Craig has blond hair

and all the other actors who have played Bond have dark hair.



- 4 Complete these sentences. Put the verbs in brackets ( ) in the past tense.

Then put the underlined words in the correct position. ▶ 3.07 Listen and check.

0 Jane (start) a new job month. last *Jane started a new job last month.* .....

1 I (play) football all the time I was young. when .....

2 Europeans (see) potatoes for the first time about five hundred years. ago .....

3 Somebody (rob) our local bank Wednesday. on .....

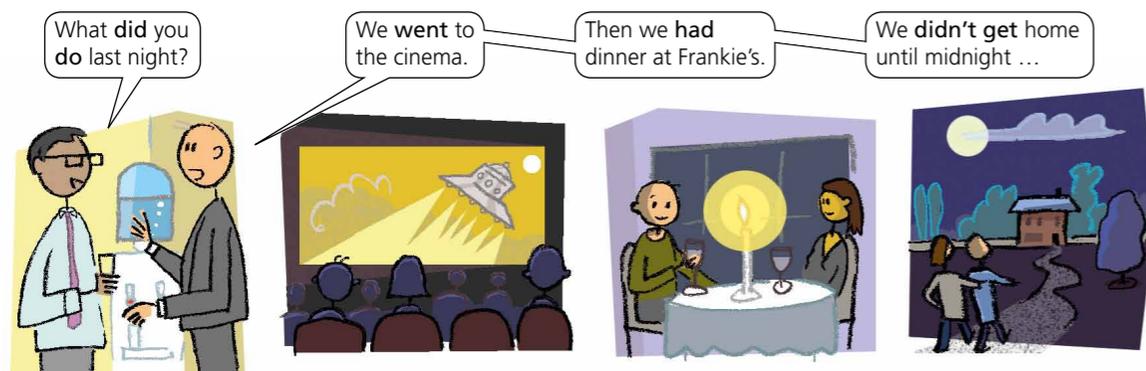
4 My father (have) an American motorbike he was young. when .....

5 April I (win) a bicycle in a magazine competition. in .....

6 Six months my brother (stop) smoking. ago .....

Go online for more practice

# 46 Past simple (2)



## 1 Form

NEGATIVE	Yes/No QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
I/He/She/It/We/You/They <b>did not (didn't) arrive.</b>	<b>Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they arrive?</b>	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they <b>did.</b> No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they <b>didn't.</b>

WH- QUESTIONS				
What	<b>did</b>	you	<b>do</b>	on Saturday?
Where	<b>did</b>	you	<b>go</b>	for dinner?
How much	<b>did</b>	the meal	<b>cost?</b>	

- ✗ *What you did on Saturday?*
- ✓ *What **did** you **do** on Saturday?*

## 2 Use

We use the past simple

- when one thing happens after another in the past:  
*We **arrived** at the airport at eleven o'clock and **took** a taxi to the hotel. Then we **went** to the café and **had** a drink, but we **didn't eat** anything.*
- to talk about a situation that finished in the past:  
*I **lived** with my grandparents last summer.*  
***Did** men **have** long hair in the 1960s?*  
*MP3 players **didn't exist** when I was a child.*

Linking words for describing events in the past ► Unit 95.1

## 3 Words we use with the past simple

- We use *then* to say that one action happened after another one:  
*'I finished school in 2006. **Then** I went to university.'*  
*'And what did you do **then**?' (after university)*
- We use *from ... to* to say when a past situation started and finished:  
*James Dean lived **from** 1931 **to** 1955.*  
*I waited for you **from** eight o'clock **to** half past nine!*
- We use *for + ten minutes, two hours, a week, etc.* to say how long a past situation lasted:  
*Daniela stayed with her cousins **for two weeks** last summer.*

More about:  
*from* ► Unit 21.3 *for* ► Unit 22.2

## Practice

### 1 Use the words below to write questions and short answers.

- 0 die / President Kennedy / 1963 ? (✓) *Did President Kennedy die in 1963? Yes, he did.*
- 1 fly / Neil Armstrong / to Mars ? (X)
- 2 win / Tony Curtis / an Oscar ? (X)
- 3 invent / Alexander Graham Bell / the telephone ? (✓)
- 4 paint / Michelangelo / the *Mona Lisa* ? (X)
- 5 write / Ian Fleming / the James Bond books ? (✓)
- 6 exist / computers / in the 1990s ? (✓)

### 2 GRAMMAR IN USE There are five more mistakes in the conversation. Find and correct them.

#### 3.08 Listen and check.

- TOM Did you ~~went~~<sup>go</sup> to the cinema yesterday? TOM What do you mean?
- SILVIA Yes, we do. SILVIA Well. There was a queue when we got to the cinema, so we don't wait.
- TOM What did you saw? TOM So, what did you done?
- SILVIA We didn't saw anything. SILVIA We went to Video City and rented a DVD.

### 3 GRAMMAR IN USE Look at the pictures. Then describe what Janice did yesterday evening.

Use the words and phrases in the box with the verbs in the past simple.

#### 3.09 Listen and check.

brush her teeth go home on the bus go to bed at have a shower  
make a snack send some emails watch television from and then then



*Janice went home on the bus at six o'clock. She*

.....

.....

.....

# 47 Past continuous



## 1 Form

### POSITIVE

I/He/She/It *was working*.

We/You/They *were working*.

### NEGATIVE

I/He/She/It *was not (wasn't) working*.

We/You/They *were not (weren't) working*.

### QUESTIONS

Was I/he/she/it *working*?

Yes, I/he/she/it *was*.

No, we/you/they *weren't*.

Were we/you/they *working*?

Yes, we/you/they *were*.

No, we/you/they *weren't*.

We form the **past continuous** with *was/were* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

Spelling rules for *-ing* forms ► page 316

## 2 Use

We use the past continuous

- to describe an action at or around a time in the past:

At seven o'clock Marek **was making** the dinner and Isabella **was putting** the children to bed. I **was watching** TV at nine o'clock.



The action started before nine o'clock and can continue after it.

- for temporary situations in the past:

Sally **was living** in Paris when she had her first baby.



- to describe a scene in the past, especially when you are telling a story:

When we arrived at the beach, the sun **was shining**.

They **were cleaning** the swimming pool when we got to the hotel.

- to describe something you did until an event interrupted you and stopped you:

I **was watching** TV when the phone rang.



James Dean **was driving** a Porsche when he **died**.

Gerald **was playing** football when he **hurt** his arm.

! We don't usually use verbs, such as *like, see, hear, think, agree* in the past continuous.

Verbs that don't use the continuous form ► Unit 41.2

**Practice** Use the spelling rules to help you complete these exercises. ► page 316

- GRAMMAR IN USE** Complete the text. Use past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets () and short forms. ► 3.10 Listen and check.

A few years ago we (0) *.....were living.....* (live) in France at the time of the Cannes film festival. My wife (00) *.....wasn't working....* (not work) that weekend so we decided to drive to Cannes to see some of the new films. The sun (1) *.....* (shine) when we arrived and the town looked beautiful. It was very busy – lots of people (2) *.....* (walk) in the streets. But it wasn't very hot that day so people (3) *.....* (not sunbathe) on the beach. We got to our hotel and went to the restaurant. We had a big surprise – Juliette Binoche (4) *.....* (sit) at the back of the restaurant! But she (5) *.....* (not have) lunch, she (6) *.....* (talk) to some other famous film stars. It was so exciting!

- Complete the questions and short answers below. Use information from Exercise 1. ► 3.11 Listen and check.

- 0 *.....Was.....* the sun *.....shining.....* when they arrived? – Yes, it was.
- 1 *.....* lots of people *.....* in the streets? – Yes, they were.
- 2 *.....* people *.....* on the beach? – No, they weren't.
- 3 Who *.....* at the back of the restaurant? – Juliette Binoche
- 4 *.....* she *.....* lunch? – No, she wasn't.

- GRAMMAR IN USE** Last night there was a robbery at the Denmore Hotel. The police want to know what everybody was doing at five past eight. Look at the photos from the hotel cameras. Read all the questions before you answer them.



Mr Denby

Steve Burton

Mr and Mrs Grant



Maria

Alfredo and Alex

Marco

- 0 Was Mr Denby carrying some suitcases? *.....No, he wasn't. He was swimming in the pool.....*
- 1 Was Steve Burton eating in the restaurant? *.....*
- 2 Were Mr and Mrs Grant paying the bill? *.....*
- 3 Was Maria swimming in the pool? *.....*
- 4 Were Alfredo and Alex using the Internet? *.....*
- 5 Was Marco cooking in the kitchen? *.....*

Go online for more practice



49 *used to*

Hollywood actor Russell Crowe *used to* work in a restaurant in Sydney.



## 1 Form

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
I/He/She/It/We/You/They	<i>used to work</i>	<i>did not (didn't) use to work</i>	<i>in a shop.</i>

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
<i>Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they use to work here?</i>	Yes, (he) <i>did</i> .	No, (we) <i>didn't</i> .

! There is no present form of *used to*:

- ✗ *I use to go to work by bus.*
- ✓ *I usually go to work by bus.*

## 2 Use

We use *used to*

- for actions that happened regularly in the past but do not happen now:  
*People used to write a lot of letters.* (but now they send emails)
- to say how often we did things in the past (with *always, once a week, every year, etc.*):  
*I always used to swim before breakfast.*  
*We used to go to the beach every summer.*
- for past situations that are different now:  
*Russell Crowe used to be a waiter.* (but now he is an actor)  
*My parents didn't use to live in the city.* (but now they live in the city)  
*When I was a child I used to have a pet rabbit.*  
*Where did you use to go on holiday when you were young?*

We pronounce the *s* in *used to* as /s/ not /z/. We do not pronounce the final *d*: /ju:stə/.

🔊 Pronunciation ▶ 1.19

3 Past simple or *used to*?

! We use the past simple, *NOT used to*

- for single actions in the past:  
✗ *I used to have a driving lesson last week.*  
✓ *I had a driving lesson last week.* (a single action = past simple)
- for repeated actions in the past with a number:  
✗ *I used to have a driving lesson twice last week.*  
✓ *I had a driving lesson twice last week.* (a repeated action = past simple)
- to talk about a period of time with *for*:  
✗ *He used to be in the army for two years.*  
✓ *He was in the army for two years.*

## Practice

## 1 Read the information. Then complete the answers below.

- 0 How are films different?  
*Films used to be in black and white but now they are in colour.*

	IN THE PAST	NOW
0 films	<i>in black and white</i>	<i>in colour</i>
1 cameras	<i>big and heavy</i>	<i>small and light</i>
2 phones	<i>attached to wires</i>	<i>mobile</i>
3 transport	<i>ride horses</i>	<i>drive cars</i>
4 work	<i>work on farms</i>	<i>work in factories and offices</i>
5 children	<i>finish school at 12</i>	<i>finish school at 16</i>
6 location	<i>live in the country</i>	<i>live in towns</i>
7 entertainment	<i>go to the cinema</i>	<i>watch TV and DVDs</i>

- 1 What about cameras? Cameras .....
- 2 What about phones? Phones .....
- 3 How is transport different? People .....
- 4 Do people work in the same places as in the past?  
No, most people .....
- 5 What about schools? Children .....
- 6 Do people live in the same places as in the past?  
No, most people .....
- 7 What about entertainment? People .....

## 2 Find the mistakes in the sentences and correct them. ▶ 3.14 Now listen and check.

- 0 ~~Were~~ <sup>Did</sup> people use to smoke inside cinemas in the 1950s?
- 1 Films didn't used to have sound but now they do.
- 2 Did use to be cameras very expensive?
- 3 Harrison Ford used to being a carpenter before he became a film star.
- 4 Glenda Jackson use to be a film actress but now she is a politician.
- 5 Did Bruce Willis used to have a lot of hair?
- 6 It wasn't use to be expensive to go to the cinema but now it is.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE Choose the correct words in *italics> in the text. ▶ 3.15 Listen and check.*

## The politician who used to be a film star

Arnold Schwarzenegger's life is very different today. He (0) *use / used* to be an actor but now he is a politician. These days he lives in California but he (1) *didn't live / didn't use to live* there, he used to (2) *live / living* in Austria. He (3) *had / use to have* an Austrian passport for many years but he (4) *got / used to get* an



American passport in 1983 when he (5) *became / used to become* a US citizen.

When he was young he (6) *wasn't use to be / didn't use to be* interested in politics – his main interest was exercise and he (7) *used to spend / used spend* hours in the gym every day, building his muscles. He was very successful and he (8) *won / used to win* the Mr Universe competition five times. ■

# Review MODULE 6

Use the irregular verb list to help you complete these exercises. ► page 314

## 1 UNITS 44, 45 AND 46 Complete the text with past simple forms of the verbs in brackets () and no short forms.

### Alfred Hitchcock

ALFRED HITCHCOCK (0) *was* (be) one of the most famous and successful film directors of the 20th century. He was born in London in 1899 and he (1) ..... (die) in Los Angeles in 1990. Hitchcock (2) ..... (begin) his career at Gainsborough Studios in London in 1920. In those days films (3) ..... (not have) sound and Hitchcock (4) ..... (not be) a director; he (5) ..... (be) a designer. But Hitchcock (6) ..... (do) a good job and they (7) ..... (ask) him to direct a film in 1925.

Hitchcock (8) ..... (make) his first film in Germany. He (9) ..... (use) a lot of interesting ideas from German cinema in this film. After that he (10) ..... (direct) many films in England. But at the end of the 1930s he



(11) ..... (move) to Hollywood to make his first American film.

That film was called *Rebecca* and it (12) ..... (win) the best film Oscar in 1940. After that success he (13) ..... (direct)

many more movies in Hollywood, including *Psycho*, *Rear Window* and *The Birds*, but he (14) ..... (not win) any more Oscars.

Hitchcock (15) ..... (become) fa-

## 2 UNITS 47, 48 AND 49 Choose the correct words in *italics* in the conversation.

### 3.16 Listen and check.

ALAN Hi, Sadie. What's wrong with your arm?

SADIE Oh, I (0) *burnt* / *was burning* it while I (1) *cooked* / *was cooking* yesterday.

ALAN Does it hurt?

SADIE Not really. I (2) *bought* / *was buying* some special cream at the chemist's. That helps.

ALAN Mike usually does the cooking in your house, doesn't he?

SADIE Well, he (3) *used to do* / *was doing* it, but these days he's too busy.

ALAN His new job?

SADIE Yes. He (4) *wasn't* / *didn't* use to work full-time, but now he has to work until seven every evening.

ALAN So do you have to do everything in the house?

SADIE Yes. He (5) *started* / *was starting* the new job about two weeks ago, so now I'm really tired!

ALAN I'm sorry to hear that. But (6) *had you* / *did you have* time to go to the music festival on Sunday?

SADIE Yes, I (7) *go* / *did*. But when we (8) *got* / *were getting* there, it (9) *used to rain* / *was raining*.

ALAN So what did you (10) *do* / *done* ?

SADIE It (11) *was* / *were* OK. They (12) *had* / *used to have* a big tent and all the bands played in there.

## 3 UNIT 49 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first.

Use one, two or three words and short forms.

0 Jake lived in the Far East when he was young.

Jake *used to live* in the Far East.

1 Long flights used to be expensive.

Long flights ..... to be cheap.

2 I had short hair when I was young.

I ..... to have long hair.

3 Was Sweden a republic in the 19th century?

Did Sweden ..... a republic?

4 Most people didn't have cars before 1900.

Before 1900, most people ..... to have cars.

## 4 ALL UNITS There are four more mistakes in the text. Find and correct them.

When I was a child, there were only a few TV channels and the programmes ~~was~~ *were* in black and white. So I use to love going to the cinema. The colour pictures were very exciting. We were used to eat sweets and drink lemonade while we are watching the films. But my parents stopped taking us to the cinema when I was twelve because they used to buy a colour TV.

## 5 ALL UNITS Complete the text with the correct words or phrases, A, B or C below.

### CINEMA

#### – Early history

The first movies were made in the United States, France and Britain in the late 19th century. In the early days films (0) ..... very new and you used to look at strange machines to see them. But in 1905 the first cinema (1) ..... in Pittsburgh, USA. This was possible because Thomas Edison and the Lumière brothers (2) ..... film projectors – that make films appear on screens.

#### – Silent movies

The early films (3) ..... sound. Cinema owners (4) ..... silence while the film (5) ..... so they employed musicians to play the piano during the film. Some large cinemas even (6) ..... bands. To help people understand what was happening, directors (7) ..... words on the screen called 'intertitles'. The most popular films (8) ..... comedies and there were many famous stars.

0 A was B did C  were

1 A opened B was opening C used to open

2 A used to invent B invented C did already invent

3 A didn't have B hadn't C didn't had

4 A not wanted B didn't wanted C didn't want

5 A was playing B did play C were played

6 A were having B had C having

7 A did put B used to put C use to put

8 A were B were being C was

# Test MODULE 6

## Past tenses

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- George Washington ..... the first president of the USA.  
A was B were C be ➤ Unit 44
- ..... your grandparents Polish?  
A Was B Did C Were ➤ Unit 44
- The children ..... at school yesterday.  
A wasn't B weren't C didn't be ➤ Unit 44
- My watch ..... working yesterday; it needs a new battery.  
A stoped B stop C stopped ➤ Unit 45
- I ..... my little sister to the zoo last Saturday.  
A take B took C taked ➤ Unit 45
- My sister started her first job .....  
A has two months B two months ago C ago two months ➤ Unit 45
- The letter isn't here because the post ..... this morning.  
A didn't arrived B didn't arrives C didn't arrive ➤ Unit 46
- ..... to Rebecca's party last night?  
A Did you go B Went you C Did you went ➤ Unit 46
- Those shops are new; they ..... here ten years ago.  
A did not be B weren't C wasn't ➤ Unit 46
- We ..... dinner at eight o'clock last night.  
A were eating B was eating C did eating ➤ Unit 47
- I ..... living there in October.  
A weren't B didn't C wasn't ➤ Unit 47
- When we got there, it was cold but it .....  
A wasn't raining B not rain C rained ➤ Unit 47
- The children were having breakfast when the postman .....  
A did arrive B was arriving C arrived ➤ Unit 48
- Jeremy ..... his car to the garage six times last year.  
A took B taking C was taking ➤ Unit 48
- We ran to the station and ..... the first train we saw.  
A were getting on B got on C was getting on ➤ Unit 48
- I got a text message while I ..... for the bus.  
A was waiting B waited C were waiting ➤ Unit 48
- When I was a child I ..... stay up late.  
A didn't used to B used to not C didn't use to ➤ Unit 49
- ..... go to the same school as my sister?  
A Did you use to B Did you used to C Did use you ➤ Unit 49
- My best friend ..... to a fantastic concert last Saturday.  
A was going B used to go C went ➤ Unit 49
- My aunt ..... in an international bank for fifteen years.  
A use to work B worked C used to work ➤ Unit 49

# Grammar check

This section will help you with your work on the practice exercises; it will help you with revision for exams, too.

APPENDIX 1 Quick checks	
QUICK CHECK 1	Pronouns 306
QUICK CHECK 2	Verb tenses 306
QUICK CHECK 3	Modal verbs 308
QUICK CHECK 4	Conditionals 309
QUICK CHECK 5	Verbs + <i>-ing</i> form and infinitive 310
QUICK CHECK 6	Linking words 311
QUICK CHECK 7	Verbs + prepositions 312
QUICK CHECK 8	Phrasal verbs 313
APPENDIX 2 Irregular verbs	
314	
APPENDIX 3 Spelling rules	
316	
APPENDIX 4 British and American English	
317	

## APPENDIX 1

## QUICK CHECK 1 MODULE 2 Pronouns

	SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
singular	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>myself</i>
	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourself</i>
	<i>he</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>himself</i>
	<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>herself</i>
	<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>		<i>itself</i>
plural	<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>ourselves</i>
	<i>you</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>yourselves</i>
	<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>	<i>themselves</i>
UNIT	11	11	13	13	15

## QUICK CHECK 2 MODULES 5, 6, 7 AND 8 Verb tenses

TENSE	USE	EXAMPLE	UNIT
present simple	facts/permanent situations	<i>Water boils at 100°C.</i>	37.2
	thoughts/feelings	<i>I think New York is exciting.</i>	37.2
	regular activities and habits	<i>David goes to work by bus. We usually start at eight o'clock.</i>	38.2
	with verbs that do not use the continuous	<i>I don't agree with you.</i>	41.2
present continuous	actions happening now	<i>The taxi's waiting outside.</i>	39.1
	temporary situations	<i>My computer isn't working.</i>	39.2
past simple	finished actions in the past	<i>I went to the dentist yesterday.</i>	45.2
	repeated actions in the past	<i>She phoned her parents every day.</i>	45.2
	a series of past actions	<i>We arrived at the airport and then took a taxi to the hotel.</i>	46.2
	past situations	<i>Did men have long hair in the 1960s?</i>	46.2
past continuous	an action at and around a time in the past	<i>I was watching TV at nine o'clock yesterday.</i>	47.2
	temporary situations in the past	<i>She was living in Paris when she had her first baby.</i>	47.2
	a scene in the past	<i>The sun was shining when we arrived.</i>	47.2
	an action you did until something interrupted you	<i>I was watching TV when the phone rang.</i>	47.2

TENSE	USE	EXAMPLE	UNIT
present perfect	actions and experiences in our lives until now	<i>My parents have visited Austria once.</i>	50.2
	with superlative adjectives	<i>This is the worst food I've ever had.</i>	50.3
	a recent action with present results	<i>I've broken my leg so I can't play football.</i>	51.2
	giving news	<i>The president has arrived in London.</i>	51.2
	with <i>just, already, yet</i>	<i>The train has just arrived. He's already got off.</i>	52.1 52.2
	with <i>for, since, etc.</i>	<i>I've known Sami for thirty years.</i>	53.1
	with <i>this morning, this week, etc.</i>	<i>I've worked forty hours this week.</i>	53.2
present perfect continuous	for actions/situations until now	<i>I've been training for six months. We've been waiting since three o'clock.</i>	55.2
	to explain a present situation	<i>I'm hot because I've been running.</i>	55.2
future with <i>going to</i>	future plans	<i>What are you going to do this evening?</i>	57.2
	things we expect to happen	<i>I'm in a traffic jam so I'm going to be late.</i>	57.2
future with <i>will</i>	certain future	<i>My mother will be fifty in May.</i>	58.2
	things we think will happen	<i>You should go to the gym – you'll enjoy it.</i>	58.2
	immediate decisions	<i>I'm tired. I think I'll go to bed.</i>	58.3
future with present continuous	future arrangements	<i>I'm giving a talk at the sales meeting on Wednesday.</i>	59.1
future with present simple	future events on timetables and programmes	<i>The train leaves London at 10.25 and arrives in Bristol at 11.50.</i>	59.2

## QUICK CHECK 3 MODULE 9 Modal verbs

VERB	USE	EXAMPLE	UNIT
<b>can/can't</b>	present ability	<i>I can speak Spanish well.</i>	61.2
	present possibility	<i>You can get cheap tickets on the Internet.</i>	61.2
	arrangement	<i>The doctor can see you tomorrow.</i>	61.2
	not allowed	<i>We can't wear jeans in the office.</i>	61.2
	permission	<i>Can we borrow the car this evening? I'm sorry, you can't. I need it.</i>	63.1
<b>can</b>	request	<i>Can you help me with these bags?</i>	63.2
<b>can't be</b>	almost certain	<i>That can't be Ed in the café – he's at school at the moment.</i>	68.2
<b>could/couldn't</b>	past ability	<i>Mozart could write beautiful music.</i>	62.1
	past possibility	<i>Children could play in the streets years ago.</i>	62.1
	permission	<i>Could I use your bathroom, please?</i>	63.1
	request	<i>Could you open the window, please?</i>	63.2
<b>have to/don't have to</b>	necessary/ not necessary	<i>I have to get up early tomorrow to catch the train.</i>	64.2
	necessary in the present	<i>You don't have to get a licence to ride a bicycle.</i>	64.3
<b>had to/didn't have to</b>	necessary/ not necessary	<i>They had to get visas when they went to South America.</i>	66.1
	necessary/ not necessary in the past	<i>We didn't have to show our passports.</i>	66.1
<b>may/may not</b>	permission	<i>You may start writing now.</i>	63.1
	not allowed	<i>Students may not take coats or bags with them into the exam.</i>	63.1
	not certain	<i>Mr Clement may be with a client. The order may not arrive next week.</i>	68.1
<b>might/might not</b>	not certain	<i>I might work in my uncle's shop during the holidays. The parcel might not arrive tomorrow.</i>	68.1
<b>must/must not</b>	instructions, signs and notices	<i>Passengers must wear seat belts. Visitors must not smoke in reception.</i>	65.1 65.2
	(really) must	recommending something	<i>You really must try this salad – it's delicious!</i>
<b>must be</b>	almost certain	<i>They must be out – there are no lights on in the house.</i>	68.2
<b>need to/don't need to</b>	necessary/ not necessary	<i>I need to earn some more money. We don't need to take our jackets – it's warm outside.</i>	64.2 64.3

VERB	USE	EXAMPLE	UNIT
<b>ought to/ought not to</b>	advice	<i>You ought to find out how much it costs. You ought not to sit in the sun all day.</i>	67.1
<b>should/should not</b>	advice	<i>You should see the doctor. You shouldn't eat a lot of sugar.</i>	67.1
<b>will/won't be able to</b>	future ability	<i>I won't be able to drive for weeks.</i>	62.2
	future possibility	<i>We'll be able to swim every day at the hotel.</i>	62.2
<b>will/won't have to</b>	necessary/ not necessary in the future	<i>I'll have to wait until tomorrow. We won't have to pay at the cinema tonight.</i>	66.2

## QUICK CHECK 4 MODULE 10 Conditionals

CONDITIONAL	USE	EXAMPLE	UNIT
<b>present conditions</b>	real situations that can happen at any time	<i>If you water the plants, they grow.</i>	69.2
	giving instructions or rules for a situation	<i>If it doesn't work, bring it back to the shop.</i>	69.2
<b>first conditional (future conditions)</b>	possible future situations	<i>If the tickets are expensive, we won't buy them.</i>	70.2
	certain future situations	<i>When I arrive at the airport, I'll phone you.</i>	70.2
	offers and warnings	<i>If you arrive late, we'll go without you.</i>	70.3
<b>second conditional (unlikely/unreal conditions)</b>	unlikely future conditions	<i>If we had a lot of money, we'd buy a big house.</i>	71.2
	unreal present conditions	<i>If David was here, he'd enjoy this film.</i>	71.2
	advice	<i>If I were you, I'd get there early.</i>	71.3

**QUICK CHECK 5** MODULE 13 **Verbs + -ing form and infinitive**

	VERBS	EXAMPLE	UNIT
verb + -ing form	like dislike enjoy (not) mind love hate prefer suggest consider imagine recommend begin delay start stop finish avoid miss	After you finish eating, you can wash the dishes.	83.1
verb + preposition + -ing form	give up (= stop a habit or activity) talk about (= discuss) think of (= consider)	I'm thinking of training as a nurse.	83.2
go + -ing form	go swimming/skating/dancing, etc.	Let's go shopping on Saturday.	83.3
verb + infinitive without to	should can can't must let's	You should send her an email.	84.1
verb + infinitive with to	can/can't afford agree arrange ask choose decide deserve expect learn offer plan promise refuse seem want	I want to buy some new jeans.	84.2
	would like/love/hate/prefer, etc.	I'd love to come to your party.	84.3
verb (+ object) + infinitive with to	ask expect help need want	He asked me to call again later. He asked to see the manager.	85.1
verb + object + infinitive with to	advise allow cause force invite teach tell order warn	They told us to leave.	85.1
verb + object + infinitive without to	make let	The cold weather made the lake freeze.	85.2

**QUICK CHECK 6** MODULE 16 **Linking words**

TYPE OF LINKING	LINKING WORDS	EXAMPLES	UNIT
joins two sentences	and but or	I've washed up and I've put the dishes away. I've washed up but I haven't put the dishes away. I can wash up or I can put the dishes away.	92.1
makes and/or stronger	but ... and either ... or	Hilary speaks both French and Japanese. We can either watch TV or listen to music.	92.2
explains why something happens	because because of	The match is delayed because it's raining. The match is delayed because of the rain.	93.1
gives a result	so	It's raining, so the match is delayed.	93.2
explains why you do something	so that to + infinitive	I studied languages so that I could become a translator. I studied languages to become a translator.	93.3
gives a time	when after before while until as soon as	I'll call you when we get back. I went to bed after I locked the back door. I locked the back door before I went to bed. He saw the accident while he was waiting for the bus. I waited with the children until she got home. I'll call you as soon as the plane lands.	94.1
gives the order of events in a story	first then after that in the end	First the bus was late. Then there was a lot of traffic. After that, there was a long queue at the ticket office. In the end, we got on a train, but we were very late.	94.1
gives instructions	first next then finally	First, enter the number of your car. Next, put the coins in the machine. Then press the green button. Finally, take your ticket and put it inside your car.	95.2

## QUICK CHECK 7 MODULE 18 Verbs + prepositions

COMMON VERBS + PREPOSITIONS		UNIT 100.2
verb + to	<i>belong to explain to listen to speak to talk to write to</i>	<i>That house belongs to my uncle.</i>
verb + about	<i>complain about read about speak about talk about think about</i>	<i>British people often complain about the weather.</i>
verb + for	<i>apply for ask for look for pay for wait for work for</i>	<i>We've been waiting for half an hour!</i>
verb + in	<i>arrive in believe in get in live in succeed in stay in</i>	<i>Do you believe in luck?</i>
verb + of	<i>approve of think of</i>	<i>What do you think of her new friend?</i>
verb + on	<i>decide on depend on</i>	<i>I decided on studying chemistry.</i>
verb + at	<i>arrive at laugh at look at stay at</i>	<i>We're staying at a small hotel.</i>
verb + with	<i>agree with stay with</i>	<i>Maria is right. I agree with her.</i>

VERBS + DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS		UNIT 101.1 AND UNIT 101.2
<b>arrive</b>	<i>arrive in (a town or country)</i>	<i>When did you arrive in England?</i>
	<i>arrive at (any other place)</i>	<i>The train arrived at Victoria Station at six o'clock.</i>
<b>pay</b>	<i>pay (a person or a bill)</i>	<i>My mother paid the bill.</i>
	<i>(no preposition)</i>	<i>She paid the waiter at the end of the meal.</i>
	<i>pay for (a thing)</i>	<i>I haven't paid for the tickets yet.</i>
<b>stay</b>	<i>stay in/at (a place)</i>	<i>She stayed at the Hilton Hotel last month.</i>
	<i>stay with (a person)</i>	<i>I'm staying with my cousins for the holidays.</i>
<b>look</b>	<i>look at somebody/something</i>	<i>Look at the clock. We're late!</i>
	<i>look for somebody/something</i>	<i>Excuse me, I'm looking for Dr Watson's office. Do you know where it is?</i>
	<i>look after somebody/something</i>	<i>A nanny looks after the children while Emily is at work.</i>
	<i>look like somebody/something</i>	<i>Michael looks like his grandfather. They are both tall and thin.</i>

VERB + OBJECT + PREPOSITION		UNIT 101.3
ask somebody for something		<i>Did you ask the doctor for some advice?</i>
thank somebody for something		<i>The manager thanked the staff for their hard work.</i>
invite somebody to something		<i>I invited Carla to my party.</i>
tell somebody about something		<i>Have you told your parents about your new job yet?</i>

## QUICK CHECK 8 MODULE 18 Phrasal verbs

COMMON PHRASAL VERBS WITH AN OBJECT		UNIT 102.2
<b>bring</b>	<i>bring something back</i>	<i>Did you bring those books back?</i>
<b>fill</b>	<i>fill something in (= complete a form)</i>	<i>Please fill in this application form.</i>
<b>find</b>	<i>find something out (= get information)</i>	<i>Did you find out her phone number?</i>
<b>give</b>	<i>give something back</i>	<i>We gave the books back at the end of the lesson.</i>
	<i>give something up (= stop a habit, activity or job)</i>	<i>He broke his leg and had to give up running.</i>
<b>let</b>	<i>let somebody in</i>	<i>There's somebody at the door. Please let them in.</i>
<b>look</b>	<i>look something up (= find information in a book or computer, etc.)</i>	<i>I don't know the address but I can look it up on the Internet.</i>
<b>pick</b>	<i>pick something up</i>	<i>Don't leave your towel on the floor. Pick it up!</i>
	<i>pick somebody up (= collect somebody and take them somewhere)</i>	<i>I'll pick you up at six o'clock.</i>
<b>put</b>	<i>put something back</i>	<i>Have you put the book back on the shelf?</i>
	<i>put something down</i>	<i>She put the letter down on the table.</i>
	<i>put something on</i>	<i>It's cold outside. You should put on your warm coat.</i>
<b>switch</b>	<i>switch something on/off</i>	<i>Did you switch the heating on?</i>
<b>take</b>	<i>take something away</i>	<i>I've finished this soup. You can take it away.</i>
	<i>take something off</i>	<i>Take your shoes off at the door.</i>
<b>turn</b>	<i>turn something down</i>	<i>Can you turn your music down?</i>
	<i>turn something on/off</i>	<i>Don't forget to turn off the TV.</i>

COMMON PHRASAL VERBS WITHOUT AN OBJECT		UNIT 102.3
<b>move towards or away from something/somewhere</b>	<i>come back come in get out go away go back go in go out</i>	<i>He turned round and went out.</i>
<b>move your body</b>	<i>lie down look round sit down stand up turn around</i>	<i>I'm tired. I think I'll lie down for a few minutes.</i>
<b>others</b>	<i>get up grow up hurry up look out (= be careful) wake up</i>	<i>Hurry up! We're late. Look out! A car's coming. I usually wake up early.</i>

## APPENDIX 2

## Common irregular verbs (1) A–Z list

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been	keep	kept	kept
beat	beat	beaten	know	knew	known
become	became	become	learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
begin	began	begun	leave	left	left
break	broke	broken	lend	lent	lent
bring	brought	brought	let	let	let
build	built	built	lose	lose	lost
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	make	made	made
buy	bought	bought	mean	meant	meant
catch	caught	caught	meet	met	met
choose	chose	chosen	pay	paid	paid
come	came	come	put	put	put
cost	cost	cost	read	read	read
cut	cut	cut	ride	rode	ridden
dig	dug	dug	ring	rang	rung
dive	dived	dived	rise	rose	risen
do	did	done	run	ran	run
draw	drew	drawn	say	said	said
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	see	saw	seen
drink	drank	drunk	sell	sold	sold
drive	drove	driven	send	sent	sent
eat	ate	eaten	shine	shone	shone
fall	fell	fallen	show	showed	shown
feel	felt	felt	sing	sang	sung
fight	fought	fought	sit	sat	sat
find	found	found	sleep	slept	slept
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spend	spent	spent
freeze	froze	frozen	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
have	had	had	tell	told	told
hear	heard	heard	think	thought	thought
hide	hid	hidden	throw	threw	thrown
hit	hit	hit	understand	understood	understood
hold	held	held	wear	wore	worn
hurt	hurt	hurt	win	won	won
			write	wrote	written

## Common irregular verbs (2) list of forms

## 1 Past tense form = past participle

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
buy	bought	bought
say	said	said
send	sent	sent
sleep	slept	slept
tell	told	told
win	won	won

## 2 Infinitive + (e)n

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
beat	beat	beaten
draw	drew	drawn
eat	ate	eaten
know	knew	known
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken

## 3 Past tense form + (e)n

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
forget	forgot	forgotten
hide	hid	hidden
speak	spoke	spoken

## 4 No change

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
cost	cost	cost
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
put	put	put
read	read	read*

\* For *read*, the spelling doesn't change, but the pronunciation does: /ri:d/ /red/ /red/

## 5 Vowel change

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
ring	rang	rung
swim	swam	swum

## 6 Two participle forms

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled

## APPENDIX 3

### Spelling rules

#### 1 Spelling of nouns/verbs + s

(plural nouns and present simple verbs after he/she/it)

most nouns and verbs	add -s	cat → cats house → houses eat → eats sleep → sleeps
nouns and verbs that end in -ch, -s, -sh, -x, -o	add -es	church → churches bus → buses dish → dishes box → boxes potato → potatoes teach → teaches miss → misses wash → washes go → goes
nouns and verbs that end in consonant + -y	take away -y and add -ies	city → cities family → families carry → carries fly → flies
nouns and verbs that end in vowel + -y	add -s	holiday → holidays key → keys enjoy → enjoys play → plays
nouns that end in -f or -fe	take away -f(e) and add -ves	wife → wives loaf → loaves (BUT roof → roofs)

#### 2 Spelling of -ing forms of verbs

most verbs	add -ing to the infinitive form	eat → eating go → going sleep → sleeping
verbs that end in -e	take away -e and add -ing	take → taking use → using
verbs that end in -ie	take away -ie and add -ying	die → dying lie → lying
verbs of one syllable that end in a short vowel + consonant	double the consonant and add -ing	sit → sitting swim → swimming
verbs with more than one syllable that end in a <u>stressed</u> short vowel and consonant, e.g. <i>begin</i> .	double the consonant and add -ing (We don't double the consonant if the final syllable is not stressed: <i>visit</i> → <i>visiting</i> )	begin → beginning forget → forgetting

#### 3 Spelling of regular verbs

(past simple endings and past participles)

verbs that end in -e	add -d	die → died like → liked live → lived
verbs that end in a stressed vowel and one consonant (except y, w or x)	double the consonant and add -ed (We don't double the consonant if the final syllable is not stressed)	plan → planned rob → robbed stop → stopped (visit → visited open → opened)
verbs that end in a consonant + -y	remove -y and add -ied	carry → carried study → studied
verbs that end in a vowel + -y	add -ed	enjoy → enjoyed play → played

#### 4 Spelling of comparative adjectives

most short adjectives	add -er	rich → richer tall → taller
most short adjectives that end in e	add -r	late → later nice → nicer
short adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant (except w)	double the consonant and add -er	big → bigger hot → hotter (slow → slower low → lower)
short adjectives that end in consonant + -y	change y to i and add -er	dry → drier funny → funnier

#### 5 Spelling of superlative adjectives

most short adjectives	add -est	rich → richest tall → tallest
short adjectives that end in -e	add -st	late → latest nice → nicest
short adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant (except w)	double the consonant and add -est	big → biggest hot → hottest (slow → slowest low → lowest)
short adjectives that end in consonant + y	change y to i and add -est	dry → driest lucky → luckiest

## APPENDIX 4

### British and American English

*at/on the weekend* ► Unit 21.1

BrE: **at** the weekend

*What are you doing **at** the weekend?*

AmE: **on** the weekend

*We're visiting our cousins in Ohio **on** the weekend.*

*to/through* ► Unit 21.3

BrE: **from** (day/date) **to** (day/date)

*The shop will be closed **from Wednesday to Friday**.*

AmE: (day/date) **through** (day/date)

*The shop will be closed **Wednesday through Friday**.*

*have/have got* ► Unit 42

We can use *have got* in American English but *have* is more common.

BrE: **Has** your house **got** a garden?

AmE: **Does** your house **have** a garden?

*have/take a shower* ► Unit 43.3

BrE: **have** a shower/bath/holiday

*Jack can't come to the phone; he's **having** a shower.*

AmE: **take** a shower/bath/holiday

*Jack can't come to the phone; he's **taking** a shower.*

*just/already/yet* ► Unit 52

In British English we usually use the present perfect with *just*, *already* and *yet*.

We don't use the past simple.

*We've **just finished** eating.*

*Graham's train **has already arrived**.*

***Have you seen** that film **yet**?*

~~*We just finished eating.*~~

~~*Graham's train already arrived.*~~

~~*Did you see that film yet?*~~

In American English we can use the present perfect OR the past simple.

*We've **just finished** eating.*

*Graham's train **has already arrived**.*

***Have you seen** that film **yet**?*

*We **just finished** eating.*

*Graham's train **already arrived**.*

***Did you see** that film **yet**?*

# Answer key

## Module 6

### UNIT 44

- 1 1 wasn't 2 was 3 weren't 4 were  
5 was 6 were 7 wasn't 8 was
- 2 1 Was Christopher Columbus Spanish?  
No, he wasn't.  
2 Was Grace Kelly a famous scientist?  
No, she wasn't.  
3 Was Gustave Eiffel a French engineer?  
Yes, he was.  
4 Were Michelangelo and Raphael film directors?  
No, they weren't.  
5 Were the Wright brothers American?  
Yes, they were.  
6 Were John F Kennedy and Winston Churchill actors? No, they weren't.
- 3 1 I was 2 Was it 3 the food was  
4 Was your grandfather 5 he wasn't 6 Was he  
7 he was 8 Were you 9 we weren't  
10 Were the children 11 they were

### UNIT 45

- 1 1 went 2 listened 3 cried 4 watched 5 enjoyed

2

verb + -ed	repeat the consonant and add -ed	verb + -d	take away y and add -ied	irregular verbs
<i>happened</i>	<i>robbed</i>	<i>phoned</i>	<i>hurried</i>	<i>told</i>
<i>enjoyed</i>	<i>planned</i>	<i>smiled</i>	<i>carried</i>	<i>went</i>
<i>watched</i>	<i>stopped</i>	<i>lived</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>made</i>

- 3 1 enjoyed 2 watched 3 went  
4 studied 5 made 6 happened
- 4 1 I played football all the time when I was young.  
2 Europeans saw potatoes for the first time about five hundred years ago.  
3 Somebody robbed our local bank on Wednesday.  
4 My father had an American motorbike when he was young.  
5 In April I won a bicycle in a magazine competition.  
6 Six months ago my brother stopped smoking.

### UNIT 46

- 1 1 Did Neil Armstrong fly to Mars? No, he didn't.  
2 Did Tony Curtis win an Oscar? No, he didn't.  
3 Did Alexander Graham Bell invent the telephone? Yes, he did.  
4 Did Michelangelo paint the *Mona Lisa*? No, he didn't.  
5 Did Ian Fleming write the James Bond books? Yes, he did.  
6 Did computers exist in the 1990s? Yes, they did.
- 2 TOM Did you ~~went~~ to the cinema yesterday?  
SILVIA Yes, we ~~do~~ did.  
TOM What did you ~~saw~~ see?  
SILVIA We didn't ~~saw~~ see anything.  
TOM What do you mean?  
SILVIA Well, there was a queue when we got to the cinema, so we ~~don't~~ didn't wait.  
TOM So, what did you ~~done~~ do?  
SILVIA We went to Video City and rented a DVD.

### 3 Model answers

*She had a shower. Then she made a snack.  
She watched television from 7.30 to ten o'clock.  
She sent some emails. She brushed her teeth and then she went to bed at eleven o'clock.*

### UNIT 47

- 1 1 was shining 2 were walking 3 weren't sunbathing  
4 was sitting 5 wasn't having 6 was talking
- 2 1 Was the sun shining when they arrived? Yes, it was.  
2 Were lots of people walking in the streets? Yes, they were.  
3 Were people sunbathing on the beach? No, they weren't.  
4 Who was sitting at the back of the restaurant?  
Juliette Binoche  
5 Was she having lunch? No, she wasn't.
- 3 1 No, he wasn't. He was paying the bill.  
2 No, they weren't. They were eating in the restaurant.  
3 No, she wasn't. She was using the Internet.  
4 No, they weren't. They were cooking in the kitchen.  
5 No, he wasn't. He was carrying some suitcases.

### UNIT 48

- 1 1 went 2 broke down 3 broke 4 when  
5 was listening 6 moved 7 was doing 8 when
- 2 1 1A, 2B 2 1B, 2A 3 1B, 2A
- 3 1 was travelling 2 was watching 3 was looking 4 hit  
5 were sleeping 6 told 7 were not/weren't 8 died

### UNIT 49

- 1 1 Cameras used to be big and heavy but now they are small and light.  
2 Phones used to be attached to wires but now they are mobile.  
3 People used to ride horses but now they drive cars.  
4 No, most people used to work on farms but now they work in factories and offices.  
5 Children used to finish school at 12 but now they finish school at 16.  
6 No, most people used to live in the country but now they live in towns.  
7 People used to go to the cinema more but now they watch TV and DVDs.
- 2 1 Films didn't ~~used~~ use to have sound but now they do.  
2 ~~Did use to be cameras~~ Did cameras use to be very expensive?  
3 Harrison Ford used to ~~being~~ be a carpenter before he became a film star.  
4 Glenda Jackson ~~use~~ used to be a film actress but now she is a politician.  
5 Did Bruce Willis ~~used~~ use to have a lot of hair?  
6 It ~~wasn't~~ didn't use to be expensive to go to the cinema but now it is.
- 3 1 didn't use to live 2 live 3 had 4 got 5 became  
6 didn't use to be 7 used to spend 8 won

### REVIEW

- 1 1 died 2 began 3 did not have 4 was not 5 was  
6 did 7 asked 8 made 9 used 10 directed 11 moved  
12 won 13 directed 14 did not win 15 became
- 2 1 was cooking 2 bought 3 used to do 4 didn't  
5 started 6 did you have 7 did 8 got  
9 was raining 10 do 11 was 12 had
- 3 1 didn't use 2 didn't use 3 use to be 4 didn't use
- 4 When I was a child there were only a few TV channels and the programmes ~~was~~ were in black and white. So I ~~use~~ used to love going to the cinema. The colour pictures were very exciting. We ~~were~~ used to eat sweets and drink lemonade while we ~~are~~ were watching the films. But my parents stopped taking us to the cinema when I was twelve because they ~~used to~~ buy bought a colour TV.
- 5 1 A 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 A 6 B 7 B 8 A

### TEST

- 1 A 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 B 6 B 7 C 8 A 9 B 10 A 11 C  
12 A 13 C 14 A 15 B 16 A 17 C 18 A 19 C 20 B