Unit 1

Grammar

Present simple, present continuous, stative verbs

Present simple

Form

statement	negative	question
I/you/we/they **play** ...	I/you/we/they **do not (don't) play** ...	**Do** I/you/we/they **play** ...?
He/she/it **plays** ...	He/she/it **does not (doesn't) play** ...	**Does** he/she/it **play** ...?

Use	Example
Present habits	Marsha **goes** to dance lessons every Saturday.
Permanent situations	**Does** Dan **work** at the cinema?
States	I **like** the new James Bond film.
General truths	You **play** chess with 32 pieces.

Doesn't change the tense (scientific truth)

Watch out! The verbs *be* and *have* have irregular present forms. See page 182.

Helpful hints

The present simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

adverbs
- *always* • *usually* • *often*
- *sometimes* • *rarely* • *never*

phrases
- *every Monday/week/etc* year/month
- *each Monday/week/etc*
- *once/twice a week/month/etc*
- *three times a week/month/etc*

Remember that these adverbs usually go before the verb, but **after** the verb *be*.
- *I **often** play football with my friends.*
- *I am **often** late for my piano lessons.*

Present continuous

Form

statement	negative	question
I **am ('m) playing** ...	I **am not ('m not) playing** ...	**Am I playing** ...?
He/she/it **is ('s) playing** ...	He/she/it **is not (isn't / 's not) playing** ...	**Is** he/she/it **playing** ...?
You/we/they **are ('re) playing** ...	You/we/they **are not (aren't / 're not) playing** ...	**Are** you/we/they **playing** ...?

Use	Example
Actions happening now	Jan **is watching** a DVD upstairs.
Temporary situations	She **is working** at the museum until the end of the month.
Annoying habits (usually with *always*)	My brother **is always borrowing** my CDs without asking!

This year I'm living in Oxford

Helpful hints

The present continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:
- *now* • *right now* • *at the moment*
- *today* • *this week/month/etc*

this week I'm working hard

Stative verbs

Form

Stative verbs do not usually describe actions. They describe states (feelings, thoughts, etc). They are not normally used in continuous tenses.

✓ *I **like** reading books in my free time.*
✗ ~~*I **am liking** reading books in my free time.*~~

Some common stative verbs:

appear	*include*	*see*
be	*know*	*seem*
believe	*like*	*taste*
belong to	*love*	*think*
hate	*need*	*understand*
have	*prefer*	*want*

Watch out! Some of these verbs (such as *be*, *have* and *think*) are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions.
✓ *What **do** you **think** about his new song?*
✓ *I'm **thinking** about last night's match.*

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A Look at the pictures of Helen and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple.



every day / get up / at half past seven



once a week / watch a film at the cinema



often / eat fast food for lunch



rarely / go to the gym



in the evening / usually / meet her friends for coffee



have a driving lesson / twice a week

1 Every day, Helen gets up at half past seven.

2 She often eats fast food for lunch

3 In the evening, Usually she meets her friends for coffee

4 Once a week, she watches a film at the cinema (Helen)

5 Rarely, she goes to the gym

6 She have a driving lesson twice a week

to annoying = to disturb (ennuyer)
to be + always + Verb+ing form => annoyance, disturbance

B Complete using the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

1 Gordon? I think he is writing (write) a letter at the moment.
2 Yes, the match is on TV now, but we are losing (lose).
3 Right now, Margaret is having (have) a shower. Do you want to ring later?
4 Sally is staying (stay) with her aunt for a few days.
5 I am not lying (lie)! It's true! I did see Madonna at the supermarket.
6 Josh is always using (always / use) my bike! It's so annoying.
7 We are having (have) lunch, but I can come round and help you later.
8 Are you playing (you / play) music up there? It's really noisy!

to lose / lost / lost ≠ to win / won / won
large = loose (P.P) adj
tight = narrow adj

C Rewrite correctly. Change the words or phrases in bold.

1 **Are top musicians studying** for many years? Do top musicians study for many years. (simple present)
2 What's going on? I hope you **don't touch** my things! you aren't touching (present continuous)
3 It's a small business, so each person **is doing** lots of different jobs. is does (present simple)
4 **Does Christine listen** to the radio, or is that the TV I can hear? Is Christine listening
5 **I am usually buying** a special ticket each week for the bus because it's cheaper. I usually buy (present simple)
6 Our washing machine **is starting** when you press this button. starts
7 How's the match going? **Does our team win?** Is our team winning? (present continuous)
8 Many people **are enjoying** spending time on the beach on holiday. enjoy

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E

1 I work / am working at the local library for the summer.
2 We don't go / aren't going to the theatre very often.
3 Stacy gets / is getting ready for school, so she can't come to the phone.
4 Does Gary ever talk / Is Gary ever talking about his expedition to the Amazon jungle?
5 In squash, you hit / are hitting a ball against a wall.
6 I read / am reading a newspaper at least once a week.
7 Do you practise / Are you practising the piano for two hours every day?
8 Nadine and Claire do / are doing quite well at school at the moment.
9 A good friend knows / is knowing when you're upset about something.
10 How do you spell / are you spelling your name?

F

belong • do • have • help • hold • move • use • watch

1 In Monopoly, you move around the board, buying houses and hotels.
2 Are you watching this programme or can I turn the TV off?
3 Regular exercise helps you to stay healthy.
4 I am using my brother's guitar until I get a new one.
5 Does Simon always do the washing-up after lunch?
6 Do you have any sweaters in a larger size?
7 You aren't holding the kite right. Let me show you.
8 Dad belongs to the local astronomy club.

G

'One game I am loving is backgammon. You are throwing the dice and then you move your pieces around the board. It is seeming quite easy, but in fact you are needing to be quite careful. When your piece lands on one of the other person's pieces, you are taking it off the board and you send it back to the beginning. You are winning by getting all your pieces to the end and off the board. Some people are preferring chess, but I am not understanding that game. Right now, I wait to have a game with my brother. He does his homework. I usually win, so I think he doesn't want to play a game with me!'

1 I love
2 you throw
3 you need
4 you take
5 you win
6 Some People prefer
7 I am waiting
8 He's doing
9 I usually winning
10

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2 Grammar

Past simple, past continuous, *used to*

Past simple

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they **played** ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they **did not (didn't) play** ...	**Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **play** ...?

Use	Example
Completed actions	I **saw** the new James Bond film yesterday.
Repeated actions in the past	I **went** to the theatre four times last month.
General truths about the past	Fifty years ago, people **didn't spend** as much on entertainment as they do today.
Main events in a story	Josh **pushed** the door open and **looked** inside the room.

Watch out! Some verbs have irregular past simple forms. See page 182.

The past simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- yesterday
- last week/summer/year/etc
- in January/2001/etc
- an hour/a week/a year ago

Past continuous

statement	negative	question
I/he/she/it **was playing** ...	I/he/she/it **was not (wasn't) playing** ...	**Was** I/he/she/it **playing**?
You/we/they **were playing** ...	You/we/they **were not (weren't) playing** ...	**Were** you/we/they **playing**?

Use	Example
Actions happening at a moment in the past	At nine o'clock last night, I **was watching** TV.
Two actions in progress at the same time	I **was reading** a book while you **were doing** the washing-up.
Background information in a story	It **was raining** so Wendy decided to go to the cinema.

The past continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:

- at that moment
- at one/two/etc o'clock
- while

Watch out!

- When one action in the past happens in the middle of another, we use the past simple and the past continuous together.
  ✓ *The phone **rang** while I **was watching** a DVD.*
- We do not use the past continuous for regular or repeated actions in the past.
  ✗ ~~*Last year, I **was going** to the cinema every weekend.*~~

used to

used to + bare infinitive

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they **used to** ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they **never used to** ...	**Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **use to** ...?
	I/you/he/she/it/we/they **didn't use to** ...	

Use	Example
Distant past habits and states	When I was four, I **used to** eat ice cream every day.

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A Complete using the correct past simple form of the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

come • give • go • have • know • make • send • take

send, make, see, know irregular vb

1 I got to the post office just before it closed and ...got sent... the letter.
2 We invited Stephanie to the party, but she ...didn't come... (simple past)
3 Jack lost his job because he ...made... too many mistakes.
4 Everyone ...knew... that it was Bill's fault, but nobody said anything.
5 Karen ...took... the keys from the kitchen table and ran out the door.
6 I was bored, so Mum ...gave... me some money to go shopping.
7 Do you remember the time we ...went... to India on holiday?
8 It started raining, but luckily I ...had... an umbrella in my bag.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple.



1 I don't want to go and see the film because I saw it last week.
2 I don't need a football because I bought one yesterday.
3 I know a lot about Paris because I visited it (went there) two years ago.
4 I don't need to worry about my homework because I did it last night.
5 I haven't got a PlayStation any more because I sold it in June.
6 Mum is angry with me because I broke the window a week ago.

C Complete using the correct past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Ted ...was playing... (**play**) his guitar at half past seven.
2 At midnight, I ...was sleeping... (**sleep**), but Jane ...was listening... (**listen**) to music.
3 Luke ...was standing... (**stand**) outside the bank when suddenly two robbers ran past him.
4 I know Doug ...was working... (**work**) late at the office because I saw him when I ...was leaving... (**leave**).
5 ...Were... you ...having... (**have**) a shower when the earthquake happened?
6 Penny ...was running... (**run**) to catch the bus when she slipped and fell.
7 When you saw Eugene ...lived... he ...was going... (**go**) home? (timber)
8 At midnight? Erm ... we ...were watching... (**watch**) a DVD, I think.

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E Circle the correct word or phrase.

1 When we were in Canada, we **went / were going** skiing almost every day.
2 About four years ago, I **decided / was deciding** to become a chef.
3 Georgia **had / was having** a shower when someone knocked at the door.
4 Holly and I ran from the house to the taxi because it **rained / was raining** heavily.
5 Two men **argued / were arguing** outside, so I went to see what was happening.
6 Daniel **called / was calling** you at one o'clock yesterday, but you were here with me.
7 We **ate / were eating** breakfast when a letter came through the letter box.
8 As I walked past the window, I saw that Paula **made / was making** a cake.
9 I **dreamt / was dreaming** about my favourite band when the alarm clock went off.
10 While I **practised / was practising** the trumpet late last night, a neighbour came to complain.

F Complete using the correct past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

answer • be • continue • get • go • have • open • practise • put ring • say • shine • sing • wake

Amber's Big Match

One morning, Amber **(1)** ..... up early. The sun **(2)** ..... and the birds **(3)** ..... . Amber **(4)** ..... very excited because it was the day of the big tennis match.
Amber **(5)** ..... downstairs and into the kitchen, where her father **(6)** ..... breakfast.
'Morning, Amber. Today's the day!' he **(7)** ..... . Amber smiled nervously. 'Don't worry!' he **(8)** ..... . 'You'll be fine.'
Amber **(9)** ..... some toast into the toaster and **(10)** ..... the fridge. Just as she **(11)** ..... the butter out, the phone **(12)** ..... .
Her father **(13)** ..... it. After a few minutes, he put the phone down.
'Bad news, I'm afraid. The other player **(14)** ..... yesterday when she had an accident. The match is off.'
Amber ate her toast slowly. She was surprised she didn't feel disappointed.

G Complete using the correct form of used to. You may have to use some negative forms.

1 When I was younger, I ..... eat pizza almost every day!
2 ..... there ..... be a supermarket on the corner?
3 Bradley is a teacher, but he ..... want to be a train driver.
4 I ..... like eating cabbage, but now I love it!
5 ..... Rick ..... have blond hair when he was a little boy?
6 I know Lily ..... cook much, but now I think she makes dinner every day.

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Unit 3 Vocabulary

Fun and games

Related vocabulary

see page 184 for definitions

beat (v)
board game (n phr)
captain (n)
challenge (v, n)
champion (n)
cheat (v)
classical music (n phr)
club (n)
coach (n)
competition (n)
concert (n)
defeat (v, n)
entertaining (adj)
folk music (n phr)
group (n)
gym (n)
have fun (v phr)
interest (v, n)
member (n)
opponent (n)
organise (v)
pleasure (n)
referee (n)
rhythm (n)
risk (v, n)
score (v, n)
support (v, n)
team (n)
train (v)
video game (n phr)

Phrasal verbs

carry on	continue
eat out	eat at a restaurant
give up	stop doing sth you do regularly
join in	participate, take part
send off	make a player leave a game (eg, football)
take up	start (a hobby, sport, etc)
turn down	lower the volume of
turn up	increase the volume of

Prepositional phrases

for a long time
for fun
in the middle (of)
in time (for)
on CD/DVD/video
on stage

Word formation

act	action, (in)active, actor
athlete	athletic, athletics
child	children, childhood
collect	collection, collector
entertain	entertainment
hero	heroic, heroine
music	musical, musician
play	player, playful
sail	sailing, sailor
sing	sang, sung, song, singer, singing

Collocations

adjectives	bored with	*verbs*	feel like
	crazy about		listen to
	good at		take part in
	interested in	*nouns*	a book (by sb) about
	keen on		a fan of
	popular with		a game against

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Topic vocabulary

A Complete the crossword.

Across

1 If he wins this match, he'll be the world ..... ! (8)
4 I'm thinking of joining a ..... to get more exercise. (3)
5 Our basketball ..... said that I can play on Saturday! (5)
8 The ..... blew his whistle and the game started. (7)
9 Which team do you ..... ? (7)
11 Mark's band play traditional ..... music – they often perform at country fairs and festivals. (4)

Down

2 I'm sorry, but you have to be a ..... of the golf club to play here. (6)
3 My ..... was a brilliant player and I didn't manage to win the match. (8)
6 Tom is really good at cards. He would never ..... ! (5)
7 Lisa's ..... has just reached number one with their new song! (5)
10 I took a big ..... by doing the parachute jump, but I loved every second of it! (4)

B Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the box.

beat • challenge • have fun • interest • organise • score • train

Start your *own* sports club!

Do you dream of (1) ..... the winning goal in a football match, or (2) ..... a top tennis player? Sport (3) ..... most young people, and it's a great way to stay healthy and (4) ..... at the same time. That's why the local council has decided to help young people who want to (5) ..... their own sports club. We know it's a big (6) ..... , and that's why we'll give you the money you need to get started. We'll help you find a place to (7) ..... and give you money to find good players in your area. Contact the Town Hall for details.

C Circle the correct word.

1 I really like playing **board / video** games like Monopoly and Cluedo.
2 Roy was the best player, so he wasn't surprised when he became **captain / club** of the team.
3 Lots of people get **defeat / pleasure** from just watching sport from their armchairs.
4 I thought the music at the **concert / rhythm** we went to last night was great.
5 Everyone in my family supports the same **competition / team**.
6 I find **classical / entertaining** music really boring, and I prefer pop.

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Phrasal verbs

D Choose the correct answer.

1 You should take ..... a sport and then you would get more exercise.
A off B up C down

2 I'm trying to work! Could you please turn your music ..... ?
A down B in C out

3 Just ask and I'm sure the other children will let you join ..... .
A out B up C in

4 The referee sent David ..... for arguing with him.
A off B down C up

5 This is my favourite song! Turn it ..... !
A off B out C up

6 A mobile phone rang, but the musician just carried ..... playing.
A on B up C in

7 We can't afford to eat ..... very often.
A off B up C out

8 I've decided to become a vegetarian and give ..... meat.
A up B off C out

Prepositional phrases

E Write one word in each gap.

1 We were waiting outside the stadium ..... a long time before they finally let us in.
2 I've got that concert ..... DVD – it's fantastic!
3 I ran all the way home and I was just ..... time for my favourite programme.
4 Everyone clapped when the singer came ..... stage.
5 At the cinema, Mum sat on the right, Dad sat on the left and I sat ..... the middle.
6 Ed doesn't want to become a professional footballer. He just does it ..... fun.

Word formation

F Complete or change the form of the word in capitals when the [illegible]

1 What's the name of that ..... you were singing earlier? **SING**
2 I started to learn the piano, but I don't think I've got much ..... talent, to be honest. **MUSIC**
3 My dad used to be really fit and was on his college ..... team. **ATHLETE**
4 When you were young, did you ever play in the street with other local ..... ? **CHILD**
5 Alan is studying to be an ..... , but I don't think he's enjoying it. **ACT**
6 They have a wonderful ..... of old toys at the museum in town. **COLLECT**
7 My grandad loves to ..... and we often go out on his boat. **SAIL**
8 You have to practise a lot if you want to work as a ..... **MUSIC**

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Collecting records

These days, most of us have a CD (1) collection . Before the CD, (2) singers made LPs, or 'long-playing' records. Although many (3) children have never seen an LP, they were once very popular. To play these records, you needed a record (4) player with a needle that ran along the record and produced the sound. Some (5) musicians say the sound of LPs was better than CDs – and many (6) collectors agree! LPs are no longer very popular as a form of (7) entertainment , but many people buy and sell them. Some of them remember the LP from their (8) children and listening to records reminds them of the past.

COLLECT
SING
CHILD
PLAY
MUSIC
COLLECT
ENTERTAIN
CHILD

(1 mark per answer)

☐ Complete using the correct form of the verbs in the box. You have to use one verb twice.

carry · eat · give · join · send · take · turn

turn it up

9 Now, everyone knows this song, so I want you all to join in with me!
10 It's so noisy in this restaurant. Could you ask them to turn the music down?
11 There was a fight during the match and the referee sent (past) two players off.
12 We eat out about once a week and we cook at home the rest of the time.
13 I love this song! Turn it up!
14 I used to play the trumpet, but I gave (to dad) up last year because I didn't have time.
15 We stopped playing because of the rain, but when it stopped we carried on.
16 A good way of getting more exercise is to take up a sport, like basketball.

past
simple past

(1 mark per answer)

☐ For each pair of sentences, write the word given so that it fits in both gaps.

17 Jack really likes football and never misses a match. **crazy**
Jack is crazy about football and never misses a match.
18 My uncle worked on a sailing boat until he was thirty. **was**
My uncle was a sailor until he was thirty.
19 Do you want to watch TV? **feel**
Do you feel like watching TV?
20 John participated in a swimming competition last week. **part**
John took part in a swimming competition last week.

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21 June and I had a game of tennis. **against**
I had ..... June.

22 I played chess almost every day when I was young. **used**
I ..... chess almost every day when I was young.

23 Volleyball doesn't really interest me. **in**
I'm not ..... volleyball.

24 I enjoyed myself at your birthday party. **fun**
I ..... at your birthday party.

25 Young children like Disneyland. **popular**
Disneyland ..... young children.

26 Karen doesn't like watching sport on TV. **keen**
Karen ..... watching sport on TV.

(2 marks per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

27 When you rang, I ..... my bike.
A cleaned C used to clean
B was cleaning D clean

28 At my last basketball club, we ..... every Saturday for three hours.
A were training C train
B training D used to train

29 I really ..... the meal we had at your house last Tuesday.
A was liking C like
B liked D am liking

30 We ..... to the beach every day when we were on holiday.
A went C go
B were going D used to going

31 I broke my leg when Tony and I ..... for the school sports day.
A practised C were practising
B used to practise D are practising

32 Leon never ..... about it, but he was once a world champion skier.
A talks C was talking
B is talking D talk

33 I ..... like golf, but now I really like it.
A don't use to C didn't used to
B don't used to D didn't use to

34 Denise ..... at the stadium until she finds a better job.
A works C used to work
B is working D was working

(1 mark per answer)

E Match the two halves of the sentences.

35 I waited outside the tennis club for ..... A fun, and I don't want to do it as a job.
36 When you rang, I was in ..... B stage, with all the audience clapping.
37 We finally got to the stadium just in ..... C time to see the match start.
38 I just play football for ..... D a long time, but George didn't appear.
39 I loved that film and when it comes out ..... E on DVD, I'll definitely get it.
40 It's great to appear on ..... F the middle of cleaning my football boots.

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: ...../50

Scanné avec CamScanner

4 Grammar

Present perfect simple, present perfect continuous

Present perfect simple

Form

have/has + past participle

statement	negative	question
*I/you/we/they **have ('ve) learnt** ...*	*I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) learnt** ...*	*Have I/you/we/they **learnt** ...*

Use	Example
Situations that started in the past and are still true	*Mrs Jenkins **has been** the head teacher **for** three years.*
Completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned	*I've already **read** that book.*
Completed actions where the important thing is the result now	*They've all **done** their homework.*

The present perfect simple often is used with the following words and phrases:

- **for** — *She's taught German here **for** over five years.*
- **since** — *Mr Gray has taught French here **since** 2006.*
- **just** — *We've **just** done this exercise.*
- **already** — *We've **already** done this exercise.*
- **yet** — *We haven't checked the answers **yet**.*
- **ever** — *Have you **ever** had guitar lessons?*
- **never** — *I've **never** understood why they give us so much homework!*
- **it's the first time** — ***It's the first time** we've watched a video in class.*

Watch out!

- We don't use the present perfect simple when we want to say **when** something happened in the past. We use the past simple.
  ✓*I **did** my homework **last night**.*
- We don't use the past simple when we want to show that something happened **before now** or is **still important now**. We use the present perfect simple.
  ✓*I've **finished**! Can I go home now?*
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Present perfect continuous

Form

have/has + been + -ing

statement	negative	question
*I/you/we/they **have ('ve) been studying** ...*	*I/you/we/they **have not (haven't) been studying** ...*	*Have I/you/we/they **been studying** ...?*
*He/she/it **has('s) been studying** ...*	*He/she/it **has not(hasn't)been studying** ...*	*Has he/she/it **been studying** ..*

Use	Example
Actions continuing up to now or just before now	*We've **been doing** grammar exercises for over an hour. Can we have a break now? They're having a break now because they've **been working** so hard.*

Helpful hints

The present perfect continuous is often used with the following words:

- **for** — *I've been learning English **for** over three years.*
- **since** — *He's been learning Chinese **since** 2004.*
- **just** — *I've **just** been reading the school newspaper.*

Watch out!

- The present perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
  ✓ *She's **written** an article for the school newspaper.* (= She's finished it.)
- The present perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
  ✓ *She's **been writing** an article for the school newspaper.* (= She's started, but she hasn't finished it yet.)

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A Complete using the correct present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

I have already seen that film

1 I have seen (see) this film already.
2 John and Julie have had (had) their car for about a year.
3 She hasn't yet taken (not / take) her driving test yet.
4 Sue has been (be) a tour guide since she left university.
5 Have you ridden (you / ride) into town on your new bike yet?
6 This new computer has made (make) my life a lot easier.
7 We haven't decided (not / decide) what to get Mark for his birthday yet.
8 Has Paul ever met (Paul / ever / meet) a famous person?

B Choose the correct answer.

specific time

1 I've never played this game before.
A I've B I

2 Adam tidied his room last night.
A has tidied B tidied

3 Have you lived here since 2005?
A Have you lived B Did you live

4 Carol and I went to the cinema three nights ago.
A have been B went

5 It's the first time A our flat, isn't it?
A you've visited B you visited

6 They A the baby a name yet.
A haven't given B didn't give

7 B to New York when you went to the States last summer?
A Have you been B Did you go

8 A an e-mail before?
A Have you ever sent B Did you ever send

C Look at the picture and use the prompts to write sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple.



1 lesson / not / start / yet
The lesson hasn't started yet.

2 teacher / already / write / on the board
The teacher has already written on the board.

3 Joe and Tim / just / come / into the classroom
Joe and Tim have just come into the classroom.

4 Tony / not / finished / getting / books ready
Tony haven't finished getting books ready

5 Christine / already / open / book
Christine has already opened a book

6 Dave / drop / pen / on the floor
Dave has dropped his pen on the floor

7 he / not / pick it up / yet
He haven't picked it up yet

Scanné avec CamScanner

Complete using the correct past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1 By the time I arrived, everyone had left (leave)!
2 Steve had already seen (already / see) the film, so he didn't come with us to the cinema.
3 Tina hadn't finished (not / finish) doing the housework by seven o'clock, so she called Andrea to tell her she would be late.
4 Had you just spoken (you / just / speak) to Billy when I rang?
5 The car broke down just after we had set off (we / set off)
6 I didn't eat anything at the party because I had already eaten (I / already / eat) at home.
7 Had you heard (you / hear) about the accident before you saw it on TV?

B Choose the sentence (A or B) which means the same as the first sentence.

1 We'd had dinner when Wendy arrived.
(A) Wendy arrived and then we had dinner.
B We had dinner and then Wendy arrived.

2 I read the book after I'd seen the film.
(A) I saw the film and then I read the book.
B I read the book and then I saw the film.

3 By the time Dad came home, I'd gone to bed.
(A) I went to bed before Dad came home.
B I went to bed after Dad came home.

4 She didn't go to bed until her mum had come home.
A She went to bed and then her mum came home.
(B) Her mum came home and then she went to bed.

5 Mr Banks hadn't arrived at the office by the time I got there.
(A) I arrived before Mr Banks.
B Mr Banks arrived before me.

6 They'd bought the plane tickets before they heard about the cheaper flight.
(A) They bought the plane tickets and later they heard about the cheaper flight.
B They heard about the cheaper flight and then they bought the plane tickets.

7 The girls had tidied the house when the visitors arrived.
A The visitors arrived and later the girls tidied the house.
(B) The girls tidied the house and then the visitors arrived.

C Write sentences using the prompts. One of the verbs must be in the past perfect simple.

1 we / just / hear / the news / when / you / ring
We had just heard the news when you rang

2 I / already / think of / that / before / you / suggest / it
I had already thought of that before you had suggested it

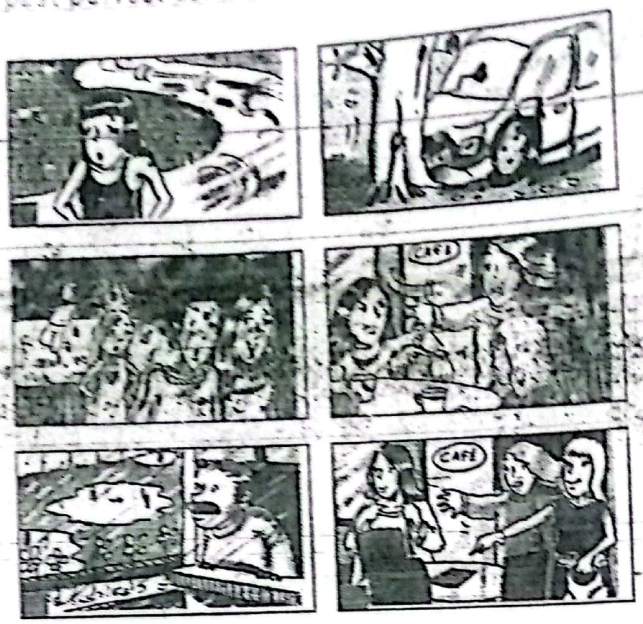
3 when / I / turn on / the TV / the programme / already / start
When I had turned on the TV the programme already started

4 she / be / hungry / because / she / not / eat / anything / all day

5 by the time / I leave / school / I / decide / to become / a musician

Scanné avec CamScanner

D Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the past perfect continuous.



1 She was tired because she had been running (run).
2 They were hot because they had been dancing (dance).
3 The garden was flooded because it had been raining all night (it / rain / all night).
4 Did they crash because they had been driving too fast (drive / too fast)?
5 When I arrived, they had been waiting for over half an hour (they / wait / for over half an hour).
6 When I got there, they were no longer waiting (they / not / wait / long).

E Choose the correct answer.

1 I'd only ..... the washing-up for a few minutes when Clare came home, so she offered to finish it.
A done (B) been doing

2 Had you already ..... James his birthday present when we gave him ours?
(A) given B been giving

3 Gail hadn't ..... me that she would help me, so I wasn't angry when she didn't.
(A) told B been telling

4 Mum had ..... her cup of tea for several minutes before she realised it had salt in it!
A drunk (B) been drinking

5 We'd ..... ready all day when they called to say the party had been cancelled.
A got (B) been getting

6 It was a fantastic experience because I'd never ..... in a plane before.
(A) flown B been flying

F If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If there is an extra word in a line, write the word.

Dear Diary,

1 had This morning my exam results finally ~~had~~ came. I'd been expecting
2 been them for the last week. I knew I'd been done quite well, but I was
3 had still nervous as I had opened the envelope. Before I'd had a chance to
4 ~~was~~ look at them, my sister ran up and pulled them out of my hand! She
5 had had read them out one by one. 'English A, maths A, biology A,
6 ~~was~~ French A ... ' This was the news I'd been waiting for. I'd got As in
7 ~~was~~ been every subject – even geography, which I hadn't been making sure
8 about! When Mum and Dad heard the news, they immediately started
9 been been shouting with joy. By the time I'd had breakfast, Mum had
10 got already called Grandma and Grandpa and had yet told the neighbours!

Scanné avec CamScanner

Grammar

Past perfect simple, past perfect continuous

Past perfect simple

Form

had + past participle

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had ('d)** **written** ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had not (hadn't)** **written** ...	**Had** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **written** ...?

Use	Example
Actions and states before a moment in the past	***I'd finished*** *my homework a few minutes before the lesson started.* *Mrs Cross* ***had been*** *a teacher for twenty years before she became a head teacher.*
Finished actions and states where the important thing is the result at a moment in the past	*We were happy because* ***we'd*** *all* ***done*** *our homework.*

Helpful hints

The past perfect simple is often used with the following words and phrases:

- *by* — *I'd finished my homework* ***by*** *eight o'clock.*
- *by the time* — ***By the time*** *I got to class, the lesson had started.*
- *before* — *The teacher had checked the answers* ***before*** *the lesson.*
- *after* — *I left* ***after*** *I'd finished the test.*
- *just* — *Simon had* ***just*** *finished the test when the bell rang.*
- *when* — *I left* ***when*** *I'd finished the test.*

Watch out!

- Whether we use the past simple or the past perfect simple can change the meaning of a sentence.
  - ✓ *The lesson* ***started*** *when I arrived.* (= I arrived and then the lesson started.)
  - ✓ *The lesson* ***had started*** *when I arrived.* (= The lesson started and then I arrived.)
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Past perfect continuous

Form

had + been + -ing

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had ('d)** **been writing** ...	I/you/he/she/it/we/they **had not (hadn't)** **been writing** ...	**Had** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **been writing** ...?

Use	Example
Actions continuing up to, or stopping just before, a moment in the past	***We'd been doing*** *grammar exercises for over an hour, so we were really bored!* *They had a break because* ***they'd been working*** *so hard.*

Helpful hints

The past perfect continuous is often used with the following words and phrases:

- *for* — *Tony had been studying* ***for*** *hours, so he had a headache.*
- *since* — *She'd been hoping to win the competition* ***since*** *the summer.*
- *before* — *We'd been talking about the Internet* ***before*** *the lesson started.*
- *all day/night/etc* — *I'd been studying* ***all day***.

Watch out!

- The past perfect simple often emphasises the result of an action:
  - ✓ *She* ***'d written*** *an article for the school newspaper.* (= She'd finished it.)
- The past perfect continuous often emphasises the action, and the time spent on the action, rather than the result:
  - ✓ *She* ***'d been writing*** *an article for the newspaper.* (= She'd started, but she hadn't finished it.)

Scanné avec CamScanner

D Complete using the correct present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

Mandy: Hi Matt. How are you? What (1) ..... (you / do) recently?

Matt: Oh, hi Mandy! Well, (2) ..... (I / study) for my exams.

Mandy: That sounds boring! (3) ..... (you / work) hard?

Matt: Very! Basically, (4) ..... (I / just / sit) at my desk in my bedroom for the past three weeks and (5) ..... (I / not / go) out at all.

(6) ..... (I / work) with Michael, my best friend, some of the time, actually, and he's been helping me a lot, but apart from that I've been on my own.

Mandy: Well, my mum and (7) ..... (I / paint) my bedroom for the last few days. That has been fun! And (8) ..... (we / also / plan) our summer holiday.

Matt: Great! Where are you going?

Mandy: Well, we haven't decided yet. (9) ..... (We / look) at different places to see which we like best.

Matt: I'm sure you'll have a great time, wherever you go. Oh, by the way, (10) ..... (I / think) of having a party when I finish my exams. Would you like to come?

Mandy: Sure! That would be great!

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

1 I think I've **heard / been hearing** that song before.
2 They haven't **arrived / been arriving** yet, but they should be here soon.
3 You've **written / been writing** that e-mail for over an hour. How long is it going to take you?
4 Have you **talked / been talking** on the phone since eight o'clock?
5 Jo has already **invited / been inviting** Shirley to dinner.
6 I've **read / been reading** an interview with Brad Pitt, but I haven't finished it yet.
7 Have the boys **played / been playing** computer games since this morning?

F Complete using the words in the box.

already • ever • for • just • never • since • yet

1 I haven't listened to their new CD ..... . Is it any good?
2 We've been waiting for you ..... over an hour. Where have you been?
3 Have you ..... been to the UK before?
4 I'm afraid we've ..... made plans for this weekend, so we won't be free.
5 Pedro has been having English lessons ..... he was five years old.
6 It's strange that you mention the film *Crash*. I've ..... been reading about it in the paper.
7 I've ..... heard of a 'sudoku'. What is it?

Scanné avec CamScanner

Vocabulary
Learning and doing

Topic vocabulary

see page 185 for definitions

achieve (v)	guess (v, n)	report (n)
brain (n)	hesitate (v)	revise (v)
clever (adj)	instruction (n)	search (v, n)
concentrate (v)	make progress (v phr)	skill (n)
consider (v)	make sure (v phr)	smart (adj)
course (n)	mark (v, n)	subject (n)
degree (n)	mental (adj)	take an exam (v phr)
experience (v, n)	pass (v)	talented (adj)
expert (n, adj)	qualification (n)	term (n)
fail (v)	remind (v)	wonder (v)

Phrasal verbs

cross out	draw a line through sth written
look up	try to find information in a book, etc
point out	tell sb important information
read out	say sth out loud which you are reading
rip up	tear into pieces
rub out	remove with a rubber
turn over	turn sth so the other side is towards you
write down	write information on a piece of paper

Prepositional phrases

by heart
for instance
in conclusion
in fact
in favour (of)
in general

Word formation

begin	began, begun, beginner, beginning	**instruct**	instruction, instructor
brave (adj)	bravery n	**memory**	memorise, memorial
correct	correction, incorrect	**refer**	reference
divide	division	**silent**	silence, silently
educate	education	**simple**	simplify, simplicity

Word patterns

adjectives	capable of talented at		help (sb) with know about learn about succeed in
verbs	cheat at/in confuse sth with continue with cope with	nouns	an opinion about/of a question about

Scanné avec CamScanner

Topic vocabulary

A Complete using the correct form of the words and phrases in the boxes.

achieve • fail • pass

1 We had our English exam this morning. I hope I've ..... !
2 Pete couldn't answer any questions, so he thinks he has ..... .
3 Our teacher said that we've all ..... a lot this year.

degree • experience • instruction

4 I've left you a list of ..... on the kitchen table. Make sure you follow them!
5 Meeting Brad Pitt was an amazing ..... !
6 My sister left Warwick University after she got her ..... .

course • qualification • skill

7 Being able to use a computer is a very useful ..... .
8 I'm thinking of going on a computer ..... .
9 You can only apply for this job if you've got a ..... in website design.

make progress • make sure • take an exam

10 You've all ..... a lot of ..... this year. Well done!
11 I always get nervous before I ..... .
12 I ..... that I'd answered all the questions and then I handed in my test paper.

B Circle the correct word.

1 I **search** / **wonder** how difficult the maths test tomorrow will be.
2 It's nearly the end of **term** / **mark**, so it will be the holidays soon!
3 Could you **revise** / **remind** me to take this book back to the library?
4 Carl is a computer **brain** / **expert**. Why don't you ask him to fix your computer?
5 Rosalind is a really **smart** / **talented** musician, but she doesn't practise enough.
6 Rebecca is really **clever** / **mental**. She always knows the answer!
7 I wasn't sure of the answer so I **guessed** / **hesitated** and I was right!
8 Have you ever **concentrated** / **considered** becoming a professional singer?
9 After every experiment in chemistry, we have to write a **subject** / **report** on what happened.

Scanné avec CamScanner

C Complete the crossword. All the answers are words in bold in exercise B.

Across

2 I want you to ..revise.. Unit 6 at the weekend because you've got a test on Monday. (6)
4 Another word for 'clever' is '..smart..'. (5)
6 What's your favourite ..subject.. at school? (7)
8 The other students were talking and laughing but ..he.. concentrated on his work. (12)

Down

1 If you can do maths problems in your head, then you're good at ..mental.. arithmetic. (6)
3 I got a ..mark.. of nineteen out of twenty in the test. (4)
4 I'll have to ..search.. for that book because I've no idea where it is. (6)
5 Kelly didn't know what to say so she ..hesitated.. before she answered. (9)
7 Everyone uses their ..brain.. when they think. (5)

Phrasal verbs

D Write one word in each gap

look up

24th June

We had our English exam today. It was a disaster! We all sat there nervously, waiting for Mrs Jennings to say we could start. Finally, she told us to turn our exam papers (1) ..over.. . Then she read (2) ..out.. the instructions to make sure we all understood. We had to write three essays in two hours! We weren't allowed to look (3) ..up.. any words in the dictionary, and we had to write in pen. That meant we couldn't rub anything (4) ..out.. if we made a mistake. We had to cross it (5) ..out.. neatly or just rip (6) ..up.. the whole piece of paper and start again. So, I read through the three questions very carefully and thought about what I was going to write. I'd just written my name (7) ..down.. at the top of the first piece of paper, and was about to start writing the first essay, when Mrs Jennings pointed (8) ..out.. that there were only five minutes left. Oh dear!

tear a paper = rip (different papers)

Prepositional phrases

E Each of the words in bold is in the wrong sentence. Write the correct word.

1 We learnt that poem by **conclusion** but I've forgotten it now. ..(by) heart..
2 Are you in **general** of teenagers leaving school at the age of sixteen? ..favour..
3 I thought the exam would be difficult but, in **instance**, it was really easy. ..fact..
4 Many people, for **heart** my brother, prefer to do something active rather than do homework. ..instance..
5 In **fact**, the teachers at this school are really nice, but some are nicer than others! ..conclusion..
6 It's a good idea to start the final paragraph of your composition with the phrase 'In favour'

Are you with (for instance) Geoffrey

Scanné avec CamScanner

Word formation

Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

1 Do you think you get a good ...education... at your school? **EDUCATE**
2 I'm not an expert. I'm only a ...beginner... ! **BEGIN**
3 The police are going to give Tracy an award for ...bravery... . **BRAVE**
4 I'm writing in ...reference... to your advertisement for a guitar teacher. **REFER**
5 I want ...silence... at all times during the exam. **SILENT**
6 Rupert is an ...instructor... at a local extreme sports centre. **INSTRUCT**
7 I'm afraid that answer is ...incorrect... so you haven't won today's top prize. What a shame! **CORRECT**
8 You don't understand ...division... ? Look! Twelve divided by four is three. It's easy! **DIVIDE**
9 This is really difficult to understand. Why don't we ...simplify... it a little? **SIMPLE**
10 Actors have to ...memorise... a lot of words when they are in a play. **MEMORY**

Word patterns

Write one word in each gap.

1 You didn't cheat ...in/at... the exam, did you?
2 We're learning ...about... dinosaurs at the moment at school.
3 What's your opinion ...about/of... children going to school at a very young age?
4 I think you've confused astronomy ...with (sth)... astrology – they're not the same!
5 I hope Mr Aziz doesn't ask me a question ...about... the book because I haven't read it!
6 I can't cope ...with... all this homework I've got to do!

Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

1 Sasha is a really good tango dancer. **talented**
Sasha is really ...talented at... tango dancing.

2 Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she didn't stop the lesson. **continued**
Our teacher wasn't feeling well but she ...still continued with... the lesson.

3 I've got no experience at designing clothes. **know**
I ...don't know anything about... designing clothes at all!

4 Dan couldn't do his homework on his own so I've been helping him. **helping**
I've been ...helping with... his homework because he couldn't do it on his own.

5 No one can learn all that in one day! **capable**
No one ...is capable of learning... all that in one day!

6 I really hope you find a solution to the problem. **succeed**
I really hope you ...succeed in finding... a solution to the problem.

(+) verb + nothing
(-) verb + anything

Scanné avec CamScanner

A Complete using the words in the box.

exam • fact • favour • heart • instance • mark • progress • skill

1 My German teacher says I've made a lot of progress this term!
2 What time are you taking the French exam tomorrow?
3 I'm not in favour of giving students lots of homework each night.
4 Being able to drive a car is a very useful skill.
5 Have we got to learn all these irregular verbs by heart?
6 Some languages, like Russian for instance, don't have words for 'a', an' and 'the'.
7 I got a very good mark in my geography test.
8 Many people hate learning phrasal verbs, but in fact they're not that difficult.

(1 mark per answer)

B Write a phrasal verb in the correct form to replace the words in bold. The first letter of the first word is given to help you.

9 Simon r. rubbed out the wrong answer and wrote the right one. **(removed with a rubber)**
10 Why did you r. rip up that piece of paper? **(tear into pieces)**
11 If you make a mistake, just c. cross it out. **(draw a line through)**
12 You should l. look up words you don't know in a dictionary. **(find information about)**
13 Carol, will you r. read out your poem to the class, please? **(say out loud)**
14 Our teacher p. pointed out that we only had five minutes left. **(said)**
15 Have you all w. written down what the homework is? **(made a note of)**

past participle

(2 marks per answer)

C Complete by changing the form of the word in capitals.

16 What's the name of Dave's driving instructor? **INSTRUCT**
17 Dictionaries and encyclopaedias are examples of reference books. **REFER**
18 I've only been learning Arabic for a few months, so I'm still a beginner. **BEGIN**
19 In maths, you have to learn to do addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. **DIVIDE**
20 Three of your answers were incorrect, so you got 17 out of 20. **CORRECT**
21 Are you really going to take part in the singing competition? I admire your bravery! **BRAVE**

Scanné avec CamScanner

22 I think every child should get a good ..... . EDUCATE

23 There's a ..... to Albert Einstein in the town square. MEMORY

24 I want complete ..... , so no talking at all! SILENT

25 This maths problem is too difficult for you, so I'll ..... it a little. SIMPLE

(1 mark per answer)

D Choose the correct answer.

26 It's the first time ..... all the answers right in a test!
A I've got
B I'd got
C I've been getting
D I'd been getting

27 The exam ..... when Jimmy finally found the right room.
A has already started
B already started
C had already started
D already starts

28 ..... that crossword for over an hour and you still haven't finished it!
A You've done
B You'd done
C You've been doing
D You'd been doing

29 When they let us go in, we ..... outside the exam room for over half an hour.
A have stood
B had been standing
C have been standing
D are standing

30 Clare hasn't finished her homework .....
A already
B yet
C just
D ever

31 Have you ..... been on a school trip?
A yet
B for
C before
D ever

32 Lizzie has been having dance classes ..... she was four years old.
A for
B from
C since
D when

33 Had you been learning French ..... several years before you took your first exam?
A for
B from
C since
D when

(1 mark per answer)

E Write one word in each gap.

Cheating

You're doing a history test. Your friend, who's sitting next to you, really wants to succeed (34) ..... the test. There's a question (35) ..... the First World War, which you've been learning (36) ..... recently. You know a lot (37) ..... it, but your friend isn't really capable (38) ..... answering the question properly. Your friend whispers 'Help me!' to you. What should you do? Should you help your friend (39) ..... the question, or just continue (40) ..... your own test? Every student has to cope (41) ..... this difficult situation at some point. What's your opinion (42) ..... cheating? Should you help your friend cheat (43) ..... the test or not?

(1 mark per answer)

Total mark: ...../50

Scanné avec CamScanner

Future time
(present continuous, *will*, *be going to*, present simple)

For the form of the present continuous, see Unit 1.

Use	Example
Arrangements	*We're driving to Berlin this weekend.*

Watch out!

- Things we want to do in the future but have not arranged are called 'intentions'. We do not use the present continuous for intentions. We use *be going to* instead.
  ✗ *I'm becoming an explorer when I grow up.*
- We do not use the present continuous for predictions. We use *will* or *be going to* instead.
  ✗ *Do you think you're enjoying your trip to Berlin next week?*

Form

will + bare infinitive

statement	negative	question
I/you/he/she/it/we/they **will ('ll)** *go …*	*I/you/he/she/it/we/they* **will not (won't)** *go …*	**Will** *I/you/he/she/it/we/they go …?*

Use	Example
Facts about the future	*The new airport* **will** *be the biggest in Europe.*
Predictions	*You'll have a great time in the Bahamas.*
Offers and requests	*We'll help you get ready for your holiday.*
Decisions made now	*I know! I'll go to China this summer.*

Watch out!

- With offers which are questions, we use *Shall* with *I* and *we*.
  ✓ ***Shall*** *I drive you to the airport?*
- We do not use *will* for arrangements.
  ✗ ~~*We'll visit my grandma this weekend.*~~

Form

be going to + bare infinitive

statement	negative	question
I **am ('m) going to** *travel …*	*I* **am ('m) not going to** *travel …*	**Am** *I* **going to** *travel …?*
He/she/it **is ('s) going to** *travel …*	*He/she/it* **is not (isn't / 's not) going to** *travel …*	**Is** *he/she/it* **going to** *travel …?*
You/we/they **are ('re) going to** *travel …*	*You/we/they* **are not (aren't / 're not) going to** *travel …*	**Are** *you/we/they* **going to** *travel …?*

Use	Example
Intentions	***I'm going to*** *become an explorer when I grow up.*
Predictions (often with evidence we can see)	***It's going to*** *rain, so take an umbrella.*
Facts about the future	*The new airport* **is going to** *be the biggest in Europe.*

For the form of the present simple, see Unit 1.

Use	Example
Timetables	*My plane* **leaves** *at six.*

Scanné avec CamScanner

1 On Monday, she .....

.....

2 On Tuesday, she .....

.....

3 On Wednesday, she .....

.....

4 On Thursday, she .....

.....

5 On Friday, she .....

.....

6 On Saturday, she .....

.....

B Complete using will or shall and the verbs in the box. You may have to use some negative forms.

be • come • find • have • lend • live • take • visit

1 This year, more than a million tourists ..... our local area.
2 I'm sure we ..... your bag soon. Where did you last see it?
3 ..... you ..... me some money until Saturday?
4 Everything on the menu looks delicious! Erm ... I ..... Chicken Kiev, please.
5 I ..... you to the bus station, if you like.
6 One day, people ..... on Mars in special buildings.
7 No, there ..... any problems with delivering your new furniture next week.
8 ..... we ..... at six to help you get things ready for dinner?

C Complete using the correct form of be going to and the verbs in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

1 When I grow up, I ..... **(play)** guitar in a rock group!
2 Rick and Mark ..... **(start)** going to the gym twice a week.
3 ..... Lauren ..... **(tell)** her mum about what happened?
4 I ..... **(look)** on the Internet for information about snowboarding.
5 No, Nadine ..... **(invite)** everyone from class – just her close friends.
6 ..... Harry ..... **(be)** ready on time or not?
7 Careful! You ..... **(break)** something with that ball! Go outside!
8 I ..... **(lie down)** for half an hour. Call me at six o'clock.

Scanné avec CamScanner

Complete using the correct present simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive • come • leave • take

I'm so excited about my holiday! My plane (1) ..... the airport here at nine o'clock and we (2) ..... in Paris two hours later. We then (3) ..... the train from the airport to the city. We'll have a great week, and then we (4) ..... back on the 17th. I can't wait!

E Circle the correct word or phrase.

1 Oscar says he **is doing / will do** the washing-up after dinner.
2 I'm a bit scared because I **am seeing / will see** the dentist this afternoon.
3 What **are you going to do / do you do** this evening?
4 **Shall you tell / Will you tell** Rupert I'm sorry about yesterday?
5 My dad **will grow / is going to grow** a beard, but my mum doesn't like the idea.
6 I have to revise tonight because we **are having / will have** an exam tomorrow.
7 **I am remembering / will remember** this day for the rest of my life!
8 **Do you go / Are you going** to Australia next Christmas?
9 I'm sure you **are passing / will pass** your driving test. Don't worry.
10 If you want me to, I **will complain / am going to complain** to the manager about it.

F Choose the correct answer.

1 'Have you made plans for the summer?'
'Yes. ..... to Spain.'
A We'll go B We're going C We go

2 'We're moving house tomorrow.'
'Really? ..... you with the furniture.'
A I help B I'm helping C I'll help

3 'Do you need this paintbrush?'
'Ah, yes. ..... it to me, please?'
A Do you pass B Will you pass C Are you passing

4 'What do you want to be when you grow up, Stevie?'
'..... a scientist. That's what I want to do, anyway.'
A I be B I'm going to be C I'm being

5 'John is a better player than Martin, isn't he?'
'Oh, yes. ..... the match tomorrow, I expect.'
A He'll win B He wins C He's winning

6 'The weather has been terrible, hasn't it?'
'Yes, I think ..... again later.'
A it's going to rain B it's raining C it rains

Scanné avec CamScanner

31 Reported speech

Use	Example
To report what someone else said	*My dad said that he'd written a song.*

Form

present simple *'I **want** to build a new house,' said Jill.*	past simple *Jill said she **wanted** to build a new house.*
present continuous *'We **are making** a dress,' they said.*	past continuous *They said they **were making** a dress.*
present perfect continuous *'I **have been drawing** all day,' said Debbie.*	past perfect continuous *Debbie said she **had been drawing** all day.*
past simple *'Jim **made** a card for me yesterday,' Amy said.*	past perfect simple *Amy said Jim **had made** a card for her the day before.*
past continuous *'I **was writing** a poem,' said Tina.*	past perfect continuous *Tina said she **had been writing** a poem.*
will *'I **will** make you a scarf,' my grandma said.*	would *My grandma said she **would** make me a scarf.*
am/is/are going to *'They **are going to** make a new one,' said Joe.*	was/were going to *Joe said they **were going to** make a new one.*
can *'I **can** draw quite well,' Emma said.*	could *Emma said she **could** draw quite well.*
must / have to *'You **have to** visit the fashion show,' she said.*	had to *She said we **had to** visit the fashion show.*
may *'I **may** visit the White House next week,' said Polly.*	might *Polly said she **might** visit the White House the following week.*

We often have to change other words apart from the verb form.

pronouns

- I → he/she
- you → I/me/they/them
- we → they
- us → them
- my → his/her
- your → my/their

time and place

- here → there
- now → then/at that moment
- tomorrow → the next day
- tonight → that night
- next week → the following week
- yesterday → the day before
- last week → the week before
- ago → before

- We only make tense changes when the reporting verb (say, etc) is in the past.
  ✓ *Tony **says** he **is going** to study architecture.*
  ✗ ~~*Tony says he was going to study architecture.*~~
- We don't change the past perfect simple and the past perfect continuous.
  ✓ *'I **had seen** the picture before.' → He said **he had** seen the picture before.*
- We also don't change would, should, could and might.
  ✓ *'I **might** take up painting.' → She said she **might** take up painting.*
- We can use verbs like apologise, deny, promise, refuse and suggest in reported speech.
  ✓ *Jan **apologised for** losing the picture.*
  ✓ *He **denied** breaking the statue.*
  ✓ *Terence **promised to** help me decorate the house.*
  ✓ *Charlotte **refused to** let me see her painting.*
  ✓ *My dad **suggested** going to an art gallery.*

Scanné avec CamScanner

1 'I'm a big fan of U2,' Derek said.
Derek said he ..... a big fan of U2.
A was
B has been
C had been

2 'We're watching TV,' said the twins.
The twins said they ..... TV.
A watched
B were watching
C had watched

3 'You've been annoying me all day!' my mum said.
My mum said I ..... her all day.
A annoyed
B was annoying
C had been annoying

4 'The dog ate my homework!' said Ivan.
Ivan said the dog ..... his homework.
A was eating
B had eaten
C has eaten

5 'At one o'clock, I was having lunch,' said Molly.
Molly said she ..... lunch at one o'clock.
A had been having
B has had
C is having

6 'You'll get wet without an umbrella,' Dad said.
Dad said I ..... wet without an umbrella.
A will be getting
B got
C would get

7 'He can juggle five balls!' said Angie.
Angie said he ..... five balls.
A juggled
B would juggle
C could juggle

8 'You must give me your essays,' Mrs Vine said.
Mrs Vine said we ..... give her our essays.
A were having to
B had to
C would have to

his their them there before that night the day before the next day

1 'I'm seeing Simon tomorrow,' Mary said.
Mary said she was seeing Simon ..... .

2 'We moved into the area two years ago,' Bella said.
Bella said they had moved into the area two years ..... .

3 'Our teacher is giving us a test!' said Michelle.
Michelle said their teacher was giving ..... a test.

4 'My dad gave me fifty pounds!' said Neil.
Neil said ..... dad had given him fifty pounds.

5 'I scored a great goal yesterday,' Marina said.
Marina said she had scored a great goal ..... .

6 'We saw our cousin at the fair,' said Ben.
Ben said they had seen ..... cousin at the fair.

7 'I left my wallet here,' Frank said.
Frank said he had left his wallet ..... .

8 'I'll sleep well tonight!' said Arnie.
Arnie said he would sleep well ..... .

Scanné avec CamScanner

1 'There's a mouse in the kitchen!' said Martha.
Martha said there had been a mouse in the kitchen. .....

2 'We've won every match this year,' Amy said.
Amy said they won every match that year. .....

3 'I broke my leg two weeks ago,' said Spencer.
Spencer said he had broken his leg two weeks ago. .....

4 'We'd heard the song before,' Rory said.
Rory said he had heard the song before. .....

5 'I've been working since four o'clock,' said Dad.
Dad said he was working since four o'clock. .....

6 'We're spending tomorrow by the swimming pool,' Belinda said.
Belinda said they have spent the next day by the swimming pool. .....

1 'I'm going to bake a cake,' said Mum. **she**
Mum said ..... to bake a cake.

2 'Richard has passed his driving test,' Andy said. **passed**
Andy said ..... his driving test.

3 'We're staying in tonight to watch TV,' Jim said. **that**
Jim said they ..... to watch TV.

4 'I'm thinking of going on a diet,' said George. **he**
George said ..... of going on a diet.

5 'My sister lived in Russia for a year,' Carol said. **lived**
Carol said ..... in Russia for a year.

6 'I went snowboarding last year,' Jill said. **year**
Jill said she ..... before.

7 'I'll call you tomorrow,' Karl said to me. **next**
Karl said he ..... day.

8 'We're flying home next week,' said Arthur. **the**
Arthur said they ..... week.

1 'I'm sorry I told everyone your secret,' my sister said. **apologised**
.....

2 'I didn't give the money to John,' said Ali. **denied**
.....

3 'I'll love you forever!' Francis said to Elizabeth. **promised**
.....

4 'No, I won't open the door!' said Mandy. **refused**
.....

5 'Why don't we give Jenny a call?' Albert said. **suggested**

Scanné avec CamScanner

32 Reported questions, orders, requests

Use	Example
To report what someone else asked/ordered/requested	*Pat asked me if I had tried the jeans on in the shop.*

Form

questions beginning with *have, do* or *be*	
*'**Have** you **been** to the gallery?' he asked her.*	*He asked her **if** she **had been** to the gallery.*
*'**Do** you **want** a sweater?' my mum asked.*	*My mum asked **if** I **wanted** a sweater.*
*'**Are** you **making** a skirt?' I asked Anne.*	*I asked Anne **if** she **was making** a skirt.*
questions beginning with a modal	
*'**Can** you paint?' Mary asked her friend.*	*Mary asked her friend **if** he **could** paint.*
*'**Will** you make me one?' I asked Terry.*	*I asked Terry **if** he **would** make me one.*
*'**Shall** I wear a jacket?' I asked Mum.*	*I asked Mum **if** I **should** wear a jacket.*
*'**May** I borrow your coat?' Mr Jones asked me.*	*Mr Jones asked me **if** he **might** borrow my coat.*
questions beginning with a question word	
*'**What** kind of shoes are in fashion now?' my mum asked me.*	*My mum asked me **what** kind of shoes **were** in fashion at that moment.*
*'**Who** did you see at the fashion show?' asked Ben.*	*Ben asked **who** I **had seen** at the fashion show.*
*'**Which** one do you want?' Sarah asked Liam.*	*Sarah asked Liam **which** one he **wanted**.*
*'**When** will they finish the house?' I asked.*	*I asked **when** they **would** finish the house.*
*'**Why** did you say that?' my sister asked me.*	*My sister asked me **why** I **had said** that.*
*'**How** much did your hat cost?' Ed asked Carl.*	*Ed asked Carl **how** much his hat **had cost**.*
orders	
*'**Put** your clothes in the drawer,' Mum said.*	*Mum **told** me **to put** my clothes in the drawer.*
*'**Don't wear** the red one,' Alice said.*	*Alice **told** me **not to wear** the red one.*
requests	
*'**Will** you **make** me one?' I asked Terry.*	*I **asked** Terry **to make** me one.*
*'**Please don't move** my pictures,' said Olga.*	*Olga **asked** me **not to move** her pictures.*

We can also use *whether* instead of *if* in reported questions.
✓ *He asked her **whether** she had been to the gallery.*

Remember not to use question word order in reported questions.
✓ *I asked when **they would finish the house**.*
✗ ~~*I asked when **would they finish the house**.*~~

Scanné avec CamScanner

1 'Has your brother gone out?' Mum asked me.
Mum asked me if my brother **has gone / had gone** out.

2 'Do you know the answer?' Miss Smith asked Ruby.
Miss Smith asked Ruby if she **knew / had known** the answer.

3 'Is this your car?' the police officer said to the man.
The police officer asked the man if it **is / was** his car.

4 'Have you been to see the exhibition?' I asked Benjamin.
I asked Benjamin if he **went / had been** to see the exhibition.

5 'Does your laptop need a new battery?' Jerry asked me.
Jerry asked me if my laptop **needed / will need** a new battery.

6 'Are you having a barbecue?' I asked the Browns.
I asked the Browns if they **were having / had been having** a barbecue.

1 'Will you be at the party?' Richard asked me.
Richard asked me if I ..... be at the party.

2 'May I ask you a few questions?' the woman asked Ted.
The woman asked Ted if she ..... ask him a few questions.

3 'Can we go to the zoo tomorrow?' Jane asked her father.
Jane asked her father if they ..... go to the zoo the following day.

4 'Shall I study maths or English?' Sally asked her best friend.
Sally asked her best friend whether she ..... study maths or English.

5 'Can you write with your left hand?' Val asked me.
Val asked me whether I ..... write with my left hand.

6 'Shall we play tennis or volleyball?' Debbie asked her sister.
Debbie asked her sister if they ..... play tennis or volleyball.

7 'May I leave the table?' Samantha asked her parents.
Samantha asked her parents if she ..... leave the table.

8 'Will our bus leave on time?' Mum asked the driver.
Mum asked the driver whether our bus ..... leave on time.

1 'When did your brother join the army?' Rudy asked me.
Rudy asked me ..... the army.

2 'How was your trip to Turkey?' I asked Katherine.
I asked Katherine how ..... been.

3 'How will we find your keys in the dark?' Ashley asked Susie.
Ashley asked Susie ..... keys in the dark.

4 'Why was Rob on TV?' Denise asked me.
Denise asked me ..... on TV.

5 'Who saw you at the park?' the police officer asked me.
The police officer asked me ..... at the park.

6 'Who did you see at the park?' the police officer asked me.
The police officer asked me ..... at the park.

Scanné avec CamScanner

10 Grammar

The passive 1

The passive

Form

be in the right form + past participle

statement	negative	question
Everyone ***is invited!***	*Some people* ***aren't (are not) invited.***	***Is*** *everyone* ***invited?***

	Active	Passive
present simple	*They always invite Grandma.*	*Grandma* ***is*** *always* ***invited.***
past simple	*They invited Uncle Adrian.*	*Uncle Adrian* ***was invited.***
will	*They* ***will / won't*** *invite the neighbours.*	*The neighbours* ***will / won't be invited***

Use	Example
When we don't know who does something	*My sister's bike* ***was stolen*** *yesterday.*
When we don't want or need to say who does something	***Was*** *Simon* ***invited?***

Helpful hints

If you are not sure how to form a passive sentence, think of the **active** sentence first.

Active sentence: **Someone stole my sister's bike yesterday.**

Passive sentence: **My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.**

- Look at the active sentence. The verb is *stole* and the object is *my sister's bike*.
- The object of the active sentence (*my sister's bike*) becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
  My sister's bike ...
- Then we need the verb *be* in the same tense as the verb in the active sentence. Here, *stole* is past simple, so we need *was*.
  My sister's bike was ...
- Then we need the past participle of the verb in the active sentence. The past participle of *steal* is *stolen*.
  My sister's bike was stolen ...
- Finally, we finish the sentence in the right way.
  My sister's bike was stolen yesterday.

Watch out!

- When the verb in a passive sentence is a phrasal verb, don't forget to include the particle.
  They ***picked up*** *the broken glass.* → *The broken glass was* ***picked up.***
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

Scanné avec CamScanner

A The words and phrases in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

1 Every year, several prizes are **giving** to the best students. (P.P) → given
2 When the pizza was **delivering**, it was cold. → delivered
3 You will be **telling** when you can come in. (to P) → told
4 That song **doesn't** played on the radio very often, is it? → won't
5 **Your money was stealing** out of your bag? → was to flew
6 We **haven't** allowed to use a dictionary in the exam yesterday. → were not
7 That film won't **have** shown (P.P) in our local cinema for a long time. → be
8 **I will be** picked up from the station on Saturday? → will I be

to show

B Complete using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

fact → simple present

1 When people *are arrested* (**arrest**), they *are taken* (P.P) (**take**) to the police station.
2 Milk *is usually kept* (P.P) (**usually / keep**) in the fridge. (verb < adv < P.P)
3 *will we be told* (**we / tell**) what's in next week's test? (will + be + P.P = future)
4 How did people communicate over long distances before the phone *was invented* (**invent**)?
5 *Will you be allowed* (**you / allow**) to come to the party next Saturday?
6 You *will be given* (**give**) your exam results next Monday. future = will + be + P.P
7 *Was Aidan's bike found* (**Aidan's bike / find**) yesterday?

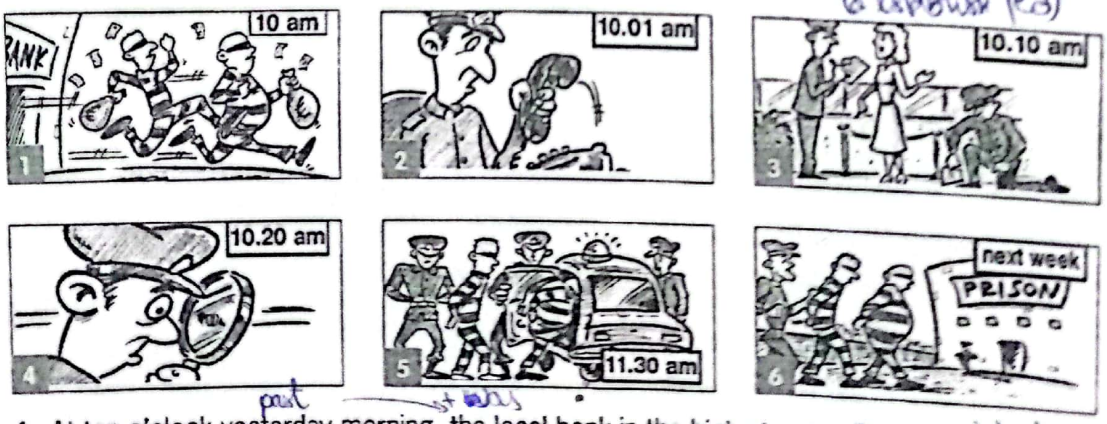
was found

found (P.P)

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. Add any other words you need.

to find / found / found (P.P)
to found / ed
to establish (ed)

call • catch • find • investigate • rob • send



1 At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the local bank in the high street *was robbed*.
2 At one minute past ten, the police *were called*.
3 A few minutes later, the police arrived at the bank. The crime scene *was investigated*.
4 At twenty past ten, the robbers' fingerprints *were found*.
5 At half past eleven, the robbers *were caught*.
6 Next week, they *will be sent*.

past

(P.P)

Scanné avec CamScanner

A The words and phrases in bold in each sentence are wrong. Write the correct word or phrase.

1 Every year, several prizes are **giving** to the best students. ..given..
2 When the pizza was **delivering**, it was cold. ..delivered..
3 You will be **telling** when you can come in. ..told..
4 That song **doesn't** played on the radio very often, is it? ..wasn't..
5 **Your money was stealing** out of your bag? ..was taken..
6 We **haven't** allowed to use a dictionary in the exam yesterday. ..were not..
7 That film won't **have** shown in our local cinema for a long time. ..be..
8 **I will be** picked up from the station on Saturday? ..will I be..

B Complete using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 When people ..are arrested.. (**arrest**), they ..are taken.. (**take**) to the police station.
2 Milk ..is usually kept.. (**usually / keep**) in the fridge.
3 ..will we be told.. (**we / tell**) what's in next week's test?
4 How did people communicate over long distances before the phone ..was invented.. (**invent**)?
5 ..will you be allowed.. (**you / allow**) to come to the party next Saturday?
6 You ..will be given.. (**give**) your exam results next Monday.
7 ..Was Aidan's bike found.. (**Aidan's bike / find**) yesterday?

C Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. Add any other words you need.

call • catch • find • investigate • rob • send



1 At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the local bank in the high street ..was robbed..
2 At one minute past ten, the police ..were called..
3 A few minutes later, the police arrived at the bank. The crime scene ..was investigated..
4 At twenty past ten, the robbers' fingerprints ..were found..
5 At half past eleven, the robbers ..were caught..
6 Next week, they ..will be sent..

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Grammar

The passive 2

The passive (present continuous present perfect simple past continuous past perfect simple be going to modals)

Form

be in the right form + past participle

statement	negative	question
The pizzas **are being**	The pizzas **aren't (are not) being**	**Are** the pizzas **being**

	Active	Passive
present continuous	My aunt is doing the washing-up.	The washing-up **is being done** by my aunt.
present perfect simple	My cousin has sent the invitations.	The invitations **have been sent** by my cousin.
past continuous	My uncle was cleaning the car.	The car **was being cleaned** by my uncle.
past perfect simple	Our neighbours had taken the twins to the zoo.	The twins **had been taken** to the zoo by our neighbours.
be going to	They're going to invite Phil to the party.	Phil **is going to be invited** to the party.
modals	They might invite Kyle to the party.	Kyle **might be invited** to the party.
	We should tell Jenny about the party.	Jenny **should be told** about the party.
	We must tell Dominic about the concert.	Dominic **must be told** about the concert.
	We can hold the party at Jack's house.	The party **can be held** at Jack's house.

For the passive form of the present simple, past simple and *will*, see Unit 10.
For the uses of the passive, see Unit 10.

Watch out!

- We can use *by* to emphasise who does something.
  ✓ *My sister's bedroom was painted **by** my parents.* (= My parents painted my sister's bedroom.)
- We can use *with* to emphasise what someone uses.
  ✓ *Soup is usually eaten **with** a spoon.* (= You usually use a spoon to eat soup.)
- We don't use *by* or *with* when we don't need to say, or don't know, who does something.
  ✓ *Mrs Fisher was taken to hospital yesterday.*

present must to be told
past had to be told

Scanné avec CamScanner

D Answer the questions using your own ideas.

1 Where are cars usually fixed?
They .....

2 Where will the next Olympic Games be held?
They .....

3 Who are Oscars usually awarded to?
They .....

4 What are you not allowed to do at school?
I .....

5 What were you given for your birthday last ye
I .....

6 What will you be given for your next birthday?
I'll probably .....

E Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words.

1 Will they send the letters first class? **sent**
Will ..... first class?

2 I'm not sure if they eat pizza in China. **is**
I'm not sure if ..... in China.

3 Someone told me that they don't make cars in the UK anymore. **made**
Someone told me that ..... in the UK anymore.

4 Do they usually feed the animals three times a day? **fed**
Are ..... three times a day?

5 Mr Jones is ill, so he won't give us a geography test today! **be**
Mr Jones is ill, so ..... a geography test today!

6 Did they take her to hospital in an ambulance? **she**
Was ..... to hospital in an ambulance?

F Write one word in each gap.

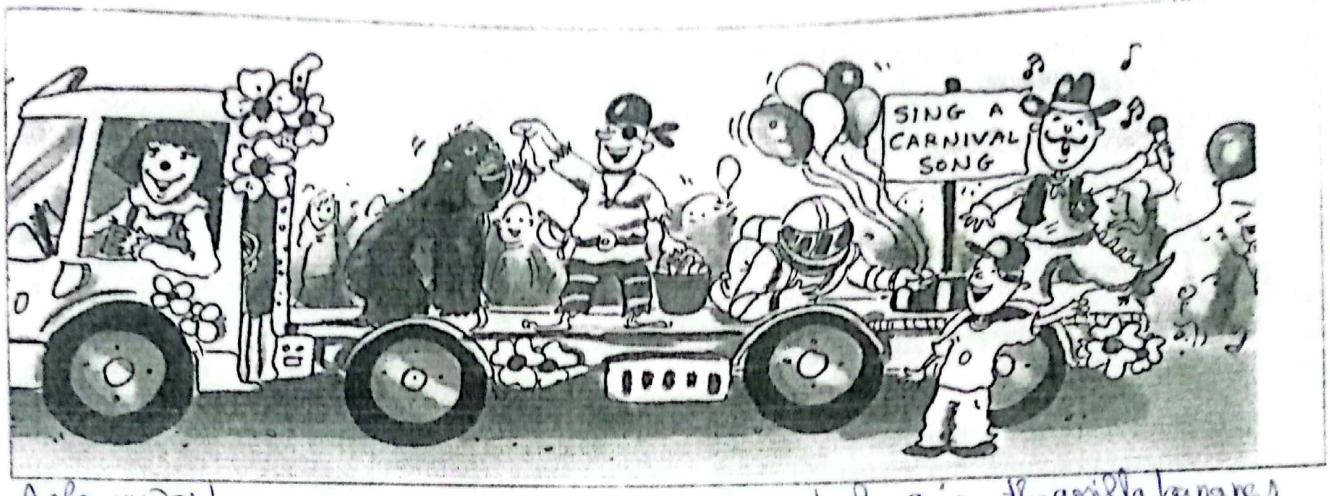
The National Trust

There are lots of beautiful, large houses in Britain. Many of them **(1)** ..... built hundreds of years ago. In the past, they **(2)** ..... owned by very rich families. Today, many of them **(3)** ..... owned by an organisation called The National Trust, which **(4)** ..... created to look after them. The houses **(5)** ..... kept in perfect condition, and visitors **(6)** ..... allowed to look round them. It's interesting to learn how different life was in an old house. Milk was **(7)** ..... kept in the fridge, because they didn't have fridges! Washing machines **(8)** ..... only invented very recently, so washing **(9)** ..... done by hand. In some cases, the house **(10)** ..... still lived in today. When this happens, visitors **(11)** ..... only shown part of the house. The private rooms **(12)** ..... kept closed to the public. These houses often have beautiful gardens, too. The gardens **(13)** ..... looked after by professional gardeners.

You usually have to pay to look round National Trust houses. Members of the National Trust **(14)** ..... given a discount. This year, millions of people **(15)** ..... be given the chance to see what life in an old country house was like.

Scanné avec CamScanner

A Look at the picture and match to make sentences.



A clown was been

1	The carnival lorry is	D	A been given a banana by the pirate.
2	The lorry has	F	B going to be given a balloon by the astronaut.
3	The gorilla has	A	C be sung by the cowboy.
4	Everyone watching is	B	D being driven by a clown.
5	The best song might	C	E been bought from a fancy-dress shop?
6	Have the costumes	E	F been decorated with lots of flowers.

The pirate has given the gorilla bananas

The astronaut is going to give a balloon

ought to =

They have decorated

modal + base infinitive

B Look at the picture again and circle the correct word.

1 The balloons had all been **blowing / blown** up before the carnival started.
2 The bananas **haven't / aren't** all been eaten yet.
3 The lorry isn't **been / being** driven by the gorilla.
4 A young boy **was / has** just taken a balloon from the astronaut.
5 A prize is going to **have / be** given to the person in the best fancy dress.
6 The prize might not be **awarding / awarded** to the clown.
7 **Has / Is** the lorry been decorated well?
8 Can songs be sung **by / with** people in the crowd, too?

C Complete using *by* or *with*.

1 That book was written ..... my uncle!
2 Are the best photos usually taken ..... digital cameras?
3 That song has been sung ..... lots of famous singers.
4 Is your hair cut ..... a professional hairdresser?
5 Should the paper be cut ..... a pair of scissors?
6 All the candles had been lit ..... the same match.
7 The film isn't going to be directed ..... Steven Spielberg after all.

Scanné avec CamScanner

Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Write no more than four words.

1 I think John has taken my jacket.
I think my jacket ..... John.

2 You should cook the chicken for at least an hour.
The chicken ..... for at least an hour.

3 They're showing that film at the cinema in town.
That film ..... at the cinema in town.

4 They hadn't invented digital cameras when we took that photo.
Digital cameras ..... when that photo was taken.

5 When I got there, Carly was doing the ironing, so I didn't have to do it!
When I got there, the ironing ..... Carly, so I didn't have to do it!

6 They were using hot soapy water to wash all the cars.
All the cars ..... hot soapy water.

Read the text and answer the questions. Use the correct form of the passive.

Doing the housework

by Lisa Porter, Class 4b

At home, we all share the housework. My dad loves cooking, so he cooks all the food. Sometimes we help him, though. Next weekend, for example, we're having a party so I'm going to help him.

In the past, my mum did all the shopping. She started a new job last year though, so I've done most of the shopping since then. It's easy, because I shop online. That means I order everything on the Internet (my dad lets me use his credit card!) and someone from the supermarket delivers it to our house.

My brother, Andy, cleans the bathroom nearly every day. He didn't do it yesterday, so he might do it later today. My sister Angelina sweeps the floors. She uses a really old brush. I think she should use a vacuum cleaner! You can save time if you use electrical equipment.

1 Does only one person do the housework in Lisa's house?
No, the housework .....

2 Who cooks the food?
The food .....

3 Who is going to help Lisa's dad next weekend?
Lisa's dad .....

4 Who did all the shopping until about a year ago?
Until about a year ago, the shopping .....
.....

5 Who has done most of the shopping since then?
Since then, most of the shopping .....

6 Does Lisa take the shopping home from the supermarket?
No, it .....

7 How often does someone clean the bathroom?
It .....

8 When might someone next clean the bathroom?
It .....

9 How does Angelina sweep the floors?
The floors .....

10 What does Lisa think Angelina should use?
Lisa thinks a vacuum cleaner .....
.....

Scanné avec CamScanner

Part One :Reading Comprehension

Social media influencers

It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the world's population use social media, and many of these billions of social media users look up to influencers to help them decide what to buy and what trends to follow.

So what is an influencer and how do we become one?

An influencer is a person who can influence the decisions of their followers because of their relationship with their audience and their knowledge and expertise in a particular area, e.g. fashion, travel or technology.

Influencers often have a large following of people who pay close attention to their views. They have the power to persuade people to buy things, and influencers are now seen by many companies as a direct way to customers' hearts. Brands are now asking powerful influencers to market their products. With some influencers charging up to $25,000 for one social media post, it is no surprise that more and more people are keen to become influencers too. If you are one of them, then here are five tips on how to do it.

1. Choose your niche

What is the area that you know most about? What do you feel most excited talking about? Find the specific area that you're most interested in and develop it.

2. Choose your medium and write an interesting bio

Most influencers these days are bloggers and micro-bloggers. Decide which medium – such as your own online blog, Instagram or Snapchat – is the best way to connect with your followers and chat about your niche area. When you have done that, write an attention-grabbing bio that describes you and your speciality area in an interesting and unique way. Make sure that people who read your bio will want to follow you.

3. Post regularly and consistently

Many influencers post daily on their social media accounts. The more you post, the more likely people will follow you. Also, ensure that your posts are consistent and possibly follow a theme.

4. Tell an interesting story

Whether it is a photo or a comment that you are posting, use it to tell a story that will catch the attention of your followers and help them connect with you.

5. Make sure people can easily find your content

Publicise your posts on a variety of social media, use hashtags and catchy titles and make sure that they can be easily found. There is no point writing the most exciting blogposts or posting the most attractive photographs if no one is going to see them.

Most importantly, if you want to become a social media influencer, you need to have patience. Keep posting and your following will gradually increase. Good luck!

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Comprehension Questions :

Task 1 : Choose the best answer.

1. A social media influencer is not someone who …
- **a. guides the decisions of their followers.**
- **b. is an expert in a particular area.**
- **c. pays their followers to buy products.**
- **d. has many followers who pay attention to their opinions.**

2. Companies want to use influencers to help …
- **a. sell their products to their followers.**
- **b. develop new products.**
- **c. write their blogposts.**
- **d. design their websites.**

3. If you want to be an influencer, your bio on your social media account shouldn't …
- **a. say who you are.**
- **b. talk about your niche area.**
- **c. be interesting.**
- **d. be the same as other people's bios.**

4. You should make sure that you post …
- **a. once a month.**
- **b. every day for the first month and then once a month after that.**
- **c. about similar subjects.**
- **d. about all sorts of different things.**

5. You can make sure that people find your post by …
- **a. using hashtags.**
- **b. using funny or memorable titles.**
- **c. using different social media to link to your post.**
- **d. doing all of the above.**

6. What should the title of this blogpost be?
- **a. Five ways to influence people**
- **b. Five ways to use influencers in marketing**
- **c. Five tips on becoming a social media influencer**
- **d. Five tips on making money as an influencer**

Task 2 : Say whether the following sentences are true or false?

1. An influencer needs to know about as many topics as possible, e.g. fashion, travel, technology, etc.

2. Companies are paying some influencers up to $25,000 to post about their products.

3. Most influencers write regular posts on their blogs or micro-blogs.

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4. You can chat with your followers using your bio. F

5. Your posts should not only be attractive but should tell a story. T

6. You can become a social media influencer in a short time. F

Task 3 : Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

Vocabulary	Definitions
1. c expertise	a. something that is popular right now
2. a a trend	b. the people who watch or follow a public event, e.g. a film or concert
3. b an audience	c. expert knowledge or skill in an area
4. g consistent	d. to ask someone to pay
5. h catchy	e. a specialised area
6. d to charge	f. a short introduction of a person (short for 'biography')
7. f a bio	g. doing something in the same way over time
8. e a niche	h. attractive and easily remembered

Answers :

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	8	1	6	8	7	4	5

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Part Two : Language

Task one : Fill in the gaps with correct tenses :

I (learn).....English for seven years now , but last year I (not work).....

.....hard enough for English that's why my marks (not be).....really

that good then . As I (want / pass).....my English exam successfully next year ,

I (study).....harder this term . During my last summer holidays , my parents

(send).....me on a language course to London . It (be).....great and I

(think).....I (learn).....a lot . Before I (go).....to London

I (not enjoy).....learning English . But while I (do).....the

language course , I (meet).....lots of young people from all over the world .There

I (notice).....how important it (be).....to speak foreign

languages nowadays . Now I (have).....much more fun learning English than I

(have).....before the course . At the moment I (review).....English

grammar , and I (begin / already).....to read the texts in my English text-

books again .I (think)..... I (do).....one unit every week .

My exam (be).....on 15 May , so there (not be).....any time to be lost .

If I (pass).....my exams successfully , I (start).....an apprenticeship

in September . And after my apprenticeship , maybe I (go).....back to London to

work there for a while . As you (can/see)....., I (become) ..... a real

London fan already .

Task Two : Provide the correct form of the verb between parentheses .

* If we meet at 9:30 , we (to have).....plenty of time .
* Liza would find the milk if she (to look).....in the fridge .
* The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she (to feed).....the animals .
* If you spoke louder , your classmates (to understand).....you .
* Dan (to arrive).....safe if he drove slowly .
* You (to have).....no trouble at school if you had done your homework .
* If you (to swim).....in this lake , you will shiver from the cold .

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* The door will unlock if you (press)..... the green button .

* If Mel (to ask)..... her teacher , he would have answered her questions .

* I (to call)..... the office if I were you .

Task Three : Fill in the gaps with the correct tenses :

1) The dentist's waiting room was full of people ; some (read)..... magazines, others just (turn)..... over the pages , a woman (knit)....., a child (play)..... with a toy car . Suddenly , the door (open)..... and the nurse (say)..... next please .

2) It (snow)..... when he woke up . He (remember)..... that Jack (come)..... for lunch and (decide)..... to go down to the station to meet him in case he (lose)..... his way in the snowy lanes.

3) There (be)..... a very good programme on TV last night . You (see)..... it ? No , I (take)..... my set back to the shop last week because there (be)..... so much distortion , and they(say)..... it (need)..... a new part , they (not be able)..... to get the new part so far , so I (not watch)..... television for about ten days.

4) He parked his car under a no parking sign and (rush)..... into the shop . When he (come)..... out of the shop ten minutes later, the car (be)..... no longer there . He (wonder)..... if the police (drive)..... it away or if someone (steal)..... it .

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ire going to)	A- expressing a future intent based on a decision made in the past. B- Predicting an event that is likely to happen in the future. C- Predicting an event that is likely to happen based on the present conditions.	A- Jim is going to bring his sister to-night. B- You're going to pass the test. Don't worry. C- I don't feel well. I'm going to faint.
Future (Will)	A- making a decision at the time of speaking B- predicting an event that is likely to happen in the future. C- Indicating willingness to do something	A- I'll call you after lunch B- You will pass the test. Don't worry C- If I don't feel better soon, I will go to the doctor.
Future continuous	A- an action that will be on going at a particular time in the future. B- Future actions which have already been decided.	A- At noon tomorrow, I'll be taking the children to their piano lessons. B- I'll be wearing my black evening dress to the dinner.
Present Perfect	A- An action that happened at an unspecified time. B- An action that has just recently occurred. C- An action that began in the past and continues up to the present (often used with "for" or "since"). D- An action that happened repeatedly before now.	A- she has never climbed a mountain. B- He has just gone to sleep. C- Jaky has lived in maine all her life. - I've been here since mondy. - He's known her for two weeks. D- We have flown across the pacific four times. - I've failed my driver's test twice.
Present perfect continuous	A- an action that began in the past and has just recently ended. B- An action that began in the past and continues in the present. C- An action repeated over a period of time in the past and continuing in the present.	A- Have you been making the lawn? There's grass all over your pant legs. B- Laura has been studying for two hours. C- Simon has been smoking since he was thirteen.

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GRAMMAR REVIEW

I-Tenses:

Tense	Used for	Example sentences
Simple Present	A- a present state of affairs B- a general fact C- habitual action D- future time tables	A- My sister lives in Washington B- The sun rises in the east C- I listen to the radio in the mornings D- My flight leaves at 10.000
Present continuous	A- special action that is occurring B- A general activity that takes place over a period of time C- Future arrangements	A- Andrew is watching TV (right now) B- My sister is living in London. - Sue's condition is improving - These days, I'm taking it easy. C- I'm inviting Emma to the party on Friday.
Simple Past	A- an action that began and ended at a particular time in the past B- an action that occurred over a period of time but was completed in the past. C- An activity that took place regularly in the past.	A- The mail came early this morning. B- Dad worked in advertising for ten years. C- We jogged every morning before class.
Past continuous	A- interrupted actions B- A continuous state or repeated action in the past. C- Events planned in the past.	A- I was sewing when the telephone rang. B- She was looking very ill. - I was meeting lots of people at that time. C- Nancy was leaving for Chicago but had to make a last minute connection.

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	D- A general action recently in progress (no particular time is mentioned).	D- I've been thinking about going to college next year.
Past perfect	A- a past action that occurred before another past action. B- An action that was expected to occur in the past.	A- Tom had left hours before we got there. B- I had hoped to know about the job before now.
Past perfect continuous	A- An action that occurred before another past action. B- An action that was expected to occur in the past.	A- They had been playing tennis before the storn broke. B- I'd had been expecting his change in attitude.
Future perfect	A- An action that will be completed before a particular time in the future.	A – By next July my parents will have been married for fifty years.
Future perfect continuous	A- emphasizing the length of time that has occurred before a specific time in the future	A- By may, my father will have been working at the same job for thirty years.

II) Conditionals: There are three conditional types

1) conditional type1:

- Structure: If + Present ⟶ Present/ Future

It implies that the condition is probable/ Possible to take place in the present or future.

Eg : If you work hard, you will succeed.

2) Conditional type2:

Structure . If + simple Past ⟶ would + inf verb (conditional present)

This structure implies that the condition can not be fulfilled or accomplished/ impossible or improbable condition in the present.

Eg: If you worked hard, you would succeed. (but in reality you don't work hard so you will not succeed).

3) Conditional type 3 :

Structure: If + past perfect ⟶ would + have + p.pof…v

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This structure implies that the hypothesis could not be fulfilled in the past because the condition did not take place /unfulfilled action in the past.

Eg: If you had arrived to the station an hour before, you would have met them(but in reality you didn't arrive an hour before, so you didn't meet them).

III- Modals:

a) Inserting a modal in a sentence means changing the meaning:

Eg: You speak English ⟶ present state of affairs.

But you can speak English ⟶ ability

But you should speak English ⟶ advice

b- Present modal + inf verb ⟶ implies present

past modal + have +.PP.V ⟶ implies Past

	Permission	possibility	ability	obligation	Absence of obligation
Present	- may - can	- may - might - can	-Can - Be able	- Must - Have to - Ought - should	- Must not - Need not
Past	- might - could	- Might - could	- Could -was - were- able	Had to Ought Should	Didn't have to Didn't need to
future	May can	- May - Might - can	Can Will/shall-be able	-must -will/shall have to ought should	Must not Need not

- Needn't + perfect infinitive: no obligation but action performed (unnecessarily).
- Didn't have/ need to do: no obligation and no action.

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IV- Direct speech /Indirect Speech

This depends mainly on the reporting verb (say – suggest- ask- answer – reply…….).

- when we deal with direct and indirect speech, we have to be careful about different changes.

1) Tense: a) If the reporting verb is in the present, we don't change tenses of the sentence when we convert to Indirect speech.

Eg: George Bush says: "Iraq constitutes/ represents danger for the world peace."

I.D: George Bush says that Iraq represents danger for the world peace.

B/ If the reporting verb is in the past, There should be changes of tenses in the indirect speech.

Eg: George bush said that Iraq represented danger for the world peace.

Here is a table of tense changes:

Simple present	Simple past
Present continuous	Past continuous
Simple past	Past perfect
Present perfect	Past perfect
Future (will + inf v)	Would +inf v

- past progressive → Past Perfect progressive
- past Perfect ⇒ Past Perfect.

2) Personal pronouns:

* First personal pronoun (I) ⟶ he/ she
* Second personal pronouns (you/we) ⟶ they

3) Demonstrative pronouns:

- This ⟶ that
- These ⟶ those

4) Time expressions:

- Today ⟶ that day
- Tomorrow ⟶ the next day / following day
- Now ⟶ then
- Yesterday ⟶ the previous day.

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V- Active and passive form

- The active and passive forms are two main linguistic forms in English grammar. Normally they convey the same meaning but with different style/ structures.

1) Active form

This structure emphasizes the actor, in other words the subject, so the structure is always : Subject +verb +object

Eg: the politician discuses the legal position of Americans In Iraq.

- The boy eats the apple

2) passive form :

In this structure we don't focus on the subject / As you will see the subject or the actor is postponed to the end of the sentence, and the structure is : object + verb + subject

eg : the legual position of Americans in Iraq is discussed by the politician

the apple is eaten by the boy.

3)Changes

To convert a sentence from active to passive form there is no change of tenses but a change in the structure of the used tense

- Table of tense structure changes :

Active form	Passive form
-simple present eg: the boy eats the apple	Is/are +past participle of the verb . The apple is eaten by the boy
-present continuous eg : the boy is eating the apple	Is/are +being +P.P of the verb The apple is being eaten by the boy.
-simple Past eg : the boy ate the apple	Was/were + P.P.V - The apple was eaten by the boy
Past continuous Eg: The by was eating.	Was/were +being + PPV Eg: the apple was being eaten.
-Present perfect	Has/ have + been +P.P.V

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eg: the boy has eaten the apple.	Eg: the apple has been eaten
- Past perfect Eg: the boy had eaten.	Had+been +P.P.V Eg: the apple had been eaten
- Future eg: The boy will eat the apple	Will +be +P.P.V Eg: the apple will be eaten.
- Present conditional eg: The boy would eat	Would- be- P.P.V Eg: the apple would be eaten.

VI- Comparison:

We may compare similar or different things, also, we may compare two or more than two things. In comparison we deal with different forms.

1) comparing similar things or persons:

eg: The boy is 70 Kgs in weight

the girl is 70 Kgs in weight

the boy is as heavy as the girl.

To compare two similar things we can use the following structure:

As+ Adj + as

2) comparing two different things or persons :

A- comparative form :

a- use of short adjectives:

eg: - the boy is 70kgs / -the girl is 65kgs.

The boy is heavier than the girl

Short adj + er + than

b- use of long adjectives:

eg: - traveling by plane is very comfortable.

traveling by bus is comfortable

traveling by plane is more comfortable than by bus

more / less + long adj + than

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