

It's GRAMMAR TIME

3

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Express Publishing

A



Annie was riding her bike when she fell and cut her knee.

B



On Sunday, Maria was preparing lunch for her friends all morning. After cooking, she tidied the house and then she had a rest.

C



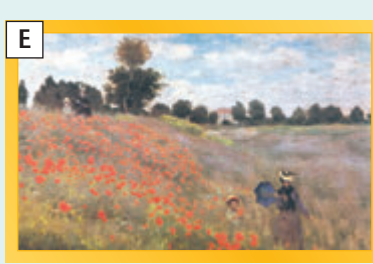
Yesterday morning, Oliver went to the beach. He was sunbathing while he was checking his emails.

D



It was a lovely spring day. The sun was setting and a gentle breeze was blowing when Anna went for a walk.

E



Monet created many famous paintings.

F



Martin rode to school when he was a child.

Past simple

Form: regular verb + -ed

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They watched.
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't watch.
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they watch?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.
	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

Time words/phrases used with the past simple: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/month/year, two hours/days/weeks/months/years ago, when, then, in 2003, etc.

Past continuous

Form: was/were + main verb + -ing

AFFIRMATIVE	I/He/She/It was walking. We/You/They were walking.
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It wasn't walking. We/You/They weren't walking.
INTERROGATIVE	Was I/he/she/it walking? Were we/you/they walking?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, we/you/they were.
	No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

Time words/phrases used with the past continuous: while, when, as, all day/ night/morning, all day yesterday, etc.

Spelling rules

- Verbs ending in -e take only -d. *phone – phoned*
- Verbs ending in a consonant + y, drop the -y and take -ied. *study – studied*
- Verbs ending in a vowel + y, take -ed. *play – played*
- Verbs ending in one stressed vowel between two consonants, double the last consonant before the -ed. *stop – stopped* BUT *open – opened, fix – fixed*
- Verbs ending in -l, double the l before they take -ed. *cancel – cancelled*
- Irregular verbs do not form the past simple by adding -ed. *break – broke, give – gave*

Pronunciation

The suffix -ed is pronounced:

- /ɪd/ when the verbs end in a /t/ or /d/ sound. *shifted, landed, afforded*
- /t/ when the verbs end in a /k/, /s/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, /f/ or /p/ sounds. *booked, kissed, matched, brushed, laughed, stopped*
- /d/ when the verb ends in any other sound. *changed, cared, glowed*

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

Use

We use the **past simple** for:

- an action that happened at a **definite time** (stated or implied) in the **past**.
Tom moved to Glasgow a year ago. (time stated)
He got a job in a big law firm there. (time implied)
- actions that happened **immediately one after the other**. *Tim woke up, had his breakfast and got ready for work.*
- habits and states** which are **finished**.
Sam spent his summer holidays in Greece when he was younger.
- a past action which **won't take place again**.
Shakespeare wrote many plays. (He's now dead. He won't be writing any more.)

We use the **past continuous**:

- for an action which was **in progress at a stated time** in the past. We don't mention when the action started or finished. *Jon was studying for his Maths exam on Sunday evening.*
- for two or more **simultaneous actions** in the past.
Sam was surfing the Net while he was talking on the phone.
- for an action which was **in progress when another action interrupted it**. We use the **past continuous** for the action in progress (the longer action) and the **past simple** for the action which interrupted it (the shorter action). *Alex was having a bath when the phone rang.*
- to describe the **atmosphere, setting**, etc and to **give background information to a story**. *It was a cold winter's day. The children were sitting by the fire, while their mum was reading a story.*

when/while/as + past continuous

(longer action in progress)

When/While/As she was watching TV, the power went out.
(was watching TV is a longer action than went out.)

when + past simple

(shorter action which interrupts the action in progress)

Bob was surfing the Net when the lights went off.
(went off is a shorter action than was surfing.)

1 Look at the pictures (A-F) and underline all the verbs.

- What tense are they? How do we form the affirmative, negative and interrogative of these tenses?
- Which of the uses of these tenses does each verb show?

2 Write the **past simple** of the verbs in the list in the correct box.

- move • try • travel • stay • stop • plan
- rescue • cry • destroy • worry • play
- control • survive • slip • model • enjoy
- quarrel • change • chop • carry

-e + d	<i>moved,</i>
double consonant + -ed	
consonant + -y → -ied	
vowel + -y + -ed	
verbs ending in -l → -led	

3 Put the verbs in the **past simple** and write them under the correct heading. Then read them aloud.

- sound • watch • recover • miss • enjoy
- damage • erupt • want • walk • demand
- wash • finish • warn • cause • save • help
- shout • relax • dance • appear • accept
- move • count • clean

/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
<i>sounded</i>	<i>watched</i>	<i>recovered</i>
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

4

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple*, as in the example.

- A: *Did you see* (you/see) the news yesterday?
B: Yes, a wildfire (break out) in California. It was awful.
- A: Susan (not/come) to band practice last week.
B: I know. She (have) a lot of homework to do.
- A: (you/travel) abroad on holiday when you were younger?
B: No, but we (drive) to Scotland every summer.
A: Really? My great-grandparents (live) in Scotland in the 1970s.
- A: I (not/sleep) well last night.
B: Neither did I. The storm (wake) me up at midnight and I (not/go) back to sleep until 3 am!

5 Timothy is a college student. Look at his diary and the things he did yesterday. Complete the sentences about what Timothy was doing at the stated times, as in the example.

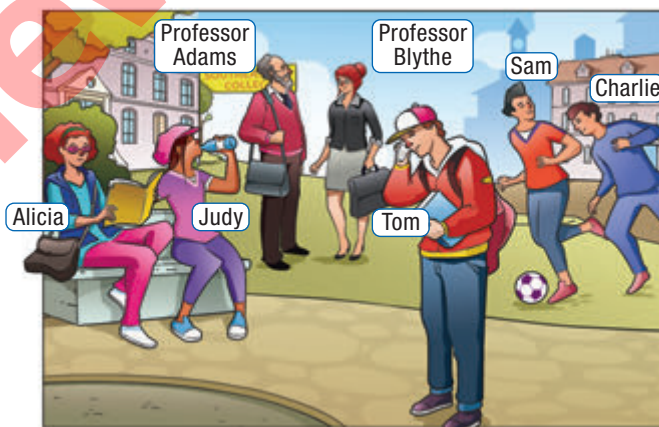
7:30 – 7:45	have a shower
7:45 – 8:00	eat breakfast
8:00 – 8:30	drive to college
9:00 – 1:30	attend lessons
2:00 – 3:30	study in the library
4:00 – 5:30	work out at the gym
7:00 – 8:30	write an essay
8:30 – 10:30	surf the Net

- Timothy *was having a shower* at 7:40.
- Timothy at 7:55.
- Timothy at 8:15.
- Timothy at 11:00.
- Timothy at 2:30.
- Timothy at 4:20.
- Timothy at 7:50.
- Timothy at 9:15.

6 Make sentences in the affirmative (✓), negative (X) or interrogative (?) form of the *past continuous*.

- Peter/study/all yesterday evening (✓)
Peter was studying all yesterday evening.
- I/have lunch/1 o'clock yesterday afternoon (X)
.....
- Jim/watch/TV/while/Amy/talk/on/phone (✓)
.....
- the children/play/outside/all day (?)
.....
- Greg and I/wait for the bus/7 o'clock/yesterday morning (X)
.....
- the baby/sleep/all last night (?)
.....

7 Look at the picture. What was happening on the college lawn yesterday at 3 o'clock? Write questions and answers.



- Judy/have/cup of coffee?
Was Judy having a cup of coffee?
No, she wasn't. She was drinking a bottle of water.
- Professor Adams and Professor Blythe/chat/to each other?
.....
- Alicia/listen/to music?
.....
- Tom/send/text messages?
.....
- Charlie and Sam/play/football?
.....

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

used to – would

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They used to drive .
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't use to drive .
INTERROGATIVE	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they use to drive ?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did .
	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .



Centuries ago, people **didn't use to have** phones. They **used to communicate** by writing letters.

Form

- **Used to** is always a past form. It has no present form. It has the same form in all persons, singular and plural, in the affirmative. *I **used to play** golf. Tom and Pete **used to live** in Spain.*
- The interrogative form is **did** + subject + **use to**. ***Did** Jane **use to go** jogging?*
- The negative form is subject + **didn't use to**. *Paul **didn't use to travel** at all.*

Use

- **Used to** is used to talk about **past habits, repeated actions and routines** in the **past**, which **no longer** happen. *She **used to go** sailing a lot when she was younger.* (She doesn't go sailing any more.)
- We use **used to** for things that **were true**, but they are not true any more. *She **used to read** many comic books when she was a little girl.* (Now, she doesn't read many comic books.)
- We can use the **past simple** instead of **used to** with no difference in meaning. *She **used to work** as an accountant./She **worked** as an accountant.*
- We use the **past simple**, and not **used to**, in the following cases:
 - a) to refer to an action which happened at a **definite time** in the past. *She **cooked** a lovely meal yesterday.* (NOT: *She ~~used to cook~~ ...* – the action happened at a definite time in the past)
 - b) to say how many times an action happened at a definite time in the past. *They **went** football training twice last weekend.* (NOT: *They ~~used to go~~ ...*)

would

We use **would/used to** for **repeated actions and routines** in the **past**. We do not use **would** with stative verbs, because they describe states and not actions. *They **would/used to visit** their cousins every week.* (They don't visit their cousins anymore.) **BUT** *She **used to have** long blonde hair.* (NOT: *She ~~would have~~ long blonde hair.*)

8 Look at the picture and the words in bold. How are the affirmative, negative and interrogative of **used to** formed? Can you replace **used to** with **would** or the **past simple** in the example? Why/why not?

9 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of **used to** and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We **used to visit** (visit) our relatives in Wales once a year when we were children.
- 2 (Shelley/wear) glasses when she was young?
- 3 Dad (play) football when he was a teenager.
- 4 I (not/enjoy) flying, but now I love it.
- 5 (you/be) frightened of thunderstorms?
- 6 Max (ride) his bike to college before he passed his driving test.

10 Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the correct form of **used to** and the verbs in brackets.

A: Grandma, **1** *did you use to live* (you/live) in Italy when you were young?

B: Yes, we **2** (have) a house in Naples, I **3** (speak) Italian every day, but now I don't remember much.

A: What **4** (you/do) there?

B: Well, I **5** (go) to school just like you, but I **6** (not/watch) TV or play computer games.



4

Past simple vs Past continuous – used to/would

11 Put a (✓) next to the sentences where *used to* + main verb can replace the past simple.

- Hayley **read** a lot of books when she was a child. ✓ (*used to read*)
- An avalanche **occurred** in the Alps last night.
- They **went** skiing every winter when they were younger.
- The river **flooded** in 2011.
- I **emailed** Ben three times last week.
- We **had** a caravan ten years ago.

12 Three years ago, Georgina was at school. Now she goes to college. Use the phrases to write and answer questions about her, as in the example.

NOW

- live with friends
- drive a car
- have a laptop
- play piano in free time
- work in a shop at the weekends



THEN

- live with parents
- ride a bike
- have a desktop computer
- play computer games in free time
- go shopping at the weekends

- Did Georgina use to live with her friends?*
No, she didn't. She used to live with her parents.
-
-
-
-

13 Choose the correct item.

- Emma **was tidying/tidied** the house while her husband **fixed/was fixing** the car.
- We **didn't still do/weren't still doing** our test when the fire alarm **went off/was going off**.
- It was a lovely day. The sun **shone/was shining** and we **sat/were sitting** in the garden.
- Did you live/Were you living** in Spain when you were a child?
- Frank **kissed/was kissing** his children goodnight, **was closing/closed** the bedroom door and **went/was going** downstairs.
- They **didn't travel/weren't travelling** abroad last summer.

14 Fill in the gaps using the verb in brackets in the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- A: Who **was playing** (play) music at midnight last night?
B: It was Alex. He (wake) me up!
- A: (you/hear) the sirens yesterday evening?
B: Yes, I (take) the rubbish out at about 7:30 when I (notice) a police car arrive at the Masons' house.
- A: I (not/see) Alison and Jo in Science class this morning. Do you know where they are?
B: Yes, Jo (call) me five minutes ago. They (come) to college on the 93 bus when the car in front of them (crash). When I (speak) to Jo, they (drive) to the police station to describe what happened.
- A: (Steve/do) his homework while you (make) dinner?
B: No, he (help) me. He (do) his homework afterwards.
- A: Why (you/be) late for class today?
B: Well, I (leave) home at 8:15, but I (forget) my phone, so I (go) back to get it and I (miss) my bus.

15 Read the radio interview and put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

Reporter: Yesterday, Bailey Franks **1)** *noticed* (*notice*) a wildfire outside the town of Kinglake. Bailey, tell us what **2)** (*happen*).

Bailey: Well, it **3)** (*be*) a hot day, but the wind **4)** (*blow*) pretty hard. While I **5)** (*drive*) through the forest, I suddenly **6)** (*smell*) smoke, so I **7)** (*lock*) my truck and **8)** (*go*) to investigate.

Reporter: And what **9)** (*you/find*)?

Bailey: A fire **10)** (*burn*) in the forest, and it **11)** (*grow*) larger by the minute because of the strong wind.

Reporter: What **12)** (*you/do*) next?

Bailey: I **13)** (*call*) the fire service immediately. They **14)** (*arrive*) quickly and **15)** (*manage*) to put out the fire before it **16)** (*get*) out of control.

Reporter: It's a good thing you **17)** (*see*) the fire before it spread. You **18)** (*save*) the people of Kinglake a lot of trouble!

17 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

Mark's

home

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Blog

Hi bloggers!

1) *Did you feel* (*you/feel*) the earthquake last Thursday night? I **2)** (*be*) at home with my flatmates, Simon and Mike. We **3)** (*eat*) dinner, **4)** (*wash*) the dishes and then **5)** (*go*) into the living room. At about 9 o'clock, I **6)** (*watch*) TV and Simon **7)** (*read*) a magazine while Mike **8)** (*sleep*) on the sofa. Suddenly, the ground **9)** (*start*) to shake. I **10)** (*not/know*) what to do. "It's an earthquake!" Simon **11)** (*shout*). "We have to go outside!" But then, just as suddenly, the earthquake **12)** (*stop*). What a relief! Afterwards, Simon and I **13)** (*check*) that nothing was broken when we **14)** (*realise*) that Mike **15)** (*still/sleep*)! Not even an earthquake can wake him up! So what about you? What **16)** (*you/do*) when the earthquake **17)** (*hit*)?

16 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *past simple* or the *past continuous*. Then, answer the questions about yourself.

1 *Did you eat* (*you/eat*) breakfast yesterday morning?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

2 (*you/do*) housework all day yesterday?

3 (*you/watch*) TV at 10 o'clock last night?

4 (*your best friend/go*) on holiday last summer?

5 (*your parents/have*) dinner with you last night?

18 Use the prompts to form questions based on the text in Ex. 17. Then, answer the questions.

1 When/earthquake/occur?

When did the earthquake occur?

On Thursday night.

2 Where/be/Mark?

3 What/Simon and Mark/do/at 9 o'clock?

4 Where/Mike/sleep?

5 What/Simon and Mark/do/after the earthquake?

19 Choose the correct item.

- Jack was washing up when he a glass.
A breaks **B broke**
C was breaking
- When we lived in Bristol, we the zoo every month.
A use to visit B visit
C would visit
- The cat on my lap while I was reading my book.
A is sitting B sat
C was sitting
- to Ken's party last weekend?
A Did you go B Are you going
C Were you going
- The Smiths a car, but now they do.
A didn't use to have
B don't have
C weren't having
- I woke up, had a shower and breakfast.
A make B was making
C made
- Tracey was cycling to college she fell off her bike.
A while B as
C when
- We the news at 9:30 last night.
A were watching B watched
C watch
- Diane the violin when she was younger.
A plays B played
C was playing
- It was a cold, dark morning. The wind hard and the children were walking to school through the snow.
A blows B blew
C was blowing
- John was checking his emails when his computer
A crashed B is crashing
C was crashing
- I broke my favourite mug I was doing the dishes last night.
A when B while
C then

20 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use up to three words.

- I started painting my room at 9am and finished at 2pm.
I *was painting* my room from 9am until 2pm.
- While Max was running to the bus stop, he dropped his keys.
Max was running to the bus stop his keys.
- How long is it since you started college?
When college?
- Penny was cleaning when Lucy called.
As, Lucy called.
- Sharon was dancing and Peter was singing.
Peter was singing dancing.

Speaking

Look at the pictures. In pairs, continue the story. Use these ideas to help you:

- be/freezing cold day • the sun/shine
- Luke and Charlie/hike/Alps
- walk/along mountain path/when/hear noise
- look up/see avalanche
- hide/in cave/while snow/crash down
- when/avalanche stop/crawl out/from cave
- feel relieved to be safe



A: It was a freezing cold day. The sun was shining.

B: Luke and Charlie were hiking in the Alps ...

Writing

Imagine you are Luke. Use the information from the Speaking activity to write your story.

It was a freezing cold day. The sun was shining. My friend Charlie and I ...

Subject/Object questions

- **Subject questions** are questions we ask when we want to know the subject of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words **who**, **whose**, **what** and **which**. The verb is in the **affirmative form**. *Who called you at 8 o'clock in the morning?*
- **Object questions** are questions we ask when we want to know the object of the sentence. These questions usually begin with the words **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **what** and **which**. The verb is in the **interrogative form**. *Who did you invite at your party?*

Note: In object questions, if a verb is followed by a preposition, the preposition comes at the end of the questions. *What are you afraid of? Who did you send the letter to?*



Jo called Beverly to wish her 'Happy Birthday!'
Who called Beverly? *Jo.*
 Who did Jo call? *Beverly.*

1 Look at the questions about the photo above. Which question asks about the subject of the sentence and which one asks about the object of the sentence?

2 Write questions to which the words in bold are the answer.

- Daniel** is watching the news.
Who is watching the news?
 Daniel is watching **the news**.
What is Daniel watching?
- Beth bought **a new car**.

Beth bought a new car.

- Charlie lives in **Pete's** flat.

Charlie lives in Pete's flat.

- The Jenkins family** are painting their house.

 The Jenkins family are painting **their house**.

- Philippa** won the 100 metres race.

 Philippa won **the 100 metres** race.

- Tom** was repairing his bike all morning.

 Tom was repairing **his bike** all morning.

3 Complete the questions.

- Chris borrowed Robin's bike yesterday.
 a) What *did Chris borrow*?
 Robin's bike.
 b) Who *borrowed Robin's bike*?
 Chris.
- Cathy writes short stories.
 a) Who ?
 Cathy.
 b) What ?
 Short stories.
- Ben used to take the number 19 bus to college.
 a) Which ?
 The number 19.
 b) Who ?
 Ben.
- Ella was writing her essay all day yesterday.
 a) Who ?
 Ella.
 b) What ?
 Her essay.
- Adam played hockey last Thursday.
 a) What ?
 Hockey.
 b) Who ?
 Adam.



Exploring Grammar (Units 4 – 5)

Past simple – Past continuous – used to – would

1 a) Read the email below. Circle the verbs in the *past simple* and underline the verbs in the *past continuous*. Then, match the verbs with their uses below.

- a actions that happened immediately one after the other
- b an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it
- c to describe the atmosphere, setting, etc and to give background information to a story
- d an action that happened at a definite time (stated or implied) in the past
- e an action that was in progress at a stated time in the past (we don't mention when the action started and finished)
- f two or more simultaneous actions in the past

To: lucy@mail.co.uk
From: amy98@server.co.uk
Subject: Avalanche!
Received: 10th January

Hi Lucy!

How are you? Did you hear what happened to me in the winter holidays? Three weeks ago, I travelled to the French Alps with my college friends, Julie and Sarah. We rented a ski chalet high up in the mountains where Julie used to stay when she was a child. It was beautiful, but the day after we arrived the weather was really bad. Snow was falling heavily all day and an icy wind was blowing, so we didn't go outside.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Sarah was making hot chocolate in the kitchen. I was reading in the living room while Julie was watching TV. Suddenly, the room went dark and half the roof collapsed! It was an avalanche!

At first, Julie and I panicked, but then we calmed down and went into the kitchen with Sarah, where it was safer. Our mobile phones didn't have any signal, so we just tried to keep warm and waited for help. Eventually, hours later, we were talking when we heard voices outside. The rescue team dug us out and took us to the hospital for checks. We were so happy to be safe at last! I hope you had a more relaxing winter holiday than I did!

Love,
 Amy

b) Which time expressions do we use with the *past simple* and the *past continuous*?

c) Find an example of *used to* in the email. When do we use *used to*? When can we use *would*?

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

- 1 Gary (whistle) while he (wash) the car.
- 2 Antonio Canova was an Italian artist who (create) many beautiful sculptures.
- 3 At 6:30 yesterday evening, I (still/wait) for the bus.
- 4 Jake (move) to Venice in 2013.
- 5 We (get) home, (make) some popcorn and (sit) down to watch *Brave* on television.
- 6 Annie (write) a text message when she (drop) her phone.

3 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Terry didn't **use/used** to like rock music.
- 2 I **used to/would** have a mountain bike.
- 3 Did you **use to visit/visit** France in 2012?
- 4 When we were children, we **would/use to** camp by the lake all summer.
- 5 Did Ellen and Claire **used/use** to live in the USA?
- 6 Brian **didn't go/didn't use to go** swimming last week.

Subject/Object questions

4 Look at the two underlined questions in the dialogue below. Which is the *subject question* and which is the *object question*? How are *subject* and *object questions* different?

- A: Hi, Ben. How are you?
 B: Oh, hi, Rob! I'm fine. I just got back from an amazing concert!
 A: Really? Who did you see?
 B: We saw Maroon 5.
 A: Who went with you?
 B: Josh and Anna. They loved it too.



1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 This dress like real silk.
A feels B is feeling C feel
- 2 In 2014, Emily college.
A started B used to start
C would start
- 3 Lee was mopping the floor while Jenny the washing up.
A did B was doing
C used to do
- 4 They live in Wales, but they with us in London at present.
A are staying B stayed C stay
- 5 Martin Freeman Bilbo in *The Hobbit*.
A would play B is playing C plays
- 6 Joe a banker before he became a teacher.
A used to be B would be C is
- 7 “..... does the new shopping centre open?”
“On 23rd September.”
A Where B When C Why
- 8 There are students in my Biology class.
A very few B little C a little
- 9 I was revising for my Physics exam Lisa walked into the library.
A as B while C when
- 10 Tracey got out of the taxi, ran up the garden path and the front door.
A opened B was opening
C opens
- 11 It was a dark winter evening and the snow heavier by the minute.
A was getting B got C gets
- 12 I lunch when Vernon arrived.
A am preparing
B was preparing
C used to prepare
- 13 Irene her favourite TV series at 9:30 last night.
A was watching B watched
C would watch
- 14 When Sam was younger, he in a band.
A sang B was singing
C would sing
- 15 I'm meeting Hayley and Faye noon.
A in B on C at
- 16 Charles thinks History is interesting than Science.
A little B less C the least
- 17 We found a(n) wardrobe in the attic when we moved in.
A beautiful, big, old
B beautiful, old, big
C old, beautiful, big
- 18 Have you seen Beth?
A late B lately C later
- 19 Mount Vesuvius, is in Italy, is a volcano.
A who B which C that
- 20 The furniture belongs to Mel and Chris, and the flat is too.
A them B their C theirs
- 21 Shakespeare *Macbeth*.
A would write B was writing C wrote
- 22 We to the park every afternoon when we were children.
A were going B would go C go
- 23 The weekly meeting at 10.
A is beginning B begins
C was beginning.
- 24 You your coat on the floor!
A always leaves
B leave always
C are always leaving
- 25 Anna at the library.
A work B is working C works

▶ Grammar in Focus

Fill in the correct form of the word in brackets, choose the correct word or fill in the gaps.

- A 1) 26th November 1703, a terrible storm 2) (**strike**) Britain. In those days, people didn't 3) **use/used** to have weather forecasts, so they 4) (**not/know**) the storm was coming.
- B A strong wind 1) (**begin**) in the afternoon, and by 11 o'clock that night, it 2) (**blow**) at over 100 km. The storm, 3) **which/that** is now called the Great Storm of 1703, turned out to be 4) (**bad**) in British history. Between 8,000 and 15,000 people 5) (**die**) and winds also destroyed 6) **much/many** buildings and ships.
- C These days, we 1) predict the weather 2) (**easily**) than in the past, but weather 3) (**also/become**) more and more extreme due to climate change. 4) knows when 5) next “great storm” might happen?



Phrasal Verbs

call for = require; demand *This project **calls for** a great deal of patience.*

call in = visit sb briefly *I'll **call in** tomorrow and see if you're feeling any better.*

call off = cancel *The concert was **called off** because the lead singer was sick.*

call out = 1) utter (esp. loudly) *Just **call out** my name if you need a hand with those boxes.*

2) summon/ask to come *I **called out** the fire brigade after my kitchen caught fire.*

call over = ask sb who is not nearby to come closer *He **called over** the waitress when he was ready to order.*

carry on (with) = continue ***Carry on with** your good work.*

carry out = do, complete sth *The scientists **carried out** more experiments in the lab.*

fall behind (with) = fail to keep up (with) *He **fell behind with** his training after breaking his leg.*

fall for = 1) be deceived by sth *Mike **fell for** the magician's trick.*

2) feel love for/be in love with *Stuart **fell for** his wife while they were on holiday at the same resort.*

fall in with = agree with (a plan/decision, etc) *Bob didn't argue and **fell in with** our plan right away.*

fall through = fail to happen *Tom's plans to start his own business **fell through** at the last minute.*

fall out with = quarrel *I often **fall out with** my sister, but we always make up in the end.*

1 Choose the correct particle.

- Matt usually calls **in/out** at his friend's house after football practice on Sundays.
- Tom's new job calls **of/for** a lot of creativity.
- Carry **on/out** running round the track until you've done 6 laps.
- I'm in the office next door so if anyone needs me, just call **out/over** my name.
- The match was called **off/for** because the pitch was flooded.
- The police were called **out/off** to investigate a break-in at the museum.
- The doctor wanted to carry **off/out** some more tests on Mrs Billson.
- The professor called Maria **on/over** to his desk to discuss her presentation.

2 Fill in the correct particle.

• for (x2) • behind • out • in with • through

- I hope his dream of becoming a professional footballer doesn't fall
- I always fall Paul's tricks!
- Alison is working hard not to fall with her studies.
- Don't argue - it's only a small problem and it's not worth falling over it.
- Richard fell Mary the first time they met.
- The reason I fell Fred's plan is because I think it will work.

3 Match the phrasal verbs to the pictures and write a sentence describing them.

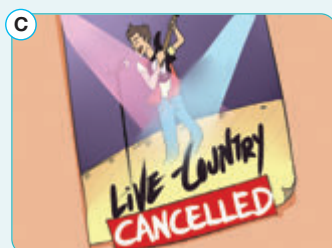
- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | a | fall out |
| 2 | | fall in with |
| 3 | | call off |
| 4 | | call in |
| 5 | | fall for |



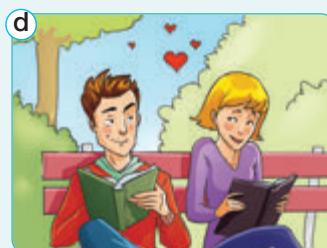
They are falling out.



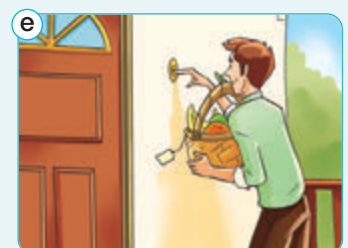
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C	(in)capable of doing sth (adj) care about sb/sth (v) care for sb/sth (= look after/like) (v) take care of (= look after) (exp) cause of (n) change sth for sth else (= exchange one thing for another) (v) charge sb for (= ask sb to pay) (v) charge sb with (= formally accuse sb of) (v) cheque for (n)	clever at sth (BUT clever of sb to do sth) (adj) come from (v) compare sth/sb to sth/sb else (= show the likeness between) (v) compare sth/sb with sth/sb else (= examine people or things to find similarities and differences) (v) nothing can compare with (= nothing is as good as sth) (exp) complain to sb about sth/sb (v) concentrate on sth (v) congratulate sb on (doing) sth (v) in connection with sb/sth (exp)	a connection between two things (n) conscious of sth (adj) consist of sth (v) contact with sb/sth (BUT contact between two things) (n) convert into/to (v) crash into sb/sth (v) crowded with (people, etc) (adj) cruel to sb/sth (adj) cruelty towards/to (n)
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1 Choose the correct preposition.

- Despite being very famous, she never forgets where she comes **from/of/about**.
- I can't understand people who are cruel **at/to/with** animals.
- Jane was driving on a slippery road when she crashed **on/in/into** a tree.
- The thief was caught and charged **with/of/from** shoplifting.
- Irene is really clever **in/with/at** creating handmade gifts.
- Despite being 95 years old, he is perfectly capable **of/for/ to** living on his own.
- The main menu consists **of/ from/for** different meat dishes and seafood.
- Joan asked her neighbour to take care **at/with/of** her kitten while she was on holiday.
- I only told her to go on a diet because I care **about/at/of** her health.
- Georgina sent her friend a card to congratulate her **at/ on/over** her graduation.
- Their boss is conscious **from/of/with** how difficult it is to meet the deadline.
- The lady complained to the shop manager **for/about/of** the poor customer service.
- Kat turned off the TV in order to concentrate **in/on/at** her essay.

2 Fill in the correct preposition.

- for (x2) • of • towards • to (x2) • about • with
 - between • into
- You can't compare Jeff Mike; they are totally different people.
 - The cause the fire was an electrical fault.
 - Cruelty animals is against the law.
 - I'd like to change this watch another model, please.
 - Don't be cruel your little sister.
 - The first session was free, so I didn't charge you it.
 - There's a strong connection the two sports.
 - Helen converted her money Euros.
 - The police wanted to talk to him in connection the burglary.
 - Sandra cares the environment and wants to help stop climate change.

Word Formation

3 Complete the sentences with the nouns derived from the words in bold.

- Tim's is always excellent during games; he's a great sportsman. **(BEHAVE)**
- The hotel is in a great, close to the beach. **(LOCATE)**
- Mary has an important netball this weekend. **(COMPETE)**
- Ian's birthday party was a lovely; all his friends and family were there. **(CELEBRATE)**
- The train's time is at 7 o'clock. **(DEPART)**
- We wish Kevin and Diane lots of in their new life together. **(HAPPY)**
- Susan is a model and takes good care of her **(APPEAR)**
- Mitch has been in the of the company for five years. **(EMPLOY)**



Revision of tenses

Present simple vs Present continuous

1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Sophie **drinks/is drinking** a cup of tea every morning.
- 2 Do you **play/are you playing** tennis after school on Fridays?
- 3 We **don't watch/aren't watching** TV now.
- 4 Water **is boiling/boils** at 100°C.
- 5 Is Alex **volunteering/Does Alex volunteer** at an animal shelter this summer?
- 6 More and more people **use/are using** social networking sites.
- 7 Koala bears **don't live/aren't living** in the USA.
- 8 They **study/are studying** hard these days.

Past simple vs Past continuous

2 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Who **were you talking/did you talk** to 10 minutes ago? Your line was busy.
- 2 Tom was driving while I **was giving/gave** directions.
- 3 Angie parked her car, got out and **was locking/locked** the doors.
- 4 I **didn't see/wasn't seeing** Kevin at basketball practice last week.
- 5 It was a typical autumn day. It **was drizzling** and a cold wind **blew/was blowing**.
- 6 I **didn't do/wasn't doing** my homework when you called.
- 7 Did Henry VIII **rule/Was Henry the VIII ruling** England in the 16th century?
- 8 We **were listening** to music when the doorbell **rang/was ringing**.

Present perfect vs Past simple

3 Put the verbs into the correct tense.

- 1
(you/ever/eat) snails?
- 2 James
(finish) university two years ago.
- 3 Julie
(go) shopping. She'll be back in an hour.
- 4
(you/send) me an email yesterday?
- 5 Rob
(never/travel) by plane before.
- 6 They
(not/visit) their village last winter.

Present perfect, Present perfect continuous, Past perfect and Past perfect continuous

4 Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A:
(you/visit) Rachel's art exhibition yet?
B: No, I
(revise) all week for my exams.
- 2 A: Did you see Tony **skiing** yesterday? I can't believe he
(never/try) it before!
B: I know! He **was so good** – I thought he
(have) lessons for years!
- 3 A: Ryan **was still sleeping** at lunchtime yesterday!
B: Well, he
(drive) all night the day before to get here in time for the wedding.
- 4 A: I **didn't see** you last night. You
(go) to bed by the time I got home.
B: Yes, sorry, but I was so tired! I
(work) since 6 am.
- 5 A:
(watch) TV all day today?
B: Of course not! I
(clean) the house. Didn't you notice?
- 6 A:
(Emma/use) my computer again?
B: Don't be angry. I'm sure she
(not/delete) anything.
- 7 A: Did you have fun at the cinema last night?
B: I **didn't go** because I
(see) the film the week before.
- 8 A: Why
(stand) by the window for the last 20 minutes?
B: I'm waiting for a parcel. The courier was supposed to deliver it at 10 am, but it
(not/arrive) yet.
- 9 A: I
(already/buy) Marion a birthday present.
B: Have you? I
(not/decide) what to get her yet.
- 10 A: How long
(you/wait) before you got a table at the restaurant last night?
B: We **didn't have to wait** at all. I
(make) reservations before we went there.



Sentence transformations

Look at the sentences. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 My friend said I looked tired.
My friend said, "..... tired."
- 2 The supermarket accepts credit cards.
At the supermarket you
by credit card.
- 3 Agatha Christie wrote some great crime fiction books.
Some great crime fiction books
..... by Agatha Christie.
- 4 My cousin is three and doesn't go anywhere without his teddy bear.
My cousin is three and goes
..... with his teddy bear.
- 5 Let's see if there is homemade ice cream at Mario's Café.
Let's see if Mario's Café
..... homemade ice cream.
- 6 Simon walks to college in fifteen minutes.
It
Simon fifteen minutes to walk to college.
- 7 I was sure the film would be funny.
I was sure the film was
..... to be funny.
- 8 The cruise is much more expensive than the package holiday.
The package holiday is much
..... than the cruise.
- 9 My tutor asked me if I worked at the weekend.
My tutor asked me, ".....
..... you work at the weekend?"
- 10 Louise started teaching geography eight years ago.
Louise has been teaching geography
..... eight years.
- 11 Stacey eats very little chocolate.
Stacey doesn't
..... chocolate.
- 12 We were told to fasten our seatbelts by the flight attendant.
The flight attendant
..... to fasten our seatbelts.
- 13 Emma borrowed Valerie's costume for the carnival.
Valerie
..... Emma her costume for the carnival.
- 14 Harry hadn't tried mussels before.
It was the
..... that Harry had tried mussels.
- 15 We assembled the bookcase easily.
We found the bookcase
..... to assemble.
- 16 Paul is a keen cyclist who loves going for bike rides in the mountains.
Paul is keen on and
loves going for bike rides in the mountains.
- 17 The jeep can be driven by anyone with a valid UK driving license.
Anyone with a valid UK driving license
..... the jeep.
- 18 You might search for a better deal for weeks.
You might spend weeks
..... for a better deal.
- 19 My flatmate often asks me to do the washing up.
My flatmate often says, ".....
..... mind doing the washing up?"
- 20 Working after 10 pm is not allowed by our boss.
Our boss won't allow us
..... after 10 pm.
- 21 All children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.
An adult
all children under 12.
- 22 My phone is very similar to Angela's.
My phone is nearly the same
Angela's.
- 23 Eric likes playing rugby more than football.
Eric
playing rugby to playing football.
- 24 I hope Tom returns the DVD to me soon.
I hope Tom
..... the DVD soon.
- 25 It doesn't cost anything to subscribe to the website.
It costs
to subscribe to the website.
- 26 Luke doesn't have an MP3 player anymore.
Luke
got an MP3 player anymore.
- 27 I'll probably call you during my lunch break.
I'll probably call you
I'm having my lunch break.
- 28 Marcia is better at netball than any other sport.
Netball is Marcia's
sport.



Look at the sentences. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

A

- 1 Daniel loves dogs and so does his wife Sophie.
Daniel and his wife Sophie dogs.
- 2 They were given their first puppy by a friend called Polly in 2004.
It was a friend called Polly them their first puppy in 2004.
- 3 By 2014, they had five dogs and their flat was too small for all of them.
By 2014, they had five dogs and their flat wasn't for all of them.
- 4 They moved to a large house quite close to the lake.
They moved to a large house not from the lake.
- 5 "I can't imagine my life without the dogs," said Sophie.
Sophie said that she her life without the dogs.

B

- 1 Laura first became interested in the solar system when she was a child.
Laura in the solar system since she was a child.
- 2 She has always wondered if other planets have life on them.
She has always wondered if life on other planets.
- 3 At university, Laura designed a space exploration robot.
At university, a space exploration robot by Laura.
- 4 Her first test of the robot succeeded and NASA bought the design.
Her first test of the robot was a and NASA bought the design.
- 5 She was asked by the head of the Physics Department to become a lecturer.
The head of the Physics Department her to become a lecturer.

C

- 1 James moved to Paris six years ago.
It is six years James moved to Paris.
- 2 When he first arrived, he couldn't speak French.
When he first arrived, he was to speak French.
- 3 James was taught French by a student called Pierre.
A student called Pierre James French.
- 4 It was easier than he had expected.
It was not as he had expected.
- 5 Now, James' accent is so good that people think he's French!
Now, James has a good accent that people think he's French!

D

- 1 My friend told me that a video game competition would take place in Henley the following week.
My friend told me, "A video games competition in Henley next week."
- 2 It's the first time a video game competition has happened in the town.
A video game competition has in the town before.
- 3 If you're under 16, you can't enter the competition.
You can't enter the competition you're over 16.
- 4 It isn't necessary to bring your own games console.
You to bring your own games console.
- 5 The organisers of the competition will award £500 to the winner.
The winner £500 by the organisers of the competition.