

# GRAMMATOMY

Accompanied by  
6 progress tests

Level 4

Grammar

Vocabulary



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# Lesson 1



## Present Simple & Continuous / Stative Verbs

### Memory check: Underline the correct option.

1. My brother is liking / likes this CD very much.
2. Gary is travelling / travels to the Philippines this summer.
3. We always visit / visit always grandma on Sundays.
4. In this photo, we are playing / play volleyball on the beach.
5. Leo is looking / looks for a job these days.
6. Do you know / Are you knowing each other?
7. My father works / is working as an accountant for a big company.
8. I think / am thinking this pen is costing / costs 3 euros.
9. I can't go online now. My brother uses / is using the computer to do his homework.

## Grammar theory

### PRESENT SIMPLE

#### FORM

##### Affirmative

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

##### Negative

I do not sleep  
he/she/it **does** not sleep  
we/you/they do not sleep

##### Interrogative

Do I sleep?  
**Does** he/she/it sleep?  
Do we/you/they sleep?

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I/you/we/they do. / - No, I/you/we/they don't.  
- Yes, he/she/it does. / - No, he/she/it doesn't.

#### SHORT FORMS

##### (Negative)

I don't  
he doesn't

#### SPELLING TIPS

I fish → he **fishes**  
I fix → he **fixes**  
I go → he **goes**  
I cry → he **cries**

#### USE

1. For habits, permanent states or general truths.  
*I usually **have** breakfast at work.*  
*He **doesn't work** for this company.*  
*Water **freezes** at 0° C.*
2. With a future meaning, for timetables and schedules.  
*The plane to London **leaves** at 3:00 in the afternoon.*  
*School **breaks up** in June.*
3. For narratives, sports commentaries, news headlines and instructions.  
*Suddenly someone **opens** the door and **enters** the room in a hurry.*  
*Cristiano Ronaldo **passes** the ball, and... it's a goal!*  
*Earthquake **hits** Japan.*  
*You **mix** the eggs and **add** the sugar.*

#### KEY WORDS/PHRASES:

once/twice a day/week..., every month/year...,  
in (the) summer, in the morning/afternoon..., at night,  
on Monday(s), at weekends/the weekend

**Position:** At the **end** or the **beginning** of a sentence.

*He goes jogging **every morning**.*

***Every morning** he goes jogging.*

**Adverbs of frequency:** always, usually, often,  
sometimes, rarely, seldom, never

**Position of adverbs of frequency:**

- **Before** the main verb: *He **often** makes mistakes.*

- **After** the verb be: *He **is often** careless.*

- **After** auxiliary or modal verbs: (in the affirmative or negative)

*She **may never** come. / Dreams **don't always** come true.*

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### FORM

##### Affirmative

I am looking  
he/she/it is looking  
we/you/they are looking

##### Negative

I am not looking  
he/she/it is not looking  
we/you/they are not looking

##### Interrogative

Am I looking?  
Is he/she/it looking?  
Are we/you/they looking?

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I am. / - No, I'm not.  
- Yes, he/she/it is. / - No, he/she/it isn't.  
- Yes, we/you/they are. / - No, we/you/they aren't.

#### SHORT FORMS

##### (Affirmative)

I'm, you're  
he's, we're

##### (Negative)

I'm not  
you're not / you aren't  
he's not / he isn't  
we're not / we aren't

#### SPELLING TIPS

come → **coming**  
lie → **lying**  
run → **running**  
begin → **beginning**  
travel → **travelling** (BrE)  
**traveling** (AmE)

#### USE

1. For actions happening at the time of speaking.  
*I **am watching** a reality show right now.*
2. For definite future plans or arrangements.  
*Mary **is leaving** tomorrow. She **is flying** to London.*
3. For temporary actions and situations or actions still in progress.  
*Jessie **is saving** money to buy a car.*  
*The crime rate **is increasing** day by day.*
4. With **always**, **constantly** and **forever**, to express annoyance.  
*He **is always asking** me to help him with his homework!*  
*My mum **is constantly entering** my room without warning!*



**NOTE:** **always**, **constantly**, **forever** can be used with **any continuous tense** to express annoyance.

*He **was always hiding** my toys when we were young!*

**KEY WORDS/PHRASES:** (right) now, at the moment, today, tonight, these days, for the time being

## 1 Underline the correct option.

- Do you know what time our train arrives / is arriving in London?
- I work usually / usually work in the sales department, but I work / am working in the production department this month.
- When are you going / do you go shopping? Don't forget that I come / am coming with you today.
- Please be quiet! The baby sleeps / is sleeping.
- "Are you coming / Do you come to my house tonight?" "I'm sorry, I can't. I meet / am meeting my fiancé for dinner."
- I can't hear what you say / are saying because Jerry is playing / plays the drums upstairs.
- School doesn't start / isn't starting until 9 o'clock.
- Does your mother work / Is your mother working these days?

## 2 Choose the sentence closest in meaning to the sentence given.

- Susan takes the bus to work, but today she has to go on foot as the buses aren't running.**
  - Susan is taking the bus to work today.
  - Susan is walking to work today.
  - Susan likes to go to work on foot.
- Alexandra is constantly wearing my favourite jacket!**
  - I don't mind Alexandra wearing my favourite jacket all the time.
  - I'm upset that Alexandra seldom wears my favourite jacket.
  - Alexandra always wears my favourite jacket, which annoys me.
- I play tennis with Keith every Sunday.**
  - I am in the habit of playing tennis with Keith on Sundays.
  - It is Sunday and I am playing tennis with Keith now.
  - Playing tennis with Keith on Sundays bothers me.
- John is meeting his new boss this Monday.**
  - It is Monday today, so John is meeting his new boss.
  - John usually meets his new boss on Mondays.
  - John will meet his new boss on Monday.
- I am thinking of telling Jeremy what happened during breakfast.**
  - I am definitely going to tell Jeremy what happened during breakfast.
  - I am planning to tell Jeremy what happened while we are having breakfast.
  - I think that Jeremy wants me to tell him what happened during breakfast.



## 3 Complete the conversation using the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Janet:** What <sup>1</sup> is going (go) on, Julia? Why <sup>2</sup> are we having (we/have) a party?
- Julia:** Dad's organised a surprise party for mum's 40th birthday.
- Janet:** Look! Mum and grandad <sup>3</sup> are dancing (dance).
- Julia:** Yes, mum <sup>4</sup> usually dances (usually/dance) at parties; you know that. Where's dad by the way?
- Janet:** He <sup>5</sup> is talking (talk) to uncle Jason by the pool, and they <sup>6</sup> are laughing (laugh) a lot as you can see. Is uncle John here, too?
- Julia:** Yes, he is. He <sup>7</sup> is chatting (chat) to Mr Davies, our new neighbour. I think he <sup>8</sup> likes (like) him. Dad <sup>9</sup> is taking (take) uncle Jason to meet him, too.
- Janet:** What about food?
- Julia:** Unfortunately, we <sup>10</sup> only have (only/have) crisps and cheese sticks.
- Janet:** Those won't be enough. I am going to order some pizzas. <sup>11</sup> Do you want (you/want) one?
- Julia:** No thanks; I <sup>12</sup> am trying (try) to lose weight.

# Grammar theory

## STATIVE VERBS

**Stative verbs** are not used in continuous tenses because they refer to a state, not an action. These verbs are used in simple tenses (Present Simple, Past Simple, etc.).

### 1. Verbs of senses

feel  
hear  
smell  
taste  
notice  
see  
sound

### 4. Verbs of preference

love  
hate  
like  
dislike  
want  
prefer  
wish

### 2. Verbs of perception

know  
think  
believe  
remember  
forget  
understand  
realise  
consider

### 5. Verbs of appearance

look  
seem  
appear

### 3. Verbs of possession

own  
have  
possess  
belong (to)

### 6. Other verbs

be  
weigh  
fit  
consist of  
need  
mean  
cost

*I believe you're wrong!*  
**NOT:** *I'm believing ...*  
*I don't remember what happened.*  
**NOT:** *I'm not remembering ...*

**NOTE:** Some stative verbs can be used in a continuous tense when they refer to an action rather than a permanent state, but with a **change in meaning**.

The security guard **sees** who is entering the building on the screen.

**BUT:** *I **am seeing** Judy this evening.*

*I **think** that Mary is more polite than Sarah.*

**BUT:** *I **am thinking** about buying a car.*

She **has** many friends.

**BUT:** *She **is having** breakfast / a bath / a good time now.*

The parcel **weighs** 10 lb.

**BUT:** *The airline employee **is weighing** our luggage.*

This milk **tastes** odd; I think it has gone off.

**BUT:** *He **is tasting** the sauce to see if it needs more garlic.*

The food **smells** so nice; what are you cooking?

**BUT:** *She **is smelling** the roses.*

This towel **feels** so soft! Did you wash it by hand?

**BUT:** *He **is feeling** the packet to find out what is inside.*

**BUT:** *I **feel** / **am feeling** sick today.*

You **look** great in that dress!

**BUT:** *What **are you looking at**?*

This house **appears** to be haunted.

**BUT:** *Shakira **is appearing** on stage tonight.*

These jeans **don't fit** me! They're too small!

**BUT:** *The mechanic **is fitting** new tyres on the car.*

## 4 Mark whether the utterance is correct or incorrect.

Correct Incorrect

- It is three in the afternoon. The whole family has lunch in the dining room. **is having**
- I am sorry, but I can't go shopping with you this morning. I see my dentist at 11:00 am. **am seeing**
- More and more people are recycling nowadays.
- Take a look at this dress. It feels like silk but it isn't - it's cotton.
- These shoes aren't fitting me! I need to give them away. **don't fit**
- I don't like Jane because she is constantly complain about everything! **complaining**
- Tracy isn't feeling very well today. I must call her parents to come and take her home.
- I am believing I should tell my sister the truth about her best friend. **believe**
- Professional chefs always taste the food they cook before they serve it.
- This apartment is too small for us. Are you thinking that we should get a bigger one? **Do you think**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 5 Complete the text using the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

My name is Nazli and I <sup>1</sup> come (come) from Turkey. I <sup>2</sup> live (live) in a small detached house in the suburbs of London with my family. Our neighbours <sup>3</sup> believe (believe) we are different because we <sup>4</sup> have (have) customs that <sup>5</sup> seem (seem) strange to them, but my family is just like any other family in our street. Omar, my husband, <sup>6</sup> likes (like) gardening very much. He <sup>7</sup> enjoys (enjoy) taking care of his flowers and vegetables in the garden. At the moment, he <sup>8</sup> is planting (plant) some tomatoes with our daughter. But our son, Kemal, <sup>9</sup> worries (worry) me a bit. He <sup>10</sup> prefers (prefer) chatting to his friends on his computer to being with them. Like all teenagers, he <sup>11</sup> doesn't listen (not listen) to us when we <sup>12</sup> tell (tell) him that he should go out and play with his friends. Now, it is 5 o'clock in the afternoon and I <sup>13</sup> am cooking (cook) a nice roast in the oven because we <sup>14</sup> are having (have) some friends over later. <sup>15</sup> Don't you think (you/not think) our family is as ordinary as any other?

## 1a THE BATHROOM: Fill in.

sink/washbasin, toilet, blind, mirror, shower, slippers, bath(tub), tap/faucet, towel



## 2a THE BEDROOM: Fill in.

stool, pillow, bookcase, sheet, rug, duvet, blanket, cushion, wardrobe



## 3 HOUSEKEEPING & HOUSEHOLD CHORES: Fill in.

light do hang out dust vacuum wash pay take out

1. pay ..... the rent / utility bills
2. do ..... the washing/ironing
3. hang out / do ..... the laundry
4. do ..... the washing-up
5. dust ..... the furniture
6. vacuum ..... the carpets
7. wash/do ..... the windows
8. take out ..... the rubbish/trash
9. light ..... the fire in the fireplace

## 5 HOUSEHOLD ITEMS: Match.

1. dental floss - mouthwash i
2. tumble dryer - hairdryer b
3. hose - sprinkler c
4. sponge - detergent g
5. clothes peg - coat hanger k
6. plug - socket/outlet h
7. hammer - nail i
8. bin - bin liner d
9. mop - bucket a
10. broom - dustpan f
11. screwdriver - drill e



## 1b DAILY ROUTINE: KEEPING CLEAN! Fill in.

polish put brush wash(x2) dry(X2) remove(x2) comb flush cut(X2) have(x2) file paint go

1. go ..... to the toilet/loo (BrE)/restroom (AmE)
2. flush ..... the toilet
3. brush ..... my teeth
4. wash ..... my face
5. have ..... a shower
6. have ..... a shave
7. wash / dry / comb / cut ..... my hair
8. put ..... my make-up on
9. remove ..... my make-up
10. cut / file / polish / paint / dry ..... my nails
11. remove ..... the nail polish from my nails

## 2b DAILY ROUTINE: IT'S BEDTIME! Fill in.

go fall put on turn make set

1. put on ..... my pyjamas
2. go ..... to bed
3. set ..... the alarm clock
4. turn ..... off the light
5. fall ..... asleep
6. make ..... the bed

## 4 HOMES & PLACES: Underline the correct option.

1. I think I heard a noise coming from the attic / basement upstairs.
2. Is it safe to store these paintings in the patio / loft?
3. Why don't you come and have a coffee on the patio / loft with us?
4. Don't come into the house. Just wait for me on the porch / mansion.
5. Many Hollywood stars own big mansions / attics all over the world.
6. We spent our summers at our cottage / attic by the sea.
7. It was easy for the robbers to break into the apartment / ground floor flat.
8. We live in a big block of flats / basement on the fifth floor.



# Lesson 2



## Past Simple & Continuous / Past States & Habits / Used to & be/get used to

**Memory check:** Underline the correct option to complete the story.

I <sup>1</sup> was seeing / saw Jerry in town this morning but he <sup>2</sup> didn't notice / wasn't noticing me. I entered the bank as he <sup>3</sup> was leaving / left. He <sup>4</sup> was walking / walked very quickly without looking where he <sup>5</sup> went / was going. In fact, he almost <sup>6</sup> was bumping / bumped into me while he <sup>7</sup> was speaking / spoke to someone on his cell phone. I think he <sup>8</sup> was having / had an argument, as he <sup>9</sup> sounded / was sounding very angry and everyone could hear what he <sup>10</sup> was talking / talked about.

## Grammar theory

### PAST SIMPLE

#### FORM

##### Affirmative

I visited/went\*  
he/she/it visited/went  
we/you/they visited/went

##### Negative

I did not visit/go  
he/she/it did not visit/go  
we/you/they did not visit/go

##### Interrogative

Did I visit/go?  
Did he/she/it visit/go?  
Did we/you/they visit/go?

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I/you ... they did.  
- No, I/you ... they didn't.

#### SHORT FORMS

##### (Negative)

I didn't

#### SPELLING TIPS

decide → decided  
stop → stopped  
carry → carried

\* Study the 'irregular verb list' on p. 176-177 and complete it on p. 178-179.

#### USE

- For actions which happened and finished at a specified time in the past.

*I **saw** a movie last night.*

*Did dad **wash** the car yesterday?*

*She **didn't travel** to Italy this morning due to the bad weather.*

- For actions which happened in the past one after the other.

*I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach and **found** a nice place to swim.*

*She **mixed** the eggs, **poured** the milk and then **added** one cup of flour.*

- For habits or states in the past.

*When I was young, I **collected** stamps.*

**KEY WORDS/PHRASES:** ago, yesterday, How long ago...?, when, last night/year..., the other day/week, the day before yesterday, (the) last time...

**I thought a thought.  
But the thought I thought wasn't  
the thought I thought I thought.**



### PAST CONTINUOUS

#### FORM

##### Affirmative

I was going  
he/she/it was going  
we/you/they were going

##### Negative

I was not going  
he/she/it was not going  
we/you/they were not going

##### Interrogative

Was I going?  
Was he/she/it going?  
Were we/you/they going?

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I/he/she/it was. / - No, I/he/she/it wasn't.  
- Yes, we/you/they were. / - No, we/you/they weren't.

#### SHORT FORMS

##### (Negative)

I wasn't  
he wasn't  
we weren't

#### USE

- For actions in progress at a specified time in the past.

*During the film, she **was texting** her friends.*

- For actions in progress at the same time in the past.

*My father **was feeding** the dog while my mother **was cleaning** the yard.*

- To set the scene in narratives.

*It was a lovely day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.*



#### COMPARE

##### Past Simple vs Past Continuous

*When I **saw** Jack, he **was talking** to my sister.*

**OR** *Jack **was talking** to my sister when I **saw** him.*

*While/As/When I **was doing** my homework, Jane **came**.*

**OR** *Jane **came** while/as I **was doing** my homework.*

*While/As/When I **was reading** a book, John **was watching** TV.*

**OR** *I **was reading** a book while John **was watching** TV.*

#### KEY WORDS/PHRASES:

as, while, all day yesterday, all night/morning, from ... to ...

## 1 Choose the correct option.

- I ..... with any of the plans that were proposed.  
 a. didn't agree                      b. wasn't agreeing
- None of the students ..... the lesson this morning.  
 a. were understanding              b. understood
- My ex-flatmate was so annoying! She ..... her dirty clothes on the floor.  
 a. always leaving                      b. was always leaving
- The Titanic <sup>(i)</sup> ..... the Atlantic when it <sup>(ii)</sup> ..... an iceberg.  
 i. a. was crossing                      b. crossed  
 ii. a. was striking                      b. struck
- Dave <sup>(i)</sup> ....., looked at his watch and <sup>(ii)</sup> ..... that he was going to be late.  
 i. a. was getting up                      b. got up  
 ii. a. saw                                      b. was seeing
- What ..... when the fire broke out?  
 a. you were doing                      b. were you doing
- I couldn't call my brother because he ..... rugby at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.  
 a. was playing                              b. played
- I ..... whether to accept when my new neighbour invited me to dinner.  
 a. didn't know                              b. wasn't knowing
- When they <sup>(i)</sup> ..... the trapped woman, she <sup>(ii)</sup> ..... on the floor of the cave.  
 i. a. were finding                              b. found  
 ii. a. was lying                              b. lay
- When I was ten, I ..... dance classes.  
 a. was taking                              b. took

## 2 Complete the text using the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

2009 was a wonderful year for me. I was so excited when I <sup>1</sup> ..... **received** ..... (receive) my friend's invitation to spend the summer at his house in Paris. When I <sup>2</sup> ..... **arrived** ..... (arrive) at the airport, the sun <sup>3</sup> ..... **was shining** ..... (shine) brightly and there <sup>4</sup> ..... **wasn't** ..... (not be) a cloud in sight. I couldn't see my friend anywhere and I <sup>5</sup> ..... **was wondering** ..... (wonder) what to do when I suddenly <sup>6</sup> ..... **heard** ..... (hear) a voice: "Hello, sorry that I <sup>7</sup> ..... **didn't get** ..... (not get) here in time to meet you". I <sup>8</sup> ..... **turned** ..... (turn) around and I <sup>9</sup> ..... **saw** ..... (see) my friend. He <sup>10</sup> ..... **was holding** ..... (hold) a huge bunch of roses.

## 3 Complete the telephone conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Mandy:** Hello, Alice. I <sup>1</sup> ..... **didn't see** ..... (not see) you at the bus stop today.
- Alice:** Hello, Mandy. I <sup>2</sup> ..... **didn't feel / wasn't feeling** ..... (not feel) very well this morning, so I <sup>3</sup> ..... **decided** ..... (decide) to go to the doctor's.
- Mandy:** Oh, dear! <sup>4</sup> ..... **Was/Is it** ..... (it/be) serious?
- Alice:** No, but the doctor <sup>5</sup> ..... **examined** ..... (examine) me and <sup>6</sup> ..... **told** ..... (tell) me that I <sup>7</sup> ..... **had/have** ..... (have) the flu.
- Mandy:** I'm very sorry to hear that. I hope you'll be better soon. Oh dear! I forgot. I have to go now. While you <sup>8</sup> ..... **were speaking** ..... (speak), I <sup>9</sup> ..... **remembered** ..... (remember) that my mother <sup>10</sup> ..... **asked / had asked** ..... (ask) me to go to the chemist's to get some cough syrup. She <sup>11</sup> ..... **caught** ..... (catch) a cold while she <sup>12</sup> ..... **was walking** ..... (walk) the dog in the rain last night. We'll talk later, OK? Take care!
- Alice:** OK, Mandy, you too. Bye!

## 4 Using the word given, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use between two and five words.

- We were surprised to see Mary at the party. **expect**  
 We ..... **didn't expect** ..... to see Mary at the party.
- Was this bicycle once yours? **belong**  
 Did ..... **this bicycle once belong** ..... to you?
- How much did dinner cost? **pay**  
 How much ..... **did you pay for** ..... dinner?
- I completed this puzzle in twenty minutes. **me**  
 It ..... **took me twenty minutes** ..... to complete this puzzle.
- Lee didn't say goodbye to us when she left. **without**  
 Lee ..... **left without saying** ..... goodbye to us.
- Kay was very excited about going on holiday with us. **forward**  
 Kay was ..... **looking forward to going on** ..... holiday with us.

# Grammar theory

## PAST STATES & HABITS

For **habits** or **states** in the past we use the following:

- Past Simple:** for **habits** or **states** in the past **which are no longer true**.  
*I **went** to the gym every day when I was young.*  
*My sister **was** blond as a child.*
- used to + infinitive:** for **habits** or **states** in the past **which are no longer true**.  
*I **used to go** to the gym every day when I was young.*  
*My sister **used to be** blond as a child.*
- would + bare infinitive:** **only for habits** in the past, not states.  
*I **would go** to the gym every day when I was young.*  
**NOT:** *My sister ~~would be~~ blond as a child.*

**NOTE:** **would + bare infinitive** rarely occurs in negative or interrogative forms.

## USED TO - BE USED TO - GET USED TO

- used to + infinitive:** for **habits** or **states** in the past **which are no longer true**.  
*I **used to go** to the gym every day when I was young.*
  - be used to + gerund/noun/pronoun:** for something **we are accustomed to**.  
*I **am used to going** to the gym every day because I am an athlete.*  
*I **am used to my small apartment** because I've lived here for 5 years now.*  
*Life in the village is very quiet, but I'm **used to it**.*
  - get used to + gerund/noun/pronoun:** for something **we are in the process of getting accustomed to**.  
*Now that I am trying to lose weight, I've **got used to going** to the gym every day.*
- !** The verbs **be/get used to** can also be used in **other tenses**.  
*When I worked, I **was used to** getting up early in the morning.*  
*My new job is quite stressful but in a few weeks, I **will have got used to** it.*

## USED TO + INFINITIVE

### FORM

#### Affirmative

I/you used to go  
he/she/it used to go  
we/you/they used to go

#### Negative

I/you didn't use to go  
he/she/it didn't use to go  
we/you/they didn't use to go

#### Interrogative

Did I/you use to go?  
Did he/she/it use to go?  
Did we/you/they use to go?

## 5 Underline the correct option.

- I am not used to get / getting up so early.
- My father would / used to be a policeman before he retired.
- I used to studying / study hard when I was a student.
- You'll have to get used to driving / drive on the left when you live in London.
- I didn't use / wasn't used to like fish, but I do now.
- Laptops used to / would cost a lot more a few years ago.
- Where did you use to stay / were you used to staying when you studied in Leeds?
- Sally should get / be used to eating white rice because she has a stomach problem.
- It took me a while to get used to speaking / speak English when I was abroad.
- I am used to go / going jogging after work every day.

## 6 Mark whether the utterance is correct or incorrect.

- |   | Correct                             | Incorrect                           |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. When my father was young, he <u>was</u> swimming five miles every day. <i>swam / would swim / used to swim</i> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. We would get up very late when we were on holiday.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3. My grandfather used to read his newspaper in his favourite armchair every Sunday.                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4. She had a maid who would serve her breakfast in bed in the mornings.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. Mrs Wheeler is used to <u>cook</u> for a large family, so two more people won't matter. <i>cooking</i>         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. My mother would throw me great birthday parties when I was little.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7. I <u>was going</u> to the cinema every Sunday when I was younger. <i>went / used to go / would go</i>          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. We used to <u>travelling</u> a lot before having children. <i>travel</i>                                       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Mary visited us quite often, but she doesn't anymore now that she lives on the other side of town.             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 10. He didn't go out at weekends because he <u>wasn't wanting</u> to leave his mum alone. <i>didn't want</i>      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. When we were students we <u>were having</u> a lot of stress during the exam period. <i>had / used to have</i> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Did you two <u>used</u> to be friends at school? <i>use</i>   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## Vocabulary Corner 2

### 1 DERIVATIVES: Negative prefixes: 'in-' vs 'un-'

Both prefixes 'in-' and 'un-' give the root word a negative meaning.

'in-': *secure* - *insecure*

'un-': *safe* - *unsafe*

Use the negative form of the words given to fill in the gaps.

- Jessica never talks to anyone. She's the most unfriendly person I've ever met. I believe she is completely incapable of being nice to anyone. **FRIENDLY, CAPABLE**
- Smoking is a very unhealthy habit. I know you think that you are unable to quit, but I believe in you. **HEALTHY, ABLE**
- The coach shouted at the team so much that he made them all feel very inadequate as players, and his apology afterwards was too insincere to be believable. **ADEQUATE, SINCERE**
- Are you insane? It was completely unforgivable of you to insult the boss like that! **SANE, FORGIVABLE**
- Sorry to be so unhelpful but I never see the director. Any contact we have is indirect. **HELPFUL, DIRECT**

### 2 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

at ease

at the moment

at all

at a loss

at random

at the end/beginning of sth

at hand

at once

Study the list and rewrite the sentences using the prepositional phrases above and the words given.

- He looks very uncomfortable. **NOT**  
He does not look at ease.
- I believe there will soon be a war. **IS**  
I believe (a) war is at hand.
- I'm not in the least bit bothered. **MIND**  
I don't mind at all.
- Unfortunately, I'm unemployed right now. **MOMENT**  
Unfortunately, I'm unemployed at the moment.
- Please come here right away! **COME**  
Please come here at once!
- I'll see you when the lesson is over. **OF**  
I'll see you at the end of the lesson.

### 3 PHRASAL VERBS

**come across:** find sth (by chance)

**come down with (an illness):** get ill

**come into:** inherit

**come round:** visit sb

**come up with:** think of (an idea)

**come up:** arise, happen

Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verbs above in the correct form.

- When Tina's uncle died, she inherited a fortune.  
When Tina's uncle died, she came into a fortune.
- Who thought of this fantastic plan?  
Who came up with this fantastic plan?
- Come and see us whenever you have time.  
Come round whenever you have time.
- Sorry I am late, but something serious happened.  
Sorry I am late, but something serious came up.
- I found this old picture while I was cleaning the attic.  
I came across this old picture while I was cleaning the attic.
- When did Sandy get the flu?  
When did Sandy come down with the flu?

### 4 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

**the same (as) / similar (to):** *My cap is the same as / similar to yours.*

**like + noun:** *He eats like a horse.*

**alike** (goes after certain verbs, e.g. be/look/seem): *They look alike.*

**unlike + noun + clause** (not like): *Unlike you, I'm unemployed.*

**as + noun** (in the position of): *He works as a teacher.*

**as + clause** (in the way, what): *Please do as I ask.*

Fill in the gaps with one word.

I'll never forget Carina's stories about what she went through when she first went to America as a foreign student. She actually used her twin sister's passport because they looked <sup>1</sup> alike, but, <sup>2</sup> unlike Carina, her sister had no interest in studying abroad. In the beginning, she got a job <sup>3</sup> as a shop assistant, but she soon got fired because her English was very poor. But then she studied hard and was hired <sup>4</sup> as a waitress at a popular café. Everyone said she worked <sup>5</sup> like a dog, because she was not lazy at all. Waiting at tables is the <sup>6</sup> same all over the world, and in Italy, Carina had worked at a <sup>7</sup> similar café, so it was easy for her. In the end, Carina did <sup>8</sup> as she had promised, and finished university, but she never left that café. In fact, now she owns it and has become very wealthy!



### Grammar theory

#### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

##### FORM

###### Affirmative

I/you/we/they have played/gone\*  
he/she/it has played/gone

###### Negative

I/you/we/they have not played/gone  
he/she/it has not played/gone

###### Interrogative

Have I/you/we/they played/gone?  
Has he/she/it played/gone?

##### SHORT FORMS

###### (Affirmative)

I've  
he's

###### (Negative)

I haven't  
he hasn't

##### YES/NO ANSWERS (for both tenses):

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

\* Study the 'irregular verb list' on p. 176-177 and complete it on p. 178-179.

##### USE

- For actions which happened at an unspecified time in the past.  
*I **have left** your book on the bedside table.*
- For actions or states which started in the past and are still true in the present.  
*We **have lived** in London since 2005.*  
*I **have had** this car for ten years.*
- For lifetime experiences.  
*I **have visited** the Eiffel Tower twice already.*

##### KEY WORDS/PHRASES:

**since** + specified time in the past or clause  
*He's lived in this town **since** 1990 / **since** he was a kid.*

**for** + time period, e.g. two years/months/hours  
*He's lived in this town **for** twenty years.*

**never, ever, always**  
*I **have never/always** wanted to become an actress.*  
*Have you **ever** hitchhiked?*

**once, twice, three times, more than once, before**  
*I **have had** a shower **twice** today.*  
*Have you seen him **before**?*

**so far** *He **hasn't** been abroad **so far**.*

**just** *The train has **just** left.*

**already** *She has **already** set the table.*

**yet** *She **hasn't** got up **yet**. / Has she got up **yet**?*

**still** *She **still** hasn't set the table.*

#### PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

##### FORM

###### Affirmative

I/you/we/they have been playing  
he/she/it has been playing

###### Negative

I/you/we/they have not been playing  
he/she/it has not been playing

###### Interrogative

Have I/you/we/they been playing?  
Has he/she/it been playing?

##### SHORT FORMS

###### (Affirmative)

I've  
he's

###### (Negative)

I haven't  
he hasn't

##### USE

- For actions which started in the past and continue up to the present with emphasis on duration.  
*She **has been teaching** English in our school for 10 years.*
- For actions with duration in the past which have visible results in the present.  
*Your eyes are red. **Have you been crying**?*

! The verbs *work, stay* and *live* are used in the **Present Perfect Simple** and **Present Perfect Continuous** with no difference in meaning.  
*I **have been working** / I **have worked** in this company for 10 years.*

##### KEY WORDS/PHRASES:

**all day/morning/evening/week ...**  
*I've been working hard **all day**.*

**How long ...?**  
***How long** have you been online today?*

**since** + specified time in the past or clause in the Past Simple  
*He's been living in this town **since** 1990 / **since** he was a kid.*

**for** + time period, e.g. two years/months/hours  
*He's been living in this town **for** twenty years.*



##### COMPARE

*She **is writing** letters now.*  
*She **has been writing** letters all morning.*  
*She **has written** three letters so far.*

**1** Choose the sentence closest in meaning to the sentence(s) given.

- I've been reading this novel for weeks now.
  - I have just finished reading the novel.
  - I haven't finished reading the novel yet.
- I've been trying to call him all morning.
  - I am still trying to get hold of him.
  - I've already managed to get hold of him.
- Has George arrived yet?
  - I am expecting George to come.
  - I have no idea if George is coming.
- I've been waiting for two hours! Where have you been?
  - I don't mind waiting so long.
  - I don't like waiting so long.
- I've been painting this fence all weekend.
  - I haven't finished yet and it's Sunday afternoon.
  - I haven't finished yet and it's Saturday afternoon.
- I've lived in this block of flats since 1980.
  - I lived in this block of flats in 1980 but I don't anymore.
  - I still live in this block of flats.

**2** Choose the correct option to complete the conversation.

Mum, Jane <sup>1</sup> ..... to ask if I can go to the mall with her. Can I?

- has just phoned
  - has just been phoning

Well, I <sup>3</sup> ..... it since lunchtime. I only have a few exercises left.

- have been doing
  - have done

If you <sup>4</sup> ..... your homework, you can't go. School comes first, young lady!

Er, <sup>2</sup> ..... your homework yet?

- have you been doing
  - have you done

But mum, I am working really hard this year and my grades in maths and chemistry <sup>5</sup> ..... a lot.

- have already improved
  - have been already improving

That's only because I <sup>6</sup> ..... at you to do something about them since the beginning of the year.

- have been nagging
  - have nagged

Mum, I need to get away from the books from time to time. Look, I <sup>7</sup> ..... a break for three hours. I promise I'll finish my homework when I get back. I won't be long.

- haven't been taking
  - haven't taken

I suppose you're right. After all, you look as if you <sup>8</sup> ..... for quite a while. Your eyes are very red and tired.

- have been studying
  - have studied

**3** Mark whether the utterance is correct or incorrect.

- Jack saw that film nine times so far. **has seen**
- I am very hungry because I haven't had any lunch yet.
- The two boys have been quarrelling since three hours. **for**
- I have studied in Istanbul in 2002. **studied**
- Jack and Sheila have been married for five years.
- I haven't play tennis since I was very young. **haven't played**
- I am learning English for two years. **have been learning**
- Mary met her best friend when they were at college.
- You're out of breath. Were you running? **Have you been running**
- I have had my dog for five years now.
- I have been knowing Tony since we were kids. **have known**
- This is the most difficult puzzle I ever did. **have ever done**
- This is the first time I saw U2 perform live. **have seen**

Correct      Incorrect

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
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| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

# Grammar theory

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE vs PAST SIMPLE

### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

1. For actions which happened at an unspecified time in the past.

*I've seen a bear from up close!*

*Oh no! I've lost my wallet!*

2. For actions or states which started in the past and are still true in the present.

*I have lived in LA since I was born.*

3. For actions which were performed by people who are still alive.

*Tom Hanks has won two Oscars.*

### PAST SIMPLE

1. For actions which happened at a specified time in the past, which is mentioned or inferred.

*I saw a bear when I went to the zoo.*

*I lost my wallet on the bus last week.*

2. For actions or states which started and finished in the past.

*I lived in LA when I was a student.*

3. For actions which were performed by people who are no longer alive.

*Paul Newman only won one Oscar in his long career.*

## HAVE BEEN TO / HAVE GONE TO / HAVE BEEN IN

We use **have been to** to say that someone **is no longer at a specific place or has returned**.

We use **have gone to** to say that someone **is still at a specific place or has not returned yet**.

We use **have been in** to say that someone **lives or is still in a place** (usually with *for* or *since*).

*Tom has been to York twice. He wants to go back there again soon.*

*Tom isn't in the office this week. He has gone to York.*

*Tom has been in York for a year. He's teaching in a school there.*

### 4 Using the word given, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. This band hasn't performed here for three years. **last**  
The last time this band performed here was three years ago.
2. The last time I went skiing was two years ago. **for**  
I haven't gone/been skiing for two years.
3. I haven't seen him for ages. **last**  
The last time I saw him was ages ago.
4. Kelly hasn't played the guitar since last month. **ago**  
Kelly last played the guitar a month ago.
5. This is the first time Paul has laughed so much. **before**  
Paul has never laughed so much before.
6. Sandra has never tasted this kind of pie before. **first**  
This is the first time Sandra has tasted this kind of pie.
7. How long ago did Bob and Tina get married? **been**  
How long have Bob and Tina been married?
8. How long have you been taking pottery classes? **start**  
When did you start taking pottery classes?

### 5 Choose the sentence closest in meaning to the sentence(s) given.

1. **Sorry I'm late. I've been to the mall.**  
a. I am still in the mall now.  
**b.** I have just returned from the mall.
2. **What a nuisance! We've been stuck in traffic for half an hour!**  
**a.** We are still stuck in traffic.  
b. We aren't stuck in traffic any longer.
3. **Colin has just gone to the library to return a book.**  
**a.** Colin might still be at the library.  
b. Colin has just returned from the library.
4. **I've been in Boston for seven years now.**  
a. I used to live in Boston, but I don't anymore.  
**b.** I still live in Boston.

### 6 Complete using the correct form of *have been to* / *have gone to* / *have been in*.

1. Danielle has never been to a dance recital before.
2. Sue is not here. She has just gone to the butcher's to buy some meat for the barbecue.
3. I didn't know you were here! How long have you been in Madrid, Mary?
4. My boss and I have already been to London twice this year on business.
5. My son has been in kindergarten for a month now.
6. Mike hasn't been to school this week. He came down with the flu at the weekend.
7. The office is empty. Everybody has gone to the staff party.
8. Peter has been in Canada for six months already. I should visit him sometime.



## Vocabulary Corner 3

### 1 DERIVATIVES: Negative prefixes: other forms of 'in-' ('il-', 'ir-', 'im-')

'il'+l: *illiterate*

'ir'+r: *irregular*

'im'+m: *immature*

'im'+p: *improper*

Use the negative form of the word(s) given to fill in the gaps.

- It was very irresponsible of you to let your fifteen-year-old son drive your car, and completely illegal, too.  
**RESPONSIBLE, LEGAL**
- I don't like shopping at department stores because the service is so impersonal. **PERSONAL**
- I found it impossible to read your essay - your handwriting is illegible! **POSSIBLE, LEGIBLE**
- I think it is illogical to say that it's human nature to be immoral and selfish. **LOGICAL, MORAL**
- Most of the points in your essay are irrelevant to the topic. **RELEVANT**

### 2 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

(take sb) by surprise  
by heart  
by post/mail

by chance  
by myself

by mistake/accident  
by + car, train, bus, plane, etc.

Study the list and fill in the gaps using the prepositional phrases above.

- Because she's afraid of flying, she never travels by plane.
- Instead of ringing Carl, I sent him an invitation by post/mail.
- Sorry, I took your jacket by mistake/accident.
- I met your mother by chance on the train the other day.
- You took me by surprise! I wasn't expecting you to be here.
- The children learned the poem by heart and recited it to their parents.
- Please leave. I'd like to be by myself for a while.

### 3 PHRASAL VERBS

**go by:** pass (for time)

**go off:** 1. ring (for alarm), 2. spoil (for food)

**go on:** 1. continue, 2. happen

**go out:** turn off (for lights)

**go through:** 1. spend, 2. experience (sth difficult)

**go with:** match

Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verbs above.

- How could she spend a million pounds in a week?  
How could she go through a million pounds in a week?
- Four years passed before I saw Tom again.  
Four years went by before I saw Tom again.
- Those trousers do not match that jacket!  
Those trousers do not go with that jacket!
- During the blackout, the lights were off all over the city.  
During the blackout, the lights went out all over the city.
- What on earth is happening here?  
What on earth is going on here?
- Do not drink that milk - it's spoiled.  
Do not drink that milk - it's gone off.

### 4 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

**accept** sth/that

**agree** to do / that

**allow/permit** sb to do sth / sth

**let** sb do sth

**force** sb to do sth (against their will)

**approve** of doing / sth

**admit** (to) doing / that

Fill in the gaps with one of the words above in the correct form.

Most parents find it very hard to <sup>1</sup> admit that their children are not the perfect little angels they were hoping to raise. On the one hand, they do not <sup>2</sup> approve of other parents who seem to spoil their children, always <sup>3</sup> letting them do whatever they want but, on the other hand, they do not want to <sup>4</sup> force their children to obey rules if they do not want to. "Tough love" is a fairly new idea, and it's about being strict with your children because you love them. Of course you must <sup>5</sup> allow/permit them to do things they like, but within limits. After all, most psychologists <sup>6</sup> agree that children who are raised with discipline are more well-balanced later in their lives.